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Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

ON

THE SLAVE TRADE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS,

PARTIES TO TREATIES,

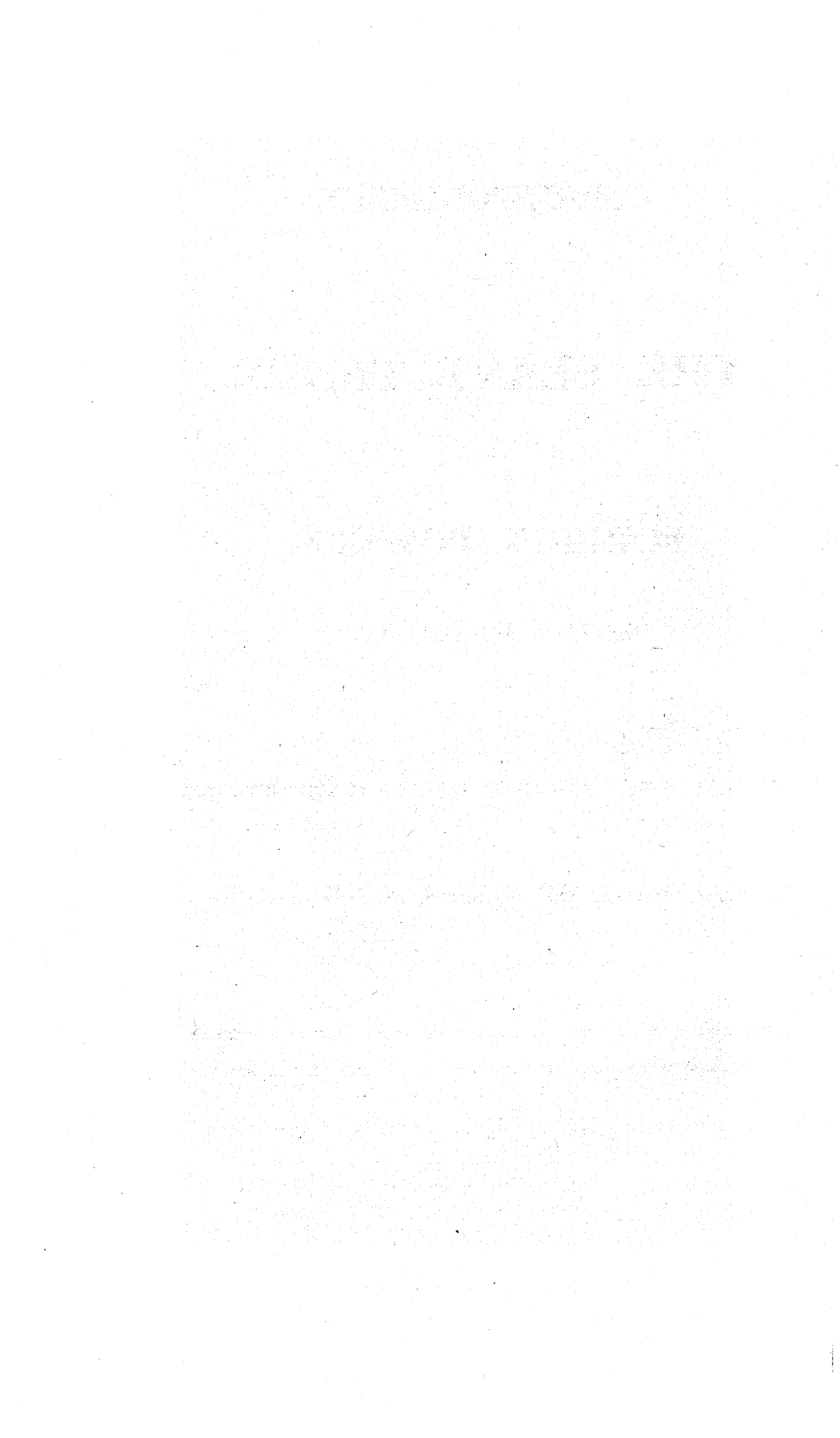
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From January 1, 1847, to March 31, 1848, inclusive.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1848.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.



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Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS.

SPAIN.

No. 1.

M. Tacon to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

London, January 12, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Viscount Palmerston, &c., under date of the 31st ultimo*, was pleased to address to him in answer to that which the Undersigned had the honour to forward to his Excellency by order of his Government, on the 11th of September last, relative to the case of the Spanish schooner "*Josefa*."

The Undersigned has the honour to inform Viscount Palmerston, that he has forwarded this note to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty; and avails himself, &c.

(Signed)

MIGUEL TACON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 2.

M. Tacon to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

London, January 13, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit to Viscount Palmerston, &c., two lists of the emancipated negroes who have received their respective letters of freedom from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, during the months of October and November last.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

(Signed)

MIGUEL TACON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

* Class B, 1846, p. 36.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

*Island of Cuba, Superior Civil Government,
Havana, October 27, 1846.*

(Translation.)

LIST of the EMANCIPADOS to whom were delivered in the present month their respective letters of freedom, one of whom I permitted to remain in this city, and the remainder I have placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners for their removal out of this island.

MALES.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Emiterio	466	Brig Firme, remained in this city.
Toribio	95	Schooner Amalia.
Andres	32	Ditto Carlota. Delivered to the British Commissioners for removal out of this island.
Benigno	12	Ditto Marte ditto ditto.
Bonifacio (a) Severo	35	Ditto Gerges ditto ditto.
Policarpo	156	Ditto Marcas ditto ditto.

WOMEN.

Name.	No.	Whence derived.
Cecilia	386	Brig Portugues. Delivered to the British Commissioners for removal out of this island.

(Signed) O'DONNELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

*Island of Cuba, Superior Civil Government,
Havana, November 30, 1846.*

(Translation.)

LIST of the EMANCIPADOS who received letters of freedom during the present month, whom I placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners for their removal out of this island.

MALES.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Axodio (a) José	11	Brig Ricomar.
Carlos	20	Puerto Escondido.
Gabriel	62	Schooner Josefa.
Antonio	102	Ditto ditto.
Julio	119	Brig Relampago.
Alezandro	204	Schooner Julita.

FEMALES.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Dorotea	58	Schooner Carlota. With a son and daughter.
Teresa de Jesus	416	Brig Firme.
Eustaquia	120	Schooner Carlota.

(Signed) O'DONNELL.

No. 3.

*Viscount Palmerston to M. Tacon.**Foreign Office, January 20, 1847.*

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON presents his compliments to M. Miguel Tacon, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 13th instant, by M. Miguel Tacon, inclosing lists of emancipated negroes to whom the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba issued certificates of liberty during the months of October and November last; and Viscount Palmerston begs to return his thanks to M. Miguel Tacon for that communication.

No. 4.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 29.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 20, 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th ultimo, directing me to call the attention of the Spanish Government to the fact reported by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, that the Spanish Commissary Judge at the Havana is one of the principal advocates of slavery in Cuba, is a very large slave-holder, and derives the principal part of his large income from letting slaves on hire; I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith, copies of two notes which I have addressed to M. Isturiz, in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, to neither of which have I as yet received any reply.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Isturiz.

Sir,

Madrid, September 16, 1846.

HER MAJESTY'S Government have received information of the detention, off Matanzas, by Her Majesty's brig "Daring," of a Spanish barque called the "Numa," of Barcelona, and of a small coasting schooner, on suspicion of their being engaged in the Slave Trade, which have been carried before the Mixed Commission Court at the Havana for adjudication.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt that the detention of the "Numa" and her consort has caused a very great sensation at the Havana; that it has been the subject of conversation in the highest quarters; and that amongst those decrying what is called the injustice of the case, and thus prejudging its merits, is the Chief Spanish Commissioner, the Marquis de las Delicias. But it is added, that his Excellency is perhaps one of the greatest advocates of slavery in the island, his large income being principally derived from the gangs of working negroes whom he has hired for the railroads, the mines, and other works.

With reference to this statement, I have been instructed to request Her Catholic Majesty's Government to consider whether the Marquis de las Delicias, being so great a slave-holder, is well fitted to be a member of the Mixed Commission.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Don Xavier de Isturiz.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Isturiz.

Sir,

Madrid, December 29, 1846.

WITH reference to my note of the 16th September last, respecting the apparent unfitness of the Marquis de las Delicias to be a Commissioner of the Mixed Court at the Havana, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have been instructed again to call the attention of Her Catholic Majesty's Government to this subject, and to point out that, as the present Commissioner-Judge in the Mixed Court is the owner of a large number of slaves, whom he lets out for hire, and derives, therefore, a large income from the results of Slave Trade, he cannot be a proper person to act as Judge in the trial of vessels detained on suspicion of being engaged in that traffic.

I am further directed to suggest to Her Catholic Majesty's Government that it is very desirable that the person to be appointed to that office should be as little connected as it is possible for any Spanish subject in Cuba to be with the criminal practices which it is his duty to punish.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

His Excellency Don Xavier de Isturiz,
 &c. &c.

No. 5.

M. Tacon to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

London, February 23, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit to Viscount Palmerston &c., a list of the Emancipated Negroes who have received their respective letters of freedom from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba during the month of December last.

The Undersigned avails himself, &c.

(Signed)

MIGUEL TACON.

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

Inclosure in No. 5.

(Translation.)

Havana, December 29, 1846.

LIST of the EMANCIPADOS who received letters of freedom during the present month, of whom six were placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners, one remained in this city, and another condemned to the prison of Cueta.

MALES.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Francisco	267	Schooner Joaquina. Sentenced to death.
Esteban (a) Ricardo	240	Ditto Maria. Remained in this city.
Blas	29	Brig Firme.
Blas (a) F. Maria	27	Ditto Midas.
Miguel (a) Pablo	116	Schooner Rosa.

FEMALES

Placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners, for their removal out of this island.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Francisca	538	Brig Aguila.
Leocadia	128	Schooner Carlota.
Joaquina (a) Belen	380	Ditto Ninfa.
		(Signed) O'DONNELL.

No. 6.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Tacon.

Foreign Office, March 4, 1847.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON presents his compliments to M. Miguel Tacon, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 23rd ultimo by M. Miguel Tacon, inclosing a list of emancipated negroes to whom the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba issued certificates of liberty during the month of December last, and Viscount Palmerston begs to return his thanks to M. Miguel Tacon for that communication.

No. 7.

M. Isturiz to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

London, March 25, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit to Viscount Palmerston, &c., a list containing the names of the emancipated negroes, who have received their respective letters of freedom from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba in the month of January last.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

(Signed)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 7.

(Translation.)

Havana, January 27, 1847.

LIST containing the names of the EMANCIPADOS who received letters of freedom in the present month, and whom I placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners in order that they might be taken out of this island, to wit:—

MALES.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Apolonio (a) Mauricio	99	Schooner Joven Reina
Desiderio (a) Francisco	133	Ditto Sita.
Fabian (a) José	19	Ditto Joven Reina
Ildefonso	390	Brig Firme

FEMALES.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Candelaria	45	Schooner Lingal
Justa	224	Ditto Planeta, with a daughter
Teresa	41	Brig Campeador
		(Signed) O'DONNELL.

No. 8.

*Viscount Palmerston to M. Tacon.**Foreign Office, March 27, 1847.*

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON presents his compliments to M. Miguel Tacon, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 25th instant by M. Miguel Tacon, inclosing a list of emancipated negroes to whom the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba issued certificates of liberty during the month of January last; and Viscount Palmerston begs to return his thanks to M. Miguel Tacon for that communication.

No. 9.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.**Foreign Office, April 3, 1847.*

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information, an extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Porto Rico, dated the 10th ultimo, from which you will see that although there have been of late no importations of slaves into that island, yet the slave-dealers there are still on the alert, and watching for opportunities to resume their nefarious practices; and that it is mainly owing to the determined conduct of the present Governor of Porto Rico, in seeing that the Laws of Spain against Slave Trade are not infringed, that no present importations take place.

As it appears, however, that the term for which the Governor is appointed will shortly expire, it would be desirable that you should mention this subject to the Spanish Government, and express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the person whom they may select to succeed General Count Mirasol, will, like him, discourage, and as far as possible prevent, the Slave Trade from being carried on in that island.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston, February 10, 1847.

[See No. 69, p. 61.]

No. 10.

M. Isturiz to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

London, May 6, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit herewith to Viscount Palmerston, &c., the list, by name, of the emancipated negroes to whom the

Captain-General of the Island of Cuba delivered letters of freedom during the month of February last past, and placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners, to be forwarded to Jamaica.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

XAVIER ISTURIZ.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 10.

*Island of Cuba, Superior Civil Government,
Havana, February 28, 1847.*

(Translation.)

LIST, by name, of the EMANCIPADOS who received letters of freedom in the present month, and whom I placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners, to be forwarded out of the island.

MALES.

Names.	Nos.	From whence derived.
Leon (a) Roberto	32	Brig Ambrosio
Tiburcio (a) Zacarias	230	Schooner Ninfa
Antonio	2	Pto. Escondido
Sebastian	47	Detained in Majaras
Antanasio	121	Schooner Joven Reyna
Gavino	37	Ditto Carlota

FEMALES.

Names.	Nos.	From whence derived.
Juana de Dios	140	Schooner Joaquina, with a son
Maria del Rosario.....	133	Ditto Gallito
Hermenigilda.....	139	Detained in Majaras

(Signed)

O'DONNELL.

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.

Foreign Office, May 10, 1847.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON presents his compliments to M. Isturiz, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by M. Isturiz, on the 6th instant, inclosing a list of emancipated negroes to whom the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba issued certificates of liberty during the month of February last; and Viscount Palmerston begs to return his thanks to M. Isturiz for that communication.

No. 12.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 10, 1847.

IN my despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 18th of November last, I informed you that Her Majesty's Government had judged it expedient that all

communications to be made to the Captain-General of Cuba on the part of Her Majesty's Government, on matters relating to the Slave Trade, should thenceforward be made by Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana, instead of Her Majesty's Consul-General, as at present; and I directed you to make that decision known to the Spanish Government, and to express the hope and expectation of Her Majesty's Government that positive and effectual instructions should be given to the Captain-General to pay due and prompt attention to such communications.

In order to give time for such instructions to the Captain-General to be sent out before the new arrangement should be entered upon, I have hitherto suspended the transmission of the requisite instructions to Her Majesty's Commissioners and Captain-General. But as I have not yet heard from you on this subject, and am therefore led to suppose that you may not have received an answer from the Spanish Government, and as Her Majesty's Government do not wish to delay this arrangement any longer, I have to desire that you will inform the Spanish Government that instructions will now be forwarded to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana as already announced, and you will suggest that corresponding instructions may be sent to the Captain-General, if not already done, in order to avoid unpleasant discussions between that functionary and Her Majesty's Commissioners, and between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 13.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 5, 1847.

WITH regard to your Lordship's communication, marked Slave Trade, of the 3rd ultimo, relative to the Count de Mirasol, I mentioned its contents to M. Pacheco, who said that he was so contented with the Count, that for his part he should never remove him from his present Governorship, without it was to give him that of the Island of Cuba; which spoke sufficiently of his wish, should the Count quit Porto Rico, to place another person there with similar views and conduct.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) H. L. BULWER.

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

No. 14.

M. Isturiz to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

London, May 19, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit to Viscount Palmerston, &c., a list of the names of the emancipated negroes who have received their respective letters of freedom from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, during the month of March last.

The Undersigned avails himself, &c.

(Signed)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

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

Inclosure in No. 14.

*Island of Cuba, Superior Civil Government,
Havana, March 26, 1847.*

(Translation.)

LIST of the EMANCIPADOS who, during this month, have received letters of freedom, and whom I placed at the disposal of the British Commissioners to be taken out of this island.

MALES.

Names.	Nos.	Whence derived.
Andres (a) Luis.....	33	Amalia
Luis (a) Geronimo	352	Tita
Timoteo (a) Mateo	197	Negrilo
Antonio	17	Firme

FEMALES.

Names.	Nos.
Genoveva	98
Olalla.....	169
Eulogia (a) Eufemia	126
Paula (a) Rosario	229

(Signed) O'DONNELL.

No. 15.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.

Foreign Office, May 24, 1847.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON presents his compliments to M. Isturiz, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by M. Isturiz on the 19th instant, inclosing a list of emancipated negroes to whom the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba issued certificates of liberty during the month of March last; and Viscount Palmerston begs to return his thanks to M. Isturiz for that communication.

No. 16.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 12, 1847.

TOWARDS the close of the year 1846, Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana reported that a plan was believed to be in contemplation for obtaining from Brazil a supply of slaves for the Island of Cuba; and Her Majesty's Consul at Porto Rico has recently informed Her Majesty's Government that a project is entertained of introducing slaves into that island from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies.

By the First Article of the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, that trade "is declared, on the part of Spain, to be thenceforward totally and finally abolished in all parts of the world;" and it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, confirmed by that of the proper law adviser of the Crown, that, according to that stipulation, Spanish vessels employed in carrying slaves from any country or colony, to the Spanish colonies in the West Indies, would be liable to con-

CLASS B.

demnation by the Mixed Courts of Justice established under the Treaty above mentioned, the provisions of which are not limited to African Slave Trade, but are general in their application.

I have accordingly instructed Her Majesty's Consul at Porto Rico to maintain this view of the engagements mutually contracted by Great Britain and Spain, by the Treaty of 1835, in any communications which he might have with the Governor of Porto Rico upon the subject.

I have likewise communicated to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana, for their information and guidance, the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that Spanish vessels importing slaves from any foreign country or colony into the Spanish possessions in the West Indies would be liable to seizure and condemnation by the Mixed Courts of Justice established under the Treaty of 1835.

I have to desire that you will make a communication to the same effect to the Spanish Government, and that you will express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that suitable instructions will be issued on this subject to the proper Spanish authorities in Cuba and in Porto Rico.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 17.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 21, 1847.

I HAVE to desire that you will again call the attention of the Spanish Government to the subject of the great number of Africans who have been declared to be emancipated under the Treaty of 1817, but who are still retained in bondage in the Island of Cuba.

You will represent to the Spanish Government that the probable number of these emancipados still remaining in bondage, in violation of the treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown, is, according to the best information that can be procured by Her Majesty's Government, about 1200; and you will observe that the course hitherto pursued by the Captain-General of Cuba, of releasing on an average about twelve or thirteen of these people every month, is not a fulfilment of the engagements of the Spanish Crown in this respect, but a palpable evasion of those engagements.

Any person who knew nothing of the matter would infer from the course thus pursued by the Captain-General, that only twelve or thirteen of these people successively became at the end of each month entitled to their freedom, or that the Captain-General was only able, by the most diligent inquiries, to find out in the course of each month about twelve or thirteen of these unfortunate people. But the fact is, that the whole of the remaining 1200, or whatever their number may be, are equally entitled to their liberty, and have been fully and legally entitled to it a great many years ago; and it is no less certain that the Captain-General has the means of at once ascertaining the place where every one of them is serving, and that he might, if he chose, set them all free, and hand them all over to the British officers in a week, in order to their being removed to permanent and secure freedom in a British island.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, hope and trust, and have a right to demand, that the Captain-General may be ordered to give immediately to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana access to the list which the Government of Cuba has of such emancipados, and that he will moreover be ordered to set them all at liberty without delay, so that such of them as may choose to go to a British colony may be sent thither in the usual way.

You will also say that the Captain-General of Cuba would do well to begin by giving immediate freedom to the 300 emancipados who now, in violation of the law of Spain and of the treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown, are let out and working for the pecuniary benefit of the Captain-General's wife.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 18.

*Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.**Foreign Office, June 22, 1847.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to direct the attention of M. Isturiz, &c., to the subject of the great number of Africans who have been declared to be emancipated under the Treaty of 1817, but who are still retained in bondage in the Island of Cuba.

The probable number of these emancipados still remaining in bondage in violation of the treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown, is, according to the best information that can be procured by Her Majesty's Government, about 1200; and the Undersigned has to observe, that the course hitherto pursued by the Captain-General of Cuba of releasing on an average about twelve or thirteen of these people every month, is not a fulfilment of the engagements of the Spanish Crown in this respect, but a palpable evasion of those engagements.

Any person who knew nothing of the matter would infer, from the course thus pursued by the Captain-General, that only twelve or thirteen of these people successively became, at the end of each month, entitled to their freedom, or that the Captain-General was only able, by the most diligent inquiries, to find out in the course of each month, about twelve or thirteen of these unfortunate persons. But the fact is, that the whole of the remaining 1200, or whatever their number may be, are equally entitled to their liberty, and have been fully and legally entitled to it a great many years ago; and it is no less certain that the Captain-General has the means of at once ascertaining the place where every one of them is serving; and that he might, if he chose, set them all free, and hand them all over to the British officers in a week, in order to their being removed to permanent and secure freedom in a British island.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, hope and trust, and have a right to demand, that the Captain-General may be ordered to give immediately to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana, access to the list which the Government of Cuba has of such emancipados, and that he will moreover be ordered to set them all at liberty without delay, so that such of them as may choose to go to a British colony, may be sent thither in the usual way.

The Undersigned cannot conclude without observing that the Captain-General of Cuba would do well to begin by giving immediate freedom to the 300 emancipados who now, in violation of the law of Spain and of the treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown, are understood to be let out and working for the pecuniary benefit of the Captain-General's wife.

The Undersigned requests that M. Isturiz will have the goodness to invite the earnest and most serious attention of the Spanish Government to this subject.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Don Xavier de Isturiz,
&c. &c.

No. 19.

M. Isturiz to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

38, Harley Street, June 28, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, under the date of the 22nd instant, Viscount Palmerston, &c., has been pleased to address to him, calling his attention to the great number of negroes who, having been declared emancipated by the Treaty of 1817, are retained in slavery in the Island of Cuba, whose probable number, calculated at 1200, is not in proportion with that of 12 or 13 which appear to be emancipated monthly, by the lists transmitted by the Captain-General, and qualifying this proceeding as an evasion and not as a fulfilment of the Treaty. To prove this assertion, reasons are adduced, by which the Government of Her Britannic

Majesty considers itself to have the right to ask that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty should order the Captain-General to show immediately to the Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty at the Havana, the list of the emancipados, and that they should be placed at liberty without any delay, to the end that those who wish to go to the British colonies may be sent there. And in conclusion his Excellency requests the Undersigned to call the most serious attention of his Government to the matter.

The Undersigned will hasten to comply with this desire of Viscount Palmerston, by sending immediately that communication to the Government of his August Sovereign; but at the same time he considers it his duty to make some observations here upon the accumulated charges in the note to which he has the honour to reply.

Going upon the principle, that even though the Treaty of 1817 should offer some inconveniences, its stipulations ought to be religiously kept and complied with, and this principle being strictly observed by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, any transgression or deviation on the part of its functionaries would be a crime that the Government would not tolerate or leave unpunished. For this reason, the uttering a charge so serious as would be that of the supreme authority of Cuba concealing the number of negroes which are or ought to be emancipated, and what is worse, to suppose it in connivance with the perpetrators of this crime,—such a charge, by the very gravity of the crime, would need for the application of the punishment which the justice of the Government would not hesitate in applying,—the presentation of certain proofs instead of presumable indications; and it is impossible to hide from the talent and justice of Viscount Palmerston, that the reasons on which is founded the note to which the Undersigned has the honour to refer, are based on the second, without presenting any of the first.

It is to be lamented that from time to time there should come to disturb the perfect harmony so much desired by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as by that of Her Catholic Majesty, the continued differences between the Commissioners and the Captain-General of the Havana; even when in favour of the latter, time and truth have finished by deciding the questions, as recently has happened with the denunciation of the disembarkation of 400 negroes, the proved falsehood of which was communicated to the Earl of Aberdeen by the Duke of Sotomayor, in his note of the 8th of May, 1846. To avoid repetitions of this kind, the Undersigned proposes to draw the serious attention of his Government to the convenience of devising some means which may take away all pretext for the eager suspicions of the British Commissioners (the product sometimes of excessive zeal or of a desire to gain credit for it), and the execution of which would not offer the difficulties which a consent to the act “de fezalizacion” now solicited would give rise to. And if Viscount Palmerston would be pleased to devote his illustrious reason to this object, perhaps some measures might be devised, which for the future would remove all doubts from both Governments upon the religious observance of the duties of their respective subjects.

The Undersigned feels beyond measure the having to notice the accusation brought against the Captain-General of Cuba of retaining 300 negroes, who it is said work for the pecuniary benefit of his wife. Laying aside the absurdity of so wholesale an infraction of the treaties and laws, and one so impossible to be concealed, on account of the great number of negroes referred to, the attributing it to a high employé, who is meriting the confidence of the Government of his Queen—to a Spanish General, to a man of honour,—involving besides a lady, a woman,—is in itself so ignoble, that the Undersigned is sure that, on referring to this rumour, his Excellency neither believes or supports it.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 20.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 23, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a letter which Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, addressed to the Captain-General of that island on the 17th of February last, apprizing him that it was reported on respectable authority, that about 400 negroes from the coast of Africa had been landed a few days before in the neighbourhood of the Havana.

I also inclose a copy of the answer of the Captain-General, in which the truth of that report is positively and unhesitatingly denied.

You will observe, however, that this answer is dated on the same day as Mr. Crawford's letter, and consequently that it must have been given off-hand, without any inquiry whatever having been made upon the subject, although Mr. Crawford's representation contained details enough to afford the Captain-General full means of making inquiries.

I have therefore to instruct you to address a note to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting that orders may be forwarded from Madrid to the Captain-General of Cuba upon this subject without delay, and that he may be peremptorily directed to make a searching inquiry into this alleged importation of slaves, and to take immediate steps for their liberation, if the fact of their importation should be verified.

You will state to M. Pacheco, that since the date of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and the Captain-General, above referred to, Her Majesty's Government have received further intelligence in corroboration of the original report. They are now informed that the name of the brig which conveyed these negroes was the "*San José*;" that she sailed from the Brazils for the coast of Africa; and that on her return she landed at Cabañas, in the Island of Cuba, 419 negroes, who were consigned to Messrs. P. Forcade, Zulueta, and another, all notorious slave-traders.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosures in No. 20.

1. *Consul-General Crawford to Captain-General O'Donnell, February 17, 1847.*
2. *Captain-General O'Donnell to Consul-General Crawford, February 17, 1847.*

[See Inclosures 3 and 4 in No. 48, p. 36.]

No. 21.

*Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.**Foreign Office, July 29, 1847.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to represent to M. Isturiz, &c., that on the 17th of February last, Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, addressed a letter to the Captain-General of Cuba, apprizing him that it was reported, upon respectable authority, that about 400 negroes, from the coast of Africa, had been landed a few days before at the Chorrera, or somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Havana.

The Captain-General made answer to Her Majesty's Consul-General, positively and unhesitatingly denying the truth of that report.

The Undersigned has to observe, however, that the answer is dated on the same day as Mr. Crawford's letter, and, consequently, that it must have been given off-hand, without any inquiry whatever having been made upon the

subject, although Mr. Crawford's representation contained details enough to afford the Captain-General full means of making inquiries.

The Undersigned, therefore, trusts that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, when informed of these circumstances, will issue orders to the Captain-General of Cuba, without delay, and that he will be positively directed to make a searching inquiry into this alleged importation of slaves, and to take immediate steps for their liberation, if the fact of their importation should be verified.

The Undersigned has further to acquaint M. Isturiz, that since the date of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and the Captain-General above referred to, Her Majesty's Government have received further intelligence in corroboration of the original report. They are now informed that the name of the brig which conveyed these negroes was the "*San José*,"—that she sailed from the Brazils for the coast of Africa, and that on her return from that coast she landed at Cabañas, in the Island of Cuba, 419 negroes, who were consigned to Messrs. P. Forcade, Zulueta, and another, all notorious slave-traders.

Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has been instructed to represent this matter to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty; but the Undersigned trusts that M. Isturiz also will have the goodness to bring the subject to the serious notice of his Government, and will impress upon them the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to it, and their earnest hope that suitable orders will be transmitted to the Captain-General of Cuba with the least possible delay.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Don Xavier de Isturiz.

&c.

&c.

No. 22.

M. Isturiz to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract.)

(Translation.)

38, *Harley Street*, July 31, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to reply to the note which, under date of the 29th instant, Viscount Palmerston has been pleased to address to him, informing him of the denunciation made on the 17th of February last, by Mr. Crawford, the English Consul, to the Captain-General of the Havana, of the disembarkation of 400 negroes on the coasts of that island, having been brought from the coast of Africa, as well as the immediate denial of its truth by the Captain-General, the which Her Britannic Majesty's Government considers corroborated by the fresh information which it has just received, stating it to have been from the brig "*San José*," which had left Brazil for the coast of Africa; that on her return she disembarked 409 negroes in Cabañas, consigned to Messrs. P. Forcade, Zulueta, and another, reputed slave-traders. Viscount Palmerston adds, that Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Madrid has been informed of the circumstance, in order that he may make the necessary representation to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, and requests that the Undersigned will also call the attention of the same to it; laying stress upon the importance of the matter, and expressing the lively hope which Her Britannic Majesty's Government entertains that urgent orders will be sent to the Captain-General of Cuba to put immediately the said negroes at liberty, in case the fact should be proved correct after a proper investigation.

The Undersigned is fully convinced that the Government of his August Sovereign will give this remonstrance all due attention, being, as it is, resolved to comply and to cause to be complied with, legally and religiously, the Treaties. But he is not so fully convinced of the investigation justifying the denunciation, remembering former instances, and above all the most recent of February 1845, in which casually figured the same number of 400 negroes, and which proved afterwards to be absolutely false.

The Undersigned does not mean by this to prejudice the present case;

and he promises that he will transmit it to his Government, with the same ardent desire of strengthening the reciprocal bonds of amity and goodwill which have animated him since he had the honour to reside at this Court.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 23.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 6, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch marked Slave Trade dated the 12th of June last, respecting a project which was reported to be entertained for introducing slaves into Porto Rico from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies, I have now to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have been informed that about the month of May last a small cargo of slaves had been purchased at Curaçao, and conveyed in a Spanish vessel to Guayama in Porto Rico, where they were landed and distributed among different estates; and Her Majesty's Government have been further informed that three other small cargoes of slaves have been imported into Mayaguez from Curaçao, two of which cargoes were afterwards carried to a small port called Cabo-Rojo, for the use of the estates in that neighbourhood; and moreover, that the vessel which landed the slaves at Guayama had gone upon another expedition to Curaçao to purchase a fresh supply.

These importations of slaves are said to be undertaken under licences granted for that purpose by the Governor of Porto Rico.

I have to desire that you will draw the serious attention of the Spanish Government to these facts, with reference to the representation which you have already been instructed by my despatch of the 12th of June to make upon this subject; and I have further to desire that you will communicate to me the result of your representations.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 24.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 14, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a petition from a British subject named Cuffee Kelson, relative to the continued detention of his wife Eve and their ten children in slavery in the Island of Cuba. Cuffee Kelson is a native of one of the Bahama Islands; he was formerly a slave there, but had been manumitted by his owner before he quitted the Bahamas and went to Cuba. The circumstances under which he and others were entrapped into leaving the Bahamas and becoming slaves in Cuba, is described in his petition.

The case of this family, and of the other persons who were in the same predicament, has been the subject of much former correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Spain; and upon the representations of Her Majesty's Government, Cuffee Kelson and some others were eventually restored to their freedom. Kelson, as his petition states, settled in Jamaica, but it appears that he has hitherto endeavoured in vain to procure the liberation of his wife and family, who are still held in slavery in Cuba.

I have therefore to instruct you to present a note to the Spanish Government, stating the circumstances of this case, and demanding the immediate release of the family of Cuffee Kelson, who are all British subjects; and

requesting that orders may be sent to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver them up to the proper English officer at the Havana, in order that they may be sent to join Cuffee Kelson at Jamaica.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

The Governor of Jamaica to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, May 22, 1847.

THE inclosed petition to your Lordship has been forwarded to me in a letter from the petitioner, who appears to be resident in this island. It complains chiefly of his being unable to procure the return of his wife and family from Cuba, where he alleges that they are unlawfully held in slavery.

I know nothing as to the truth of this, or of the other statements of the petition, which I nevertheless conceive it to be my duty to lay before your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

P.S.—Since that which is above was written, I have found that this matter was brought by Lord Elgin to the notice of Lord Stanley, in the despatch of December 4, 1845, to which, I believe, no reply has been made.

(Signed) C. E. G.

Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

Petition of Cuffee Kelson.

TO the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,

The petition of Cuffee Kelson, a loyal and devoted subject of Her Majesty, a native of Her Majesty's Island of New Providence, and now a resident in that of Jamaica,

Most humbly sheweth,—That about twenty-five years ago, when the planters and slave-masters inhabiting the British possessions within these seas, were under the influence of a panic arising from the apprehension that they were about to be deprived of the services of their slaves, without any adequate pecuniary compensation, a considerable number of them, in direct contravention of the British statutes for the suppression of the Slave Trade, were induced to emigrate with their slaves into foreign slave-holding countries, and more especially from the islands of the Bahama group to the neighbouring Colony of Cuba.

That your petitioner was one of the victims of this system of illegal and clandestine emigration, having been removed from New Providence to Gibara in the Island of Cuba, in the year 1822, together with his wife, Eve Kelson, and her two daughters, Harriet and Elizabeth, who, like your petitioner, are all natives of the town of Nassau.

That your petitioner and several of his brothers thus removed to Cuba at the same time as himself, owe the freedom they now enjoy to the interposition of Her Majesty's Government, whose attention had been called to their unhappy condition by the inquiries on the subject which were made on the spot, in the year 1842, by the gentleman who then held the office of Superintendent of

Liberated Africans at the Havana, and who is now Her Majesty's Judge in the Court of Mixed Commission at Jamaica.

That ever since your petitioner's arrival in Jamaica in the year 1844, he has been making unwearied efforts, but without success, to establish a communication with his wife Eve and his ten children, eight of whom were born to him, when he and his wife were themselves slaves in the Island of Cuba.

That the names of his ten children are as follows:—Harriet, Elizabeth, George, Maria, Edward, Robert, Amelia, Alexander, Eve, Adam.

That previous to his own liberation, your petitioner's daughter Maria gave birth to a son, named Richard Muir, the son of an Englishman named John Muir, who is established as a planter in the district of Candelaria and Province of Holguin, in the Island of Cuba.

That the wife and children of your petitioner are still held in slavery in the same district of Candelaria, by an Englishwoman, named Ising, the widow of a Captain Ising, who was formerly an officer in one of Her Majesty's West India regiments.

That the district of Candelaria is almost entirely peopled either with the victims of the inter-colonial Slave Trade already described, or of those of the African Slave Trade, who have since been introduced, insomuch that the English language is generally spoken, even by Africans and Spaniards, and is universally understood throughout this district.

That according to your petitioner's estimate, the number of British-born negroes, and of mulattoes or negroes, the offspring of British-born women now residing in that district and held in slavery there, must amount at least to 5000 persons.

That your petitioner is informed that the right of this large number of persons to their freedom has been referred by Her Majesty's Government to an officer learned in the law, who has given it as his opinion that the right cannot be legally maintained, because the system of slavery prevailed in the British colonies at the period of their removal.

That your petitioner is also informed that this opinion is at variance with the first clause of the Act of 1806, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by which it is declared that the mere act of the embarkation of a slave with the intention of removing him to a foreign possession, was sufficient of itself to effect the forfeiture of such slave to the Crown.

That your petitioner is further informed, that in consequence of an act of abduction, in all respects similar to that of which your petitioner and his family were the victims, which was committed by a person of the name of Forbes, a planter in the Island of Exuma, who removed clandestinely in the year 1822, not less than 120 of his slaves from thence to the Island of Cuba, a bill was soon after presented by the Attorney-General of the Bahamas in respect to this felony to the Grand Jury at Nassau, by whom it was found to be a true bill, in consequence of which Mr. Forbes never ventured, from the date of the felony to the day of his death, to return to any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

That your petitioner takes the liberty of bringing these facts under your Lordship's notice, not with any sanguine hope of producing a change in that fatal opinion which threatens to condemn so many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects to a state of perpetual bondage, but from a sense of the duty he owes and the affection he feels to his unhappy relatives, which prompt him to leave no effort untried which may have a tendency to induce your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government either to demand as a right, or at least to ask as a favour from that of Spain, that your petitioner's wife and children may be restored to him.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

his
CUFFEE \bowtie KELSON.
mark.

Jamaica, May 10, 1847.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.

Foreign Office, August 17, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of M. Isturiz, &c., dated the 31st ultimo, and begs leave to thank M. Isturiz for the readiness with which he has transmitted to his Government the communication which the Undersigned made to him on the 29th ultimo, about the importation of slaves into Cuba. The Undersigned assures M. Isturiz that Her Majesty's Government will be much gratified if the result of the inquiries ordered should prove that no such importation as that stated did actually take place. But the Undersigned is sure that the sagacity of the Spanish Government will lead them to see that mere denial of a fact is not a proof that it did not take place.

The Undersigned will do himself the honour of replying in a separate note to the other matters adverted to by M. Isturiz in his note of the 31st ultimo.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Don Xavier de Isturiz,
 &c. &c.

No. 26.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 21, 1847.

A SHORT time ago Her Majesty's Government were informed that a scheme had been set on foot in Porto Rico for introducing slaves into that island from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies, and that two expeditions had been undertaken for that purpose,—one to the Islands of St. Eustatius and St. Martin, and the other to Curaçao.

The expedition to St. Eustatius and St. Martin, it was said, had not been successful, as no slaves had been procured from either of those places; but at Curaçao a small cargo of slaves, chiefly females, had been purchased, and conveyed to Porto Rico, where they were distributed among different estates.

Her Majesty's Government have been recently informed that the vessel which landed the slaves above mentioned, had set out on another expedition to Curaçao for a similar purpose; and, moreover, that three other small cargoes of slaves had in the meanwhile been imported into Porto Rico from the Dutch settlements. These three cargoes were all landed in the first instance at Mayaguez, on the south side of Porto Rico, and two of them were afterwards carried to a small port called Cabo-Rojo, for the use of the estates in that neighbourhood.

A representation has been addressed to the Netherland Government upon this subject; and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that proper steps will be taken by the Government of the Hague to put a stop to this traffic. But as it is equally important and necessary that corresponding measures should be taken by the Spanish Government, I have instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid to represent this matter to M. Pacheco, and to request that suitable instructions may be issued to the Spanish authorities in the West Indies, in order to prevent this Slave Trade, which is contrary to the treaty engagements between Great Britain and Spain, from being continued.

Her Majesty's Government attach great importance to such instructions being sent without delay; and I therefore trouble you with this communication, in the hope that you may be disposed to employ your good offices with your Government, in support of the representations which Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has been instructed to make to M. Pacheco upon this subject.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Don Xavier de Isturiz,
 &c. &c.

No. 27.

M. Isturiz to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

38, Harley Street, August 24, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, under date of the 21st instant, has been addressed to him by Viscount Palmerston, &c., relative to the information which he has received respecting a plan which is said to be formed in Porto Rico, for introducing into that island slaves from those of St. Eustatius, St. Martin, and Curaçao.

Viscount Palmerston states, that according to information, a disembarkation had taken place, for which reason the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has addressed to that of Holland a representation upon this matter; and that he had instructed the English Minister in Madrid to solicit the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to forward without delay the necessary orders to the Spanish authorities in the Antilles, for preventing without delay the traffic referred to; and overrating the importance which he gives to his speedy communication, entreats the Undersigned to employ to this effect his good offices with the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

The Undersigned will hasten to inform his Government of the contents of Viscount Palmerston's note; and convinced of the sincere desire which animates the Government of his August Sovereign, that all the stipulations of the Treaties should be observed faithfully, does not doubt that it will immediately adopt the measures deemed most fitting for preventing their infraction.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

(Signed)

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 28.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Madrid, August 21, 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the supposed landing, in the neighbourhood of the Havana, of 400 negroes from the coast of Africa, I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation of the note which I have received from M. Pacheco, in answer to my representation to his Excellency upon the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. L. BULWER.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 28.

M. Pacheco to Mr. Bulwer.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, August 17, 1847.

I HAVE received your note of the 14th instant, in which you have been pleased to transmit to me a copy of a communication addressed by the British Consul at the Havana to the Captain-General, denouncing the landing of a cargo of Bozal negroes, together with a copy of the reply given to it by the secretary of the Captain-General.

In answer to your note, I have to state that I was already aware of this denunciation, in consequence of its having been communicated by Lord Palmerston to Her Majesty's Minister in London; and that so soon as I was informed of it, I directed that information upon the subject should be requested from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

I would here finish this note, had you not observed in your communication that the answer of General O'Donnell being dated the same day as Mr. Crawford's denunciation, it is clear that the former functionary had no time to have made the necessary inquiries into the matter, in order to reply with a perfect knowledge of the case.

You will allow me to observe, that Mr. Crawford stated that the landing had taken place in the neighbourhood of the Havana, and that consequently, General O'Donnell, watching over the strict fulfilment of the treaties which prohibit the Slave Trade, with the zeal which has been recommended to him by Her Majesty's Government, and by which that functionary is so much distinguished, could and ought to look upon the denunciation as an incorrect one, from the fact of the supposed landing not having been already reported to him. Notwithstanding this, the Captain-General, as it appears from the communication of his secretary, hastened to direct an investigation to be made into the abovesaid fact, which is all that the British Consul could have desired.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

The British Minister Plenipotentiary.

No. 29.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Madrid, August 21, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy and translation of a note which I have received from M. Pacheco, in answer to the two notes which I addressed to his Excellency, under your Lordship's instructions, respecting a project which was reported to be entertained for introducing slaves into Porto Rico, from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

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

Inclosure in No. 29.

M. Pacheco to Mr. Bulwer.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, August 16, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of the 5th ultimo and 14th instant, in which you denounce a certain plan for supplying the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico with negroes, and also some importations of them which have been made into the latter colony.

I have to state in reply, that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty knows nothing of the facts to which you allude; and that, in order to be enabled to acquaint you whether the aforesaid facts have any foundation, I have ordered the necessary information on the subject to be requested from the Captains-General of Cuba and Porto Rico.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

The British Minister Plenipotentiary.

No. 30.

M. Isturiz to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

London, September 20, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to manifest to his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, &c., that the owner of the Spanish schooner "*Josefa*,"

having desisted from the claim which he had made for the illegal seizure of this vessel, in the port of Sierra Leone, has authorized his attorney in this court, Mr. E. H. Lindo, to receive the amount of 125*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, offered by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as compensation for the value of various articles abstracted from the schooner "*Josefa*," when she was in the charge of an officer of the Royal English Navy.

In consequence, and referring to Lord Palmerston's note of the 31st of December last, the Undersigned has the honour to beg his Excellency to give the necessary orders in order that Mr. Lindo may receive the amount of 125*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* above mentioned.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

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

XAVIER DE ISTURIZ.

No. 31.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 22, 1847.

I HAVE to refer you to my despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 19th of June last, in which I instructed you to call the earnest attention of the Spanish Government to the case of the negroes emancipated by the Mixed Court at the Havana, under the Treaty of 1817, and who are still retained in slavery in Cuba under the name of emancipados.

In that despatch I stated to you that the number of persons still in slavery was, according to the best calculation, about 1200, and I instructed you to state to the Spanish Government, that the course hitherto adopted by Captain-General O'Donnell, of releasing twelve or thirteen of these people every month, was not a fulfilment, but a palpable evasion, of the engagements of the Spanish Crown in this respect.

In that despatch I further instructed you to demand the issue of orders to the Captain-General, immediately to give Her Majesty's Commissioners access to the list of emancipados which is in the hands of the Government of Cuba; and to set free all the negroes of the class of emancipados that remained, so that such of them as might choose to go a British colony might be sent thither in the usual way; and, finally, I desired you to state that Captain-General O'Donnell would do well to begin by giving immediate freedom to the 300 emancipados who were let out and working for the pecuniary benefit of his own wife.

I have not received from you any report of the steps which you took upon that despatch, nor any intimation that the Spanish Government had issued any instructions to the Captain-General of Cuba, in the sense of those which Her Majesty's Government felt itself justified in demanding upon this subject.

I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General and Acting Commissary Judge at the Havana, from which it appears that during the months of March, April, May, June, and July last, 19 emancipados only had been delivered up to Her Majesty's Commissioners to be sent to a British colony. I have accordingly to instruct you again to make an earnest representation to the Spanish Government on this subject; to communicate to them the substance of Mr. Crawford's despatch, and to state, that Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope that the Spanish Government will give such positive orders to the Captain-General, as will put an end to these dilatory proceedings, which are not compatible with the dignity and honour, either of the Spanish or of the British Government, and that the Governor of Cuba may be compelled to fulfil the treaty obligations of Spain, by giving immediate freedom to the large number of emancipados still remaining in Cuba, and especially to those mentioned in my former despatch, as having been let out for hire for the benefit of the wife of the Captain-General.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
&c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 31.

Acting Commissary Judge Crawford to Viscount Palmerston, July 31, 1847.

[See Class A, No. 72, p. 91.]

No. 32.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.

Foreign Office, September 22, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to refer M. Isturiz, &c., to the correspondence which has passed between his Excellency and the Undersigned on the subject of the negroes emancipated by the Mixed Court at the Havana under the Treaty of 1817, and who are still, in violation of law and treaty, retained in slavery in Cuba under the name of emancipados.

The Undersigned regrets to have to acquaint M. Isturiz, that although it is a notorious fact that many negroes of this class, amounting at the lowest estimate to 1200, are still compelled to forced labour in Cuba for the benefit of their task-masters, only 19 persons of that class were made free and delivered up by the Captain-General of Cuba during the months of March, April, May, June, and July last, to Her Majesty's Commissioners, to be sent to a British colony.

The Undersigned has instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid again to make a representation to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty on this subject, and to state, that Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope that the Spanish Government will give such positive orders to the Captain-General of Cuba, as will put an end to these dilatory proceedings, which are not compatible with the dignity and honour either of the Spanish or of the British Government, and that the Governor of Cuba may be compelled to fulfil the treaty obligations of Spain, by giving immediate freedom to the large number of emancipados still remaining in Cuba; and especially to those which the Undersigned mentioned in his note of the 23rd of June last to M. Isturiz, as having been let out for hire for the benefit of the wife of Captain-General O'Donnell.

The Undersigned begs to state to M. Isturiz, that Her Majesty's Government attach the greatest importance to such instructions being sent out without delay; and he accordingly has the honour to request that M. Isturiz will employ his good offices with his Government in support of the representations which Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has been instructed to make on this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Don Xavier de Isturiz,
 &c. &c.

No. 33.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.

Foreign Office, October 5, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., had the honour to receive the note addressed to him on the 20th ultimo by M. Isturiz, &c., informing him that the owner of the Spanish schooner "*Josefa*," having abandoned the claim that he had made upon Her Majesty's Government for damages on account of the seizure of his vessel by Her Majesty's ship "*Curlew*," in the year 1835, has authorized his attorney, Mr. E. H. Lindo, to receive the sum of 125*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, offered by Her Majesty's Government as compensation for the deficiency in the stores of the "*Josefa*" at the time of her restitution.

The Undersigned has now the honour to inform M. Isturiz that the above-mentioned sum will be paid to Mr. Lindo, upon his application to the Paymaster of Civil Services at Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Don Xavier de Isturiz,
 &c. &c.

No. 34.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 11, 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 22nd ultimo, relative to the case of the negroes emancipated by the Mixed Court at the Havana under the Treaty of 1817, and who are still retained in slavery in Cuba under the name of emancipados, I have the honour to report, that in conformity with your Lordship's previous instructions of the 19th June last, I addressed a note upon the subject to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, copy of which is herewith inclosed.

To this note I have hitherto received no answer; but I have addressed a second earnest representation, of which I inclose a copy, to Her Catholic Majesty's Government, on the subject in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

Mr. Bulwer to M. Pacheco.

Sir,

Madrid, July 5, 1847.

I HAVE been instructed again to call the attention of Her Catholic Majesty's Government to the subject of the great number of Africans who have been declared to be emancipated under the Treaty of 1817, but who are still retained in bondage in the Island of Cuba.

I am directed to represent to your Excellency, that the probable number of these emancipados still remaining in bondage in violation of the treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown, is, according to the best information that can be procured by Her Majesty's Government, about 1200; and that the course hitherto pursued by the Captain-General of Cuba of releasing on an average about twelve or thirteen of these people every month, is not a fulfilment of the engagements of the Spanish Crown in this respect, but a palpable evasion of those engagements.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that any person who knew nothing of the matter, would infer from the course thus pursued by the General, that only twelve or thirteen of these people successively became, at the end of each month, entitled to their freedom; or that the Captain-General was only able, by the most diligent inquiries, to find out in the course of each month, about twelve or thirteen of these unfortunate people; the fact being, that the whole of the remaining 1200, or whatever the number may be, are equally entitled to their liberty, and have been fully and legally entitled to it for many years, it being, moreover, no less certain, that the Captain-General has the means of at once ascertaining the place where every one of them is serving; and that he might, if he chose, set them all free, and hand them all over to the British officers in a week, in order to their being removed to permanent and secure freedom in a British island.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, hope and trust, and have a right to demand, that the Captain-General may be ordered to give immediately to Her Majesty's Commissioner at the Havana access to the list which the Government

sioner at the Havana. In this despatch, it is reported that as the periods of service of the emancipados expire, they are constantly allotted again for a further term of years. It appears that in the first instance they are disposed of by the Government for periods of service averaging five years, and at conventional rates; and that they are afterwards transferred to other masters, at a profit to the first possessor, who by favour or influence had obtained them at the Government House, at a lower rate than that at which he disposes of them.

As an instance among a great many, a case is mentioned of one Andres, a Carabali, who was taken out of the captured slaver "*Emilio*," when a boy, fourteen years ago. From that time until lately, Andres served the Rev. Diocesan Dr. Don Pedro Mendo, who was acting Bishop in the metropolitan cathedral at the Havana; but on the arrival of a Bishop from Spain, the Rev. Pedro Mendo returned to Europe, and before his departure he delivered up Andres at the Captain-General's office, from whence Andres was immediately transferred for five years to Don Eustaquas Rebuetta. It is said that when Andres was with the Rev. Pedro Mendo, he was employed in the capacity of cook, but that in the service of M. Rebuetta he is sent out to find work for himself, and is neither fed nor clothed by his owner, but is obliged to bring to his owner half a dollar every day as the produce of his labour.

You will communicate the above-mentioned facts to the Spanish Government, in addition to those which you have already made known to them upon this subject; and you will again state that Her Majesty's Government demand as a right, founded upon the treaty engagements of the Crown of Spain, the cessation of this most unjustifiable state of things, and the immediate liberation of the negroes thus illegally retained in bondage for the pecuniary emolument of Spanish officers placed in authority in Cuba.

The Right. Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 35.

Acting Commissioner Crawford to Viscount Palmerston, October 8, 1847.

[See Class A. No. 75, p. 95.]

No. 36.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Isturiz.

Foreign Office, December 15, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., in referring to the note which he had the honour to address to M. Isturiz, &c., dated the 22nd of September last, regrets to be under the necessity of again calling the attention of M. Isturiz to the case of the negroes emancipated by the Mixed Court at the Havana under the Treaty of 1817, who are still retained in slavery in Cuba under the name of emancipados.

The Undersigned has lately received a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner at the Havana, in which it is stated, that as the periods of service of the emancipados expire, they are constantly allotted again for a term of years. It appears that in the first instance they are disposed of by the Government for periods averaging five years, at conventional rates, and that they are afterwards transferred to other masters, at a profit to the first possessor, who, by favour or influence, had obtained them at the Government House at a lower rate than that at which he disposes of them.

As an instance among a great many, a case is mentioned of one Andres, a Caraboli, who was taken out of the slaver "*Emilio*," when a boy, fourteen years ago. From that time until lately, Andres served the Reverend Diocesan

CLASS B.

Dr. Don Pedro Mendo, who was acting Bishop in the metropolitan cathedral at the Havana; but on the arrival of a Bishop from Spain, the Reverend Pedro Mendo returned to Europe; and before his departure he delivered up Andres at the Captain-General's office, from whence Andres was immediately transferred for five years to Don Eustaquas Rebuetta. It is said that when Andres was with the Reverend Pedro Mendo, he was employed in the capacity of cook, but that in the service of M. Rebuetta he is sent out to find work for himself, and is neither fed nor clothed by his owner, but is obliged to bring to his owner half a dollar every day as the produce of his labour.

Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has been instructed to communicate the above-mentioned facts to the Spanish Government, in addition to those which he has already made known to them upon this subject; and he is directed again to state that Her Majesty's Government demand as a right, founded upon the treaty engagements of the Crown of Spain, the cessation of this most unjustifiable state of things, and the immediate liberation of the negroes thus illegally retained in bondage for the pecuniary emolument of the Spanish officers placed in authority in Cuba.

The Undersigned again requests that M. Isturiz will have the goodness to invite the earnest and most serious attention of the Spanish Government to this subject, and that he will employ his good offices in support of the representations which Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has been instructed to make thereupon.

The Undersigned, &c.
His Excellency Don Xavier de Isturiz, (Signed) PALMERSTON.
 &c. &c.

No. 37.

M. Tacon to Viscount Palmerston.

London, December 17, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, under the date of the 15th instant, has been addressed by Viscount Palmerston, &c., to M. Isturiz, presenting a new remonstrance in favour of the negroes emancipated in the Island of Cuba, who, according to the information received by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, are unjustly deprived of liberty, in support of which he cites the case of a Carabali negro named Andres, and begs M. Isturiz to lend his support to the exertions which the British Minister at Madrid has been instructed to make upon that head with the Spanish Government.

The Undersigned has the honour to inform Viscount Palmerston that he will not lose a moment in laying before the Government of Her Catholic Majesty the contents of his Excellency's note, and avails himself, &c.

(Signed) MIGUEL TACON.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 38.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1847.

I HAVE to instruct you to present a note to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that Her Majesty's Government beg to submit that the Spanish Government would contribute most effectual and important assistance towards the abolition of the Slave Trade, if it would prohibit its subjects in its insular possessions near the coast of Africa from purchasing or owning slaves.

The practice of slave-holding cannot be necessary for any purpose, agricultural or domestic, on that coast, because, there being no want of population on the Continent of Africa, free labour may always be procured there, and if any

practical proof of this truth were wanting, that proof would be afforded by the example of the British settlements in Africa, in which no slaves are to be found, and by the example of the American settlement of Liberia, where also there are none but free men.

The continuance of the practice of the purchase and employment of slaves by European settlers and residents on the coast of Africa, tends to encourage and perpetuate on the part of the African slave-dealers, all those barbarous practices and those atrocious cruelties which are inseparably connected with the original procurement of the slaves in the interior of the country, and with their march down to the coast; and it has also the effect of shaking the belief of the African chiefs in the sincerity of the desire possessed by the Powers of Europe to put the Slave Trade down, since it must be difficult for these uninstructed chiefs to comprehend how it happens that the same nations which make Slave Trade an offence when carried on by sea, should permit and encourage it, and even partake in it themselves, when it is carried on by land.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 39.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1848.

WITH reference to my despatch to you, marked Slave Trade, of the 31st ultimo, in which I instructed you to suggest to the Spanish Government the expediency of prohibiting its subjects in its African possessions from purchasing or owning slaves, I beg to state to you, for your information, that I have instructed Her Majesty's Representatives at the Court of Paris, Lisbon, the Hague, and Copenhagen, to make similar representations to the French, Portuguese, Dutch, and Danish Governments, each of which Governments holds possessions on the coast of Africa, or in islands off that coast, in which the purchasing and holding of slaves is believed to be still tolerated.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 40.

M. Tacon to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 19.)

(Translation.)

London, January 18, 1848.

THE Undersigned, &c., referring to the note which his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, &c., was pleased to address on the 29th July of the past year to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at this Court, has the honour to inform his Excellency, by order of Her Majesty's Government, that the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba having been called upon for information respecting the disembarkation of Bozal negroes, which the British Consul, Mr. Crawford, supposed to have taken place in the Chorrera or other points in the neighbourhood of Havana, and which he denounced on the 17th of February of last year, that authority has replied that, notwithstanding he felt persuaded from the proximity of the site mentioned to the capital, and from other circumstances, that the denunciation was unfounded, so soon as he received it he issued an order for an investigation into the matter. The Captain-General adds that, anxious that the truth should be made fully apparent, he invited Mr. Crawford to furnish him with the dates and details which he had promised him, and that Mr. Crawford, far from fulfilling his promise, was obliged to admit, in a conference with the Colonial Secretary, that the debarkation which he had denounced had not been effected.

The Undersigned has also received orders from the Government of Her

Catholic Majesty to inform Viscount Palmerston that it appears by despatches, since received from the Island of Cuba, that General O'Donnell having had notice that a debarkation of Bozal negroes had been effected on the coasts of Trinidad, he issued immediately to the Governor of Trinidad the most decisive orders for the capture of the negroes upon his direct responsibility; and that 106 being captured immediately, and shortly afterwards 30 others, they had been declared emancipated in conformity with the existing treaties.

In addressing this communication to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, the Captain-General of Cuba renews the assurance that this is the first debarkation of negroes which has taken place on the coasts of the island since the promulgation of the Penal Law, and he cannot but observe with astonishment that a person like Mr. Crawford, who supposes himself so well informed with respect to clandestine importations of slaves, should have let this event pass unperceived. The constant avidity with which Mr. Crawford always collected the most vague reports for supporting denunciations of imaginary crimes, contrasted with his apparent ignorance of this offence, the only real and true one, has given room for suppositions little honourable for this functionary; but the generousness of General O'Donnell does not admit them.

The simple relation of the two facts which the Undersigned has the honour to present for the consideration of his Excellency Viscount Palmerston proves clearly, on the one part, the lamentable facility with which the Consul of England at the Havana, Mr. Crawford, collects and transmits to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty false and unfounded information; and on the other, that the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba, zealous and vigilant, fulfil strictly all the stipulations of the Treaties, and that when, unfortunately, an attempt is made to infringe any of them, foreign monitions are unnecessary in exciting them to take speedy and proper measures for vindicating the law. The Government of Her Catholic Majesty takes pleasure in believing that that of Her Britannic Majesty will feel convinced of both extremes.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

(Signed)

MIGUEL TACON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 41.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 21.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 14, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Duke of Sotomayor, calling my attention to the zeal and activity recently displayed by General O'Donnell in procuring the capture of 139 Bozal negroes off the coast of Trinidad.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. L. BULWER.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 41.

The Duke of Sotomayor to Mr. Bulwer.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, December 24, 1847.

DESPATCHES from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba have been received at this office, stating that General O'Donnell was informed that a cargo of Bozal negroes had been landed on the coast near Trinidad; that he immediately sent peremptory orders to the Governor of that district, enjoining him under his strict responsibility, to proceed to the seizure of the aforesaid negroes; and that proper measures having consequently been adopted, 106

negroes had been seized at once, and 30 more shortly afterwards, all of whom had been declared to be emancipados according to the existing treaties.

This simple statement is the most irrecusable testimony of the loyalty with which the worthy authorities of Cuba fulfil the treaties which prohibit the Traffic of Bozal negroes; and that although some landing of slaves may clandestinely take place, it is utterly impossible for the slave-dealers to baffle the vigilance of the authorities, to the extremity of entirely concealing from them that fact.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) EL DUQUE DE SOTOMAYOR.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary,

&c.

&c.

No. 42.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 21.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 14, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, copies and translations of a note and its inclosure which I have received from the Duke de Sotomayor, complaining of the conduct and proceedings of Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, in matters connected with Slave Trade transactions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 42.

The Duke of Sotomayor to Mr. Bulwer.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, December 25, 1847.

ON the 14th of August last you were pleased to transmit to one of my predecessors in office, a copy of a communication addressed by the British Consul at the Havana to the Captain-General of Cuba, denouncing the landing of a cargo of Bozal negroes. By the copy which I confidentially inclose of a despatch from General O'Donnell, you will be convinced that the fact denounced by the English Consul was not correct, and that this functionary has acknowledged its incorrectness in a conference he held with the Colonial Secretary, although he has not had the frankness of confessing it officially.

On this occasion I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the conduct which Mr. Crawford pursues in Cuba. This functionary, who from his own experience, ought to be convinced of the rigour with which General O'Donnell enforces the fulfilment of the treaties which prohibit the Slave Trade, gives credit however, to the most unfounded rumours, and grounds upon them a denunciation of supposed landings of slaves.

This conduct is the more remarkable, in so much as you will observe by another note which I have the honour to address to you on this day's date, that there is a very recent instance which shows that Mr. Crawford, while engaged in ascertaining imaginary landings of slaves, allows the real ones to pass unnoticed, which fortunately do not escape the vigilance of the zealous authorities of the island.

These authorities do not certainly require the assistance of Mr. Crawford to detect any infraction of the treaties. The means of which they dispose, employed with a firm and decided will, are sufficient to enable Her Majesty's Government to be entirely sure that the treaties of 1817 and 1835 shall be faithfully fulfilled; but it is very remarkable that the person who is ignorant of a real landing of negroes, should presume that his news upon imaginary landings are to be more correct than those of the authorities of the island.

Her Majesty's Government thinks it unbecoming to its dignity, to listen to the unfavourable rumours spread on this occasion against Mr. Crawford, and

approves the noble conduct of General O'Donnell, who renounces to return to Mr. Crawford the accusations which this functionary has more than once taken the liberty to make against the authorities of the island.

My intention is only to show you that the interests of your Government are not well served in Cuba; to offer you a patent proof of the little probability of correctness in Mr. Crawford's denunciations, and to demonstrate to you that for the religious fulfilment of the treaty engagements the authorities of Cuba require no other stimulus than that of their own loyalty, nor any other assistance than their own resources.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) EL DUQUE DE SOTOMAYOR.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary,

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 42.

The Captain-General of Cuba to the Duke of Sotomayor.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Havana, October 30, 1847.

IT is positively true, that on the 17th of February of this year, the British Consul addressed to me a communication denouncing a landing of Bozal negroes on that part of the coast named La Chorrera. As this place is precisely situated in the neighbourhood of this town, and as it is impossible, and there has never been an instance of any infraction of the treaties being committed there, without its being immediately known and spread about the island, I was enabled to state at once to the British Consul that the denunciation was entirely false; and I replied to him in this sense through the secretary of this office. At the same time I requested him to give me the details he offered, being myself perfectly sure that he would not be able to do so, unless he invented some story. And such was really the case, since neither did he fulfil his promise nor replied to my request, and only, long after, and in a private conversation, he stated to the aforesaid secretary, that he was sure that the landing he had denounced had not taken place. There being, therefore, no data or foundation to institute an investigation, the correspondence on this subject, which I inclose to your Excellency in original, dropped.

In transmitting this correspondence in compliance with the Royal order of the 18th of August accompanying the British Minister's note on the subject, I repeat to your Excellency the assurance I have already given your Excellency on previous occasions, that since the Slave Trade was prohibited, the laws prohibiting it have never been fulfilled with such inviolable fidelity as during the period of my command, without any exception whatever, including even the period of General Valdes' command. It will be impossible to prevent that some landing of Bozal negroes takes place on the island of Cuba, but if it does take place, it is likewise impossible to prevent its being immediately known. Since the publication of the penal law, not one landing of slaves had taken place during the two years and a half that have elapsed. Now, as I state to your Excellency in a separate despatch, an infraction has been committed on the coast of Trinidad, and the greatest part of the negroes have been seized. And on this occasion, I must call your Excellency's attention to a singular fact which has occurred, viz., that the British Consul, who is also at present one of the Judges of the Mixed Court of Justice in the absence of the British Commissioner, has not denounced it—a very striking fact indeed, since it is as true as it is well-known, that this functionary has repeatedly and without the least foundation, as in the aforesaid instance, denounced imaginary landings. This would induce me to believe, should I be so inclined, as the English functionaries are, to listen with the utmost levity to all rumours that may tarnish the reputation of the Spanish authorities, that the rumour which is afloat of the aforesaid Consul having received a large sum of money to abstain from denouncing the landing, is not quite incorrect. But whatever it may be, after having replied to your Excellency upon the subject, I beg to assure your Excellency again, for the information of Her Majesty the Queen, that during the period of my com-

mand, I have observed with inviolable fidelity and shall enforce the observance of the laws prohibiting the Slave Trade, as is proved by the seizure of the greatest part of the negroes of the first clandestine landing which has taken place.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL.

The Duke of Sotomayor,
&c. &c.

No. 43.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1848.

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Porto Rico, on the subject of the expected arrival of vessels with cargoes of slaves in that island, and in the Island of Cuba.

I have to instruct you to communicate the substance of this paper to the Spanish Government, and to express to them the confident hope and expectation of Her Majesty's Government, that the most positive and peremptory orders will be given to General Roncali and to General Prim, to put in force the law of Spain against Slave Trade, and to carry into full and faithful execution the treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. H. L. Bulwer,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston, February 15, 1848.

[See No. 84, p. 69.]

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana.*

No. 44.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Jan. 21, 1847.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 9, 1846.

ON board the British merchant steamer "Arab," which arrived here from New Orleans on the 17th ultimo, a British subject, Mr. James Edlin, and his family, were reported to me as being on their way to Demerary, having with them a female servant (named Ann Edlin), whom I discovered to be a slave which Mr. J. Edlin had purchased five or six years ago in Louisiana, where he has been residing.

I lost no time in representing to Mr. Edlin, that it was highly culpable in him to have brought this woman on board a British vessel, being a slave, and that I considered it my duty to insist upon his executing free papers for her emancipation with the least possible delay.

I am happy to acquaint your Lordship that the poor woman has been freed, and her free papers delivered to her previous to her departure with Mr. Edlin's family in the mail steamer, which took them to Jamaica on their way to Demerary, on the 4th instant; and by the next ship I propose to send duplicates to the Governor for greater safety.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

No. 45.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 9th of December last, reporting the circumstances under which you had insisted upon and obtained the emancipation of a female slave, the property of Mr. J. Edlin, a British subject, who had arrived at the Havana from New Orleans, on board the British merchant steamer "Arab;" and I have to inform you that I approve the steps taken by you in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 46.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 9.)

My Lord,

Havana, January 7, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular, Slave Trade, of the 11th of November, 1846*, referring to and repeating the

* Class B, 1846, p. 64.

instruction issued under date 8th of May, 1841, to Her Majesty's functionaries residing in countries where slavery exists.

In furtherance of the principle so laid down, Her Majesty's Government having come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries, from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases wherein slaves form part of the property of the deceased; I shall pay implicit obedience to the prohibition inculcated, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of publishing this instruction for the information of all British subjects resident in this island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

No. 47.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 19, 1847.

BY the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98, copies of which were transmitted to you with Lord Aberdeen's circular of the 31st of December, 1843, British subjects resident in foreign countries, and who commit in such countries acts prohibited by the previous statute of the 5th Geo. IV, cap. 113, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," are declared liable to the penalties inflicted by that statute, in the same manner as if such prohibited acts had been committed within the jurisdiction of the British Crown.

With reference to that statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, I have to state to you that a question has arisen whether British subjects in a foreign country can legally receive and become owners of slaves in payment of debts due to them; and if so, whether they can afterwards legally sell such slaves, and exchange them for the money in lieu of which they were received; and whether the whole or any part of such a transaction would render such British subjects liable to legal penalties.

The question having been referred to the proper Law Officers of the Crown, I have now to state to you, for your information and for that of Her Majesty's subjects resident within your Consulate, that a British subject in a foreign country renders himself liable to punishment under the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, either by receiving and becoming owner of slaves in payment of debts due to him, or by selling such slaves, and exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received.

This opinion applies equally to the case of slaves seized in execution for debts due to a British subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.
Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
&c. &c.

Mem.—This circular was likewise sent to Her Majesty's Consular Agents in all countries where the condition of slavery exists.

No. 48.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 8.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 27, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship a correspondence which has passed with Her Majesty's Commissioners, his Excellency the Captain-General, and myself, relative to a disembarkation of negroes which it was reported lately took place in the immediate neighbourhood of this city.

This correspondence was given rise to by Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter to me of the 16th instant; and although I was then, as I am now, unable to find out anything to substantiate the information upon which they acted, my demurring at their denouncement upon a former occasion having been by them made a subject of complaint, I wrote to the Captain-General what they had communicated, adding what had come to my own knowledge of a landing in Puerto Rico, and the sailing of several slavers from the coast of Africa.

Your Lordship will observe that Brigadier Paniagua denies the statement, and the Commissioners have not obtained their promised information; so that I have great doubt of the truth of the denouncement. Personally, the Secretary has admitted the truth of that part of my letter to the Captain-General which adverts to the debarkation at Puerto Rico; but he asserts that no negroes have been landed anywhere in this island for upwards of a twelvemonth; and certainly no information upon which I can depend has reached me to the contrary.

I am however very apprehensive that the high price and demand for sugar will operate to the revival of slave-trading; slaves being much increased in value, and they are likely to become much more valuable, as the supply has not for a long time kept pace with the waste of life to which these poor human beings are subjected by their condition generally in this island.

It was rumoured lately, that a Joint Stock Company, with \$1,000,000 capital, was about to be formed for slave-trading, but I have not been able to trace it to authenticity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 48.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Havana, February 16, 1847.

WE beg to inform you that we have heard from a trustworthy quarter, of a disembarkation of about 415 Africans at the Chorrera, in the course of last week. We understand that Messrs. Zulueta, Forcade, and another person whose name we have not yet learned, are the persons interested in the vessel, which is said to have been nine months out. We are promised further particulars in a day or two, but meanwhile give you these details, in case you may thereupon be able to obtain sufficient grounds for making a denunciation to the Captain-General.

We are, &c.
(Signed) J. KENNEDY.
CAMPBELL J. DALRYMPLE.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
§c. §c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 48.

Consul-General Crawford to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Sirs,

Havana, February 17, 1847.

I HAVE delayed answering your letter of yesterday's date, which I received in the afternoon, hoping that I might be able to obtain some sure information respecting the disembarkation of negroes to which you refer, and of which you gave me the first notice.

I had previously learnt that it was reported here, that one of three slavers which had left the coast of Africa, had effected a partial debarkation in Puerto Rico; most likely it is the same or one of the others which has landed a cargo, as reported to you.

Immediately upon the receipt of your letter, I set about the inquiries

Inclosure 5 in No 48.

*Consul-General Crawford to Her Majesty's Commissioners.**Havana, February 18, 1847.*

MR. CRAWFORD hastens to transmit to Her Majesty's Commissioners copy of a note dated yesterday, and but just received from Brigadier Paniagua, Secretary to his Excellency the Captain-General, in reply to Mr. Crawford's letter of yesterday's date.

Mr. Crawford has not been able to obtain any precise information to confirm the fact of the reported landing of negroes, subject of Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter of the 16th instant, which report is qualified as "absolutely false" by M. Paniagua.

Mr. Crawford therefore feels particularly anxious to know whether Her Majesty's Commissioners have received the farther particulars which they were promised "in a day or two," in order that should they be sufficiently conclusive, Mr. Crawford may make another more circumstantial communication upon the subject to his Excellency the Captain-General.

Inclosure 6 in No. 48.

*Consul-General Crawford to Her Majesty's Commissioners.**Havana, February 25, 1847.*

MR. CRAWFORD presents his compliments to Her Majesty's Commissioners, and with reference to their letter of the 16th instant, requests to know whether they have received the particulars which they expected relative to the reported landing of 415 negroes at the Chorrera during the week previous.

Mr. Crawford's inquiries upon the subject have proved fruitless.

The Secretary of his Excellency the Captain-General, Her Majesty's Commissioners will have seen, states that the information is unfounded, and for the sake of humanity, Mr. Crawford hopes that it may be so.

Inclosure 7 in No. 48.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Havana, February 26, 1847.

WE have received your note of yesterday's date, inquiring whether we had received the further particulars expected of the disembarkation of 415 Africans near this place, reported in our communication of the 16th instant, respecting which you state that all your inquiries have proved fruitless, and which the Secretary of the Captain-General had pronounced unfounded. In reply, we have to inform you that the person from whom we expected the particulars left the city a few days since without giving the particulars he had led us to expect; and our inquiries in other quarters have not been attended with more success. In our letter of the 16th, we expressly referred the matter to you, "in case you should be able thereupon to obtain sufficient grounds for making a denunciation to the Captain-General."

It is possible that our informant was mistaken in naming the Chorrera; but we have received abundant confirmation of the fact of a cargo of slaves having been recently landed somewhere in the island, though we cannot learn the precise place, or further particulars.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

J. KENNEDY.

CAMPBELL J. DALRYMPLE.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.

&c.

&c.

No. 49.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 8.)

My Lord,

Havana, March 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 21st January, conveying your Lordship's high approbation of the steps which I took in obtaining the emancipation of a female slave which was the property of Mr. James Edlin, casually passing through Havana.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 50.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 19, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 27th of February last, inclosing a correspondence which you have had with Her Majesty's Commissioners and with the Captain-General of Cuba, respecting a disembarkation of negroes, which it was reported had lately taken place in the neighbourhood of the Havana.

I regret to observe in this correspondence that you were too easily satisfied with the answer of the Captain-General to your representation on this subject. The representation contained details enough to afford the Captain-General full means of making inquiries; but he answers your letter the same day on which that letter is dated, and evidently, therefore, without having made any inquiry whatever; and yet his off-hand assertion that the information was false, was accepted and acquiesced in by you, though it was an assertion obviously founded upon no grounds whatever.

You ought in reply to have requested the Captain-General to state to you, for the information of the British Government, what inquiries he had made into the matter, and to have asked the Captain-General to enable you to send to the British Government a copy of the evidence upon which he founded his conclusion that the information was untrue.

You will take care in future, on any like occasion, to pursue such a course as I have here pointed out.

I am &c.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 51.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 24, 1847.

IN your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 23rd of October, 1843, you furnished Her Majesty's Government with a statement of the population of Cuba, according to the census taken in 1841, distinguishing the numbers of whites, of free mulattoes, of free blacks, of slave mulattoes, and of slave blacks, and the numbers of males and females in each class.

You stated your reasons for supposing that the number of slaves given in that census, namely, 436,945, was much below the actual amount, which you estimated at about 850,000; and you added that there were no fixed periods at which a census of the population of Cuba is taken.

As no report has been received from you upon the subject since that above mentioned, I presume that no census of the population has been taken since 1841; but as Her Majesty's Government is desirous of ascertaining whether there has been any, and what increase or decrease, in the several classes of the population of Cuba since 1841, I have to instruct you to furnish me with any enumeration taken, or calculation made, which may give the information required.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 52.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 7, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith copy of a correspondence which I have just had with his Excellency the Captain-General, relative to the American brig "*Brazil*," which has been dispatched at this port by the notorious slave-trader Don Pedro Forcade.

This vessel, a very fast sailer, was here for sale, and Forcade offered a price for her, deliverable at Cabenda, on the Coast, to which place she is now going, loaded by that individual, and doubtless there to be transferred.

When the search alluded to by the Captain-General was made nothing illegal was seen; of course care was taken that what was seen should be all right; but the vessel lay two days at the wharf afterwards, and of course took on board whatever suited the purposes of the trade she is to be engaged in.

The "*Brazil*" is painted black, loftily rigged, with black yards and scraped masts; the carving on her head is gilt, and she is about 200 tons.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 52.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General.

Havana, May 6, 1847.

I CONSIDER it my duty to acquaint your Excellency that the brig "*Brazil*," under American colours, is either cleared out, or about to clear at this custom-house, for Rio de Janeiro, but in reality bound to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of slave-trading.

The expedition is for account of a subject of Her Catholic Majesty, and I have some reason to think that the vessel, even, is the property of Don Pedro Forcade, under the condition to be transferred at her arrival on the Coast, an evasion of the law which has been too often practised.

I am well aware that there is no authority under the Treaties which would reach the case now in this harbour; but I cannot omit placing the circumstances before your Excellency, in order to show that attempts are still making to carry on this detestable traffic.

I have &c.
 (Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 52.

The Captain-General to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, May 7, 1847.

I HAD information that the American brig "*Brazil*" had closed her register [cleared] for the coast of Africa, and notwithstanding that lawful commerce is permitted with that country, I gave directions that she should be examined, and the result of that examination is, that it gives no ground for suspicion that there is intention of her being employed in the Traffic of Negroes.

There being, therefore, no motive for her detention, she has been allowed to proceed on her voyage, which I state to you in reply to your communication upon this subject.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL.

The English Consul.

No. 53.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 8, 1847.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular of March 19 of this year, which conveys the explanation of the proper Law Officers of the Crown upon the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, as to the legality of British subjects receiving and becoming owners of slaves in payment of debts due to them, or by selling such slaves and exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received.

I shall take care to inform Her Majesty's subjects residing in this island, of their liability to punishment under the statute, and that they would be equally liable in the case of slaves seized in execution for debts due to them as British subjects.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,

*Consul-General in Cuba.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 54.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 8.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 7, 1847.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 19th of April, expressive of your Lordship's regret that, with regard to my correspondence with Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Captain-General of this island, I had been too easily satisfied with the answer of his Excellency to my representation respecting a disembarkation of negroes which it was reported had (then) lately taken place in the neighbourhood of this place, as detailed in my despatch of the 17th of February last;

I beg leave to assure your Lordship that my representation to the Captain-General upon that occasion was founded upon the communication which was made to me by Her Majesty's Commissioners; that I made the most diligent inquiry as to the information laid by the Commissioners, but was unable to obtain a confirmation of the report; so that I had myself come to the conclusion that they had been misinformed.

Therefore it was that I did not again address the Captain-General, requesting him to state what inquiries he had made into the matter; but in future,

on any like occasion, I shall take care to pursue the course which has been pointed out to me by your Lordship.

It may be satisfactory that I am enabled to state, at this distance of time, that I have never arrived at any sort of information which could induce me to believe that any such landing took place as that which was denounced by Her Majesty's Commissioners, nor have they ever furnished me with the "further particulars" that were "promised," although I applied to them upon the subject ten days afterwards; and I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of their answer, dated the 26th February.

The information upon which the Commissioners acted appears by that letter to have been of an uncertain nature, still their statement at the conclusion caused me to make farther inquiries, but with equally unfruitful results; so that I am satisfied no such cargo of slaves were landed at that time, either at the Chorrera or elsewhere in this island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

Inclosure in No. 54.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Havana, February 26, 1847.

WE have received your note of yesterday's date, inquiring whether we had received the further particulars expected of the disembarkation of 415 Africans near this place, reported in our communication of 16th instant, respecting which you state that all your inquiries have proved fruitless, and which the Secretary of the Captain-General had pronounced unfounded. In reply, we have to inform you that the person from whom we expected the particulars left the city a few days since without giving the particulars he had led us to expect, and our inquiries in other quarters have not been attended with more success. In our letter of the 16th we expressly referred the matter to you, "in case you should be able thereupon to obtain sufficient grounds for making a denunciation to the Captain-General."

It is possible that our informant was mistaken in naming the Chorrera; but we have received abundant confirmation of the fact of a cargo of slaves having been recently landed somewhere in the island, though we cannot learn the precise place or further particulars.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. KENNEDY.
CAMPBELL J. DALRYMPLE.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 55.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated 24th of May last, referring to a report which I had the honour of submitting to Her Majesty's Government on the 23rd of October, 1843.

By the next packet I hope to be able to transmit to your Lordship the information which is required, namely, as to the increase or decrease of the several classes of the population in Cuba since 1841.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

No. 56.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 17, 1847.

IT is my painful duty to acquaint your Lordship, that Campbell James Dalrymple, Esquire, Her Majesty's Arbitrator in the Mixed Tribunal at this place, died this day.

In consequence, and Mr. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Judge in that Tribunal, being absent in England, on leave, I have notified his Excellency the Captain-General, that the duties of Her Majesty's Commission devolve to me, according to the Treaty for the suppression of Slave Trade and the abolition of Slavery; and I have this day entered upon my duties as Her Majesty's Judge in the Mixed Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,

*Consul-General in Cuba.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 57.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 6.)

My Lord,

Havana, August 4, 1847.

I DID myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, Slave Trade, of the 24th of May, by the last packet.

I have now to report to your Lordship thereon, that there has not been any census of the population of this island since 1841, nor any enumeration taken or calculation made, by which the increase or decrease in the several classes of the population of Cuba since 1841, can be ascertained.

Several very important events have however taken place since that time, which must have very materially affected the population of this island, such as the expulsion of the free negroes and people of colour by General O'Donnell, in 1844; secondly, the destruction of life during the same year in the prosecutions raised to destroy the germs of insurrections amongst the slaves throughout the island; thirdly, the notable decrease of the Slave Trade, especially during the last two years; and lastly, the introduction of white colonists.

In order to ascertain the number of free negroes and persons of colour who were compelled to leave the island, and also those who voluntarily went away in 1844, and subsequently, I tried every means possible at the time, but could obtain no correct enumeration.

I am disposed to think that not more than 1000 were expelled, and those chiefly from this city and Matanzas; they were mostly artisans, who, possessing some education and means, were thereby considered dangerous. Some few, of the same class, apprehensive of their safety and that of their property, about the same time obtained their passports and left the island. A small number (who spoke English) went to Jamaica and the Bahamas, but the greatest part took passage for Mexico. Secondly, for obvious reasons, the great destruction of human life, by the cruelties inflicted upon the slaves during the terrific persecution of 1844, has been concealed as much as possible, but the poor wretches were sacrificed in every possible way; crowded into the most loathsome prisons and other places of confinement; left to die in the stocks and of the wounds inflicted upon them by direction of merciless fiscals, and the application of the lash, under which numbers expired, from whom no sort of confessions could be extorted; whether they were guilty, or had even been accused, they were treated just the same.

Vast numbers were thus destroyed in every district of the island, besides those who were executed publicly under sentence of the military commissions.

It cannot therefore be expected that a correct account of the mortality so caused will ever be published.

It is not perhaps a wrong conclusion to arrive at, if I put the diminution of the free black and coloured population expelled and who emigrated, together with the number of slaves destroyed in the prosecutions for intended insurrection, as equal to the whole of the Bozal negroes from Africa introduced since 1841, when the last census was taken; and it must here be borne in mind that very few expeditions in the Slave Trade have arrived during the last few years.

Considering then, how much Slave Trade is diminished, the vigilance of our cruizers on the coast having deterred almost all but the most fool-hardy and desperate from adventuring, and that, consequently, the money formerly employed in that disgraceful and abominable traffic, has found its way into sources of legitimate trade, from which it is devoutly to be hoped it will not again be diverted; I trust it is but now and then we shall hear of an importation of negroes by such men as Forcade and Zulueta of Havana.

It may fairly be inferred, for the reasons which I have stated, that this population, as regards the blacks and coloured race, has suffered little numerical alteration since 1841, excepting by the waste of life amongst the slaves, and the increase amongst the free of that class; both the one and the other most difficult to be ascertained, and which your Lordship's great knowledge and experience must enable you to estimate much more correctly than I could.

Upon the other hand, efforts have been made at colonization, and contracts have been entered into, under which a considerable number of white labourers and settlers have been brought from the northern and Basque provinces of Spain, from Bayonne and the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, all of which have found employment upon their arrival.

Besides these, more than formerly, immigrants have come from Spain and from the Canary Islands, who are of a steady, useful class, and settling in the towns as domestic servants, have taken the places of slaves, who in consequence have been sent to work upon the estates.

Lately, under a contract with M. Zulueta of London, this Government has imported two cargoes of Chinese from Amoy, altogether numbering about 600. They are allowed to be selected from the deposit; and taken at seventy dollars each, which is exacted at the time of selection from the employer, who is also to pay the coolie three or four dollars a-month for the period of six years.

It seems, however, that little or no care has been taken in the procuring of these people in China. They are almost all fishermen from the coast near to Amoy, unaccustomed to hard work, and already they have shown a determination not to work with negroes in the field.

Four hundred of them were brought from China in a British ship, "The Duke of Argyle." The master informs me that they are almost all bad and worthless, and from what I learn of those which first arrived and have been tried, their acquisition will not be at all valuable to the island. They cost 90 dollars each for passage alone, besides their outfit and maintenance at Amoy, and afterwards here until employed.

Your Lordship may be assured that whenever there is a census or enumeration taken of the population of this island, general or partial, I shall not fail to report thereon to your Lordship. I regret that this despatch should be so little satisfactory upon so important a subject, but it is all that I have it in my power to state at present in reply to your Lordship's queries.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

No. 58.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 6.)

My Lord,

Havana, August 5, 1847.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship copy of a correspondence which I have recently had with the Captain-General, relative to a landing

of negroes from the coast of Africa, which was effected at Manati, a place on this island, in the Old Bahama Channel, to windward of Neuvas. Although I have not as yet been able to obtain the name of the vessel from which these Bozal negroes were landed, my information, so far, is entirely to be depended upon, because my informant had it from M. Teúma himself, on the eve of his departure from this city to receive one-third of the number.

I have besides ascertained that Don Julian Zulueta, of slave-trading notoriety, left town about the same time, and went in a direction which induces me to think that he is the party more largely interested in the expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,

Consul-General in Cuba.

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

&c.

&c.

&c

Inclosure 1 in No. 58.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General.

Havana, July 31, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, to communicate with your Excellency upon every occasion of a breach of the Treaties subsisting between our respective nations for the suppression of Slave Trade and the abolition of Slavery, I regret to be under the necessity of complaining to your Excellency, that a landing of negroes from the coast of Africa has been effected in this island within the last few days; the number is said to be about 500; the place of disembarkation, and the names of some of the parties interested, the price demanded for this new accession of miserable victims, and other particulars, have been reported to me; but as so notorious an infraction of the Treaty, and so glaring a breach of the peace, cannot have escaped the vigilance of your Excellency's subordinates, I forbear to state them at this time. And, in the fullest confidence that the guilty parties will not escape the punishment which they deserve,

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,

Consul-General in Cuba.

His Excellency the Captain-General,

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

The Captain-General to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, August 1, 1847.

IN answer to your note of yesterday, in which you denounce a disembarkation of Bozal negroes, to the number of some 500, on the coast of this island, I say to your Honour, that not only have I not any idea or information of the committal of such infraction of the treaties, but sure of the exactitude with which my orders are executed, confirmed by the experience of so long a period, during which not a single Bozal negro has been fraudulently introduced into this island, that I am persuaded the intelligence which has been given to you, and which you transmitted, is wanting entirely of credit; but notwithstanding, in order to press the origin of these rumours, and to punish the deed, if in reality the crime had been committed, I hope you will be pleased to communicate to me, not only the data you state that you have, but anything else which you may be able to learn with certainty as to the affair, in which I am disposed to punish, without regard, the guilty party. And I say this to you for your information and the purposes mentioned.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL.

The Acting British Commissary.

Inclosure 3 in No. 58.

*Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General.**Havana, August 2, 1847.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of yesterday, in reply to mine of the previous day's date, relative to the disembarkation of negroes from the coast of Africa, which it has been reported to me lately took place on the coast of this island.

It is not, in my opinion, so very strange that such infraction of the law had not reached your Excellency's knowledge; the dread of punishment renders it necessary to keep secret such transactions.

The information I have, states the landing to have been effected at Manati; the number about 500; that parties interested to the extent of one-third in the adventure, had sent off an agent, whose name is "Teûma," or Tehama, to take charge of their quota; and that 500 dollars each was demanded by said Teûma for fifty of the Bozales of the cargo in question.

It is probable that farther particulars may come to my knowledge, and if so, I shall not fail to report them to your Excellency, so as if possible to detect the guilty parties.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
*Consul-General in Cuba.**His Excellency the Captain-General,*
&c.

&c.

I take the liberty of noticing to your Excellency, that my note of Saturday, upon this subject, is signed by me in my capacity of Her Majesty's "Consul General," and that by some mistake, the reply with which I have been honoured by your Excellency is improperly addressed to the "British Commissary Judge," your Excellency being of course aware that it is the Consul-General's duty, and not that of Her Majesty's Commissioners, to make such communications to your Excellency.

Inclosure 4 in No. 58.

The Captain-General to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, August 4, 1847.

HAVING seen your Honour's new communication, in which you transmit some details respecting a disembarkation of Bozal negroes, said to have been effected at Manati, and although the information up to this moment which has been acquired, prove that this news is completely wanting of foundation; I have resolved that with all activity they proceed to clear up this affair, in order to chastise the guilty, if true, and apprehend the negroes, or to prove, in the contrary event, which is to be expected, and your Honour yourself shall be convinced that no such infraction, as it is supposed, of the treaties in force for the prohibition of the Traffic, has been committed, and that they are most scrupulously observed in this island, such being Her Majesty's pleasure, which I say to you for your information, and in answer to your letter referred to.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL.

The English Consul.

No. 59.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Havana, September 3, 1847.

I BEG leave to refer your Lordship to my despatch dated 22nd March, 1843, in which notice is made of three boys, "Saulman," "William," and

‘Charles,’ reported to have been kidnapped and carried away from Jamaica and sold into slavery, supposed to be held upon a coffee estate near Santiago de Cuba.

In my subsequent despatches dated the 5th of April and the 7th of May, I did myself the honour of reporting the progress made in obtaining the required information, with a view to the discovery of the said abducted boys, and their being identified, if found.

In November 1842, a negro lad calling himself “Charles,” presented himself to the Syndic Procurador-General at Puerto Principe, and stated that he had been stolen from the beach near a town in Jamaica where there is a church, but the name of the place he forgets; that he was carried first to St. Thomas and afterwards to Porto Rico, from Porto Rico to Santiago de Cuba, where he remained in slavery, and from thence was sent to Puerto Principe, into the possession of a certain Señor de Sagol, who stated that he had him of M. Rebét, a wealthy proprietor of Santiago de Cuba, it being upon his bill of sale that Rebét purchased said boy Charles from Don Fernando Freire de Arredondo, who had him of Don Teofilo J. J. M. L. de Guillen, at the Island of Viegnès, of which Guillen was Governor.

Sagol besides asserted that Charles had never been in Jamaica; but the authorities at Porto Principe seeing that the boy spoke English quite fluently, reported the matter to the late Captain-General Valdez, who immediately entered into communications with the former Governor of Jamaica, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, respecting said Charles; and his Lordship’s first letter to me upon the subject is dated the 20th March, 1843.

Inquiries were directed to be made in Jamaica, the result of which did not exactly tally with Charles’ own declarations.

Lord Elgin transmitted on the 29th July, 1843, some speculative conclusions which Mr. J. Stainsby, S. M., drew from the examination of Mrs. George Eason, at Lucea, in Hanover County, Jamaica; and the marks of a boy of hers who disappeared from his home there about the same time as Charles was stolen, agreeing with certain marks upon the person of the boy Charles, assisted Mr. Stainsby’s idea that he might be the lost son of Mrs. Eason.

But the declarations of Charles as to his father’s and mother’s names are quite at variance with Mr. Stainsby’s hopes: Mrs. Eason’s name is “Lavinia,” not “Rose;” and Charles declared his father’s name to be George Rogers, not Eason. So our case rested upon the hope that parties could come, and would be sent from Jamaica to identify the lad; and accordingly it was so reported to Lord Elgin, with a request that, if possible, the boy Wellington, who first gave information of Saulman, Charles, and William’s abduction, should accompany the supposed parents of Charles when they came here for that purpose; and it was understood that the lad himself should be brought from Puerto Principe to this capital to await their arrival.

For some reason or another, the parties solicited from Jamaica have never made their appearance; and perhaps it is a fortunate circumstance for our ultimate success in this most interesting case, for had the parties been those discovered by the magistrate, Mr. Stainsby, I fear we should have incurred needless expenses, and have failed in accomplishing our object.

Under these circumstances, this matter lay over until very lately, when Captain-General O’Donnell informed me that the boy Charles being here, he wished to know if we were ready to proceed, having reference to the previous state of the proceedings and the nature of the required proofs of identity.

Upon this I requested, that his Excellency would be pleased to direct that the boy Charles should be brought before a judge, and that I should be permitted to examine him myself, and compare the marks upon his person with those given to Mr. Stainsby, at Lucea, by Mrs. Lavinia Eason. His Excellency having acceded, Charles was brought into court on the 26th ultimo, and was submitted to my examination.

He appears to be about eighteen years of age, rather low in stature, intelligent, and speaks English perfectly well, evidently born and reared where the language spoken was English. He has the marks given by Mrs. Lavinia Grenfell, or Eason, viz., on his forehead a scar, a small mark like a pock-pit by the side of his left eye, and a slight defect in the left eye-lid.

But he has other marks which are more observable: one, a large scar, if anything under rather than on the point of his chin, across it; and his right

ear is bored, as for an ear-ring. It was thought that these last marks might have been made since his abduction, but he says no. That the scar on his chin results from the kick of a horse received in Jamaica; and that his right ear was bored there also. Those are material points; but what is, I consider, even more important, he gave me the name of the clergyman who officiated at his native town in Jamaica, whom he calls "Tolan," and who, he says, he would know if he saw him again, for the clergyman was always so kind to him, and he frequently walked with him from the village, up the lane, to the church, which he thinks was called Santa Lucia, but is not quite sure.

That the captain that carried him off had his washing done at his mother's house, and that he (Charles) having carried his clothes to the boat, he was enticed to go on board, and was not allowed to go on shore. That this took place in the evening, and that the vessel put to sea the following morning. He does not recollect the name of the vessel, nor that of the master.

That his name is "Charles Rogers;" his father, "George Rogers," alias "Hodge," which last was his father's mother's name, and by which his father was known as well as by that of Rogers.

That his mother's name is "Priscilla;" that he had only one sister, and no brothers. His sister's name his "Sukey," who being considerably older than him, took entire charge of him from his mother; and he says that the clergyman, he is sure, would know him again.

Now whether Charles is of Lucea or not, I think can be ascertained by the name of the clergyman, which may not be quite correctly pronounced by the lad, but is near enough for the tracing of the incumbency; after which, "George Rogers" alias "Hodge," "Priscilla" his wife, and their daughter "Sukey," will easily be found, and no doubt lead to all the required proofs of identity, and consequent liberation from slavery, and restoration to his parents and native land, of this interesting young man.

By the mail packet of the 30th ultimo I wrote to Sir Charles Edward Grey, the Governor of Jamaica, with all the foregoing particulars, requesting his Excellency to order the necessary inquiries with the least possible delay; and Captain-General O'Donnell having at once allowed me all the time necessary to bring forward the proofs from Jamaica, I await the result with great interest and anxiety.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,

Consul-General in Cuba.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 60.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 18.)

My Lord,

Havana, November 4, 1847.

WITH reference to the disembarkation of negroes, subject of my despatch of the 5th August last, I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that I stated to the Captain-General the port of Manati as the place of landing, founded upon information which I received from Neuvitas, to the effect that the master and crew of the British barque "Volucia," had been present. To test the correctness, or otherwise, of that information, I communicated with the master of said vessel, desiring that, if true, he would furnish me with a full statement of all he knew or had witnessed; and in due time I received his answer from Neuvitas, to the effect that when laying at Manati, a suspicious vessel came in and anchored near the "Volucia" during the night, and that boats passed to and from her to the shore, but he saw no negroes; and although said vessel went off to sea, and evidently had a great number of men belonging to her, he had no reason to think she was a slaver with slaves on board, or that any were landed from her, but that because of the suspicious way in which she came in and communicated, his crew might have raised the report which reached me from Neuvitas. His Excellency the Captain-General having received a reply to his inquiries made

at Manati, upon my denouncement, informed me that no such landing of negroes as I had reported had taken place there.

It appears, however, that although my information as to the point of disembarkation was incorrect, it was substantially true; and the fact becoming too notoriously public, a war-steamer was dispatched to Trinidad de Cuba, where the landing was effected, and the result was, the capture of 106 victims, mostly under twelve years of age, who were brought from Trinidad by the steamer, to Batabanó, and thence to this city by the railroad.

No trace of the vessel which brought them has been discovered; she is said to be a schooner or brigantine, called the "*Toro*," and that altogether the cargo consisted of 235. It is conjectured that all those fit to endure hard labour have remained on the estates, only the little boys and girls having been given up; and it is not a little remarkable that all of these should have been bought by one proprietor, M. Cantero, who was obliged to give them up to the Governor of the Trinidad district, Brigadier Herrera Davila; still more so, that the person from whom Cantero purchased them, has, like the vessel, disappeared, and so the ends of justice are completely defeated.

The 106 which were brought here have been declared free and entitled to their liberty as soon as they have received "a competent education, civil and religious;" and they have been disposed of, as I understand (for that purpose, no doubt), at an average of nine ounces (\$153) each, for probationary periods, according to their ages, of about 12 to 13 years.

The Governor of Trinidad, it was supposed, had connived at this infraction of the law and existing treaties for the abolition of Slave Trade, so that Brigadier Salas received orders to relieve him and conduct the process which was to be formed against said Herrera Davila; but the latter, it seems, has been able to clear himself of these imputations, and is, for the present at least, continued in his command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 61.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 21, 1847.

I HAVE to refer you to the despatch which, in your capacity of Acting British Commissary Judge in the Mixed Court of Justice, you addressed to me on the 9th of October last, in which you reported that the Ayuntamiento of the city of Havana has in contemplation a plan for establishing in the Island of Cuba an experimental colony of white labourers only, composed of emigrants from Europe.

A copy of that despatch was sent to the Colonial Department by my direction, for the information of Earl Grey; and his Lordship has observed thereupon, that in the event of the project to which you referred being carried into execution, it would be desirable that the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners should have the means of answering inquiries, and of giving to persons who may feel inclined to embark in an enterprise of this description, the fullest particulars respecting the climate of Cuba and the prospect of emigrants to that island.

I have therefore to instruct you, in compliance with Earl Grey's request, to furnish me with the best information that you can obtain upon those points, with the least possible delay.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 62.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 28, 1847.

I HAD the honour of reporting to your Lordship, in my despatch of the 4th of November last, the capture of 106 Bozal negroes, part of a cargo from Africa, which was landed in the district of Trinidad; subsequently, 30 more of the same importation were brought here and hired out, preparatory to their receiving the blessings of freedom, in the same manner as those previously taken, and, as I understand, upon similar terms.

I have since learnt that the vessel which brought those unhappy victims attempted to land them at other places, and that at Cabanas every offer was resisted previous to proceeding to Trinidad.

My object in bringing this circumstance under your Lordship's notice, is to contrast the fact of its being well known that such a slaver was on the coast, trying to make arrangements for landing her cargo, with the extraordinary result of the investigation at Trinidad—the total disappearance of the vessel, the master, the crew, and every person connected with the expedition; in other words, they have been suffered to escape and to go unpunished, for surely M. Cantero must have known with whom he treated when he purchased the negroes which were taken from him afterwards by the Governor of Trinidad, the Brigadier Herrera Davila, who, notwithstanding that the disembarkation was effected in his district, still retains the command.

A statement of this transaction has found its way into the American newspapers, and, as it is mainly true, I take the liberty of transmitting it herewith to your Lordship; of course the name of the owner is an assumed one. I believe the number of the negroes is about 100 more than there were on board, and it is to be hoped that M. Herrera Davila did not consent to this infraction of the law and of the existing treaty under the bribe which is therein set forth. I regret that I have not been able to obtain another copy of the New York paper.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

 Inclosure in No. 62.
Extract from the New York "Weekly Sun" of December 4, 1847.

Sr. Dn. M. Y. Beach,

Havana, October 26, 1847.

SOME of the high authorities of this island have been giving such a characteristic exemplification of their mode of dividing the spoils, that I cannot resist transferring the whole story to your columns for the general benefit. A schooner belonging to Segui Picho and other negro traders, brought in a cargo of 336 negroes from the coast of Africa, with the expectation of landing them at Cabanas, where they were to be sold. Such an exorbitant sum, however, was demanded for permitting them to land against the letter of the law and the treaty with England, that it was concluded to take the cargo to Trinidad for sale. Brigadier Davila, the Governor of Trinidad, held his conscience at a more reasonable price, and agreed to wink at the landing of the slaves for three doubloons (51 dollars) a head. Under his protection they were all sold at from 23 to 26 doubloons a slave. The news of this profitable little speculation reached Havana, and the Captain-General, not at all pleased at so much money being made out of law-breaking by any body else, dispatched the Fiscal Delgado in the steamer "Bazan" to dismiss Mr. Brigadier Davila from office if he did not give up the plunder. The appearance of the fiscal sent Davila in great tribulation to his friend Don Justo Cantero, a very rich and liberal man, and very capable of making great sacrifices in such an emergency to save a friend. Don Justo had bought 104 of these Africans for 40,000 dollars, but to

CLASS B.

protect Brigadier Davila, he generously proposed to send his 104 negroes back to the shore, where the Brigadier could have his soldiers on hand to entrap them, and have them declared emancipados. As emancipados (or freedmen) they would be disposed of on the Governor, O'Donnell's, own account, and this golden shower would be certain to appease his Excellency's virtuous indignation, at the omissions and commissions of the unlucky brigadier governing at Trinidad. Accordingly Don Justo Cantero made the sacrifice of the 40,000 dollars, and Davila keeps his place. The other purchasers of this load of stores have managed to elude the visitation of these illustrious and conscientious defenders of the law, and the really generous Cantero is the only sufferer. Do not be surprised at my speaking highly of a man who is capable of buying an importation of human flesh from Africa. It is the vice of this meridian, and is the fault of many, otherwise noble characters, just as the brave and freedom-loving settlers of New England found it in their hearts to hang Quakers, whip Baptist maidens, and sell the children of men who could not see through their creed into slavery. Good men did such things in New England, and good men in Cuba have black spots in their hearts, which the angel of Christian civilization will eradicate in Heaven's appointed time.

Such official speculations as I have just described are frequent enough, but there is no way of giving them publicity. The press here is chained down to perfect insignificance, and not only are the papers of the United States forbidden, but even those of Spain, which have presumed to hint at the intolerable oppressions and frauds of the rulers of Cuba, are not permitted to enter the island. How can any person so asperse the intelligence and manhood of the Cubans as to say they are satisfied with their miserable political condition? If it were true, as it most assuredly is not, the Cubans would be too vile to deserve, appreciate, or maintain freedom; but so far are these high-spirited and well-informed islanders from being satisfied, that the Spanish Government is in a constant fever of anxiety and military preparation to keep them in order.

The Cubans who visit the United States in particular, are grievous heart-aches to their kind and paternal rulers. It is said the Señor Pariagua keeps a corps of spies in our republic to watch and report if any of the travelling Cubans are in danger of taking the contagion of republicanism—a superfluous care, for the fever is quite as rife and more virulent in Cuba.

(Signed)

“CORA.”

No. 63.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 31, 1847.

IT has come to my knowledge that extensive expeditions for slave-trading have been fitted out and dispatched from the ports of Spain, especially from Cataluna; and I am informed that as many as fourteen vessels have gone thence to the coast of Africa, some of which may soon be expected here and at Porto Rico.

I learn also that for their greater capacity and the carrying of negroes, some of those vessels are provided with the best and recently improved apparatus for producing fresh water by distillation from that of the sea, which apparatus, brought from France, have been sent to Cadiz, and there taken on board the intended slavers.

I shall apprise the Vice-Admiral Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the West Indies, and the Commodore at Jamaica, of the probable arrival of these slaving expeditions, if they have been able to avoid capture by Her Majesty's cruizers on the coast of Africa; and I shall also acquaint Mr. Consul Lindgren at Porto Rico, for his greater vigilance in that quarter.

In connection with these expeditions, and others intended to have been prepared here and in Spain, very great influence and efforts have been used with his Excellency General O'Donnell to permit, under certain arrangements, the landing of negroes from Africa in this island; but I am happy to say his Excellency has refused in the most peremptory manner to sanction or connive at slave-trading, and has declared that, it being the will of Her Majesty that the

Slave Trade should be put an end to, he is determined to carry the Royal orders in that respect into the most rigorous execution within his Government.

This laudable intention on the part of the Captain-General, I have from several sources; and I have assurances to the same effect from officers near his Excellency, upon whose reports I think I can rely.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 64.

Consul-General Crawford to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 27.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 24, 1848.

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions, conveyed in your despatch of the 21st December last, the receipt of which I did myself the honour of acknowledging by the last packet, I now proceed to lay before your Lordship the best information which I have been able to collect upon the subject of colonization, and the climate of this island.

In the despatch, which in my capacity of Acting-Judge in the Mixed Courts of Justice, I did myself the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 9th of October, I adverted to the ideas of the Ayuntamiento of this city regarding an experimental colony of white labourers, composed of emigrants from Europe, which was proposed to the Government of the island by M. Goycuria.

The Ayuntamiento gave decided preference to that plan, and held the importation of Chinese labourers as absolutely useless. Experience has since then sufficiently proved the correctness of the opinion of that municipal body, as to the sufficiency of the colonists or labourers who were brought from Amoy, under the contract made with M. Zulueta of London, by the Junta de Fomento, or local Board of Trade. Very few of the Chinese take to working at all, and they are, more or less, a burden upon the community.

M. Goycuria's proposition was unfavourably reported upon by the Junta de Fomento and by the Intendente of the Royal Revenues, the privileges he asked for were thought to be excessive; but before a final resolution had been come to upon the subject by the superior authorities of the island, he withdrew his project, leaving the field to another. Don Tito Visino, who, in his memorial presented last month, sets out by representing the usefulness of holding out inducements to colonists, and the necessity which has become apparent for additional labourers, which, seeing the difficulty and almost impossibility which has arisen of their obtaining by the importation of negroes as slaves from Africa, he would supply from central Europe.

M. Visino asserts that the territorial extent of this island is 3,496 $\frac{4}{5}$ square leagues, the inhabitants being little more than 1,000,000, or 286 to the square league. Reduced to the land-measure of the country, there is 828,553 caballerias (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres each) of surface, and only 91,819 caballerias under cultivation; but he adds that one-fifth may be in use of the whole area of the island, leaving 662,842 caballerias uncultivated. Assuming then that so large a portion of the island is unemployed, M. Visino goes on to represent that it is so for want of population; he laments that so little has been effected in the way of colonization, notwithstanding the encouragement and protection given to immigrants by the Royal Cedula or Order of 1817, which he attributes to the want of proper emigration agents, on the part of the Government, to instruct the colonists as to the advantages of their change, and attracting as settlers the best agriculturists, miners, and artizans. And he proposes, that the Government should forthwith appoint such colonization agents, thoroughly accredited, and provided with the funds necessary to carry out the objects of their office, for which they ought to be properly qualified, or, if not, that they should be remunerated by receiving so much for each colonist brought to the island; and for the first of these cases he asks \$600 or £120 sterling, a month's salary; for the second, remuneration for families, as follows:—

Children under 2 years, gratis;

Children, from 2 to 10 years, \$60, or £12 sterling;

Adults: women, 10 to 30, and males from 10 to 45 years, \$125, or £25 sterling each;

The half to be paid down, and the remainder by instalments at 10 per cent. per annum, in ten years from the date of the arrival of the colonists, who are agriculturists; but for miners, artizans, or manufacturers, the agent should receive £30 sterling, or \$150, to be paid by the Government in five years by equal instalments, of 20 per cent., to be secured by formal obligation at the time the colonists depart from the European ports.

In a subsequent memorial, the same Don Tito Visino proposes that the Government should sanction and authorise the formation of an emigration company for the establishment of a colony of 400 in number, or 200 families; the capital to be raised by 480 shares of \$250 each, to make up \$120,000, or £24,000 sterling. The company should purchase 600 caballerias of fertile land, which M. Visino would cede at \$34, or £6 sterling, the caballeria. That he should bring from Central Europe 400 emigrants, or 200 families of German Catholics, at his own expense, placing them in said lands, and maintaining them a year from the date of their arrival, besides delivering to each family, or society of two persons, three caballerias (100 acres) of arable land, with a temporary but solid habitation, a horse or mare, a cow, a sheep, a pig, fowls, and the instruments of husbandry necessary, conveying to them at the end of a year all this property, upon condition that the three caballerias at \$400, or £80 sterling each, shall be liable to him for \$1,200, or £240 sterling, of capital; and by this mode in ten years the shareholders would be reimbursed their first outlay of \$120,000, and would acquire the double capital of \$240,000, or £48,000, which remains upon the land at 5 per cent. per annum interest; besides having provided for the happiness of 400 individuals, now respectable proprietors, setting an example to others around them who have not such advantages.

M. Tito Visino submits an estimate of the outlay likely to be incurred by the proposed Joint Stock Colonization Company, which amounts to \$500, or £100 sterling for each family or association of two persons. He calculates the passage-money and maintenance from their place of residence in Europe to this island, at \$60 each, \$120, or £24.

Supporting them a year afterwards at 2	\$	£.	s.
each, or 1s. sterling per diem	- 182 4	36	10
3 caballerias of land	- 90 0	18	0
Habitation good and strong	- 51 0	10	4
Horse or mare \$17, cow \$17	- 34 0	6	16
A sheep or goat, a pig and tools	- 22 4	4	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 500 0	or £100	0 ster.

Church, administrator's house, school, chaplain, schoolmaster, administrator, doctor, medicine, surveyor, transport from vessel to the colony, &c., \$100, or £20 sterling, making up the whole capital of \$120,000.

And he asks the Government to honour him with its confidence in carrying out the project, granting him full credentials for the purpose; and besides,

That the lands so to be settled by the colonists, and in preference put under the culture of sugar and tobacco, shall be exempt from Diezmo and Alcabalas tythes, and excise duties, for a period of twenty years.

I have reason to think, however, that neither M. Tito Visino's proposition, nor any other for white colonization, will receive the sanction of this Government.

The Conde de Villamar, who has large possessions in the island, is I understand trying, as much as he can, without attracting too much the attention of the authorities, to import white families from the Canary Islands and place them in his hands, giving them encouragement and assisting them to the extent of his ability.

His property extending across the island from about Gibarra in the old Bahama Channel, very considerable numbers of emigrants from the Canaries have come to that part of the island; but as no fixed plan of colonization has been sanctioned, the Conde de Villamar's settlers cannot be deemed colonists, and they are not known as such to the authorities.

It is the opinion of well-informed persons, that the present Government authorities and Junta de Fomento are opposed to colonization, or the introduction of white labourers, but they are busily occupied in devising a plan for the introduction of free negroes from Africa, and that something very specious will probably be invented for that purpose to defeat the great purpose of the abolition of slavery, as most certainly all the unfortunates who might be brought from Africa under such a plan would sooner or later become slaves, and only serve to supply the places of those now in bondage as they die off.

With regard to the climate of the Island of Cuba, there are hardly any statistics. The superior Board of Health commenced a most valuable work upon the subject in the year 1843, but upon pretence of its expensiveness it was not continued; and with great difficulty I have obtained the perusal of a copy of this now rare compilation of Dr. Angel José Cowley, as to the correctness of which there can be no doubt whatever.

From this medical statistic I have taken some extracts which, I feel confident, will be very interesting to your Lordship, and I have the honour of embodying them in this despatch in the form of tables, which exhibit at a glance the aggregate mortality during twelve months, so far as the cases were reported, but chiefly what occurred in the hospitals.

The mortality in many places is also particularized, as well as the causes of death, the proportion of deaths to the cases admitted in the hospitals, and also in proportion to the entire population of certain districts; but it is necessary to observe that where the proportion is the smallest there are fewest slaves; and in Havana especially, the proportion of whites accounts at once for the deaths being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compared with other places where the slaves are most numerous, and where the rate appears to have been more than double that of this city, and nearly three times that of the whole diocese; moreover I apprehend that the mortality upon the plantations is not very faithfully reported.

There was little or no yellow fever in the year 1843, whereas the previous year was a most unhealthy one, nevertheless the results shown are probably a fair average of the mortality of the island.

In the year 1847 there were in all 7,468 cases:—

Of these there died	-	325	
Discharged cured	-	6,656	
		—	6,981 „
Remaining at 31st December last		487	„

There do occur in these climates from time to time such forms of the prevailing epidemic that sweeps away, or at any rate attacks all who are not acclimated; but the yellow fever, and even the vomits, are so much better understood by the faculty, and so judiciously and successfully are now treated, both in the hospitals and in private practice, that they have lost much of their terrors, and there is nothing to hinder white men from exercising the most laborious professions, were encouragement given to colonization, free of vexatious interference and restrictions, but that is not likely ever to be the case here.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

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

Consul-General in Cuba.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 64.

STATEMENT of the Mortality in the Island of Cuba, during the twelve months from 1st February 1843, to January 1844, inclusive.

District of Havana.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Military Hospital	12	9	8	8	13	12	12	31	107	46	33	23	314
Accident and Prison ditto ..	10	30	23	17	44	29	41	44	35	45	37	53	408
Infra Muros General.....	18	177	181	152	140	125	168	198	167	146	161	170	1803
Extra Muros Ditto	57	210	208	197	167	165	212	166	182	228	211	262	2265
Havana	97	426	420	374	364	331	433	439	491	465	442	508	4790
Matanzas	74	52	84	104	46	61	100	84	100	123	117	..	945
Santiago de Cuba .....	..	37	67	69	74	84	73	79	60	64	70	80	757
Villa Clara .....	..	25	60	44	64	47	58	63	69	65	78	56	629
Guanajay .....	..	21	57	43	36	63	72	61	55	55	52	53	570
Guanabacoa .....	..	49	53	44	57	44	49	65	52	40	47	61	561
Macurigis .....	..	19	30	32	42	52	70	46	54	71	59	63	538
Trinidad .....	..	24	45	41	38	33	67	45	39	40	42	54	468
Pinal del Rio .....	..	20	38	45	46	37	41	31	51	54	45	50	458
Guines .....	..	30	30	21	28	44	42	42	45	52	64	47	445
Quirican .....	..	20	45	25	40	39	53	48	38	60	51	53	472
Sancto Spiritu .....	..	15	23	39	43	39	43	48	35	39	47	36	407
Cardenas.....	..	20	33	28	32	36	42	54	25	30	27	23	350
San Juan Remedios .....	..	10	21	25	16	25	64	62	29	33	10	28	323
San Antonio de los Banos ..	..	17	23	18	22	20	25	24	19	24	25	27	244
Cano .....	..	10	19	14	25	21	21	19	17	10	22	24	202
Jaruco.....	..	12	12	20	10	20	18	21	24	22	17	13	189
Guamutas .....	..	7	9	12	21	23	19	15	15	19	22	16	178
Cienfuegos .....	..	16	5	9	12	16	11	16	21	25	29	28	188
Bejucal	17	11	6	10	17	20	15	15	13	7	17	10	158
Gibacoa and Managua .....	..	15	27	15	33	23	26	16	31	30	26	..	242
Quemado and Pozas .....	..	..	19	..	25	19	23	28	20	8	37	27	206
Santa Maria and Alvarez ..	..	5	14	5	10	12	20	16	13	15	17	15	142
												Total	13,462

Of the mortality stated in the table on the other side, there were,—

WHITES.		COLOURED.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3,918	2,272	4,345	2,927

Relation of deaths caused by certain diseases in the district of Havana.

	Proportion to the cases admitted in the Hospitals.
Pthisis	13.48 per cent.
Tetanus of infants	9.68 "
Dysentery	9.88 "
Diarrhoea	4.64 "
Yellow Fever	3.46 "
Brain Fever	4.47 "
Liver Complaint	3.42 "
Pulmonary	3.90 "
Gastro enteritis	3.32 "

Of the cases in hospital and others which are known. The proportion of deaths, Whites and Coloured.
Island generally,—

	WHITES.				COLOURED.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.
Havana district .	8·16	25·88	6·97	9·47	10·54	17·40	8·87	12·65
Other districts . .	9·97	14·25	7·75	9·34	10·71	23·80	10·4	11·80
	18·13	40·13	14·72	18·81	21·25	41·20	18·91	24·45
Difference in favour of the Whites	3·12	1·07	4·19	5·64				

POPULATION OF VARIOUS PLACES.

Havana and suburbs	191,372	Santa Clara	44,366
Jaruco	3,208	Pinal del Rio	33,420
Santiago da Cuba	14,784	Sancto Spiritu	33,711
Guanabacoa	16,519	Matanzas	85,040
Santa Maria Rosaria	3,081	Bejucal	23,127
San Juan Remedios	15,037	Cienfuegos	23,312
Guines	26,592	San Antonio de los Banos	37,916
Trinidad	28,060		

Proportion of the Mortality to the Population in certain places and districts of the Island of Cuba, so far as the same has been ascertained, in 1843.

	Population.	Mortality.
The city of Havana and suburbs, containing	191,372	2·51
The twenty-five Ecclesiastical districts in the Havana diocese	478,200	1·80
Whole	669,572	2·01
Jaruco	3,208	5·89
Santiago de Cuba	14,784	5·10
Guanabacoa	16,519	3·39
Santa Maria del Rosaria	3,081	2·69
San Juan de los Remedios	15,073	2·10
Guines	26,592	1·67
Trinidad	28,060	1·60
Santa Clara	44,366	1·41
Pinal del Rio	33,420	1·36
Sancto Spiritu	33,711	1·20
Matanzas	85,040	1·11
Bejucal	23,127	0·68
Cienfuegos	23,312	0·80
San Antonio de los Banos	37,916	0·64

It appears by the above statement that the greatest mortality took place in Jucaro, being 5·89 per cent., and the least at San Antonio de los Banos 0·64 per cent., or about nine to one as compared with each other.

SPAIN. (Consular)—*St. Jago de Cuba.*

No. 65.

Consul Forbes to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 9, 1847.)

My Lord,

Santiago de Cuba, December 21, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 11th of November last, referring me to the circular issued under date the 8th of May, 1841, to Her Majesty's functionaries residing in countries where the condition of slavery exists, acquainting them with the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it would be unfitting that any officer holding an appointment under the British Crown, should either directly or indirectly hold or be interested in slave property.

In furtherance of the principle thus laid down, and in order to prevent Her Majesty's functionaries from being engaged under any circumstances in the purchase or sale of a slave, Her Majesty's Government had come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased, and thereby prohibiting me accordingly.

In compliance with your Lordship's command, I will not fail to give due publicity to the foregoing instruction for the information of all British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES FORBES, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 66.

Consul Forbes to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord,

Santiago de Cuba, March 29, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a Spanish schooner called the "*Atrevida*," Vendrell, master, has fitted out in this port, and sailed from hence on the 20th instant, bound for Goree; and I have good reason to apprehend that she is destined for the Slave Trade.

I have brought the case under the notice of his Excellency the Governor of this place; a copy of my despatch to him dated the 19th, and a translation of his reply dated the 22nd, I have the honour of inclosing for your Lordship's information.

I have informed the senior officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces at Jamaica, and Her Majesty's Consul-General, of the outfitting and sailing of the said vessel, and copies of my despatches to them are transmitted herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES FORBES, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

Consul Forbes to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba.

Most Excellent Sir,

Santiago de Cuba, March 19, 1847.

IT is my duty to inform your Excellency, that it is currently reported that the Spanish schooner "*Atrevida*," Vendrell, master, now loading in this port, is bound for the African coast, and is destined for the Slave Trade.

If my information should prove to be correct, and should this vessel eventually return to this province with a cargo of slaves, I trust that your Excellency will issue such orders as will lead to the seizure of the vessel and the cargo she may attempt to introduce.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES FORBES, *Consul.**His Excellency General Don Gregorio Piquero.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

The Governor of Santiago de Cuba to Consul Forbes.

(Translation.)

Cuba, March 22, 1847.

HAVING been informed by your communication of the 19th instant, of the current report relative to the preparation of the Spanish merchant schooner "*Atrevida*" to undertake a voyage to the coast of Africa, destined for the Slave Trade, which information I am obliged for, as being the only notice I have had on the subject, I make known to you in reply, that I immediately gave the necessary orders for the Captain Vendrell to present himself, but without effect, as he had unfortunately sailed for Goree with the produce of the country, as intimated by the captain of the port; and although by this the object of the illicit traffic imputed to him is not proved, you may rest assured that for my part, and without any other stimulus than that of my wish to fulfil the orders of my Government, I shall know how to correspond worthily to the confidence which Her Majesty has honoured me with, following their observance, and that of the Treaties which happily sustain the harmony which exists between both nations.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed)

GREGORIO PIQUERO DE ARGS.

The Consul of Her Britannic Majesty in this place.

Inclosure 3 in No. 66.

Consul Forbes to the Senior Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces, Port Royal, Jamaica.

Sir,

Santiago de Cuba, March 20, 1847.

I HAVE to inform you that a Spanish vessel called the "*Atrevida*," Vendrell, master, has fitted out in this port, and put to sea this morning. I have good reason to apprehend that she is bound for the African coast, and destined for the Slave Trade.

Her name has not been inserted, as is customary, in the List of Shipping, nor has her clearance appeared in the daily paper published in this place.

She has a black hull, is schooner rigged, with raking masts, and resembles much a Spanish cruiser.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES FORBES, *Consul.*

*The Senior Officer of Her
Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces,
Port Royal, Jamaica.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 66.

Consul Forbes to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Santiago de Cuba, March 29, 1847.

I HAVE to inform you that a Spanish schooner, called the "*Atrevida*," Vendrell, master, has been fitted out in this port, and sailed hence on the morning of the 29th instant, bound for Goree, and is destined no doubt for the Slave Trade. I have obtained, by the assistance of a friend, a copy of her clearance at the customs; and her cargo consists of rum, sugar, and aguar-dente, and cigars.

So soon as it came to my knowledge that a vessel of this description was loading in port, I lost no time in bringing the case under the notice of his Excellency the Governor; and I transmit herewith for your information a copy of my despatch to his Excellency, and of his reply.

I have acquainted the senior officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces at Jamaica, of the sailing of the "*Atrevida*," and gave him a description of the vessel, and all the information I could obtain respecting her.

I have received yours of the 18th instant, relating to Mr. James Sawkins, which requires no reply.

I am, &c.

Joseph T. Crawford, Esq.
&c.

(Signed)

JAMES FORBES, *Consul.*

No. 67.

Consul Forbes to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 21.)

My Lord,

Santiago de Cuba, May 10, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's circular despatch marked Slave Trade, of date the 19th of March last, respecting the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98, copies of which accompanied Lord Aberdeen's circular of the 31st of December, 1843, and were deposited in the archives of this Consulate, by which British subjects resident in foreign countries, and who commit in such countries acts prohibited by the previous statute of the 5th Geo. IV, cap. 113, intituled an "Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the abolition of Slave Trade," are declared liable to the penalties inflicted by that statute, in the same manner as if such prohibited acts had been committed within the jurisdiction of the British Crown. And further acquainting me, with reference to the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, that a question had arisen whether British subjects in a foreign country could legally receive and become owners of slaves in payment of debts due to them, and if so, whether they could afterwards legally sell such slaves and exchange them for the money in lieu of which they were received; and whether the whole or any part of such a transaction would render such British subjects liable to legal penalties; that the question having been referred to the proper Law Officers of the Crown, they were of opinion, that a British subject in a foreign country renders himself liable to punishment under the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, either by receiving and becoming owners of slaves in payment of debts due to him, or by selling such slaves and exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received; and that this opinion applies equally to the case of slaves seized in execution for debts due to a British subject.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I will not fail to give due publicity to the subject-matter of the said despatch, for the information and guidance of Her Majesty's subjects resident within the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed)

JAMES FORBES, *Consul.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Porto Rico.*

No. 68.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25, 1847.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, December 26, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's circular, Slave Trade, dated the 11th of November last, informing me that Her Majesty's Government had come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slave-trading countries, from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased; and I shall accordingly pay due obedience to the orders which your Lordship has been pleased to give me in conformity therewith; but at present I am not allowed by the Government here, to interfere in the disposal of the property of British deceased subjects, as your Lordship is aware; and I shall make these instructions known to the British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate, agreeable to your Lordship's orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 69.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

(Extract.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, February 10, 1847.

I HAVE not had occasion to trouble your Lordship lately with any communications as to movements in this island relative to the Slave Trade, but from private information which I have obtained, I find that the parties here who have hitherto been engaged in it are still pursuing their object. In my despatch of the 26th June last, Slave Trade, I had the honour to report that their agent in the River Pongos had about 600 slaves, which he was waiting for an opportunity to ship, and urged them to send a vessel to bring them away; and they have within these few days received a letter from him, stating that the slaves were in good order, and that he had met with a schooner which he expected to get to bring away a cargo of them, and that he was then making arrangements about it; and he wrote so confidently upon the subject, that the parties here are quite in spirits, and in the event of his succeeding, of which I entertain little doubt, the schooner will be coming this way very shortly, and will most probably call off here for orders on her way to Cuba, as they cannot be landed here. I shall therefore write to Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Austen, the Commander-in-chief on the station, who is now at one of the islands in the vicinity, communicating to him what I have heard, that he may, if he thinks it advisable, order one of Her Majesty's ships to look after her, in case she should escape our men-of-war upon the coast of Africa, of which I trust that your Lordship will approve.

No. 70.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 21.)

(Extract.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 26, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of communicating to your Lordship that parties in this island were considering whether slaves might not be introduced into Porto Rico from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies; and I was lately informed that two expeditions had been undertaken in furtherance of this object,—one of them to the Dutch Islands of St. Eustatius and St. Martin, and the other to Curaçao. I suppose, therefore, that they must have had an understanding with the Governor as to their admission, and that he does not consider an importation of this kind, where those brought in are already slaves, to come under the prohibition established by the decree of the Cortes in 1845, as to the traffic in slaves from the coast of Africa. From the way, however, in which I have received this information, I cannot communicate with him upon the subject, until the transaction becomes generally known, from the arrival of the slaves, or from any other circumstance.

On reference to the Treaties between Great Britain and Spain, I perceive that the trade with Africa alone is adverted to, and that the Spanish Government, in reserving to itself the power of supplying its own colonies with slaves, agrees that they must be sent from some place to the southward of the Line, for which the vessels employed must have a royal passport; but there does not appear to be any reference to slaves brought to the Spanish colonies from the Brazils, or any other parts nearer than Africa. I am at a loss, therefore, to know in what way it would be best to object to their admission.

It is true that in the Treaty with Holland, the King of the Netherlands agrees to the abolition of the Slave Trade generally, without any reference to Africa, as in the Treaty with Spain; but then the Dutch vessels will not be the carriers of the slaves; and they will be brought by vessels under the Spanish flag, who will not consider that they are carrying on this trade illegally.

I should, therefore, under these circumstances, be much obliged to your Lordship if you will have the goodness to point out to me the most proper grounds of objection which I ought to make to the Governor, to prevent their admission; and I hope I may receive your Lordship's answer before any may be imported; for I have been informed that the parties sent out to St. Martin's and St. Eustatius have failed in getting any slaves there, as, although their exportation is allowed, and they can be bought at such a price as would render it a very good speculation to bring them to Porto Rico, yet the Dutch Local Government will not allow them to be taken away without their own consent; and it is said that some English persons there have been persuading them that they will be emancipated in five years, and none of them will come away from those islands. Curaçao lays so much further off, that the result of the mission there cannot be yet known; but I hope that it may be attended with the same ill success.

No. 71.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Lindegren.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 5, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 26th of March last, on the subject of a project which appears to be entertained of introducing slaves into the Island of Porto Rico, from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies.

You appear to have some doubts whether such an introduction of slaves into Porto Rico, would constitute an infraction of the Treaties between Great

Britain and Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and you request instructions respecting the grounds of objection which you ought to make to the Governor of Porto Rico against such introduction of slaves.

I have, in reply, to refer you to the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, by the First Article of which "The Slave Trade is declared, on the part of Spain, to be thenceforward totally and finally abolished in all parts of the world;" and I have to state to you, that it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, confirmed by that of the proper law adviser of the Crown, that Spanish vessels employed in carrying slaves from any country or colony to the Spanish colonies in the West Indies, would be liable to condemnation by the Mixed Courts of Justice established under the Treaty above mentioned, the provisions of which are not limited to African Slave Trade, but have a more general application.

You will accordingly support this view of the engagements mutually contracted by Great Britain and Spain by the Treaty of 1835, in any communications which you may have with the Governor of Porto Rico on the subject.

I inclose, for your information, four printed copies of the Treaty in question.

J. Lindegren, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 72.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 3, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 19th March last, communicating to me the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, that a British subject in a foreign country renders himself liable to punishment under the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, either by receiving and becoming owner of slaves in payment of debts due to him, or by selling such slaves and exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received, and that this applies equally to the case of slaves seized in execution for debts due to a British subject, which I shall not fail to make known to Her Majesty's subjects resident in this island.

I have &c.

(Signed) JOHN LINDEGREN.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 73.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 21.)

(Extract.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 25, 1847.

IN my despatch of the 26th of March, Slave Trade, I had the honour of informing your Lordship that two expeditions had been undertaken to the Dutch settlements in the West Indies, one to St. Martin and St. Eustatius, and the other to Curaçao, for the purpose of purchasing slaves, to be brought from thence to this island. The former of these failed, but that to Curaçao was more successful, as I find that about a week ago a small cargo of between forty and fifty, mostly females, was landed from a Spanish schooner, called the "*Bailear*," at Guayama, a port at the south side of the island, from thence, and I am told with a licence from the Governor here, indeed it could not be otherwise, as they were landed openly under the cognizance of the customs, and were afterwards distributed in small numbers upon different estates in the neighbourhood.

I did not expect that anything of this kind would have occurred during the present Governor's residence here, as he has always expressed himself hostile to the Slave Trade, and has told me that as long as the orders which he then held upon that subject remained in force, he would not allow of the introduction of slaves into the island; but he has I suppose been worked upon by some parties who have persuaded him of the necessity of introducing a further supply of slaves, particularly females, and he may not consider that bringing in persons who are already slaves, is the same thing as introducing negroes from the coast of Africa; I nevertheless think that he must have received some relaxation in the orders from home; for it appears by the laws of the Indies, that as far back as the 11th of May, 1526, the importation of slaves from places where they had previously served as such (they are called *ladinos*), was prohibited both into Spain and the settlement in the Indies, as they were considered to be persons of bad habits; and the royal decree of the 22nd of April, 1804, allowing the continuation of the Traffic in Slaves from the coast of Africa, for twelve years to Spanish subjects, and six years to foreigners, continues the prohibition to the introduction of other slaves (*ladinos*), under penalty of confiscation. The Governor of the Island of Cuba, in the laws published by him on the 14th of November, 1842, decreed that all individuals of colour, either free or slaves, coming from foreign ports, should be placed under confinement, unless the consignee of the ship gave bond that they should not land, and if any one was left ashore, that he should be put into confinement, and sent out of the island by the first vessel bound to the place from whence he came, and the party who assisted him in landing should be fined 200 dollars. These orders were renewed in May 1844, and received the Royal approval through the Council of the Indies, and orders to the same effect are without doubt in force here.

I have not made any communication to the Governor yet upon the subject, as, the fact having already occurred, a few days' delay may not make any difference, and I am in hopes of receiving some instructions from your Lordship, as to whether I ought to make any, and if so, what representations I should make to him upon the subject; and although two or three more licences have I hear been granted to persons who have not yet succeeded in obtaining slaves at Curaçao, the Spanish agent there has, I am told, written to the Governor that the slaves bought up for importation here are of the worst characters in the island, and he has refused to grant any more licences, under the apprehension of their corrupting the slaves here.

Her Majesty's schooner "Viper" called here eight or nine days ago, to learn whether I had received any further information about the slaver expected from the coast of Africa. I told him that the schooner had not succeeded in getting the slaves, and that the slaver might be daily expected, if not captured by one of Her Majesty's cruisers, and as he was obliged to return to Barbadoes, he said that he would take the course to the northward of the islands, which is without doubt that which she would pursue in coming here. I told him also of the expeditions which had been undertaken to bring slaves here from St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Curaçao, and that there were no advices of the result of the latter. I now intend to tell him, by the next steamer, of the arrival of the cargo of slaves at Guayama, and that two or three more licences had been granted, the parties holding which had not succeeded in getting slaves at Curaçao, but that they were still there.

No. 74.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 8.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 10, 1847.

I HAD the honour of informing your Lordship, in my despatch of the 25th ultimo, Slave Trade, that a small schooner had landed a cargo of slaves from Curaçoa at Guayama; and I have since heard that the same vessel, after proceeding to the ports of Mayaguez and St. Thomas, would it was expected sail from the latter port in about a fortnight from this time, to bring another

cargo from thence, under the existing licences, to this island. I have also been informed that three other small cargoes have been imported into the port of Mayaguez, on the south-west side of this island, two of which were afterwards carried to a small port called Cabo-Rojo, for the use of the estates in that neighbourhood, and the third remained at Mayaguez for sale there. Each of the vessels which brought the slaves had but a small number on board; that which landed her cargo at Mayaguez had 29; one of those which landed her cargo at Cabo-Rojo had I believe only 15; and I have not been able to find out how many the other brought; they have brought, however, more than I expected, from the difficulty which I heard they had met with in procuring slaves at Curaçao; and I fear that more licences have been issued than I anticipated, although none have been granted lately, and I know of two instances in which they have been refused. I shall not make any representations to the Governor, waiting your Lordship's directions upon the subject; but I have communicated to Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Austen, the Commander-in-chief, who is now at Bermuda, and to the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ships at Barbadoes, the arrival of these cargoes of slaves from Curaçao, of which I trust that your Lordship will approve.

I cannot learn that any intelligence has been received here relative to the slaver expected to call off here from the coast of Africa, to which I have adverted in my former despatches.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 75.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 13, 1847.

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 10th ultimo, Slave Trade, on the subject of slaves introduced into the island from Curaçao; since which I have been informed that a Dutch schooner, called the "*Esther*," has arrived at the port of Mayaguez, with 34 slaves, from that island, on account of different planters in that vicinity. I have also heard that a planter from Humacao is gone to the Dutch Island of St. Martin, to endeavour to get some slaves there to import into the island; and that another planter is gone to the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew with the same object; the number, however, which they are likely to bring away, if they succeed in getting any, will be very small.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 76.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 21.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 26, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th ultimo, Slave Trade, and am much obliged to your Lordship for having favoured me with the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, confirmed by that of the proper Law Adviser of the Crown, relative to the importation of slaves from the Dutch colonies into Porto Rico, and as a few importations have taken place, of which I have had the honour of informing your Lordship, I have addressed the

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Captain-General upon the subject, and communicated to him that Her Majesty's Government consider these importations as contrary to the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, in which they are confirmed by the opinion of the proper Law Adviser of the Crown, and that Spanish vessels employed in carrying slaves from any country or colony to the Spanish colonies in the West Indies, would be liable to condemnation by the Mixed Courts of Justice established under the Treaty above named; and as his Excellency has already refused to grant any more licences upon other grounds, I trust that this will confirm him in his refusal to allow of further importations. When I receive an answer I will communicate its contents to your Lordship.

I beg to add, that I have not heard of any more arrivals of vessels with slaves since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship; but the number allowed in some of the licences has not been imported, and probably will not, as I believe that they find great difficulty in getting slaves in the Dutch colonies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 77.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 21.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 28, 1847.

I ADDRESSED a despatch to your Lordship, under date of the 26th instant, Slave Trade, and have now the honour to inform your Lordship that I have just received an answer to the letter which I addressed to the Captain-General, through the Secretary of the Government, copy of which I inclose, with a translation, as well as copy of the letter which I addressed to his Excellency; and your Lordship will observe that, although the Governor professes a firm determination to continue to fulfil the existing Treaties between Great Britain and Spain, relative to the Slave Trade, as he has hitherto done, yet that he does not consider what he has now been permitting to have any reference to the last Treaty.

He sends me also copy of the inclosure in Mr. Bulwer's despatch to the Earl of Aberdeen, containing the arrangement made between the two Governments, as to the mode of communication between the Governor-General of Cuba and Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, which I find in page 111 of the Volume B in the correspondence on the Slave Trade laid before Parliament last year, a copy of which I intended to have sent myself to the Governor here, in case he had shown any hesitation in communicating with me upon the present occasion, from the very limited power which they appear inclined to concede to the Colonial Consuls, compared with what they possess in Europe; but this will not prevent any difficulty in future communications with the Governor.

I have already on several occasions adverted to the honourable manner in which the Governor has hitherto acted up to the Treaties between Great Britain and Spain relative to the importation of slaves, and regret therefore to observe the erroneous view which his Excellency takes of the present importations, but I still hope that he will not grant any more licences.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 77.

Consul Lindegren to the Governor of Porto Rico.

Sir,

San Juan, July 20, 1847.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing your Excellency, in consequence of a communication which I have received from the Viscount Palmerston, Her

Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the importation of slaves from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies into Porto Rico, which Her Britannic Majesty's Government consider to be contrary to the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, by Article I of which "The Slave Trade is hereby again declared, on the part of Spain, to be thenceforward totally and finally abolished in all parts of the world;" and it is their opinion, confirmed by that of the proper Law Officer of the Crown, that Spanish vessels employed in carrying slaves from any country or colony to the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, would be liable to condemnation by the Mixed Court of Justice established under the Treaty above mentioned.

Knowing, therefore, your Excellency's anxiety to preserve the good intelligence which subsists between the two Governments, and desirous of preventing the occurrence of anything unpleasant, I think it right to lose no time in making the sentiments of Her Britannic Majesty's Government on this subject known to your Excellency; and as your Excellency may not have the Treaty at hand, I take the liberty of inclosing a copy, which your Excellency can retain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LINDEGREN.

His Excellency the Count de Mirasol,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 77.

The Secretary of the Governor of Porto Rico to Consul Lindegren.

(Translation.)

Porto Rico, July 27, 1847.

HIS Excellency the Count de Mirasol, Captain-General of this island, has been pleased to desire me to tell you that he has perused the contents of your letter of the 20th instant, and the translation which accompanied it, in virtue of which he has desired me to forward you, as I accordingly do, the accompanying copy of the Treaty entered into between the Ambassador of Her Britannic Majesty at the Court of Spain, and his Excellency Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa, First Secretary of the Department of State, under date of the 4th of November, 1845, which was forwarded to his Excellency for his information and government, by Royal order under date of the 30th of January, 1846.

His Excellency in dictating to me his orders, has added, that nobody could be better satisfied than yourself, from your great zeal and active investigations, and you will have made known to the respected Viscount Palmerston, that in this island the existing treaties have been fulfilled, are fulfilling, and will be fulfilled with true religious and Castilian honour, in the understanding of which that which your letter expresses is not included, and the receipt of which I have, by his Excellency's order, the honour to acknowledge, offering you my respects, and begging God to preserve your life many years.

J. Lindegren, Esq.

(Signed)

JOSE ESTEVAN.

&c. &c.

No. 78.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, September 23, 1847.

I AM glad to say that I have not heard of the arrival of any more slaves from Curaçao since I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship upon this subject, and I do not now expect to hear of any more importations.

I have received a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Austen in answer to the communication I made him relative to these slave transactions, in which he tells me that he had permitted Captain Courtenay, of Her Majesty's ship "Endymion," commanding Her Majesty's ships on the Barbadoes station, to

occasionally visit Curaçao; and as he was made cognizant of these proceedings immediately upon his arrival at the station, he would inquire into the matter, and his appearance there would most probably put an end to the trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 79.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 20.)

(Extract.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, October 27, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that a gentleman of the island who had a licence for importing a few slaves, told me to-day that the commandant of the district in which he lives, had taken from him lately the licence, by the Governor's orders, telling him that the Governor had determined for the present to withdraw all the licences which he had granted for the importation of slaves.

No. 80.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Lindegren.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, December 8, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 27th of October last, in which you inform me that you had been told by a gentleman residing in Porto Rico, who had obtained a licence to import a few slaves into that island, that the licence had been taken away from him by order of the Governor, and that the Governor had determined for the present to withdraw all the licences which he had granted for the importation of slaves.

Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with much satisfaction; and should the account which you have received be confirmed, I have to instruct you to convey to the Governor of Porto Rico the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this proceeding.

No. 81.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 25.)

(Extract.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, January 18, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the departure of the late Governor, the Count de Mirasol, which took place on the 16th December last, the slave-dealers here, expecting that they should be more successful with the present Governor in getting slaves introduced into the island, immediately dispatched a vessel to the coast of Africa to bring a cargo here, and she must, by this time, have reached the coast, and others are following her. One of the vessels belongs to this port, but I have not been able to learn her name. The part of the coast at which they have an agent and slaves ready to ship is on the River Congo. I do not believe they have as yet obtained the Governor's permission; but they are much in want of female slaves in the island, and some will most probably be brought to strengthen the application for their admission.

I understand that Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Austen is expected daily at Barbadoes, and I shall, therefore, address a letter to him or the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ships on that station, communicating to him what I have heard, of which, I trust, that your Lordship will approve.

No. 82.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 6.)

(Extract.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, February 1, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 8th of December last, and regret much that, in consequence of the late Governor's departure, it is not in my power to communicate to his Excellency the satisfaction which Her Majesty's Government feel in consequence of his having recalled the licences which he had granted for the introduction of slaves from the Dutch islands, and to convey their thanks to him for this proceeding, for all the licences were certainly withdrawn; and it would, therefore, have been gratifying to him to have been aware of the satisfaction with which his conduct in this case had been viewed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 83.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 6.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, February 7, 1848.

I HAD the honour to address your Lordship, under date of the 18th of January last, in consequence of information which I had received that the slave-dealers here were sending to the coast of Africa for slaves, and I feel still more certain of this from what I have since heard, and that not only one vessel may be expected here very shortly but that also several hundred slaves will be brought here within a few months if the vessels escape Her Majesty's cruizers upon the coast, but, as everything is kept very secret, I cannot make any communication to the Governor until something occurs sufficiently public for me to be able to act upon it; I wrote, however, to the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ships on the Barbadoes' station by the last packet, to tell him what I had heard, and I shall write him again by the next, for if any vessel could be spared to cruize between this port and the Island of St. Thomas she would run a great chance of capturing the first slaver, which, I have every reason to believe, will be here within a month at the latest, and she would, without doubt, call off here for orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 84.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 27.)

My Lord,

San Juan, February 15, 1848.

I HAD the honour to inform your Lordship, in my despatch Slave Trade, dated the 7th instant, that from information which I had received several hundred slaves might, within a few months, be expected here; and independent of the first vessel looked for daily, I have since heard that another party is also expecting one, and Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, writes me that he hears that several vessels have been fitted out lately in Spain to convey slaves from the Coast of Africa to Cuba and Porto Rico, fitted with an improved apparatus for distilling salt water into fresh, thus being enabled in the room of water-casks to carry an additional number of slaves. This Mr. Crawford may not have had an opportunity of communicating to Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Austin, who is visiting the islands upon this part of the station, and is expected at St. Thomas' on the 21st instant; I have, therefore, written to apprise him of it, and of the slave-vessels expected here, in case he should be able to spare one of the men-of-war under his command to look after

them, and I trust that your Lordship will approve of what I have done. From what I can learn here, Barcelona is probably the port in Spain where the slave-vessels will have been fitting out.

I am glad to find that advices have been received here that a vessel with a full cargo of slaves, under the Brazilian flag (not one of the two now expected) has been lately taken by one of Her Majesty's cruizers nine days' sail from the Coast, when she was supposed to be out of all danger of capture.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN LINDEGREN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Teneriffe*.

No. 85.

Consul Bartlett to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Santa Cruz, February 6, 1847.

ON the 24th of December last, a brigantine under Brazilian colours, called the "*Lebro*," Antonio Alcuña, master, anchored in the bay; reported from Sierra Leone, and sailed on the 27th of January last, also reported for Sierra Leone. The owner is a Spaniard; and it is said that the Brazilian colours were taken on the coast of Africa. The "*Lebro*" was at anchor here thirty-four days (fourteen in quarantine), and only took from hence some flag-stones, two camels, and a few mules.

The general opinion is, that this vessel is intended to be employed in the Slave Trade, and that the voyage here is merely a feint, to pass time until the necessary arrangements are made on the Coast to embark a cargo of slaves. It is not credible that the owner should pass so much time, and make so great an outlay, for commercial objects so insignificant as those that ostensibly appear.

The "*Lebro*" has a large crew.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD BARTLETT, *Consul*.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

PORTUGAL.

No. 86.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 29, 1846.

I WAS instructed by your Lordship's despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 26th September,* to call the attention of the Portuguese Government to a question which might arise out of the recent adjudication of a vessel engaged in the Slave Trade, and captured by a Portuguese cruiser north of the 8th degree of south latitude, involving rights of sovereignty claimed by the Portuguese Government, and not recognized by that of Great Britain, to the north of that line.

I accordingly addressed to Dom Manoel de Portugal the note, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 86.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 24, 1846.

I HAVE received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to call your Excellency's attention to a decision which has been lately made by the Tribunal at Loanda for the adjudication of slave-vessels captured on the west coast of Africa within Portuguese jurisdiction.

In the month of February last, one of Her Most Faithful Majesty's cruisers, the corvette "Urania," captured, about twenty-five miles north of Ambriz, a Brazilian vessel fully equipped for the Slave Trade; and this vessel, on being taken for adjudication before the Portuguese court at Loanda, was declared good and lawful prize, on the ground of having been engaged in Slave Trade within Portuguese jurisdiction, contrary to the municipal law of Portugal.

On referring to Article II of the Convention of the 28th of July, 1817, additional to the Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the prevention of the illicit Traffic in Slaves, your Excellency will observe, that with respect to the west coast of Africa, the territories described as possessed by the Crown of Portugal, extend from the 8th to the 18th degree of south latitude; but with respect to the part of the coast from the 5th degree 12 minutes south latitude, down to the 8th degree south, namely, the territories of Molembo and Cabenda, His Most Faithful Majesty declared that he maintained his rights.

It appears, therefore, that while the rights of Portugal to sovereignty and jurisdiction, from the 8th to the 18th degree of south latitude, was fully recognised by the British Government, her rights from the 5th degree 12 minutes, down to the 8th degree of south latitude, was not recognised.

* Class B, 1846, presented 1847, No. 85, p. 97.

Now as the Brazilian vessel above referred to was captured twenty-five miles north of Ambriz, that is to say, twenty-five miles north of the 8th degree of south latitude, and twenty-five miles north of the point up to which the Portuguese dominion was recognised by the Convention of 1817, and still was condemned as having been captured in Portuguese waters; should under similar circumstances a British vessel be captured by a Portuguese cruizer, I am instructed to communicate to your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government would not permit her to be adjudicated by any Portuguese court, but would require that she should be dealt with according to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1842.

At the same time that I am instructed to make this statement to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, which is founded on an apprehension lest this decision, which involves a claim of exclusive territorial possession, should, if passed without notice, prejudice the right, which it is important in the interests of commerce for Her Majesty's Government to maintain, to unrestricted intercourse to that part of the west coast of Africa which lies between 5° 12' south and 8° south. I am likewise directed to express to your Excellency the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government on receiving intelligence of the capture made by Her Most Faithful Majesty's sloop the "Urania," which furnishes a renewed proof of the diligence of the Portuguese authorities in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency Sr. D. M. de Portugal e Castro,
&c. &c.

No. 87.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 29, 1846.

I HAVE addressed a note to Dom Manoel de Portugal, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, inquiring, in obedience to the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 26th September, at what ports, and to what authorities in those ports, it is the wish of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, that Portuguese subjects captured in slave vessels condemned as Portuguese at the British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica, should be delivered up.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

Inclosure in No. 87.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 24, 1846.

AS Treaties concluded by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty with foreign Powers become the law of Portugal when promulgated by the sovereign authority, all persons condemned for offences against the provision of such treaties by the competent authorities are punished for such offences in due course of law. In the case of Portuguese subjects captured in a slave-vessel condemned as Portuguese by the Mixed Commissioners in a British colony, such subjects delivered up to Portuguese authorities would be immediately proceeded against under the existing laws of Portugal against slave-dealing, but here a slight practical difficulty occurs, which I have to call your Excellency's attention to, in conformity with the instructions I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This difficulty relates to the disposal of the prisoners under the sentences above mentioned; and with a view to its being met, I am directed to request your Excellency to

inform me at what ports, and to what authorities in such ports, it is the wish of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty that the Portuguese prisoners from the Cape of Good Hope and from Jamaica, should be delivered up.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency Sr. D. M. de Portugal e Castro,
&c.

No. 88.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 29, 1847.

IN conformity with your Lordship's instructions conveyed to Lord Howard de Walden in your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 12th October last, I duly communicated to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs the circumstances relating to the conduct of the Governor of Lourenço Marquez, with regard to a vessel chased into that port by Her Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," and there taken possession of by the Portuguese authorities.

I have the honour to inclose copies of the note which I addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of his Excellency's reply, in which he informs me that the Governor-General of Mozambique had been instructed by royal order of the 30th July last, to report to the Government what had taken place in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 12, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Excellency, for the information of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, copies of correspondence which has taken place relative to a slave-vessel, met with at anchor in Delagoa Bay, and chased into Lourenço Marquez by Her Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," where she was deserted by her crew and taken possession of by the Portuguese authorities.

In making this communication to your Excellency, I am instructed to call the attention of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to the conduct of the Governor of Lourenço Marquez in this case, which appears to have been suspicious, in order that it may take such steps on this subject as it may deem expedient.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency D. M. de Portugal e Castro,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

Dom Manoel de Portugal to Mr. Southern.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, December 16, 1846.

IN addition to my note of the 16th ultimo, in which I informed you that I communicated to the Minister of Marine the statement of the proceedings of the Governor of the Fort of Lourenço Marquez, with respect to a vessel discovered lying in the bay of that name, by Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," I have

to add, that that Minister informed me, on the 12th instant, that by portaria (Royal order) of the 30th July last, transmitted by way of Alexandria, the Governor-General of Mozambique was desired to send all the information and papers there might be on this subject; until the arrival of which, his Excellency will not be able categorically to answer your above-mentioned note and the documents inclosed therein.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Henry Southern, Esq.
 &c. &c.

No. 89.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, December 29, 1846.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that I have communicated to the Portuguese Government, according to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 15th October, the expression of the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government for their compliance with the suggestion that the slavers condemned at St. Paul de Loanda should be broken up, and sold in different parts.

I have the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I addressed on this occasion to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

Inclosure in No. 89.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir, *Lisbon, November 12, 1846.*

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN having referred to Her Majesty's Government the note which he received from his Excellency the Count de Lavradio, dated the 23rd September of this year, in reply to one which he addressed to his Excellency on the 25th of the preceding month, in which his Excellency communicated to him a decree of Her Most Faithful Majesty, directing the tribunal established at St. Paul de Loanda, for the adjudication of slave-vessels captured by Portuguese authorities or cruisers, for breach of Portuguese law, to cause the hulls of all condemned vessels to be broken up immediately after condemnation, and to be sold in separate parts; I have been instructed to express to your Excellency the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the readiness with which Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government has adopted the suggestion made by Her Majesty's Government on this important point.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency Sr. D. M. de Portugal e Castro,
 &c. &c.

No. 90.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, December 29, 1846.*

IN conformity with your Lordship's instructions to Lord Howard de Walden, conveyed in your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 16th October

last, on the subject of the venality of the subordinate functionaries of the Portuguese Government on the east coast of Africa, I addressed a note to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, together with a copy of a note which I have received from his Excellency in reply, stating that the Minister of Marine was about to adopt such proceedings as might on inquiry appear expedient.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 90.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 12, 1846.

I HAVE received instructions from Viscount Palmerston to communicate to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, in order that it may take such steps as it may consider expedient thereupon, the inclosed extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope,* containing a report on the Slave Trade carried on on the east coast of Africa during the year 1845.

Her Majesty's Government regret to perceive from this report, that while the orders for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the faithful execution of the Treaty of 1842, issued by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to their authorities on the east coast of Africa, continue to be diligently executed by the superior officers of the Portuguese Government, the venality of their subordinate functionaries has tended in a great measure to counteract their meritorious exertions.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency Sr. D. M. de Portugal e Castro,

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 90.

Dom Manoel de Portugal to Mr. Southern.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, December 16, 1846.

IN addition to my note of the 17th ultimo, in which I acknowledged the one you addressed to me on the 12th of that month, relative to the proceedings of the Portuguese subaltern authorities on the east coast of Africa, I have the honour to acquaint you that, having communicated your note and the documents subjoined to the Minister of Marine (as I stated to you in my previous note), his Excellency informed me that on the 12th instant he had taken cognizance of the matter with a view to take such steps as might be deemed expedient.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Henry Southern, Esq.

&c.

&c.

No. 91.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord

Lisbon, December 29, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have addressed to Dom Manoel de Portugal, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed in your

* See Class B., 1846, presented 1847, inclosure in No. 91, p. 111.

Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 29th October, recommending to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the expediency of exercising a strict supervision over the proceedings of the criminal courts of the Cape de Verds and Mozambique, in reference to a decree of the Portuguese Government, investing those ports with power similar to that granted to the court at Loanda, to adjudicate vessels seized by Portuguese cruizers on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

Inclosure in No. 91.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, December 2, 1846.

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN having received from the Count de Lavradio, when Minister for Foreign Affairs, a confidential communication of a decree which Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government proposed to issue, for the purpose of investing the criminal courts of the Cape Verds and of Mozambique with power similar to that granted by Decree of the 14th of September, 1844, to the court of Loanda, to adjudicate vessels seized by Portuguese cruizers or authorities on suspicion of being engaged in Slave Trade, in contravention of the municipal law of Portugal; and his Lordship having transmitted that decree to Her Majesty's Government, I have been instructed to state to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, that Her Majesty's Government does not doubt that the proposed measure is dictated by a sincere desire on the part of the Portuguese Government to do all in its power to suppress the Slave Trade, and to give increased facilities for the vindication of the law of Portugal against that Traffic; and it trusts that the proceedings of these courts will be in consonance with the desire of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government on this subject.

Her Majesty's Government would accordingly suggest to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the expediency of exercising a strict supervision over their proceedings, and more especially over those at Mozambique, which, owing to its great distance from the seat of Government, and to its situation on a part of the coast of Africa whence the export of slaves continues to be effected to a considerable extent, might perhaps at times not be wholly free from the influence of Brazilian slave-traders.

I am instructed to add, that Her Majesty's Government beg to suggest that the decree issued on the 10th ultimo to the court at Loanda, enjoining it to cause all condemned vessels to be broken up and sold in separate parts, should also be communicated to the courts of the Cape Verds and Mozambique for their guidance.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency Sr. D. M. de Portugal e Castro,
&c. &c.

No. 92.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1847.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 29, 1846.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 11th ultimo, instructing me to communicate to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the substance of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioners at Loanda, relative to the Trade in Slaves on the coast of that province, and to request permission from the Portuguese Government for the officers commanding Her Majesty's cruizers on that coast, to land detach-

ments, as occasion might require, on Portuguese territory, at a certain distance from any Portuguese military establishment, for the purpose of destroying barracoons, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have addressed to D. Manoel de Portugal in pursuance of those instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 92.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, December 4, 1846.

I HAVE received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to communicate to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the substance of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioners at Loanda, dated the 25th of July last, relative to the Slave Trade on the coast of that province.

Your Excellency will perceive that it is stated in that report, amongst other facts showing the continued activity with which the slave-dealers were carrying on their operations, that there were at that time several hundreds of slaves in barracoons near Ambriz, ready for shipment, and that three or four cargoes of merchandize had then recently been landed at that place from the Brazils, and deposited in the slave factories.

The Commissioners also report their belief that there were great numbers of slaves ready for embarkation at different places south of St. Paul de Loanda.

In making this communication to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, I am instructed to state, that as from the great extent of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter, it may be difficult for the local authorities entirely to prevent such abuses from being carried on, Her Majesty's Government would be glad if the Portuguese Government would grant permission to enable the officers commanding Her Majesty's cruizers on that coast to land small detachments of their crews from time to time, as occasion might require, in order to destroy the barracoons on any part of the territory belonging to or claimed to belong to Portugal on that part of the coast of Africa, and being more than a given distance, say ten or fifteen miles, from any Portuguese military establishment; under the assurance that such permission would not be abused nor applied to any improper purpose.

I am also to request the Portuguese Government to let their own cruizers visit that part of the African coast.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency Sr. D. M. de Portugal e Castro,

&c.

&c.

No. 93.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, containing copies of a letter from Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, dated the 15th of November last, and its inclosure, reporting the assistance which had been afforded by the Governor of Angola to Her Majesty's steam-ship "Prometheus," at St. Paul de Loanda, in regard to certain repairs.

I have great pleasure in directing you to convey to the Portuguese Government the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for this fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the Governor of Angola, whose good offices

on similar occasions, and whose general co-operation with Her Majesty's naval commanders in their endeavours to suppress the Slave Trade, have already been frequently and gratefully acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government.

Henry Southern, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 93.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.

Sir,

Admiralty, January 1, 1847.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, copies of a letter dated the 15th of November, 1846, from Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, and of its inclosure, relating to the assistance rendered by the Governor of Angola, in caulking Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Prometheus," as well as in co-operating generally with Her Majesty's naval officers for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 93.

Commodore Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Devastation," November 15, 1846.

I REQUEST you to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying copy of a letter from Commander Hay, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Prometheus," to his Excellency the Governor of Angola, tendering his thanks for assistance rendered to that vessel in the port of St. Paul de Loanda.

The officer whom I succeeded in this command, informed me that his Excellency availed himself of every opportunity to render assistance to our vessels, as well as to co-operate in our mutual endeavours for the suppression of the Slave Trade. I have already felt it my duty to express the high sense I entertain of his Excellency's kindness, and I shall avail myself of an early opportunity personally to wait upon him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. HOTHAM, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 3 in No. 93.

Commodore Hay to the Governor of Angola.

Sir,

"Prometheus," St. Paul de Loanda, September 15, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to return your Excellency thanks for the assistance you have rendered to Her Britannic Majesty's steam-sloop "Prometheus," under my command, in ordering Portuguese caulkers to caulk the lower seams, which could not be effected at Ascension, when the ship was rolling.

As the payment tendered has not been permitted to be received, I feel doubly the necessity of thanking you.

I have also the honour to state, that the men have been very diligent in performing the work, and have done it remarkably well.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HAY, *Commodore.*

His Excellency the Governor of Angola.

No. 94.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 9, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for communication to the Portuguese Government, copies of a despatch and its inclosure which have been recently received from Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed British Commission at the Cape of Good Hope, and from which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that General Abreu de Lima, the Governor-General of Mozambique, is accused of being deeply implicated in the Slave Trade; and that evidence to this effect has been transmitted to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

As the conduct of General Abreu de Lima, with reference to the suppression of the Slave Trade, has hitherto been frequently reported to Her Majesty's Government as highly meritorious; and as Lieutenant Barnard, of Her Majesty's steam-frigate "Thunderbolt," on hearing of the charges now brought against the Governor-General, has stated, in his letter to the British Commissioners, his reasons for disbelieving the truth of such charges; I think it right to put the Portuguese Government in possession of the testimony thus voluntarily tendered on the part of a British officer, whose duties have given him frequent and good opportunities of knowing what has been doing in the Mozambique Channel with respect to the Slave Trade.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 94.

Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope to Viscount Palmerston,
November 25, 1846.

[See Class A, No. 93, p. 114.]

No. 95.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the note which, in pursuance of the directions conveyed to me by your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 21st January last, I have addressed to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressing the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the good offices and friendly disposition of his Excellency the Governor of Angola, upon the occasion of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Prometheus" requiring some repairs at St. Paul de Loanda, when every facility and assistance was afforded to the commander of that vessel.

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

I have, &c.
 (Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

CLASS B.

Inclosure in No. 95.

Mr. Southern to Dom Manoel de Portugal.

Sir,

Lisbon, February 9, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have received from the officer commanding the squadron on the coast of Africa, a report of the friendly offices and the assistance furnished by his Excellency the Governor of Angola to the captain of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Prometheus," on the occasion of that vessel requiring some repairs, when at St. Paul de Loanda.

Her Majesty's Government have had much satisfaction in frequently and gratefully acknowledging, on former occasions, the good offices and general co-operation of his Excellency with Her Majesty's naval commanders, in their endeavours to suppress the Slave Trade; and it is with great pleasure that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State has now directed me to convey to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for this fresh proof of the friendly disposition of his Excellency the Governor of Angola.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

His Excellency Sr. D. M. de Portugal e Castro,
&c.

&c.

No. 96.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 12, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch marked Slave Trade, in which I transmitted to your Lordship a copy of a note which under your Lordship's instructions I had addressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the assistance lately furnished to Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Prometheus," by the Governor-General of Angola, and of that functionary's good offices and general co-operation in the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have now the honour to inclose a copy of his Excellency's reply to me, in which he expresses the gratification of the Portuguese Government at learning the praiseworthy conduct of the Governor-General of Angola.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

Inclosure in No. 96.

Dom Manoel de Portugal to Mr. Southern.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, February 11, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 9th instant, in which you communicate to me the satisfaction of Her Britannic Majesty's Government at the proceedings of the Governor of the Province of Angola towards the commander of the British steam-vessel of war "Prometheus," on the occasion of that vessel requiring some repairs in that port.

Her Majesty's Government was equally gratified at learning that the Governor of that province, in conformity with his instructions, has not only effectually co-operated in the suppression of the Slave Trade, but has also lent the requisite assistance to the commander of the "Prometheus."

I will immediately communicate to the Marine Department your note to me, in order that it may be informed of the praiseworthy proceeding of the Governor in question.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Henry Southern, Esq.

&c.

&c.

No. 97.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 5, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information, the accompanying copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope, relating to the condemnation, by the Court of Vice-Admiralty in that colony, of a large decked boat, having four negroes on board, which was captured on the east coast of Africa, in the month of January 1846, by Commander Crawford, of Her Majesty's sloop "Mutine;" a proceeding against which the Chevalier Duprat, Portuguese Arbitrator and Acting Commissioner in the Mixed Court, has remonstrated, on the ground that the captured boat and the property found on board were Portuguese, and ought therefore to have been brought for adjudication before the Mixed Commission Court.

I also transmit to you a copy of my answer to Her Majesty's Commissioners, inclosing a report from the commander of the "Mutine," stating his reasons for the course which he adopted in this case.

I have to instruct you to communicate these papers to the Portuguese Government; and I feel persuaded that upon being thus made acquainted with all the facts of the case, they will agree with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that Captain Crawford acted properly in sending the boat before the British Vice-Admiralty Court, instead of bringing the case before the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission.

I am, &c.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.

&c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

&c.

Inclosures in No. 97.

1. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope to the Earl of Aberdeen, June 9, 1846.*

[See Class A, 1846, presented 1847, No. 123, p. 217.]

2. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope to Viscount Palmerston, September 12, 1846.*

[See Class A, 1846, presented 1847, No. 131, p. 223.]

3. *Viscount Palmerston to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope, February 23, 1847.*

[See Class A, No. 97, p. 119.]

No. 98.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 9, 1847.

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Charles Frederic Rothery, Esq., to be Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty, in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established in the Cape Verd Islands under the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have to instruct you to announce this appointment to the Portuguese Government, and to state that Mr. Rothery is about to proceed to his post.

You will request that instructions may be issued to the Portuguese authorities of the Cape Verds, to acknowledge Mr. Rothery in the above-mentioned capacity, and to show him the courtesy and attention due to his important station.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 99.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 12, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of December 29th of last year, marked Slave Trade, in which I transmitted to your Lordship a copy of a note which I had addressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting his Excellency to inform me at what ports of the Portuguese possessions, and to what authorities in those ports, it was the wish of the Portuguese Government that Portuguese subjects detained as slave-traders by the Mixed Courts established at the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica, should be delivered up for trial; I have now received a note from his Excellency in reply, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, in which he states that it is the wish of the Portuguese Government, that those prisoners who are detained by the Mixed Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope, should be sent to St. Paul de Loanda, in the Province of Angola; and those detained at Jamaica, to the capital of the Province of Cape Verd, and be delivered over respectively to the Governors-General of their provinces.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Dom Manoel de Portugal to Mr. Southern.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, February 11, 1847.

HAVING communicated to the Minister of Marine, as I informed you in my note of the 4th December of last year, your note of the 24th November last, in which you ask in what ports, and to what authorities, Portuguese prisoners sentenced by the Mixed Commissions of the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica for Slave Trade should be delivered up, I have the honour to acquaint you that that Minister informs me, under date of the 5th instant, that he is of opinion that the prisoners in question who are sentenced by the Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope, should be sent to the Port of Loanda, in the Province

of Angola, and those who are sentenced in Jamaica, to the capital of the Province of Cape Verd; and in either case delivered over to the respective Governors-General, in order to be duly proceeded against.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Henry Southern, Esq.

&c. &c.

No. 100.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 20, 1847.

I HAVE received Mr. Southern's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 12th ultimo, inclosing a copy and translation of a note, dated the preceding day, from M. de Portugal e Castro, stating that Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government were desirous that the prisoners from Portuguese slave-vessels, condemned by the Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope, should be sent to Loanda for trial, and those from Portuguese slave-vessels condemned at Jamaica to the capital of the Province of Cape Verd.

I have to instruct you to state to M. de Castro, that a copy of his note has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope and at Jamaica, with instructions to take care that the wishes of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government in this respect shall be duly carried into effect.

With respect to the expense which may be incurred for the support of such prisoners, after the condemnation of the vessel in which they sailed, and up to the time of their delivery to the proper Portuguese authorities for trial, I have to instruct you to call the attention of M. de Castro to Article VI of Annex B to the Treaty, which provides that "the charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels, are to be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects;" that is to say, in the case of a vessel condemned as Portuguese, the charge will be defrayed by the Government of Portugal, as the country under whose flag the vessel was navigating at the time of capture; and in the case of a vessel condemned as British, the charge will be defrayed by Her Majesty's Government. And I have to instruct you to suggest to M. de Castro, that such instructions on this point may be issued to the Portuguese Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica as shall appear to him to be called for.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 101.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 29, 1847.

I HAVE to refer you to Lord Howard de Walden's despatches marked Slave Trade, of December 30, 1845, reporting that the Portuguese Government had instructed the Governor-General of Mozambique to revoke the permission which he had granted to Her Majesty's ships employed in the Mozambique Channel in the suppression of Slave Trade to act against that Traffic in the rivers, bays, creeks, and other places within the limits of his Government where there were no Portuguese authorities.

I now transmit to you copies of despatches and of their inclosures received at this department from the Admiralty, from which you will perceive that great facilities exist towards carrying on the Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa, owing either to the want of power or to the venality of the Portuguese authorities; and that there seems good reason to fear that the revocation of the permission above referred to will give great encouragement to the Slave Trade,

and especially to a renewal of it by the Arab tribes, over whom the Portuguese authorities have no means of maintaining an efficient control.

I have accordingly to instruct you to apply to the Portuguese Government for a renewal of the permission for Her Majesty's ships to enter the rivers, harbours and creeks within the limits of the Portuguese sovereignty on the east coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing Slave Trade from being carried on therein; and you will request that the permission in question may continue until such time as the Portuguese Government shall be able so far to increase their naval force on the east coast of Africa as effectually to prevent the export of slaves from any part of that coast within the limits of their possessions.

It is evident that with the best intentions in the world to give effect to the stipulations of the Treaty, the Portuguese Government cannot prevent their colonial officers in these distant stations from being corrupted by the high temptations held out to them by the slave-traders; and unless the temporary permission above mentioned is granted, the object of the Treaty will not be fully accomplished.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

Inclosures in No. 101.

1. *Rear-Admiral Dacres to the Secretary to the Admiralty, December 28, 1846.*
One inclosure.
2. *Rear-Admiral Dacres to the Secretary to the Admiralty, December 31, 1846.*

[See Class A, Nos. 257 & 258, pp. 287 & 288.]

No. 102.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you copies of two letters and of their inclosures received at this department from the Colonial Office, reporting the establishment of a colony called Andries Orig Stad by emigrant Boers from the British colonies of Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The precise position of the new settlement is not known, but it is believed to lie near the 25th parallel of south latitude, and to be thirty-five days' journey, equal, as it is stated, to 700 miles east of the passage of the Draakberg, and nine days' journey or 180 miles from the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay. It is stated that the emigrant Boers have established slavery in their new colony, and that they purchase slaves from slave-dealers at Delagoa Bay.

I have to instruct you to communicate the inclosed papers to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to state to his Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government would be very glad to be furnished with any information which may be in the possession of the Portuguese Government, or which they may be able to obtain relative to the new establishment referred to; you will add that Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope that the Portuguese Government will prohibit the settlers and inhabitants of its neighbouring colony from selling slaves to the colonists of Andries Orig Stad.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 102.

Mr. Stephen to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Downing Street, October 9, 1846.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the copy of a despatch, with an extract from its inclosures, which has been received from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, relative to the alleged traffic in slaves by emigrant Boers at Andries Orig Stad, north-east of Natal, towards Delagoa Bay.

H. U. Addington. Esq.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 102.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to Mr. Gladstone.

Sir,

Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 4, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your information and consideration, the inclosed documents received by me from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal,—containing some curious and not unimportant information respecting the emigrant Boers far east towards Delagoa Bay.

I must state my opinion, that if the emigrant Boers establish, as they appear to be doing, a slave-holding settlement at Andries Orig Burg, and the fact becomes generally known, not only will the greater part of the emigrants now scattered over the native lands become slave-holders either at that settlement or elsewhere, but that a large body of Dutch farmers in this colony, and the few that are left in Natal, will be likely speedily to emigrate, for the sake of becoming slave-holders also.

I am led to this opinion by observing the striking change which has widely taken place among the Dutch farmers in connection with the emancipation of slaves, and the feelings of the farmers themselves on the subject. They have been greatly reduced in wealth and independence through most of the districts, and have consequently been deprived of their former comforts, and have deteriorated in education. Under such circumstances, combined with their recollections of the past, I fear that the temptation to emigrate where slaves could be again held by them would be too strong with many to be easily overcome.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone,
 &c. &c.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) P. MAITLAND.

Inclosure 3 in No. 102.

The Secretary to Government at Port Natal to the Secretary to Government at the Cape.

Sir,

Colonial Office, Natal, May, 1846.

I AM directed by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit inclosed, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, a copy of a statement obtained by the Crown prosecutor from a respectable inhabitant of this place, who has recently returned from a trading expedition beyond the present boundary of this district, from which it will be perceived that there is the strongest reason to believe that a traffic in slaves has been established between the Portuguese at Delagoa Bay and that portion of the emigrant Dutch farmers who have fixed themselves at a place they have named Andries Orig Stad, of which the precise position has not been ascertained, but which is understood to lie thirty-five days' journey with an ox waggon to the eastward of the passage over the Draakberg, and nine from the Portuguese fort at Delagoa Bay; and that a settlement of slave-holders has been commenced by British subjects, and probably even to the south of the 25th degree of latitude.

I am directed to state that the inclosed information has been obtained upon a pledge that the name of the informant will not be communicated (except to the Government), to avoid the most serious consequences to his mercantile pursuits as a trader amongst these people, and even to his personal safety.

The mystery observed by persons who have returned from that quarter, and the jealousy displayed towards traders of doubtful sentiments, who have proceeded in that direction, are circumstances which afford much support to the details now obtained, although not mentioned in the statement.

I am directed to add, on the same authority, that certain British military deserters who are said to be at Andries Orig Stad, are not allowed to be absent for more than twelve hours at a time; and that some of them who had escaped to Delagoa Bay, were detained there by the authorities, who had applied to the Volksraad established by the emigrants to send for them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. MOODIE,
Secretary to Government.

*His Excellency the Secretary to Government,
Cape Town.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 102.

Statement of Joseph Hausmeyer.

JOSEPH HAUSMEYER states:—I am a partner in the firm of Hausmeyer and Minne, residing and trading at Pieter Maritz Burg. I left this on the 20th January last, on a trading journey over the Draakberg; the furthest point of my journey was four days' journey on the other side of Bengalies Burg, or eight days' journey on this side of Andries Orig Stad, an establishment of the emigrant farmers under Hendrik Potgieter, who is their commandant. From information received by me, and from what I have heard during my journey, I have no doubt that there are a great number of the emigrants established and living at Andries Orig Stad and its vicinity, and I met during my journey at least forty families of emigrant farmers moving to Andries Orig Stad. These families consisted chiefly of parties moving out of the limits of the district of Natal, but there were also some from Modder River and Riet River, and generally of families residing between the boundaries of the district of Natal and the Cape Colony, and beyond the Draaksberg; besides the families I met travelling, or on their way to Orig Stad, I heard from several others, of their intention to proceed there. All the emigrants on the Rhenoster River under Commandant Jan Enslin-Barnard-Son, consisting of about twenty-five householders, are preparing to move to Orig Stad. The reason assigned by the emigrants for removing, is that they have heard that the territory within the 25th degree of south latitude is subject to the English Government, under which Government they state themselves to be determined not to reside. I also heard from several of the emigrants, that the Dutch supercargo Smellenkamp was expected at Delagoa Bay, with qualified persons to ascertain the exact territory which would be included within the 25th degree of latitude, in order that they may reside beyond it. Andries Orig Stad is by the emigrants supposed to be beyond the 25th degree. The limits of Andries Orig Stad towards the Colony has been provisionally fixed at Cameels Poort, but it is stated that M. Smellenkamp will on his arrival fix the boundaries. Andries Orig Stad is situated on the Draaksberg, which chain of mountains run all along the east coast. Andries Orig Stad is stated to be fifteen days' journey from the Portuguese settlement of Delagoa Bay.

Some time before my arrival, I think about the month of October, a deputation or commission from the emigrants at Andries Orig Stad, consisting of Anthon Fick, Hendrik Botha, Hans Stein, Stephanus Schoeman, Michiel van Breda, senior, and Servaas van Breda, and Carl Trigaarn and others, proceeded to Delagoa Bay with thirty-three waggons, more for the purposes of trade, and whilst there the deputation had some conversation with the Portuguese Governor at Delagoa Bay as to the boundary between the settlement of Delagoa Bay and Andries Orig Stad, upon which the Portuguese Government sent two persons with the deputation, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries, but before

arriving at the spot, in travelling from Delagoa Bay, that the Portuguese were to point out as the boundaries, the deputation from the emigrants, on their own authority, erected a beacon, after which the two Portuguese returned to Delagoa Bay, and reported the circumstances to the Portuguese Government, after which the Portuguese Government addressed a communication to the Volksraad at Andries Orig Stad, saying that if the erection of the beacon had taken place by authority of that Volksraad, that then the emigrants were to quit Andries Orig Stad within twenty-four hours, or they would be removed by force; upon which the Volksraad at Orig Stad wrote back to say that the beacon in question had not been erected by their authority, but by a party of self-willed persons. The Portuguese Government also intimated that in future none of the emigrants would be allowed to visit Delagoa Bay without the previous leave of the Volksraad at Andries Orig Stad, with the exception only of Carl Trigaard. The Portuguese Government also demanded that the persons who had erected the beacon should be delivered up to them, and hereupon the deputation who had erected the beacon were, on their return to Andries Orig Stad, taken prisoners, pending the denial by the Volksraad of the beacon having been erected by their authority.

I heard that the Portuguese were satisfied with this denial, merely stipulating that in future no person should visit Delagoa Bay without the previous sanction of the Volksraad at Andries Orig Stad.

Some time after this, Anthon Fick removed from Orig Stad, but previous to his departure, his slaves, two or four in number, I am not sure which, were retained by the authorities at Andries Orig Stad, as a pledge or security that if his attendance was required, and that he was summoned touching the erection of this beacon, that he would appear. Anthon Fick, who now lives at Mooi River, in the district of Potscherfstrom, beyond the Draakberg, told me this himself in March last, when I was there. Hendrik Botha told me that the price of a slave at Delagoa Bay was fifty Spanish dollars, and that there were several of the emigrants at Andries Orig Stad who had slaves—indeed that every one who could afford to do so had purchased slaves, and that slave-dealing was a free trade. Anthon Fick and several others told me that it was a law of the Volksraad at Orig Stad, that upon any person wishing to quit the country of Orig Stad, that he could not take his slaves with him over the boundaries assigned to Orig Stad, but that such person was obliged to sell his slaves, or else they would be detained by the Volksraad. Hendrik Botha told me that previous to his leaving Andries Orig Stad, he had sold his slaves, I think two in number, to his relations at Andries Orig Stad, for the same price he had paid for them.

Hendrik Botha is now in Pieter Maritz Burg.

The slaves are purchased at Delagoa Bay from the slave-dealers there.

(Signed) JOS. HAUSMEYER.

Pieter Maritz Burg, May 9, 1846.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having intimated to me a suspicion that the emigrant farmers residing at and in the vicinity of Andries Orig Stad are dealing in slaves, and having directed me to make every inquiry on the subject, I did, in consequence of certain reports, send for Mr. Joseph Hausmeyer, and took down the above statement made by him, which, after being read over to him, he signed in my presence.

(Signed)

WAL. HARDING,

Crown Prosecutor, and a Member of the Executive Council.

Inclosure 5 in No. 102.

Mr. Stephen to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Downing Street, May 10, 1847.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th October, 1846, and to your reply of the 17th of that month, respecting the existence of slavery among the

CLASS B.

emigrant Boers beyond the limits of Natal, I am directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the copy of a further despatch, and of its inclosures, from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope on this subject.

H. U. Addington, Esq.
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 102.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to Earl Grey.

*Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
January 21, 1847.*

My Lord,

WITH reference to two former despatches which I addressed to your predecessor, on the existence of slavery among the emigrant Boers in the neighbourhood of Andries Orig Stad, I have now the honour to transmit a despatch containing more information on the subject, which I have lately received from Natal.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

Inclosure 7 in No. 102.

The Secretary to Government at Natal to the Secretary to Government at the Cape.

Sir,

Colonial Office, Natal, December 28, 1846.

WITH reference to my letters of 11th May and 9th June last, transmitting, for the information of his Excellency, the intelligence then obtained relative to the proceedings of the emigrant farmers at Orig Stad, I have now the honour, by directions of the Lieutenant-Governor, to transmit copy of another statement obtained by the Crown prosecutor from Alexander Davidson, a trader residing at Beaufort, but who has recently visited Orig Stad, and whose information confirms that formerly obtained as to the establishment of a trade in slaves in that quarter, and conveys the additional intelligence of extensive destruction of the natives, and of the sale or barter of the captives taken to emigrants nearer the colony.

There are strong reasons connected with the safety of the informant, why his name should be kept secret.

As bearing upon the same general subject, I am also directed to transmit copy of a letter just received from Mr. W. Cowie, an inhabitant of this district, who has recently returned from a journey to another part of the interior.

The Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to take immediate steps in this important matter, were it possible that anything could be effected, at so great a distance, without such a military force as would suffice at once for that service and for the defence of this district; but as his Honour has frequently reported the military force to be altogether inadequate to the latter purpose, he must rest satisfied with bringing these circumstances to the knowledge of his Excellency the Governor.

With reference to the statement that a number of waggons were met conveying emigrants from this district to Orig Stad, I am to explain that many of these were persons who have been long assembled for the purpose; that the chief reasons now assigned here for their migration, are apprehension of the increased power of the Zoolahs, and of the effect of the unrestricted sale of gunpowder; but that it now seems probable that these people may be also actuated by some hope of advantage to be derived from obtaining a command of the compulsory labour of the natives.

*The Secretary to Government,
Cape Town.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. MOODIE,
Secretary to Government.

Inclosure 8 in No. 102.

Statement of Alexander Davidson.

December 27, 1846.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON states:—About two months and a half ago I left Orig Stad. I had been then about six weeks in that town. When I was on my way to Orig Stad, and whilst at the Elands River, about six days on this side of Orig Stad, I saw several waggons loaded with Kaffir women and children coming from Orig Stad. These waggons belonged to emigrant Boers living at and in the neighbourhood of the Elands River. I heard from the farmers, that these women and children were for sale; that is, they exchange them for cattle; the price of these women and children varied from two to three oxen and a cow each. I cannot say how many women and children there were, but I saw two or three waggons. I know that all the waggons belonged to the emigrant Boers. The emigrant Boers told me that they had taken these women and children from the scene of an action lately fought with a tribe of Kaffirs on the other side of Orig Stad. The Boers told me themselves, that they had killed about 3000 of this tribe of Kaffirs, and captured all their sheep and cattle, together with their women and children. I also saw in the possession of these Boers several droves of cattle and sheep; they (the Boers) told me that they had captured 13,000 sheep, and about 13,000 or 14,000 head of cattle. I bartered some of these cattle from the Boers myself. The Boers told me that they had attacked this tribe of Kaffirs, because their chief had refused to allow the emigrant farmers a thoroughfare through his territory. I saw several slaves at Orig Stad, and I was offered several for sale, but I refused to purchase them.

Hendrick Potgieter was the leader of the party who attacked this Kaffir tribe; this happened between four and five months ago. I think Orig Stad contains about one hundred families of the emigrant Boers. I was told it is five days' journey from Delagoa on horseback. The soil is good; generally speaking, the country is well adapted for cattle. The chief trade between the people at Orig Stad and Delagoa Bay consists in gunpowder and spirits. I have seen more than one hundred people, carrying goods of this description, arrive at Orig Stad from Delagoa Bay. There is a great trade in ivory carried on at Orig Stad; in fact it is the only thing at present.

I was told that there was a commission under one Hans Steyn, fitting out at Orig Stad to proceed to Zofala, to examine that country.

I am informed that the country called Zofala is thickly inhabited by natives.

I met several waggons with Boers on their way to Orig Stad. I met on the Draakberg twenty-three waggons with Boers from the district of Natal, proceeding to Orig Stad.

I mean to return to Orig Stad for the purpose of collecting money due to me, and therefore I have mentioned what is contained above, on the understanding that it is to be kept secret, as I would otherwise become exposed to great personal damage if it became known amongst the Boers.

The feeling of the Boers against the English Government is very violent; they would destroy every Englishman if they could. I was the only Englishman who was not meddled with; and I attribute this to my having known many of the Boers in the colony.

(Signed) ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

Taken before me at Pietermaritzburg, on the day and year above mentioned.

(Signed) W. HARDING,
Crown Prosecutor, and a Member of the
Executive Council.

Inclosure 9 in No. 102.

Mr. Crowe to Mr. Moodie.

Sir,

Salt River, December 16, 1846.

I BEG to inform you that I arrived (from my journey beyond the Draakberg) on the 14th instant. I got into Mauritzburg late on the evening of Friday last, and having met Mr. Milner there, to whom I had agreed to deliver a quantity of oxen, I was obliged to start early the next day, which will account for my not having called upon you before leaving that place. I cannot complain of my journey, having bought and taken in exchange 122 head of cattle (chiefly slaughter oxen), in less than two months.

I could not travel far into the country on account of the severe drought, but went a few days' journey on horseback, with a view of ascertaining the real state and feelings of the farmers in that quarter. I was without exception well received by the farmers; but from all I saw and heard, they are living (beyond the boundary) in a very lawless and unsettled state. Their establishment at Windberg is completely broken up, and they are so much divided among themselves that a man is almost afraid of his own brother.

When I was at Fals River, the people in that quarter had been warned to hold themselves in readiness for a commando against the natives and Boers who took part with the British troops in the last conflict with Commandant Kok and his party. It was rumoured there, that Kok with a party were in pursuit of three waggons which had come from the Orange River loaded with ammunition, and were gone in the direction of Moselekutze country. Commandant H. Potgieter was expected in that quarter about the beginning of January. A meeting was held at Mooi River while I was at Fals River, where letters were to have been opened and read, said to have come from Smellenkamp, but was found to be a fabrication, no such letters having been received there. The Boers were almost shooting one another, and the meeting was broken up without anything having been done. Very bad accounts from Orig Stad; cattle will not thrive there, and nothing but dissensions among themselves. Many are in a state of abject poverty, not having even the most common necessaries of life; this information I had from persons who had returned from that quarter, after having lost nearly all their cattle. A party was to start in the direction of Malipo, about the month of March next, for the purpose of looking for a convenient place to form a settlement, thinking the country in that direction more healthy than towards Delagoa Bay.

The farmers almost without exception cannot get servants from among the natives, they have lately been in the habit of going to the Kraals of the Mantatees and taking away their children by force. This I heard from a person of the name of Van der Merwe, residing on the Fals River, who himself went to one of the native Kraals and caught a boy who was herding cattle, put on a riem round his neck, and was in the act of dragging him away, when by his screams, a number of natives, armed with assegays and kiries, turned out upon him, and he was forced to fly, after beating the boy severely with a shambok, leaving him with the riem round his neck. Van der Merwe told this in a laughing way when I was present. Generally speaking, they have a great aversion to British rule, there are some who are quite tired of living in that unsettled state. I met a number of waggons trekking, I think at least 40, but few or none of them going to Orig Stad. They say they are afraid of the Kaffirs and Panda's commando; Moshesh, the chief of the Mantatees, is in constant communication with Panda. This I know to be a fact, Moshesh is on the most friendly terms with the Boers, and has on his frontier a number of colonial cattle taken by the frontier Kaffirs in this war; some of his people have been killed in the war. The farmers assure me this is true. As I intend visiting Maritzburg in the course of next week, I will not longer trespass upon your patience with a longer detail of particulars.

I beg to remain, &c.

(Signed) W. CROWE.

Donald Moodie, Esq.

&c. &c.

No. 103.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 24, 1847.

I HAVE to refer you to the papers named in the margin* of this despatch, and to previous correspondence on the subject of certain actions instituted in the year 1840 in the Courts of Law at the Cape Verd Islands against certain Portuguese subjects resident in those islands, who, from evidence taken on trials before the Mixed Commissions at Sierra Leone, had been discovered to be engaged in Slave Trade.

And I now transmit to you, for communication to the Portuguese Government, a copy of a despatch recently received from Her Majesty's Consul at the Cape Verd Islands, from which it appears that the authorities of those islands have taken no steps towards bringing the prosecutions above mentioned to a conclusion.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

 Inclosure in No. 103.
Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston, January 14, 1847.

[See No. 152, p. 133.]

No. 104.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 17, 1847.

MR. SOUTHERN, in his despatch of December 29 of last year, had the honour to transmit a copy of the note which, in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, he had addressed to Dom Manoel de Portugal, requesting permission for Her Majesty's cruisers employed on the west coast of Africa, to land detachments at certain points of the Portuguese territory, for the purpose of destroying barracoons.

I have now the honour to inclose a copy and translation of the reply which M. Bayard has returned to that note, containing a refusal on the part of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to comply with the desire of Her Majesty's Government in respect of granting permission to land any force on the Portuguese territory.

His Excellency, however, intimates that there will be no hesitation to send orders both to the Governor-General of Angola and the commanding officer of the Portuguese squadron on that station, to destroy at once any barracoons of which the officers commanding British cruisers shall give information officially as occupied for the purpose of the Slave Trade, provided that the officers (who must be Portuguese) charged with this duty, find in those barracoons either slaves or such goods as are evidence of such trade being carried on.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

* To Lord Howard de Walden, April 15, 1846.
From Lord Howard de Walden, May 10, 1846.

Inclosure in No. 104.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, May 6, 1847.

IN addition to the note of my predecessor of the 10th of December last, in which he acknowledged the receipt of one addressed to him by Mr. Southern on the 4th of that month, requesting by order of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, that the officers commanding the British cruizers on the coast of Africa should be allowed to land small detachments on territory belonging to the Crown of Portugal, or over which Her Majesty has reserved a right, with a view to destroy the barracoons existing on the coast to the south of Loanda, and destined for the Slave Trade; I have the honour to inform you, that having consulted with the Minister of Marine on this subject, his Excellency considered that there was obviously much inconvenience in the disembarkation of foreign troops on these territories, whose inhabitants, being still very uncivilized, might on some occasion or other oppose resistance, whence might ensue a series of disagreeable conflicts and complaints. However, that in order to give a proof of the strong desire of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to meet the wishes of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and of the interest it takes in the suppression of the Slave Trade on the west coast of Africa to the south of the Equator, in the territory belonging to Her Majesty's Crown, as in that over which Her Majesty has reserved a right, there will be no objection to the issuing of the necessary orders through his department, both to the Governor-General of the Province of Angola and to the commander of the naval station there, to cause to be at once destroyed any barracoons which the British cruizers may officially acquaint them as existing for objects of slave-trading, whenever the persons charged with this service, and who must always be Portuguese, may find in such barracoons slaves, or even any goods which may be proved to be for the purposes of that traffic.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.

&c.

&c.

No. 105.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 17, 1847.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 20th March last, I addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy, suggesting that instructions should be sent to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioners at Jamaica and the Cape of Good Hope, to provide for the expenses incurred on behalf of the prisoners taken on board of Portuguese slavers condemned at those places.

I have received from M. Bayard in reply, the note of which I have also the honour of inclosing a copy, acquainting me that orders will be issued in compliance with the suggestion which I have made.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 105.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Senhor Bayard.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, May 11, 1847.

ON the 11th February last, your Excellency's predecessor was pleased to address a note to Mr. Southern, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, acquainting him with the manner in which Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government were desirous that the prisoners from the Portuguese slave-vessels condemned by the Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica, should be disposed of.

I am instructed by Her Majesty's Government to acquaint your Excellency, that directions have been sent to the Commissioners at those places, to take care that the wishes of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government in this respect shall be duly carried into effect.

With respect, however, to the expense which may be incurred for the support of such prisoners after condemnation of the vessel in which they sailed, and up to the time of their delivery to the proper Portuguese authorities for trial, I am desirous to call your Excellency's attention to Article VI Annex B to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

That Article provides that "the charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels, are to be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects;" that is to say, in the case of a vessel condemned as Portuguese, the charge will be defrayed by the Government of Portugal, as the country under whose flag the vessel was navigating at the time of capture, and in the case of a vessel condemned as British, the charge will be defrayed by Her Majesty's Government.

I have accordingly the honour to suggest that such instructions upon this point may be issued by the Portuguese Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica, as shall appear to your Excellency to be called for.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

His Excellency Senhor I. L. Bayard,
 &c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 105.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, May 12, 1847.

I HAVE received the note which you addressed to me yesterday, acquainting me that Her Britannic Majesty's Government had caused the necessary orders to be issued for carrying into effect the desire manifested in the note which my predecessor addressed to Mr. Southern on the 11th February last, respecting the destination to be given to the prisoners belonging to Portuguese vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and condemned by the Mixed Commissions of the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica, and suggesting the necessity of Her Majesty's Government causing the expenses incurred with the said prisoners to be regulated in conformity with Article VI of Annex B to the Treaty concluded between Portugal and Great Britain on the 3rd July, 1842.

I have now to state to you in reply to your note, that the necessary orders will be issued to the Portuguese Commissioners in the Mixed Commissions at the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica, in conformity with the said Article of Annex B, relating to the expenses and for the support and return voyage of the commanders and crews of vessels condemned by the Mixed Commissions.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.
 &c.

&c.

No. 106.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, respecting the escape of a launch with upwards of 150 slaves on board, from the neighbourhood of that city, and the complicity of Senhores Joze Maria Mattazo de Andrade e Camara and Augusto Garrido, merchants of Loanda, in this criminal transaction.

You will perceive from these papers, that a strict inquiry was instituted into the case by the Portuguese Governor-General, and that the guilt of Senhores de Andrade and Garrido being made manifest thereby, these persons were committed on a charge of contravening the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836; that, however, they were admitted to bail; and that they subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court at Lisbon, and even went so far as to bring counter charges against the Governor-General, of having suborned witnesses to prove their guilt, and of having violated the rights of citizenship, by causing forcible entry to be made into their premises, in order to investigate the transaction.

I have to instruct you to communicate these papers to the Portuguese Government, and to state the confident hope of Her Majesty's Government, that the Portuguese Government will take every measure in its power to prevent the course of justice from being defeated by the escape of these undoubted criminals from the penalties to which they are liable; and that the Portuguese Government will give its most earnest and cordial support and assistance to the Governor-General of Angola, in his strenuous and faithful endeavours to counteract and defeat the operations of the slave-traders within the limits of his jurisdiction.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

&c.

 Inclosures in No. 106.

1. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, December 23, 1846.*
2. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, February 8, 1847.*
3. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, February 13, 1847.*
4. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, February 15, 1847.*

[See Class A, Nos. 136, 139, 141, 143, pp. 146, 147, 150, and 151.]

No. 107.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir

Foreign Office, May 31, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 17th instant, inclosing a copy of a note which you received from M. Bayard, in reply to the propositions made by Mr. Southern, under my directions, to the Portuguese Government, with respect to the destruction of barracoons containing slaves or goods used in Slave Trade, which are stated to exist within the territory belong-

ing to or claimed to belong to Portugal, in the neighbourhood of St. Paul de Loanda.

I have to instruct you to state to the Portuguese Government, that instructions will be issued to the commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers, to notify officially to the Governor-General of Angola, or to the commanders of Her Most Faithful Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Africa, any intelligence which may reach them respecting barracoons, or other establishments used for the purpose referred to, situated within Portuguese territory; and you will further express to M. Bayard the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that strict orders will be issued to the Governor-General, to take immediate steps in pursuance of such communications; and also, that the officers who may be charged with the duty of destroying such barracoons, may be required to take proper care of any slaves found in them, and that such slaves may be immediately and *boná fide* emancipated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 108.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1847.

BY the First Article of Annex B to the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, it is stipulated that the Commissioners and Arbitrators of the Mixed Commissions to be established under the Treaty should, before entering upon the duties of their office, make oath before the principal magistrates of the places where the commissions are established, that they will judge fairly and faithfully, that they will have no preference either for the claimants or for the captors, and that they will act in all their decisions in pursuance of the stipulations of that Treaty. And the Xth Article of the same Annex prescribes the manner in which the place of a Commissioner or Arbitrator absent from his post on account of death, sickness, absence of leave, or other legal impediment, shall be supplied.

I have now to inform you that in the case of a Portuguese vessel, the "*Audaz*," captured in the year 1845 by Her Majesty's sloop "*Star*," and carried before the Mixed Commission at Loanda for adjudication, a difference of opinion occurred between the Portuguese Commissioner and Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner, and that, owing to the death of Senhor Dominguez, the Portuguese Arbitrator, and in consequence of the alleged existence of an unexplained legal impediment which was said to prevent the Governor-General, Senhor Possolo, from assuming the office, Doctor Guardado, the Juiz de Direito, was called upon to act as Portuguese Arbitrator in the case.

It appears that Doctor Guardado peremptorily refused to take the oath prescribed by the First Article of Annex B to the Treaty, maintaining that the actual Commissioners and Arbitrators alone, and not their substitutes, were bound to take that oath, because the Portuguese functionaries upon whom it was stipulated that the duties of Acting Commissioner or Arbitrator should devolve, had previously been sworn to execute the duties of their respective stations; and Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner reported that all the authorities of Loanda concurred in the opinion so expressed by Senhor Guardado.

In that opinion, however, Her Majesty's Government cannot concur; for they consider that the due administration of the oath prescribed by Article I of Annex B, is an indispensable preliminary to render legal the acts of any functionary, whether British or Portuguese, who may take upon himself the office of Acting Commissioner or Arbitrator of any of the Mixed Commissions; and that in the absence of such oath all the acts performed by such acting functionary are *ipso facto* invalid and of no effect.

Her Majesty's Government are borne out in this view as well by the opinion of the proper Law Adviser of the Crown, as by the uniform practice of all the Mixed Commissions established under existing Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the suppression of the Slave Trade, as also by

CLASS B.

the practice of the British and Portuguese Mixed Commissions which were established at Sierra Leone and Rio de Janeiro under the Convention of the 28th of July, 1817, between which and the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, there exists no difference in this respect; and the reason of the thing is obviously in favour of such an opinion, since there can be no good ground why the acting judge should not be as much bound to do justice as the permanent one.

I have accordingly to desire that you will bring this matter under the notice of the Portuguese Government, and that you will request them to issue instructions to their functionaries at Loanda and in the Cape Verd Islands, to comply with the stipulations of the Treaty in this respect.

I am &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 109.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 5, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have been informed by Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed Commission at Loanda, that a schooner, supposed to be the "*Flor de Campos*," with 195 slaves on board, was captured in the autumn of 1846 by Her Most Faithful Majesty's brigantine "*Tamega*," and was subsequently condemned by the Portuguese Prize Court at Loanda; and that the negroes captured in her had been declared free, and had been placed at the disposal of the Governor-General.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further reported that the negroes from the slaver in question were at first distributed by the Governor among different individuals at Loanda and the neighbourhood, but that several of them having attempted to run away, and apprehensions having been entertained that a plot was formed to seduce all the adults to do the same, the Governor had decided on sending them to the Island of St. Thomas.

I have to desire that you will communicate the foregoing circumstance to the Portuguese Government, and that you will state to them, that Her Majesty's Government claim no right to interfere as to the disposal of negroes captured by Portuguese cruizers under such circumstances; but that Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope in the interests of humanity, that such negroes will be made practically and really free; and Her Majesty's Government trust, therefore, that the Governor-General of Loanda will be required to give satisfactory evidence of his having taken due precaution to secure to the negroes of the "*Flor de Campos*" permanent and entire freedom in the Island of St. Thomas.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 110.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 8, 1847.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 29th March last, I addressed to M. Bayard the note of which I have the honour to transmit a copy, requesting a renewal of the permission granted by the Governor-General of Mozambique up to the month of December 1845, to Her Britannic Majesty's ships employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, to act against that Traffic in the rivers, bays,

creeks, and other places within the limits of his Excellency's government, where there were no Portuguese authorities established.

The reply of M. Bayard, a copy and translation of which is inclosed, is accompanied by a copy of the note addressed on the 30th December, 1845, by Senhor Gomez de Castro to Lord Howard de Walden, and transmitted in his Lordship's despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the same date, in which it is intimated that such permission as given by the Governor-General of Mozambique, was in violation of Portuguese law, and was accordingly withdrawn by order of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government.

M. Bayard now acquaints me that the reasons then alleged for withdrawing the permission in question remaining unanswered, he is unable to comply with the desire of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 110.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Senhor Bayard.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, May 11, 1847.

FOR some time previous to the month of December 1845, a permission had been granted by the Governor-General of Mozambique to Her Britannic Majesty's ships employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, to act against that Traffic in the rivers, bays, creeks, and other places within the limits of his Excellency's government where there were no Portuguese authorities.

This permission appears to have enabled Her Majesty's officers to execute the duty for which they were commissioned with such efficiency as entirely to suppress the Traffic throughout a great extent of coast in Eastern Africa.

Her Most Faithful Majesty, however, was pleased to cause instructions to be sent to the Governor-General of Mozambique to withdraw the permission thus granted to Her Britannic Majesty's cruizers; and notice was given that such instructions had been issued in a note dated the 30th December, 1845, and addressed by his Excellency Senhor Gomes de Castro to Lord Howard de Walden.

The withdrawal of that permission has produced the result which was to be expected; Her Majesty's Government have been furnished by the Commander-in-chief in those seas with reports of several instances in which vessels engaged in a nefarious traffic have been enabled to elude the pursuit of Her Majesty's cruizers, and to shelter themselves under the protection of the Portuguese flag, in places where, either from the want of power or the connivance of the authorities, they might openly and with impunity violate the laws of the country whose flag protected them.

I am accordingly instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to apply to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government for a renewal of the permission for Her Majesty's ships to enter the rivers, harbours, and creeks within the limits of the Portuguese sovereignty on the east coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing the Slave Trade being carried on in them. I have also the honour to request that the permission in question may continue until such time as Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government shall be able so far to increase their naval force on the east coast of Africa as effectually to prevent the export of slaves from any part of that coast within the limits of their possessions.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

His Excellency Senhor I. L. Bayard,
 &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 110.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, May 27, 1847.

IN reply to the note which you addressed to me on the 11th instant, requesting Her Majesty's Government to confine the permission conceded by the Governor-General of Mozambique to the British cruisers to enter the rivers, bays, creeks, and other places on the east coast of Africa where there are no Portuguese authorities, in order to prevent the Slave Trade, I have the honour to state to you, that having found this affair decided upon by one of my predecessors (as it appears from the inclosed copy of a note dated 30th December, 1845), on grounds which I cannot contradict nor have seen refuted, it is not possible for me to accede to the wishes of Her Britannic Majesty's Government as explained in your above-mentioned note, so long as the reasons alleged on the part of Her Majesty's Government are not shown to be unfounded, for not confirming the permission granted by the Governor-General of Mozambique.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.

&c.

&c.

No. 111.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 27, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 8th instant, inclosing a copy of a note which you had addressed to M. Bayard, requesting, in compliance with the instructions contained in my despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 29th of March last, a renewal from the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, of the permission which was granted by the Governor-General of Mozambique, up to the month of December 1845, for British cruisers to enter the harbours, rivers, and creeks within the limits of the Portuguese sovereignty on the east coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing Slave Trade from being carried on therein; and inclosing also a copy of a note which you received in reply from M. Bayard, declining to comply with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

I have now to instruct you strongly to repeat to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs the earnest request of Her Majesty's Government for a permission against which no just or reasonable objection can be urged, but which would place on a regular footing proceedings on the part of Her Majesty's cruisers which are absolutely necessary for the suppression of that Traffic for the extinction of which the Government of Portugal is bound to co-operate by all the means in its power with the Government of Great Britain.

The permission asked for, is, only leave to pursue and detain slavers in those rivers, creeks, and bays on the coast of the Portuguese possessions in Africa in which there are no Portuguese authorities or cruisers, and where consequently the slavers, if left to themselves, would find security, and would be able to prosecute with impunity their criminal pursuits.

Such a permission could in no degree derogate from the territorial rights of the Crown of Portugal, and it would evidently be much more in conformity with the friendly relations between the two Crowns, that such proceedings should take place in consequence of a formal consent of the Portuguese Government.

It seems, indeed, to Her Majesty's Government, that there are but two courses for the Portuguese Government to pursue in this matter; and that it should either sustain a sufficient number of cruisers of its own on the east coast of Africa, and thus establish a vigilant and effectual police along the whole extent of its possessions; or else that it should for a time, and until it can establish such a police, give to British cruisers the permission which is now sought for. A continued omission to pursue the first course, and a persevering refusal

to adopt the second, could only be understood by Her Majesty's Government as indicating a revival of that desire in the Portuguese Government to protect the Slave Trade, which in former years was the cause of so much misunderstanding between the Governments of Portugal and of Great Britain.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 112.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 16, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 17th of May last, and to previous correspondence, as noted in the margin,* between this department and Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, respecting the disposal of the crew of Portuguese slave-vessels condemned by the Mixed Courts at the Cape of Good Hope and at Jamaica; and especially with reference to the question of the right and power which are inherent in the Mixed Courts, to retain such persons in custody until they can be sent to the proper Portuguese authorities at Loanda or the Cape Verd Islands, to undergo their trial; I herewith transmit to you the copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission Court at Jamaica, inclosing the minutes of a meeting of the Court upon this subject. From these minutes it appears that the Portuguese Commissioner, the Chevalier Altavilla, declines, until he gets instructions from his Government, to agree to the adoption by the Court of a form of warrant which has been proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for retaining in custody persons who are found on board condemned vessels, and who come within the provisions of Article XII of the Treaty.

I have to desire that you will communicate these papers to M. Bayard, and state to him that the form of warrant referred to, and of which I transmit a copy, was drawn up by Her Majesty's Law Advisers, and was by my direction proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Mixed Court, as long ago as the 4th of September last; and you will express the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that instructions will be issued to the Portuguese Commissioners, without delay, directing them to concur in the adoption of that form.

I am, &c.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. (Signed) PALMERSTON.
&c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 112.

Her Majesty's Commissioners at Jamaica to Viscount Palmerston, May 7, 1847.

[See Class A, No. 124, p. 135.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 112.

Form of Warrant.

Kingston, Jamaica.

To
Portuguese Commission sitting at Jamaica.

Marshal of the Mixed British and

WHEREAS we, the Mixed Commission established and acting under the provisions of a treaty made on the 3rd day of July, 1842, between Great Britain

* To Lord Howard de Walden, September 26, 1846.
From Mr. Southern, December 29, 1846.
From Mr. Southern, February 12, 1847.
To Sir Hamilton Seymour, March 20, 1847.
From Sir Hamilton Seymour, May 17, 1847.

and Portugal, for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, and under the authority and provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 7th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, did on the _____ day of _____ last past, duly declare the Portuguese vessel called _____ good prize :

And whereas at the time of the capture and detention of the said vessel, the following persons were found on board thereof, that is to say, A. B., the master thereof; C. D., the pilot thereof; E. F., G. H., I. J., &c. &c., being respectively of the crew of the said vessel, and K. L. and M. N., being respectively passengers thereby and therein :

And whereas, by virtue of the said Treaty, the said several persons ought immediately to be placed at the disposal of the Government of Portugal, being the country under whose flag the said vessel was navigating at the time of her capture, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that country : And whereas there is at present no means of placing the said persons at the disposal of the Government of Portugal for the purpose aforesaid, pursuant to the said Treaty and Act of Parliament, and it is therefore necessary, in order that such Treaty and Act of Parliament may be carried into effect, that the said persons should be detained and kept in safe custody until they can be placed at the disposal of the said Government of Portugal as aforesaid : These are therefore to require and command you safely and securely to keep and detain the said several persons in your custody until they can be dealt with as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the said Treaty and Act of Parliament. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under our hands and seals, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord

(To be signed and sealed by all the Mixed Commission.)

(L. S.)
(L. S.)
(L. S.)
(L. S.)

No. 113.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 19, 1847.

I HAVE the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have just received from M. Bayard, acquainting me that Her Most Faithful Majesty has been advised in Council of Ministers, to assent to the request which I had made in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 27th ultimo.

The conditions under which permission is to be granted to Her Majesty's ships to enter the bays, rivers, and creeks on the east coast of Africa where there are no Portuguese authorities established, it is proposed should be arranged either by a protocol or by an interchange of notes, and either at this Court or in London. I have the honour accordingly to request your Lordship's further instructions as to the reply which I should return to this proposal.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 113.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Lisbon, July 16, 1847.

I LAID before Her Majesty the note which you addressed to me on the 13th instant, renewing, under orders from your Government, the instances which have on various occasions been made both through Her Majesty's Legation at London, and the British Legation at this Court, with the object of obtaining a permission for the British cruizers destined to suppress the Slave Trade on

the east coast of Africa, to enter the bays, creeks, and ports on that coast belonging to the Portuguese Crown where no Portuguese authorities should be established, with a view not only of following and capturing vessels found to be engaged in the Slave Trade, but to destroy any arrangements made on shore for that purpose, which facts, in the absence of authorities, and in the event of the permission not being granted, would remain unpunished, in consequence of the inability of Her Majesty's Government to employ naval forces of its own in the suppression of the Slave Trade on that coast. And the Council of Ministers having weighed the reasons brought forward by you, as well as those on which the answers were founded for refusing this permission; and as in these answers Her Majesty's Government promised, in fulfilment of its wishes and of its obligation, to prevent efficaciously the continuation of the Slave Trade on the African territory subject or belonging to it by priority of occupation, to establish on the said east coast some cruizers of its own; a promise which for the present it is not in its power to fulfil, the Council considered that Her Majesty ought to concede the permission asked for during a reasonable term, and until its inability above mentioned ceases; the time and conditions being fixed by means of an arrangement between the two Governments, which may be concluded at this Court or in London, by means of a protocol or an exchange of notes, as may be agreed. And in order that you may be fully informed, so as to be able to solicit the necessary orders, I will state to you that the precise terms on which the Council agreed, are the following:—first, that the duration of the permission demanded shall not exceed three years; second, that the permission is limited to the places where no Portuguese authorities are established; third, that the commanders of the vessels of war shall avail themselves of every occasion to communicate to the nearest Portuguese authority, the circumstances consequent on the use of this permission, or will cause them in some manner to be brought to the knowledge of the Portuguese Government. Fourth, that the use of this permission may never serve as a plea for attacking or weakening the rights which the Crown of Portugal may have maintained over the territory on the said east coast of Africa, nor to injure its licit commerce. In this sense I will write to Her Majesty's Legation in London, to allow it to enter into any arrangement under these clauses with Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, for the permission demanded.

I avail, &c.,

(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. H. Seymour,
&c. &c.

No. 114.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 14, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 19th ultimo, in which you transmit the copy of a note from M. Bayard, informing you that Her Most Faithful Majesty had been advised to assent to the request of Her Majesty's Government, that permission should be granted to Her Majesty's cruizers employed in the suppressing the Slave Trade, to enter into the bays, rivers, and creeks on the east coast of Africa where there are no Portuguese authorities established, for the purpose not only of following and capturing vessels found to be engaged in that Trade, but also for the purpose of destroying any arrangements made on shore for that purpose.

I have to instruct you to thank the Portuguese Government cordially for their obliging compliance with this request of Her Majesty's Government, and to assure them that the permission shall not be abused. You will also say that as the Portuguese Government has sent instructions on the matter to Viscount Moncorvo, I will settle with him the manner of recording the arrangement in a proper and official form.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 115.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 14, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from Captain Sir C. Ricketts, of Her Majesty's ship "Helena," to the Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 29th of April last, respecting the serious impediments to the suppression of the Slave Trade which are created by the connivance and corrupt practices of Portuguese authorities on the African coast.

You will communicate the substance of Captain Sir C. Ricketts' letter to the Portuguese Government. Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Government of Portugal, when this matter is properly represented, will see the propriety and necessity of issuing renewed instructions to all the Portuguese authorities on the coast of Africa to co-operate earnestly and faithfully with the commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers in using every possible exertions for suppressing the Slave Trade.

The permission which the Portuguese Government has lately consented to grant British cruisers to enter the bays and rivers on the east coast of Africa where there are no Portuguese authorities established, is so gratifying a proof of the just spirit which animates the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and of their determination to carry out with good faith the treaty engagements of the Portuguese Crown for the suppression of the Slave Trade, that Her Majesty's Government confidently trust that the Portuguese Government will not suffer their humane views to be thwarted and their engagements to be nullified by the misconduct of any subordinate agents.

I am, &c.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.
&c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 115.

Captain Sir C. Ricketts to Rear-Admiral Dacres.

Sir,

"Helena," Simon's Bay, April 29, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Slave Trade has recently increased on the east side of the coast, and that some of the speculations of that nature which were carried on on the west coast of Africa have been transferred to the Mozambique Channel, principally with the Portuguese settlements. A large quantity of the vessels, almost all of which go from Rio Janeiro, escape without capture. Arrangements are made from Brazils by a previous vessel, to have the number of slaves required ready at a certain part of the coast at a fixed time, generally at the full exchange of the moon, allowance being made also for a long passage, so that the period between arrival and the term fixed upon may be passed at an anchorage on the coast of Madagascar, in order to ensure by extreme punctuality at the appointed rendezvous, a rapid embarkation of the negroes, thereby diminishing the risk of capture by the cruisers.

The facility of fraudulently obtaining ships' papers, and, I believe, frequently by purchase at Rio Janeiro, together with the general system of corruption which prevails amongst all the Portuguese authorities at the different settlements on the African coast, with the exception of his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique, are serious impediments to the efficiency of cruisers in suppressing the Slave Trade. An agency is requisite at the settlements to procure and negotiate the payment for slaves, as vessels could not appear on the coast without previous arrangements, without immense risk—the delay exposing them to almost certain capture. If therefore it was possible to annihilate the present system of persons in authority sanctioning this nefarious traffic, and actually receiving bribes, a most material increase to the efficiency of cruisers in suppressing the Slave Trade, would be the consequences. And a real co-operation between the authorities on shore, and British cruisers by sea,

in the spirit and terms of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal, which at present has no existence, might follow. There has been a scarcity of slaves this season, from the wanting rain interfering with river communication with the interior in the transport of negroes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CORNWALLIS RICKETTS.

James Richard Dacres, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 116.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 5, 1847.

IN reply to the note which by your Lordship's direction I addressed to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, inclosing papers relative to the reported establishment of a colony, called Andries Orig Stad, by emigrant Boers from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, I have received the communication of which I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation.

M. Bayard expresses the readiness of his Government to furnish any information which they may receive concerning this settlement, and transmits an extract from the correspondence of their Commissioner at the Cape, relative to the discontent existing among the Boers, and their consequent emigration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 116.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, July 30, 1847.

IN reply to your note of the 23rd ultimo relative to the establishment which appears to have been formed in the vicinity of the territory of the Lourenço Marquez establishments, by Dutch Boers who have emigrated from the British colonies at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, I have the honour to acquaint you that I have requested the Minister of Marine to furnish me with such information as can be procured, respecting the arrival of the said emigrants in the vicinity of the Portuguese establishment, and that they should not be admitted there, or Portuguese subjects allowed to sell slaves to them.

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, the inclosed copy of a paragraph of a despatch from the Counsellor Lourenço Jozé Moniz, Portuguese Commissioner to the Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope, in which he gives some information relative to the said emigrants.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. H. Seymour,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 116.

Extract of a Letter from the Counsellor Lourenço Jozé Moniz, Portuguese Commissioner to the Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope.

(Translation.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the spirit of conciliation and wisdom, combined with much firmness, which the Government has evinced, and the steps which the Governor-General has adopted in the revision and the form of the Treaties with the native chiefs, I have learned, through channels worthy of credit,

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that all these precautions have been unavailing in pacifying and bringing to obedience to the general march of civilization, the discontented and turbulent part of the Dutch colonists, who appear more than ever disposed to emigrate beyond the British territory, and more especially to the vicinity of the district of Lourenço Marquez.

One of the principal causes of discontent, even amongst the least ill-disposed, is the principle adopted by the Government of not distributing ground to each individual in such extent as to promote the propensity of the colonists to lead an idle life, and instead of fertilising grounds already exhausted, by means of cultivation, to abandon them for others not in that condition.

No. 117.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 7, 1847.

ACCORDING to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 16th ultimo, I have communicated to M. Bayard the papers transmitted therewith, and have requested that instructions might be sent to the Portuguese Commissioners at Jamaica and the Cape of Good Hope to agree to the adoption of the form of warrant for retaining in custody persons found on board vessels condemned for slave-trading, proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

M. Bayard has informed me, by the note of which I have the honour to transmit a copy and translation, that the Minister of Marine will send instructions to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioners to comply with the desire thus expressed on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 117.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, August 4, 1847.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the note which you addressed to me on the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to communicate to you that the Commissioners on the part of Portugal to the Mixed Commissions established at Jamaica and the Cape of Good Hope, will receive the necessary orders to conform to the measures adopted by the British Government for the detention of the crews of vessels condemned by the said Mixed Commissions, until such time as they shall be sent to the Cape Verds or Loanda, and there delivered up to the respective Governors-General in the manner determined on.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. H. Seymour,

&c.

&c.

No. 118.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 25, 1847.

I REGRET to have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government has recently received intelligence that the Cape Verd Islands are again becoming the resort of slave-vessels. It is stated that the clipper-brig

"Brazil," of about 150 tons, to all appearances a slaver under American colours, and sailing from New York, visited the harbour of Porto Praya on the 7th of June last. The crew of this vessel consisted principally of Spaniards; the supercargo and supposed owner was a Frenchman; her cargo consisted of rum, tobacco, and powder, and she cleared out for Sierra Leone.

About the same time, the Spanish schooner "*Atrevida*" entered Porto Praya as direct from Cuba; but it appeared from her clearance that she had been seventy-five days on the voyage; she was about 70 tons, and was commanded and manned by Spaniards. From the length of her voyage, and from her dirty appearance, there was every reason to believe that this vessel had been to the coast of Africa before she entered Porto Praya; she cleared out for Goree; her cargo consisting principally of rum and tobacco.

A clipper-brig, supposed from her appearance to be Spanish, passed down in the direction of the coast of Africa, while the above-named vessels were at anchor at Porto Praya, and a large felucca passed in the same direction a few days before.

About the same time a Spanish schooner anchored at the port of Carvoeras in the Island of St. Antonio, where she took in water; and it is said that she had a cargo of slaves on board at the time.

I have to instruct you to communicate this statement to M. Bayard, and to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the most positive instructions will be issued to the Portuguese authorities throughout the Cape Verd Islands, rigidly to enforce the Portuguese laws against Slave Trade upon all transgressors of whatever nation who may presume to come within Portuguese jurisdiction while in the prosecution of their criminal enterprises.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 119.

Viscount Moncorvo to Viscount Palmerston.

Portuguese Legation, August 31, 1847.

VISCOUNT DE MONCORVO has the honour to present his best compliments to his Excellency Lord Viscount Palmerston, and begs to communicate, that having brought to the knowledge of his Government the request presented by his Excellency at the conference of the 23rd of June last, that Her Most Faithful Majesty would grant permission for the British cruizers to enter the ports, bays, and creeks of the Portuguese dominions on the eastern coast of Africa where there exists no Portuguese authorities, in order that they may seize and destroy any vessel or vessels that may be found there carrying on the Slave Trade; he, the Viscount de Moncorvo, has received from his said Government, orders to acquaint his Excellency, that Her Most Faithful Majesty had been pleased to grant the requisite permission and authorisation to enter into an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the above effect, under the following clauses:—

1st. That the said permission shall be in force for three years, and no more.

2nd. That it is to be applicable only to those places where there are no Portuguese authorities established.

3rd. That the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall issue such positive orders to the commanders of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels that may receive this permission, to avail themselves of the first opportunity that shall offer to apprise the nearest Portuguese authority, or Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, of any fact that may occur in consequence thereof.

4th. That the exercise of this permission is never to serve as a title or pretext to attack, to dispute, or to weaken the rights which the Portuguese Crown may have maintained or claimed on the said eastern coast of Africa, nor to damage or interrupt its legal traffic or trade.

The Viscount de Moncorvo, in thus making known to his Excellency Lord

Viscount Palmerston the resolution which his august Sovereign has been pleased to adopt in consideration of the said request of his Excellency, presumes that he has complied with what was agreed upon at the conference of the 12th instant, in order that a proper protocol may be drawn up.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 120.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 26, 1847.

I BEG to inclose for your Lordship's information, a copy and translation of a note with which M. Bayard transmitted to me an extract from a despatch of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, containing some observations on the increase of the Slave Trade between the coast of Africa and Brazil, and at the same time pointing out the vigilance of the Portuguese authorities in checking this Traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 120.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, August 11, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the inclosed extract of a despatch from the Consul-General of Portugal at Rio de Janeiro, addressed to this office, and dated the 10th April last, stating that the Slave Trade, far from falling off, continues to be carried on on an extensive scale at the coast of Africa, from Ambriz to the coast of Mina; but that the Portuguese flag does not protect that infamous Traffic, nor is it carried on at present in the ports of the Portuguese possessions on that coast, whence the speculators in that commerce have been constantly repulsed through the vigilance of the authorities.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. H. Seymour,

&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 120.

Extract of a Despatch from João Baptista Moreira, Consul-General of Portugal at Rio de Janeiro.

(Translation.)

April 10, 1847.

FROM Brazilian vessels not having their papers legalized at this Consulate, it does not follow that the Traffic is falling off. On the contrary, it is carried on with vigour, goods being carried to Africa in American vessels, and (the slaves) brought over in Brazilian vessels expressly prepared to receive them, in ports agreed upon on the coast of Africa, from Ambriz to the coast of Mina.

I am informed that within the last fortnight upwards of 5000 captives have been landed at Macahé and other ports to the north of this province, all of them brought over from ports beyond the Portuguese possessions in Africa, where our authorities have exercised the greatest vigilance, so that the smugglers do not seek those ports, but go to those further north, held by the natives, where they have established factories without payment of duties.

I considered it my duty to give your Excellency this information, as a record that although the nefarious Traffic continues with great activity on this coast, the Portuguese flag is notwithstanding free from a similar charge, as well as the authorities in our own possessions, who, as I stated above, have prohibited the embarkation with the utmost vigilance; thus causing the speculators to abandon our ports, having been constantly repulsed and opposed in their criminal attempts.

No. 121.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 26, 1847.

IN compliance with the instructions of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 5th of June last, I had the honour to address a note to M. Bayard, communicating the papers inclosed in that despatch, and requesting that the Governor-General of Angola might be required to give satisfactory evidence of his having taken due precaution to secure to certain negroes said to have been taken in a schooner called the "*Flor do Campos*," permanent and entire freedom in the Island of St. Thomas.

From the reply returned by M. Bayard, a copy of which I beg to transmit, it will be seen that Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government are desirous that implicit reliance should be placed on the general measures which they have adopted with a view to securing the humane treatment of captured negroes in their African settlements, and that accordingly it may not be deemed necessary to require from the Governor-General of Angola a strict account of the manner in which the general instructions of the Portuguese Government have been carried into execution with regard to the negroes said to have been taken in the "*Flor do Campos*."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 121.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, August 18, 1847.

IN addition to my note of the 21st July last, and in reply to the one which you addressed to me on the 23rd of the previous month, respecting the negroes captured on board a schooner supposed to be the "*Flor do Campos*," by the Portuguese brig-of-war "*Tamega*," I have the honour to place in your hands the inclosed copy of a letter which I received on the 6th instant from the Minister of Marine, and also copies of the portarias to which that letter refers. From the contents of these papers, I trust that the desire of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as manifested by you in your above-mentioned note, will be fulfilled; and you may be assured that the liberated negroes, although they may not be captured either on board British or Portuguese vessels, are notwithstanding treated in the Islands of St. Thomas and Princes (as in the other Portuguese dominions) in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, between Portugal and Great Britain, for the complete abolition of the Slave Trade.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD.

Sir G. H. Seymour,

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 121.

The Conde do Tojal to Senhor Bayard.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Marine Department, August 6, 1847.

ON the 21st ultimo your Excellency sent me a copy of a note from the British Minister at this Court, dated the 23rd June last, in order that, in harmony with that note, positive orders may be transmitted to the Governor-General of Angola to prove satisfactorily that he had taken due precautions to secure the permanent and complete liberty of a number of negroes, who, having been captured on board a schooner supposed to be the "*Flor do Campos*," were sent by that Governor-General to the Island of St. Thomas; and your Excellency wishes to be enabled to answer that Minister.

I can at once inform your Excellency, that the transfer of some liberated negroes from Angola to the Province of St. Thomas and Princes, has taken place in virtue of orders issued by this office, as difficulty might arise in giving them the convenient destination in Angola; at the same time that it was highly advantageous to send useful workmen to St. Thomas and Princes, where they are much wanted; but this order was accompanied by the express provision that the liberated negroes sent from Angola, even if captured in vessels which are neither Portuguese or English, should be treated in St. Thomas and Princes Islands in strict conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty celebrated with Great Britain on the 3rd July, 1842, for the abolition of the Slave Trade. In order that your Excellency may be fully informed on this point, I beg to transmit to you copies of the two portarias addressed to the Governor of St. Thomas and Princes, dated 5th September, 1844, and 29th December, 1845. If, however, in addition to this information, your Excellency considers it expedient that a further report should be required, I beg that your Excellency will communicate to me what you think necessary.

(Signed)

CONDE DO TOJAL.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Inclosure 3 in No. 121.

Portaria to the Governor of St. Thomas and Princes Islands.

(Translation.)

HER Majesty the Queen, taking into consideration the statements of the Governor of St. Thomas and Princes, in his letter of the 20th of May, 1843, respecting the paucity of labourers in the province, and in his letter of the 3rd of February last, respecting the expediency of the transfer from Angola, of some soldiers for the military service, commands that the said Governor be informed through the Marine and Colonial Department: first, that the Governor-General of the Province of Angola is instructed to send to St. Thomas and Princes some of such negroes as may be found in vessels captured, not being English or Portuguese, with a view to their being employed in conformity with the spirit of the stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the British Government on the 3rd of July, 1842, from among which negroes some may be enlisted as may be considered convenient; it being certain that the military service ever was and ought to be considered as amongst the most noble professions for free men, and one in which experience shows that uneducated persons attain the greatest intellectual development, and at the same time habits of cleanliness and regularity, and therefore the most proper to prepare the negroes for the enjoyment of their full liberty: secondly, that orders are likewise transmitted to the said Governor-General, to send to St. Thomas and Princes some soldiers who may wish to serve in that province; thirdly, that some of the troops who were implicated in the revolt which took place at Torres Vedras in February of

this year, and who are now in the depôt in the Island of Madeira, being about to be sent to Angola, some will also be sent on that occasion to the Province of St. Thomas and Princes.

(Signed) JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO.
Palace of Belem, September 5, 1844.

Inclosure 4 in No. 121.

Portaria to the Governor of St. Thomas and Princes.

(Translation.)

THE despatches of the 30th of August and 10th of October of this year, from the Governor of the Province of St. Thomas and Princes, were laid before the Queen, in which he reports the transmission from Angola, in the first instance, of fifty prisoners of both sexes, and subsequently of fifty-two, who had been captured by the naval station at Angola, and liberated by a decision of the Prize Court at Loanda, and in which that Governor adds, that he was about to distribute them over (roças) property belonging to the State, or deliver them over to parties who might take upon themselves to instruct them in any branch of industry. Her Majesty the Queen commands, through the Marine and Colonial Department, that the said Governor be informed that the negroes in question were sent to St. Thomas and Princes, in virtue of orders transmitted to Angola, and communicated to him in the Portaria of 5th of September, 1844; and that fresh orders are now sent to Angola for the transfer of more liberated negroes when there shall be an opportunity, in the certainty that their importation into St. Thomas and Princes is very useful to the inhabitants; and from the confidence which Her Majesty feels, that the Governor of this province will use every precaution to provide for the treatment of the negroes with justice and humanity, and in perfect harmony with the stipulations entered into with the British Government, in the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, as was already recommended in the above-mentioned portaria, and which recommendation is now renewed.

(Signed) JOAQM. JOZE FALCAO.
Palace of Belem, December 29, 1845.

No. 122.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 28, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 14th of August, I have communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well that despatch as the letter addressed by Captain Sir Cornwallis Ricketts to the Commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

The assurances which I received in return from Baron da Luz are highly satisfactory. He begged me to assure your Lordship that he concurred fully in the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the expediency and propriety of making every exertion for the suppression of the Slave Trade; that he should endeavour as far as lay in his power, to prevent the corrupt connivance of any Portuguese authorities at the odious Traffic; and that although in his opinion the most efficacious means for putting an end to it, would be to take measures against the places where slave-markets are held, he should be ready and willing to concur in any other which might be suggested by Her Majesty's Government. This declaration of good intention, Baron da Luz begged me to transmit to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 123.

*Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Moncorvo.**Foreign Office, September 10, 1847.*

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON presents his compliments to Viscount Moncorvo, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Viscount Moncorvo's note of the 31st ultimo, stating that he had received authority from the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to enter into an agreement with Her Majesty's Government, by which Her Majesty's cruisers shall be permitted, under certain conditions and restrictions, to act against Slave Trade within the limits of Portuguese sovereignty on the east coast of Africa, at places where there are no Portuguese authorities; and Lord Palmerston has accordingly the honour to transmit to Viscount Moncorvo, for his consideration, a draft of Protocol drawn up in conformity with the conditions stated in Viscount Moncorvo's note, and agreed upon between him and Lord Palmerston at the conference of the 12th ultimo.

Lord Palmerston presumes that Viscount Moncorvo would wish the Protocol to be signed both in the English and Portuguese languages; and therefore if Viscount Moncorvo should approve of the inclosed draft, Lord Palmerston requests that he will have the goodness to return it accompanied by a counterpart in Portuguese.

Inclosure in No. 123.

Protocol of a Conference held at the Foreign Office, August 12, 1847, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Portugal.

THE Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Portugal having met to take into consideration certain matters connected with the execution of the Treaty between their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, signed at Lisbon on the 3rd of July, 1842, for the suppression of Slave Trade; the Plenipotentiary of Great Britain stated that it had been found that great facilities exist for carrying on the Slave Trade within the dominions of the Crown of Portugal on the east coast of Africa, owing to the present inability of the Portuguese Government to employ a sufficient naval force effectually to prevent the export of slaves from that coast; and that, in order to supply this defect, Her Majesty's Government had requested of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty that permission may be granted for Her Britannic Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the Slave Trade, to enter into the bays, ports, creeks, rivers, and other places within the dominions of the Crown of Portugal on the east coast of Africa where no Portuguese authorities are established, in order that those ships may prevent the Slave Trade from being carried on in such places.

The Plenipotentiary of Great Britain further explained that, by the permission thus requested, it is intended that the vessels of Her Britannic Majesty shall be authorized to pursue and capture slave-vessels which may be found in any such places as before mentioned, and also to destroy any barracoons or other arrangements which may be made on shore for purposes of Slave Trade.

The Plenipotentiary of Portugal hereupon declared that the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, desirous to fulfil and carry out by all means in its power, the obligations contracted by the Treaty of 1842 above mentioned, consents to grant the permission requested on the part of the British Government.

In recording this decision in the present Protocol, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Portugal declare that the permission so given is granted and accepted upon the following conditions:—

1st. The permission is limited to a period of three years, commencing from this date.

2ndly. It is limited to places where no Portuguese authorities are established.

3rdly. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall give the most positive orders to those commanders of Her Britannic Majesty's ships of war who shall have occasion to make use of this permission, to avail themselves of every opportunity to communicate to the nearest Portuguese authorities the circumstances which may take place in the exercise thereof, or, in default of such opportunities, to cause those circumstances to be made known in some other way to the Portuguese Government.

4thly. The permission shall never be made a plea for attacking, disputing, or weakening the rights which the Crown of Portugal has or may have maintained or claimed with regard to any point upon the said east coast of Africa, nor for injuring or interrupting legal commerce.

No. 124.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 22, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 28th ultimo, in which you report that, in reply to the communication which you made to Baron da Luz of my despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 14th ultimo, and of its inclosures, containing information as to Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa, and the connivance of the Portuguese authorities therein; that Minister assured you of his entire concurrence in the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the expediency of making every exertion to suppress that Traffic, and stated that he would do his utmost to prevent the connivance of any Portuguese authorities therein; and would be ready and willing to concur in any measures proposed by Her Majesty's Government for its suppression.

I have in reply, to request that you will convey to Baron da Luz the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this cordial expression of his sympathy with the views of Her Majesty's Government on the important question of putting an end to the African Slave Trade. I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 125.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 22, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 26th ultimo, inclosing a copy and translation of a note dated the 18th ultimo, from M. Bayard, in reply to that which you addressed to him on the 23rd of June last, in which you suggested that the Governor-General of Loanda should be required to give satisfactory evidence of his having taken due precaution to secure to the negroes from the slave-vessel "*Flor do Campos*," captured by the Portuguese brig of war "*Tamega*," permanent and entire freedom in the Island of St. Thomas, to which place it appears they had been sent.

M. Bayard in that note incloses a copy of a communication made to him by the Portuguese Minister of Marine, stating that due precautions had been taken to secure liberty to negroes from captured slave-vessels, who might be sent from Loanda to St. Thomas and Princes, and inclosing copies of portarias issued on the 5th September, 1844, and 29th December, 1845, commanding that such negroes should be treated in conformity with the spirit of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

According to these stipulations, captured negroes are placed under the supervision of a board of superintendence, composed jointly of British and Portuguese subjects, and they are, moreover, watched over by an officer called the Curator, whose duty it is especially to see to their welfare, and to take care that the rules and regulations laid down in the Treaty for their freedom and comfort, are strictly adhered to.

But as at St. Thomas and Princes, captured negroes will enjoy no such

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advantages, Her Majesty's Government thinks there is reason to fear that negroes sent thither, instead of being made free according to the benevolent intentions of the Portuguese Government, may practically be held as slaves, and I have accordingly to instruct you to state to Baron da Luz that it would be very satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, if the Governors of those islands were called upon to make detailed reports, explaining separately the present condition and occupation of each of the negroes, name by name, who may have been seized in captured slave-vessels, and have been removed to either of those islands.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.
&c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 126.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 10, 1847.

ON the 31st of May last your Lordship instructed me to bring under the consideration of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government the circumstance of a Portuguese Acting Arbitrator at Loanda declining to take the oath described by the First Article of Annex B to the Treaty concluded in 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal.

In reply to the representation which I had the honour to make in compliance with your Lordship's instructions thus conveyed to me, the Baron da Luz informs me, in a note of which I beg to inclose a copy and translation, that on the 30th of August last orders were sent to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, in order that for the future no persons should in similar cases fail to take the oath as prescribed by Treaty.

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

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure in No. 126.

The Baron da Luz to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, September 4, 1847.

IN reply to the note which you addressed to my predecessor on the 21st June last, relative to the difference of opinion manifested by the Portuguese and British Commissioners to the Mixed Commission established at Loanda, on the occasion of the trial of the "*Audaz*," captured by Her Britannic Majesty's sloop "*Star*," as to the necessity of every individual who under Article X of Annex B to the Treaty of 1842, should be called to act in the Mixed Commission in the absence of any of the Commissioners or Arbitrators, taking the oath ordained by Article I of the said Annex B; I have the honour to acquaint you that on the 30th August last the necessary instructions were transmitted by this Department to the Commissioner on the part of Her Most Faithful Majesty to that Mixed Commission, to the effect that such individuals may never in future fail to take the oath in question.

Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) BARON DA LUZ.

No. 127.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy and translation of a note addressed to me by Baron da Luz, in reply to a communication which I made to his Excel-

lency according to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 25th ultimo, respecting the reported resort of slave vessels to the Cape de Verde Islands.

The Baron da Luz acquaints me in that reply, that my communication will be transmitted to the Minister of Marine, in order that orders may be sent to the authorities to use the greatest vigilance, and to proceed with all the rigour of the law against such vessels touching at those islands as may be employed in the Slave Trade, to whatever nation they may belong.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 127.

The Baron da Luz to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, September 6, 1847.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the note which you addressed to me on the 4th instant, relative to various vessels suspected of being occupied in the Slave Trade, which have lately entered the ports of the Cape Verd Islands, I have the honour to acquaint you that I am going to communicate to the Minister of Marine the contents of your note, in order that the respective authorities may be recommended through that Department, to employ the utmost vigilance, and to employ the full rigour of the law against vessels coming to those ports, and who may be employed in that prohibited Traffic; to whatever nation they may belong.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

BARON DA LUZ.

Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 128.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 10, 1847.

ON the 24th of September last year, Lord Howard de Walden had the honour to transmit to your Lordship the correspondence which had taken place with the Portuguese Government, on the subject of condemned slave-vessels being sold at Loanda without being previously broken up.

With reference to this question, I beg now to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, acquainting me that by a portaria issued from the Marine Department on the 1st of this month, it had been provided that the Prize Court at Loanda should carry into full execution the Decree of the 10th September, 1846, a copy of which accompanied the despatch of Lord Howard de Walden, to which I had the honour to refer.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 128.

The Baron da Luz to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, September 6, 1847.

IN reply to the note which your predecessor addressed to this Department on the 25th of August of last year, respecting the inconvenient results

of the practice adopted by the Prize Court established at Loanda, of causing to be sold the hulks of vessels condemned for being engaged in the Slave Trade, without being broken up, in conformity with Article XI of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842; I have the honour to acquaint you that by a portaria of the Marine Department, dated the 1st instant, that tribunal is ordered to give full execution to the Decree of the 10th September, 1846, which accompanied the note addressed by the Department under my charge to your predecessor on the 23rd of that month.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) BARON DA LUZ.

Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 129.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 6, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 10th ultimo, in which you inclosed a copy of a note that you had received from the Baron da Luz, informing you that orders had been sent to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, to the effect that in future no persons acting in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established in that city, in the absence of the Commissioners or Arbitrator, shall fail to take the oath prescribed by Article X of Annex B to the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842.

I have now to instruct you to convey to the Portuguese Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the issue of the orders in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 130.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 7, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 10th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to you on the 6th ultimo by Baron da Luz, stating that instructions were about to be issued to the Portuguese authorities in the Cape Verd Islands, enjoining them to employ the utmost vigilance and to enforce the full penalties of the law against all vessels which may enter the ports of those islands, and which may be found to be engaged in Slave Trade.

I have to instruct you to express to Baron da Luz the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this further proof of the desire of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to act up to the spirit as well as to the letter of the Treaty of 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 131.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 8, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 10th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to you by the Baron da Luz, in which he informs you that, by a recent portaria of the Marine Department at Lisbon, the

Portuguese tribunal for the adjudication of slave-vessels at Loanda has been ordered to give full execution to the Decree of the 10th of November, 1846, by which it is ordained that the hulls of all vessels captured as slavers, and condemned as such by the tribunal in question, shall, immediately after their condemnation, be completely broken up and sold in separate parts, unless taken into the service of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Navy.

I have to instruct you to convey to the Portuguese Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for their attention to the representation made to them respecting the evil consequences which resulted from the practice of selling condemned vessels in a fit condition for being again employed in Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 132.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 8, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me by your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 22nd ultimo, I have communicated to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note, a copy of which I beg leave to inclose, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the declaration of his intentions reported by me in my despatch of the 28th of August last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

Inclosure in No. 132.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to the Baron da Luz.

M. le Baron,

Lisbon, October 5, 1847.

I HAD the honour to communicate to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the declaration of your Excellency's ready disposition to prevent, as far as lay in your power, the corrupt connivance of any Portuguese authorities at the Traffic of Slaves, as well as of your willingness to concur in any plan which might be suggested by Her Majesty's Government for checking this Trade.

It is with great satisfaction that I now comply with the instructions which reached me by the last packet, to convey to your Excellency the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this cordial expression of your sympathy with their views on the important question of putting an end to the African Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

The Baron da Luz,
&c. &c.

No. 133.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 8, 1847.

ONE of the Oporto newspapers sent to me by Mr. Consul Johnston, being found to contain an advertisement, offering a reward for a negro slave who had made his escape from a Brazilian vessel, I have felt it to be my duty to address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the note of which I beg to inclose a copy.

Baron da Luz has returned me the answer, of which I likewise transmit a copy, and the tone of which will prove, I do not doubt, agreeable to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 133.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to the Baron da Luz.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, October 4, 1847.

THE Oporto paper "Periodico dos Pobres," of the 27th ultimo, contains an advertisement, to which I beg to call your Excellency's attention. It runs thus:—

"BOAS ALVIÇARAS

"Se darão a quem prender preto escravo pertencente a tripulação do navio Brasileiro 'Ultrice,' fundeado no Rio Douro, aonde póde ser levado, o qual tem os siguaes seguintes: estatura regular, olhos grandes, idade 18 annos, umas pequenas marcas nas duas faces e na testa, e chama-se Anastasio, mas consta que agora usa d'outro nome."

The Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty will, I am confident, take measures to defeat the attempts thus openly made for restoring the fugitive negro to a state of bondage.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

The Baron da Luz,

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 133.

Advertisement in the "Periodico dos Pobres."

(Translation.)

LARGE REWARD

To whoever captures a black slave belonging to the crew of the Brazilian vessel "Ultrice," at anchor in the River Douro, where he may be taken. He is of regular stature, has large eyes, is eighteen years old, and has two small marks on each cheek and on his forehead; he is called Anastasio, but is supposed to have adopted another name.

Inclosure 3 in No. 133.

The Baron da Luz to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, October 5, 1847.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the note which you addressed to me on the 4th instant, acquainting me with the extraordinary advertisement published in the "Periodico dos Pobres no Porto," in which a reward is promised to whomsoever captures a negro slave belonging to the crew of the Brazilian vessel "Ultrice," at anchor in the River Douro; I have the honour to acquaint you that I this day transmit to the Minister of the Interior a translation of your note, and request his Excellency to issue the most positive orders, not only to prevent the capture of the said negro, but with a view to the necessary steps being taken for destroying the bad effect produced by that advertisement, which involves nothing less than the idea that the illicit Traffic in Slaves is still permitted in Portugal.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

BARON DA LUZ.

Sir G. H. Seymour,

&c.

&c.

No. 134.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 27, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 8th instant, inclosing a copy of correspondence with Baron da Luz relative to an advertisement which had appeared in a newspaper of Oporto, offering a reward for the capture of a black slave belonging to the Brazilian vessel "Ultrice," lying in the Douro.

I approve of your having brought the matter to the notice of the Portuguese Government, and I have to desire that you will express to Baron da Luz the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the promptness with which he responded to your call to prevent the seizure of the negro in question, and his restoration to bondage.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 135.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 21, 1847.

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs acquainted me the other day that the endeavours of the Portuguese Government to carry into effect the measures agreed upon with Great Britain against the Traffic in Slaves, had involved the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty in unpleasant altercations with that of Brazil, and that, under these circumstances, he hoped that the good offices and countenance of Her Majesty's Government would not be withheld.

I professed my readiness to forward to your Lordship, and to recommend to your favourable attention, any application for such countenance as might become requisite in consequence of a strict observance of treaty engagements, but requested that, to prevent any misapprehension, the case should be made known to me in writing.

It is I suppose in consequence of this conversation, that I have received from Baron da Luz the note of which I have the honour to transmit a copy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 135.

The Baron da Luz to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, October 19, 1847.

REPEATED complaints having been made by the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil against the Portuguese cruisers employed in the suppression of the illicit Slave Trade, against the capture of Brazilian vessels without the limits of the Portuguese waters, Her Majesty's Government is about to issue the most positive orders to the commanders of the said cruisers not to search Brazilian vessels which they may fall in with beyond the said limits, seeing that no treaty exists between Portugal and Brazil to authorize it; and when it should happen that the cruisers capture any Brazilian vessel beyond the limits fixed by treaty, which cannot but give rise to misunderstanding between Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil, Her Majesty's Government has resolved on instructing the members of the special tribunal created in

Angola by Decree of the 14th September, 1844, not to take cognizance of such prize when not captured within the said limits. All which I consider it proper to communicate to you for your information.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) BARON DA LUZ.

Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 136.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a despatch and of its inclosure from Her Majesty's Consul in the Cape Verd Islands, reporting that in the month of July last a number of slaves were imported into St. Jago from Bissao, and that Governor-General Norronha, with respect to whose conduct as to the Slave Trade Her Majesty's Consul speaks in the highest terms, had ordered the immediate liberation of seven slaves who had been illegally introduced into Porto Praya.

I have to instruct you to communicate these papers to the Portuguese Government, and to thank the Portuguese Government for the zeal displayed by Governor-General Norronha in the execution of his duties with respect to the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 136.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston, August 18, 1847.

[See No. 162, p. 143.]

No. 137.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a copy and translation of a note addressed to you by Baron da Luz, stating that in consequence of complaints having been made by the Brazilian Government against the Portuguese cruizers employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, for having captured Brazilian vessels outside of the limits of Portuguese sovereignty, the most positive orders were about to be issued to the said cruizers not to search or seize Brazilian vessels outside of such limits, and to the Portuguese Prize Court at Loanda not to take cognizance of such captures.

The proposed directions appear to Her Majesty's Government to be perfectly right and proper. But Her Majesty's Government trust that the Portuguese cruizers will at the same time be enjoined not to relax in their vigilance with respect to slave-vessels, of whatever nation, when found within Portuguese jurisdiction; nor with respect to slave-vessels met with on the high seas, and with respect to which the cruizers have by law or treaty a right of search and detention.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

No. 138.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 22, 1847.

I HAVE to refer you to my despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 31st of May last, transmitting, for communication to the Portuguese Government, copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda respecting the escape of a launch with upwards of 150 slaves on board from the neighbourhood of that city, and the participation of Senhores Mattozo and Garrido, merchants of Loanda, in that criminal transaction.

I now transmit to you copies of two despatches which I have received upon the same subject from Her Majesty's Commissioners, since the date of my despatch referred to above.

You will perceive from these papers, that the launch in question succeeded in landing her slaves upon the coast of Brazil, and that four persons, who, against their inclination, had been constrained to form part of her crew on the voyage from Cabo-Lombo, near Loanda, subsequently returned to the coast of Africa in a Hamburg schooner bound from Rio de Janeiro to Loanda; and that at the instance of Captain Cardoza, the Portuguese Naval Commander on that station, those four persons made depositions before a board composed of three Portuguese officers of Her Most Faithful Majesty's brig of war "Mondego," and those depositions establish beyond doubt the intimate connection of Senhores Mattozo and Garrido with the Slave Trade adventure referred to.

I have to instruct you to communicate these papers to the Portuguese Government, and to express the confident hope of Her Majesty's Government, that measures will be promptly taken to attain the ends of justice with respect to the two Portuguese merchants at Loanda, whose contravention of the laws in force in the Portuguese dominions with respect to the Slave Trade, is thus clearly proved.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

 Inclosures in No. 138.

1. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, April 2, 1847.*
2. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, April 26, 1847.*

[See Class A, Nos. 155 and 156, p. 163.]

No. 139.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 23, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission at Loanda upon the case of a Portuguese brig, the "*Doze de Novembro*," which arrived in the harbour of Loanda on the 12th of March last from Mozambique, having been sent thither in charge of a Major in the Portuguese army, named Madeira, by the Government of Mozambique, in order to be tried by the Portuguese Prize Court held at Loanda, on a charge of being engaged in Slave Trade.

It appears that upon investigating the circumstances under which the "*Doze de Novembro*" was seized at Mozambique and dispatched to Loanda for trial, the Prize Court declared itself incompetent to entertain the case, and determined to dispatch the vessel to Lisbon.

I have to instruct you to communicate the inclosed paper to the Portuguese

CLASS B.

Government for their information, and to ascertain whether the "*Doze de Novembro*" has arrived at Lisbon, and if so, you will report to me any proceedings which may be had respecting her.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 139.

Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, April 28, 1847.

[*See Class A, No. 157, p. 167.*]

No. 140.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch to Lord Howard de Walden, marked *Slave Trade*, of the 26th of September, 1846, on the subject of the Portuguese claim to sovereignty on the west coast of Africa from latitude 5° 12' to 8° south, I herewith transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of correspondence with Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, from which you will perceive that Ambriz, which is described in my despatch above mentioned as being 8° south of the Line, is in fact at some distance north of the point where that parallel of latitude strikes the coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

Inclosures in No. 140.

1. *Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, March 9, 1847.*

2. *Viscount Palmerston to Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, December 2, 1847.*

[*Sae Class A, Nos. 153 and 184, pp. 162 and 181.*]

No. 141.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 9, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, from which it appears that the slave-vessel "*Lealdade*," captured in the month of April 1846, by Her Most Faithful Majesty's corvette "*Relampago*," was condemned at Loanda by the Decree of September 14, 1844, for the adjudication of slave-vessels captured within Portuguese waters, but that the master and three of the crew, on being handed over to the ordinary tribunal of the province for trial, were acquitted by the *Juiz de Direito*.

I have to instruct you to communicate the substance of the inclosed despatch to the Portuguese Government, and to request their attention to the conflicting sentences of the two courts before which the "*Lealdade*" was tried, and also to the distinction which is drawn by the ordinary tribunal of the province, in prescribing the course to be pursued with respect to persons found on board a vessel in the event of her condemnation, and with respect to persons

not taken on board, but who may be proved to have been concerned in the vessel, and implicated in the adventure which subjects her to condemnation.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, you will see, express their opinion that the practical result of these anomalous proceedings will be the almost certain acquittal of criminals who may be brought before the Juiz de Direito.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
&c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, March 9, 1847.

[See Class A, No. 154, p. 162.]

No. 142.

Viscount Moncorvo to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 11.)

My Lord,

Portuguese Legation, December 10, 1847.

I HAVE been instructed by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that since the establishment of the two Mixed Commissions at Jamaica and at the Cape Verd Islands, in consequence of the Treaty of 3rd July, 1842, not one single case has ever been brought for the cognizance of and the adjudication by the said Commissions agreeably to the stipulations of the above-mentioned Treaty.

As it is the earnest wish of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government to introduce a general system of reform and retrenchment, by abolishing all public offices with salaries that are not urgently wanted; it has naturally occurred, that were those two commissions to be abolished a great saving would ensue in the salaries of the Portuguese authorities therein employed.

It is, therefore, with a view of carrying out those salutary reforms that I am ordered to request the concurrence of the British Government for the abolition of those two Mixed Commissions; and should your Excellency have no objection thereto, I have further to request that full power may be sent to the British Envoy at Lisbon to sign a Convention for this very purpose, revoking so far the Treaty of 3rd July, 1842.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TORRE DE MONCORVO.

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

No. 143.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 6, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the criminal charge brought against two Portuguese merchants at Loanda, for the dispatch of a launch with 150 slaves on board for the coast of Brazil.

On the receipt of your Lordship's former despatch on the same subject, I addressed a note to M. Bayard, requesting his Excellency to take measures to prevent the ends of justice being defeated in the conduct of the prosecution against the parties accused. To this note I received for reply, that a recom-

mendation to this effect would be sent to the Minister of Marine. I have now addressed the Baron da Luz on the same subject, transmitting to his Excellency the further evidence communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

Of this correspondence I beg to forward copies for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 143.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Senhor Bayard.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, June 23, 1847.

HER Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda have reported to their Government the circumstances attending the escape of a launch with upwards of 150 slaves on board, from the neighbourhood of that city, and the complicity of two merchants of the place, Senhores Jozé Maria Mattozo de Andrade e Camara and Augusto Garrido, in that criminal transaction.

A strict inquiry was instituted into the case by his Excellency the Governor-General of Angola, and the guilt of Senhores de Andrade and Garrido being made manifest thereby, those persons were committed on a charge of contravening the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836. They were, however, admitted to bail, and they subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court at Lisbon; and even went so far as to bring counter-charges against the Governor-General, of having suborned witnesses to prove their guilt, and of having violated the rights of their citizenship, by causing forcible entry to be made into their premises, in order to investigate the transaction.

I have received the instructions of Her Majesty's Government to communicate the papers reporting these circumstances to your Excellency, and to state the confident hope of Her Majesty's Government, that the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty will take every measure in their power to prevent the course of justice from being defeated by the escape of these undoubted criminals from the penalties to which they are liable, as well as that the most earnest and cordial support and assistance will be given to his Excellency the Governor-General of Angola, in his strenuous and faithful endeavours to counteract and defeat the operations of the slave-traders within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Requesting your Excellency to have the goodness to return the inclosed papers as soon as Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government shall have been informed of their contents,

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. SEYMOUR.

His Excellency M. Bayard,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 143.

Senhor Bayard to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, July 21, 1847.

I HAD the honour to receive your note of the 23rd ultimo, transmitting to me various documents respecting the escape of a launch from the neighbourhood of the city of Loanda with upwards of 150 slaves on board, in which transaction were accomplices two merchants of that city, viz., Jozé Maria Mattozo de Andrade e Camara and Augusto Garrido; and in order to meet the wishes of your Government, as expressed in your above-mentioned note, I am going to transmit translations of it, and of the annexed documents, to the Minister of Marine, and to request him earnestly to transmit most positive orders, with a view to those two criminals not being allowed to escape the

punishment which they justly deserve, and to give the Governor-General of Angola such support, within the proper limits of his authority, as he may require to suppress the criminal operations of the slavers.

Returning to you the documents which accompanied your note,

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ILDEFONSO LEOPOLDO BAYARD

Sir G. H. Seymour,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 143.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to the Baron da Luz.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, December 3, 1847.

ON the 23rd June last I had the honour of addressing his Excellency M. Bayard, on the subject of the participation of two merchants of Loanda, Senhores Mattozo and Garrido, in a flagrant breach of the laws against slave-trading.

In reply, M. Bayard assured me (on the 21st July) that he would request his Excellency the Minister of Marine to issue peremptory orders that the accused parties might not escape the punishment they justly deserved. With the result of this recommendation I have not yet been made acquainted.

Further evidence has recently been transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, establishing most conclusively the charge preferred against the above-named persons. This evidence your Excellency will find detailed in the papers accompanying this note.

In bringing these transactions to the notice of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, I am instructed at the same time to express the confident hope of Her Majesty's Government, that measures will be promptly taken to attain the ends of justice with respect to the Portuguese merchants at Loanda, whose contravention of the laws in force in the Portuguese dominions against Slave Trade, is thus clearly proved.

I beg your Excellency will have the goodness to return the papers which I now transmit.

I avail, &c.

The Baron da Luz,
&c. &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 144.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1847.

I HAVE to instruct you to present a note to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that Her Majesty's Government beg to submit that the Portuguese Government would contribute most effectual and important assistance towards the abolition of the Slave Trade, if it would prohibit its subjects in its possessions on the coast of Africa from purchasing or owning slaves.

The practice of slave-holding cannot be necessary for any purpose, agricultural or domestic, on that coast, because there being no want of population on the Continent of Africa, free labour always may be produced there; and if any practical proof of that truth were wanting, that proof would be afforded by the example of the British settlements in Africa, in which no slaves are to be found, and by the example of the American settlement of Liberia, where also there are none but free men.

The continuance of the practice of the purchase and employment of slaves by European settlers and residents on the coast of Africa, tends to encourage and perpetuate, on the part of the African slave-dealers, all those barbarous practices and those atrocious cruelties which are inseparably connected with the original procurement of the slaves in the interior of the country, and with their

march down to the coast; and it has also the effect of shaking the belief of the African chiefs in the sincerity of the desire professed by the Powers of Europe to put the Slave Trade down; since it must be difficult for these uninstructed chiefs to comprehend how it happens that the same nations who have made Slave Trade an offence when carried on by sea, should permit and encourage it, and even partake in it themselves, when it is carried on by land.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 145.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 6, 1848.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 30, 1847.

I HAD the honour to receive on the 25th instant your Lordship's despatches marked Slave Trade, of the 8th and 9th instant.

In obedience to the instructions contained in the latter of these despatches I have addressed the note of which I beg to inclose a copy to his Excellency the Duke of Saldanha.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 145.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to the Duke of Saldanha.

M. le Duc,

Lisbon, December 30, 1847.

IN the month of April 1846, a slave-vessel called the "*Lealdade*," was captured by Her Most Faithful Majesty's corvette "*Relampago*," and was condemned at Loanda by virtue of the Decree of the 14th of September, 1844, for the adjudication of slave-vessels captured in Portuguese waters.

The master and three of the crew were afterwards handed over for trial to the ordinary tribunal of the province, but were acquitted by the Juiz de Direito.

The grounds of this acquittal, as reported to Her Majesty's Government, were two-fold: that the vessel (Brazilian) belonged to a nation with whom Portugal had no treaty, and that the capture was made out of the Portuguese waters.

With respect to the second of these reasons, it is somewhat differently stated in the report of the acquittal of these individuals as published by the Government; that is, it is alleged that the capture was made not out of the Portuguese waters, but beyond the "*linha de respeito*." Her Majesty's Government have however been informed that while the sentence of the Prize Court condemned the vessel as being found six miles from the coast of Ambri-zette, that of the Juiz de Direito, acquitting the captain and crew of the offence laid to their charge, declared not merely that the point of capture was beyond the "*linha de respeito*," but that Ambri-zette was not within Portuguese waters, inasmuch as the Portuguese Government exercised no authority there, nor were the nations on that part of the coast tributary to it.

Her Majesty's Government have instructed me to request your Excellency's attention to the conflicting decisions of the two courts in this case, particularly with reference to the distinction that is drawn in the 6th and 7th Articles of the decree already referred to, between persons found on board a vessel on her capture, and those who not having been taken on board, may be proved to have been concerned in the vessel, and implicated in the adventure which subjects her to condemnation.

It seems to be the intention of the decree in prescribing that the certificate of the sentence of condemnation shall serve as the *corpus delicti* with regard to

importance and efficacy for procuring the abolition of the Slave Trade, of abolishing slavery in the dominions of this Kingdom on the coast of Africa; and I have the honour to state to you that this being a matter of a most grave nature, it will only be after it has been maturely considered by Her Majesty's Government that I will be able to communicate to you the resolution which it shall have taken.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 148.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 8, 1848.

I HEREWITH transmit to you for communication to the Portuguese Government, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope, reporting that the Brazilian brig "*Progresso*," a slave vessel said to have been given up by her crew to the Portuguese authorities at Lourenco Marquez, had been sent to Mozambique, and from thence to Loanda for trial.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also report that the exportation of slaves continues with more than usual vigour from places within the Portuguese dominions on the east coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 148.

From Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope, November 22, 1847.

[See Class A, No. 115, p. 130.]

No. 149.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Moncorvo.

Monsieur le Comte,

Foreign Office, March 20, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of December last, respecting the Mixed British and Portuguese Commissions established at Jamaica and the Cape Verd Islands under the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

In calling my attention to the fact, that since the above-mentioned Commissions were established no case has been brought before them for adjudication, you inform me that, in pursuance of an earnest desire on the part of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to adopt a general system of reform and retrenchment, by abolishing all offices with salaries that are not urgently wanted, you are instructed to request the concurrence of the British Government for the abolition of those two Mixed Commissions; and accordingly you propose, if there should be no objection thereto, that a full power may be sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to sign a Convention for that purpose, revoking so far the Treaty of 1842.

I have the honour to inform you, in answer to this communication, that Her Majesty's Government are desirous of meeting the wishes of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty upon this subject, in as far as they think they can do so without prejudice to the humane purpose which the two Governments had in view in concluding the Treaty of 1842.

It is true, as you observe, that no case has yet been brought for adjudica-

tion before the Mixed Commissions either at Jamaica or at Boã Vista; and it may seem improbable that any cases will occur; but Her Majesty's Government would not consider it prudent to rely entirely on such improbability; and therefore, if the Mixed Commissions at Boã Vista and Jamaica should be abolished, they think it would be right and necessary to provide in some other way against the possible renewal of the Slave Trade under the Portuguese flag in those quarters from whence captured vessels would, under the present arrangement, be taken for adjudication to either of those places.

With respect to any vessels which might be detained near the Cape Verd Islands, such vessels might, without much inconvenience, be taken for adjudication to Sierra Leone, if a Mixed British and Portuguese Commission were established at that place, and with that alternative the Commission at Boã Vista might perhaps be safely abolished. So with respect to the Slave Trade of Cuba; as it is possible that that trade might revive under the Portuguese flag, it would not be expedient to abolish the Mixed Commission at Jamaica without creating a substitute; but a Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone would serve that purpose also. For if any vessels carrying slaves to Cuba should be detained under the Portuguese flag, the slaves might be landed at Jamaica or at the Bahamas, as was done before the Treaty of 1842 came into operation, and the vessels could be sent for adjudication to Sierra Leone.

Her Majesty's Government would therefore be willing to abolish the Mixed Commissions at Boã Vista and Jamaica, if the Portuguese Government would assent to the establishment of a Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone.

With this view, I have prepared the draft of an Additional Convention, which I propose to send to Sir Hamilton Seymour, to be submitted for the approval of the Portuguese Government, and of which, in the mean time, I beg leave to inclose a copy for your information, and for any observations which you may have the goodness to make to me thereupon.

Viscount Moncorvo,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 149.

Draft of proposed Additional Convention to the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, having deemed it expedient to enter into a further arrangement additional to the Treaty concluded at Lisbon on the 3rd of July, 1842, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, have named, authorized, and appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, &c., who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas by Article VI of the Treaty concluded on the 3rd day of July, 1842, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, it was stipulated that in order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which might be detained according to the tenor of Article II of the same Treaty, there should be established as soon as might be practicable, two or more Mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for that purpose by their respective Sovereigns; and that of those Commissions one-half should reside in possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the other half within the territories of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and that the two Governments at the period of exchanging the Rati- fications of the said Treaty should declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commissions should respectively reside; and that each of the Two High Contracting Parties reserved to itself the right of changing, at its

CLASS B.

pleasure, the place of residence of the Commissions held within its own dominions; provided that two at least of the said Commissions should always be held either on the coast of Africa, or in one of the islands off that coast; and that these Commissions should judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof: and whereas in accordance with the above-mentioned stipulations, Mixed Commissions were established in Her Britannic Majesty's possessions at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, and at Kingston in the Island of Jamaica, and in Her Most Faithful Majesty's possessions at St. Paul de Loanda on the west coast of Africa, and at Boã Vista, one of the Cape Verd Islands: and whereas the High Contracting Parties now deem it advisable to leave themselves free to establish the seats of the Mixed Commissions wherever it may be deemed by mutual agreement most advisable, without regard to the geographical restrictions prescribed by Article VI of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842.

It is hereby agreed that the stipulation contained in Article VI of the aforesaid Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, which requires that one-half of the Mixed Commissions should reside in possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the other half within the territories of Her Most Faithful Majesty, shall be annulled. It is further agreed that the stipulation also contained in the same Article that two at least of the said Commissions shall always be held either on the coast of Africa or in one of the islands off that coast, shall likewise be annulled; and that the Mixed Commissions which the Two High Contracting Parties may in future maintain, shall be established at such place or places in their respective territories as may from time to time be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE II.

In the regulations which are laid down in Annex C to the before-mentioned Treaty signed on the 3rd day of July, 1842, for the treatment and disposal of negroes found on board captured vessels, it is stipulated among other things, that such negroes shall be kept within twenty miles of the place where the Mixed Commission is held: and whereas it may happen that in some of the colonies of Her Britannic Majesty there may not be within such limits a sufficient demand for labour, nor adequate means of profitable employment for liberated Africans;

It is hereby agreed that so much of the aforesaid regulations for the treatment and disposal of emancipated negroes as stipulates for their residence within a certain distance of the seat of the Mixed Commission by which they may be liberated, shall be relaxed with respect to such negroes as may be emancipated in British territories; and that accordingly Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall be at liberty to remove those negroes who may, under the provisions of the before-mentioned Treaty, be delivered over to the British Authorities at the seat of any Mixed Commission established in a British colony to some other British colony, where they may, in an equal state of perfect freedom, be enabled to gain their livelihood by their own labour, it being expressly understood that this relaxation of the restriction above mentioned is made applicable to those liberated negroes only who are settled in British territories, and upon the specific ground that as slavery is abolished in those territories, such restriction may be relaxed without danger to the freedom of the negroes.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at _____ in _____ weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at _____ the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord

No. 150.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1848.

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, by which you will see that the Governor-General of Angola has represented to the Portuguese Government the difficulty of carrying into execution the Decree of the 10th of September, 1846, for breaking up and selling in different lots, slave-vessels condemned by the Portuguese Prize Court at Loanda; and has proposed that that Decree should be so far modified as to allow of such vessels being sold entire, the purchaser covenanting to break it up within three months from the date of sale; and the Prize Court being invested with full power to enforce this obligation.

I have to desire that you will strongly urge the Portuguese Government to refuse compliance with this application of the Governor-General, and to recommend that if these slavers cannot be broken up, they should be burnt.

It is quite obvious that if the recommendation of the Governor is complied with, no such condemned vessels will ever be broken up by the purchasers, and that they will probably all go back to the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

 Inclosure in No. 150.
Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Viscount Palmerston, Nov. 13, 1847.

[See Class A, No. 199, p. 189.]

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Cape Verds.*

No. 151.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 25, 1847.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, December 5, 1846.

I HAVE the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the slave-trading brig "*General Espartero*," —— Avilar, master, has been made a prize by the Governor-General, Don Miguel de Norronha, for having on board 150 emigrants from the western islands, that were proceeding to Rio Janeiro without passports.

His Excellency the Governor-General acquaints me that it was the intention of this vessel to proceed to the coast of Africa to take on board 600 slaves after getting rid of the emigrants whose destination appears to be doubtful.

The "*General Espartero*," —— Avilar, master, was denounced by me to your Lordship in my despatch of the 10th July, 1842, as having taken slaves from these islands to Maranham, and some individuals here were imprisoned in abetting the same.

The prize is ordered to Lisbon, to be dealt with as the authorities there may direct.

I have addressed a communication to the Right Honourable Lord Howard de Walden, at Lisbon, upon the subject in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 152.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, January 14, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to call your Lordship's attention to the promises made by the Portuguese Government, to put in force against certain individuals in these islands, a prosecution for slave-trading.

Your Lordship is aware that this question commenced so far back as the year 1840, at which time the Governor-General of this province promised me that the prosecutions alluded to should at once be commenced. The removal of Governors and Judges have more than once occurred since that period, but from whom nothing satisfactory was elicited.

The late Mr. Macaulay addressed me several letters upon the subject in question, urging me to obtain an answer to the question "of the state in which these prosecutions were at this present time?" During the past year I addressed two letters to Governor-General Norronha, but I regret to be obliged to inform your Lordship that I am yet without a reply to either.

It would appear to be the intention of the authorities here, not to discuss the question at all, or even to acknowledge the receipt of any communication

upon the subject; I have therefore the honour to solicit your Lordship's instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

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

No. 153.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, January 12, 1847.

I FEEL it my duty to acquaint your Lordship that I have for a number of years past thought seriously upon the state of things in Western Africa, particularly in reference to the abolition of export Slavery, believing that the system adopted by Government for the accomplishment of that object, would not lead to the result so ardently desired by the friends of Africa. I therefore crave your Lordship's permission to my addressing you upon this important subject, and to express my regret that one more efficient is not employed in the task; for my competency, however, it rests upon a knowledge of African affairs since the year 1812, and a close observation of the events affecting that interesting country since the date in question; besides the fact of having possessed the confidence of most of the leading men who directed affairs, and who unfortunately fell a sacrifice to the baneful diseases of that fatal clime.

I shall endeavour, my Lord, to be as brief as possible, avoiding all allusions to past measures, and simply pointing out, for the present, the course which I think ought to be pursued without any delay, touching the matter in question.

I would in the first instance, however, beg to be permitted to remark to your Lordship, that in the direction of any large undertaking, where more than one interest is concerned, it is usual, and it is greatly to the success of that concern, that all interests which are therein involved, should be so placed as to act for the good of the whole. Now as the abolition of export Slavery is without doubt a great undertaking in which many interests are concerned, I am anxious that they should be so treated and conciliated to enable them to be worked with a facility to insure the perfect success of the said undertaking.

In the first place, I would wish to draw your Lordship's attention to the duties of the naval force; the efficient state, however, in which it is at present, leaves me but little to say, and therefore at this time I shall only remark upon a matter in which that force is nearly concerned. I allude to the disposal of the crews taken in slave-vessels. The destruction of the vessel is provided for by Treaty or Act of Parliament, but the crews are permitted to roam at large and to infest the coast until chance enables them to get away. It appears to be the custom to land part of these men near where a vessel is captured, and to convey the remainder to Sierra Leone to facilitate the condemnation of the prize. Many die from disease of the country, and very many of them join other slave-vessels wanting hands, and therefore they materially assist the export Slave Trade; and it is notorious, that these people, a number of whom are always to be found at Sierra Leone, are in frequent correspondence with the slave factories, furnishing important information respecting the movements of the squadron. I believe that many slave-vessels would have rotted in the rivers and creeks of Africa, for the want of hands to man them, had not these prize-crews been in the way to render assistance. I think, therefore, that this description of people ought to be placed under some restraint and sent from the coast, even should nothing be done to bring them to justice and punishment.

In the second place, I must allude to the separate governments upon the Western Coast, which are equally portioned to suit the various interests, and quite effective to render very important services in the place I am now about to bring to your Lordship's attention.

I feel, my Lord, that the native persons and free people of Africa have been much neglected in the want of consulting them in the right means to employ to put down export Slavery. I think if more attention had been given to this subject, some hopes would have been apparent at this date of the probability of the success of that great undertaking. It is my firm belief, that export Slavery is not to be effectually put down but by the consent of the Powers in Africa, and I will hereafter show to your Lordship that I am not singular in that opinion. I therefore earnestly recommend to your Lordship to cause to be made, without loss of time with the native Powers of Africa, treaties, say of friendship, commerce, and the suppression of export Slavery, desiring at the same time that every means may be used to conciliate them to our views. I recommend this measure to your Lordship in the knowledge that these Treaties can be made with facility, and that, when completed, they will be kept with that faithfulness hardly to be expected in such a quarter.

Your Lordship may be assured that power in Africa, whether for good or evil, is in the hands of the native chiefs and free people; they, therefore, having the will, can decide at once whether export Slavery shall continue in all its horrors, or whether it shall be finally arrested. Let me, however, here inquire what effect our present measures have had upon these people. We have caused their rivers and coasts to be blockaded, and many other things to have been done, that have sometimes entailed great misery upon them. We therefore find them, in many cases, arrayed against our measures, and prepared to supply to the detestable dealer in human flesh the quality and quantity required. They look upon our acts with suspicion, which is not surprising, when we leave them in the hands of the slave-dealer, instead of confiding in and consulting them in matters which really concern them more than any one else; they are, however, a very tractable set, and when better acquainted I have no doubt of the good understanding that will subsist between our own Governments and theirs. Some of the nations of Africa are of course more civilised than others; this difference is observable near our own settlements, and this fact will no doubt have great weight in considering the necessity of selecting favourable spots to be made dependencies to our present districts of government.

The great expense that must follow the making of the Treaties I have recommended to your Lordship, may be put forward as a great objection; but in respect to this I will only suppose, for instance, that the year after these Treaties are made, the chiefs have so faithfully attended to their engagements, that new slaves, either for the purpose of shipment or otherwise, have not been admitted into their territories; then I say, my Lord, there will be less use for a squadron, and it may consequently be reduced, and in fact ultimately to that extent only necessary to protect legal commerce. The tillage of the soil is recommended to be encouraged, coequal with the ardour shown to put down export Slavery, consequently a large revenue may be secured to the native chiefs from this source, to render unnecessary on our part to expend little or no money.

The ground-nut is cultivated at the present date to a very great extent in some parts of the Western Coast, and it may be increased to almost any calculation without fear of the price in the market being materially affected. It produces the first quality of oil, and at present is used in the manufacture of fine soap and candles. The natives obtain about one shilling sterling a bushel in exchange for goods; and I calculate that about fifty shillings per acre, clear of all expense, is realised upon the quantity under cultivation. The seed yields abundantly, and the haulm is most nutritious, and well adapted to the feeding and even fattening of cattle. I select this article as a case in point, showing what may be done in agricultural pursuits in Africa, but your Lordship must be aware that I could name other articles which are equally advantageous to the grower, particularly rice and Indian corn. I am not only anxious to show that a great necessity exists for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits, but also that it may be carried out to insure a return equal to the capital and labour expended. I am also anxious that the free population of Africa be shown by these means, that it is more to their interests to cultivate the soil of their birth, and sell the produce thereof to us and other fair traders, than it is to depend upon an intercourse with slave-dealers, because, I am sure, that that decision will seal the fate of the export Slave

Trade. Let it be pointed out to them that their people will be the same at the end of the harvest, and the division of its proceeds as when the tillage began, and therefore they are prepared to do the like annually, and with the same chances of success, their dealings being confined to the honest trader; describe the life of the slave-dealer—the risks he endures in his kidnapping adventures, the risk of being made a slave himself, and oftentimes the risk of losing his own life; let the life of both be compared, and there can be no doubt but that the African will prefer the life of honest industry.

The life of the African is one of idleness, he has nothing to stimulate his mind or actions—his wants are few, as he has no ambition—the gains by slavery are easily acquired, and he cultivates no more ground than necessity requires. It has happened that a year of scarcity has arrived, the crops have entirely failed, a temporary stoppage has been put to export Slavery. Slaves have therefore become of no value, and the owners, unable to support them, have ordered their throats to be cut. This, my Lord, I am sorry to say, is no fiction. I have such information from quarters too respectable to be doubted. I therefore urge the absolute necessity of encouraging agricultural pursuits by all the means possible. Let not the African be excused in consequence of want, for the commission of such atrocities. Give to the domestic slave a proper knowledge of the tillage of the soil, and I feel it will be the means of securing his own emancipation, as will general cultivation extinguish domestic slavery, and finally raise the African to a state of civilization so ardently desired by the friends of Africa. I think also that it may be carried to an extent to permit a duty to be put on export, for the benefit of the chiefs in whose country the work is carried on, and that the British Government will ultimately be relieved from the great expense she is now subjected to in her exertions for the abolition of export Slave Trade in Western Africa.

I think it of very material consequence that we place ourselves in positions where we can with facility cultivate a good understanding with the native chiefs of the neighbourhood, and where we can observe their actions, and test the truth of their declarations of attachment to us and our measures. Such positions would no doubt be found to do great service. An intelligent officer at these places would very soon be able to obtain an influence over the natives to put down export Slavery, besides rendering important services to the cruizers. For these reasons, and for the great good they would confer upon the success of the abolition, I earnestly recommend to your Lordship the propriety of establishing out-posts at the following places:—I would say, take a position in the Casamanza River—establish a post at Bulama—take possession of one of the islands south of the Bissao shoals—take a position in the Nunez and Pongos Rivers—a position at the Isles de Los—also at the Plantains and Bananas—also one upon the Kroo coast—another in the Bight of Benin, and give authority to the missionary establishment at Fernando Po.

France holds the possessions of Goree and Senegal, besides one in the Casamanza River, and two or three near the Gold Coast. The Portuguese hold the possessions of Cacheo, Bissao, Angola, Princes, St. Thomas', and Benguela, upon the Western Coast, and Mozambique, and Quillimane on the Eastern Coast. The Dutch and Danes hold forts upon the Gold Coast and a society in the United States have settlements at Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. The Governments of these settlements might be called upon to give directions to their officers to act in unison with ours, and thereby show to the native chiefs, that although we differ in language and the colours of our flags, yet we perfectly agree in the same anxiety to put down export Slavery, and in the encouragement of agricultural pursuits.

The following may not be uninteresting to your Lordship, showing, as it does, the actual state of a country in the absence of export Slavery, and also at a period when the minds of the people were again directed to that horrid Traffic.

I was a resident in the Senegal during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815, to 1817; in the first three years the people had been brought to believe that the white men no longer wanted slaves, the nearest place where any contraband was known being in the Portuguese possession of Bissao. We had had possession of this place from 1809, and not a slave had been shipped. The country along the banks of the river, and particularly near the settlement, was well cultivated with Indian corn and maize, the feeding pounds were well

supplied with stock of every description; the rivers and creeks were planted with the nets of the fishermen; the people journeyed from the interior in the pursuit of trade, and in visits from village to village, with perfect safety, and without the presence of fire-arms; the evenings passed in song and dance, and the greatest plenty, contentment, and security, was observed from one end of the district to the other.

The year 1814 brought great misery to these poor people: the French had revived the Slave Trade for five years, and it was agreed by England to restore the colony to them; the merchants and inhabitants bought slaves, and established depôts upon the main land; the natives were urged to kidnap one another, and all confidence was at an end; the ground remained untilled, the herds of cattle were no longer to be seen, and people only appeared in large bodies and well armed. The horrid Traffic absorbed people's minds, and wishes were often expressed for the speedy lowering of the English flag, that the French might be hoisted, and permission given for the shipment of the slaves to the West Indies.

Such, my Lord, was the state of happiness and misery witnessed by me at the periods alluded to, and I feel satisfied, that in proportion as export Slavery is put down by the will and consent of the native chiefs and free people of Africa, so in like manner will the face of the country and the condition of the people change for the better, and the same plenty, contentment, and security, which I have spoken of, be again revived.

The late Governor-General, Sir Charles Mac Carthy, was a warm supporter in the necessity of conciliating the native Powers, he believed that the time would arrive when they could be made use of to carry out the work of their own emancipation; and had that lamented officer lived to see the promising results derived from the growth of the ground-nut, he would have exclaimed that that period had now arrived.

The late Governor-General Turner, who shortly followed in the Government of General Mac Carthy, commenced his career of government by making treaties of commerce, friendship, and for the abolition of Slavery, with the native Powers, and left nothing undone in his endeavours to conciliate them to his views; his career was however short, he lost his life from too much exposure, and besides, he had required from the chiefs a condition to resign the sovereignty of their country to Great Britain, which was displeasing to the Government; these treaties therefore became a dead letter, although his plan, with that single exception, was approved by every one acquainted with African affairs. He firmly believed that the export Slavery was only to be put down but by the consent of the native Powers, and he treated the effects to be produced by the squadron as only secondary to the end to be accomplished in conciliating these people to our views.

My late brother, who was Governor in the Gambia, served in the Governments of the two lamented officers I have alluded to, and he entertained the strongest opinions, but quite in unison with them. His firm belief was, that export Slavery was only effectually to be put down but with the consent of the native powers and head men of the country. He was the first to bring the growth of the ground-nut into notice, he used his best exertions to increase it by every means possible, and at the period of his death, it had been so beyond every expectation. Had he lived to return to his native country, it was his full intention to have brought the growth of this fruit under the particular attention of Her Majesty's Government; his impression was, that it could be applied to the most beneficial uses, imparting a wealth to the native African, to secure the abolition of export Slave Trade, and the rearing in its place an honest and beneficial industry, securing the education, and consequently the civilization of the African.

In reconciling the native chiefs and free people of Africa to agree with the recommendations to put down the export Slave Trade, and rearing in its place honest industry, by the means of agricultural pursuits, some trouble must no doubt be taken, and a large amount in the first instance disbursed, but as I have before said, the first point to be considered is the extent of good expected from the plan proposed, because, if successful, whatever amount may be expended will be saved to the Government by the curtailment of other expenses, besides a strong belief existing, that when the measures are fully carried out, a revenue may be secured, to prevent any further outlay necessary on account

of the abolition of Slavery in Western Africa. I am anxious to see measures carried out to render the people of Africa at least contented; the pursuit of agriculture must therefore be encouraged with an equal ratio as the ardour for the abolition of Slavery is acted upon; the native African, like all other people, must be made industrious, or the consequences may be imagined; and I am satisfied that industry will increase as Slavery declines, guaranteeing the belief that no more will be heard of the destruction of human life, for the want of knowing what to do with the people.

I will now conclude, my Lord, trusting that your Lordship will receive favourably what I here submit for consideration, and to observe that in that case I shall feel most happy in returning to the subject and entering fully into every detail, that so important a subject, as the native chiefs in Africa having the power to put down export Slavery, and we the means to induce them to do so, deserves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

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

No. 154.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Rendall.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 12th of January last, containing suggestions as to the best means to be adopted for attaining the abolition of the export of slaves from Africa; and I shall be glad to receive any further suggestions which you may have to make upon the same subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.
Consul Rendall,
&c. &c.

No. 155.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, March 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated 31st December last, and marked Slave Trade, stating that your Lordship had referred, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, my despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 24th of September last, in which I expressed an opinion that the settlement of a population from Sierra Leone on the Island of Bulama would at once be a great check to Slave Trade, and finally be the means of putting a stop to it altogether; and acquainting me that Earl Grey had expressed his opinion that the measure proposed by me could not be adopted with advantage.

I am induced to bring this subject again before your Lordship, because, in expressing the opinion I did in reference to populating the Island of Bulama, I only touched upon one means which I considered practicable, when, in fact, the place possesses other means, almost within its own boundary, to populate the whole of the island. There is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Portuguese settlement of Bissao (which is only a few miles from Bulama), a free and hardy race of people, called Grumettes; they are civil, hard-working, and tolerably civilized. I have every reason to believe that these people will avail themselves of the protection of the English flag, the moment one is hoisted at Bulama, and a Government established there.

The place is very unhealthy, yet more healthy than Bissao. The soil is of the very best kind, and will repay in cultivation any expense necessary to

be laid out upon the land. Some fine ship-timber is to be found upon the island, and in great quantities in the immediate neighbourhood. The island is known to Senhor Caetano Nozillima, the noted slave-dealer, as eligible for cultivation; and I learn that he employs a large number of people there in the growth of the ground-nut and Indian corn.

Bulama is a most important point in every respect, it is capable of telling everything that may be passing under the Portuguese flag, as also in the neighbouring islands, which have for a long period been used as a rendezvous for Spanish and Portuguese vessels engaged in the detestable Slave Trade. An active coloured gentleman in command, with a few soldiers, would in a short time be able to expose such transactions, that I feel convinced the export Slave Trade would not long exist in that neighbourhood.

I think that a number of persons might be found in the neighbourhood of Bulama willing to emigrate to the English West India Islands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 156.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, April 5, 1847.

I HAD the honour to address your Lordship under date of the 12th January last, marked Slave Trade, wherein I submitted certain suggestions and observations to your Lordship, touching the extirpation of the abominable export Slave Trade in Western Africa, and in the welfare generally of the inhabitants.

Having thus, my Lord, attempted to explain my views, as part of a means to put down export Slave Trade, and to substitute in its place honest and beneficial industry, I trust your Lordship will not deem me out of place, in suggesting plans to ensure a constant employment to the African people by the means of emigration, while at the same time the West Indian landholder will be secured an amount of labour annually, of which he stands so much in need, the advantages of which I believe Her Majesty's Government are anxious to secure to that interest.

I beg therefore to remark to your Lordship, that the free natives upon the western coast of Africa, between Cape Verd and Sierra Leone, migrate from their own localities in search of work, at the end of the rains, and do not return until they again commence in the following year; the services of these people are therefore at disposal from the month of November to the June following. The Kroomen and the free men who inhabit the coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, migrate at all seasons of the year and are contented to remain from their country for two, three, and four years; the liberated Africans and other free people at Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood are disposed to migrate, and with encouragement would I think readily do so; there are many other parts of the coast at which emigrants might be obtained, but which at present it is not necessary for me to particularize.

These free persons are met with at Gambia, Bissao, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, at the wood and trading factories, and in the sailing vessels of the coast; a vast number, besides, are employed on board men-of-war as well as merchantmen; their number amounts annually to some thousands, even within the tract of coast I have pointed out, and this, be it observed, is the case, although the want of transport often prevents the poor fellows leaving or returning to their homes, which chiefly consist of frail canoes, wherein much danger exists, not only from the dangers of the sea, but for want of security to person and property, in fact these people are often plundered of all they possess upon these excursions. If, therefore, the number of emigrants are found to be great in such a state of things, I would inquire what the number would amount to, if a steam transport was provided for their accomodation? It is shown that they have been long accustomed to migrate from their homes,

although great danger existed in doing so ; therefore we must infer, that when a new system is offered, insuring a safe, quick, and cheap transport, the number seeking the means to emigrate must be considerably augmented.

I am of opinion, my Lord, that it will require two effective steam-vessels to carry my suggestions into operation, one I propose to run from one point of the coast to another where persons wishing to migrate are supposed to reside ; the steamer to be a Government vessel, in fact, a packet ; the other I propose to run from Sierra Leone to the islands in the West Indies wanting labour, to be also a Government vessel, and act as the former one, as a packet. I propose that the system of passports shall be strictly adhered to on board of these vessels, and that whenever an African may be taken on board, where no authority resides to grant one, a particular entry of the same is to be made in the log-book of the vessel, and a passport obtained at the first place of calling where one can be procured. I think the Governor and authorities upon the coast of Africa should do all in their power to assist the immigrant, and encourage him to emigrate. The authorities in the West Indies on no account to impede any one returning to Africa that may wish to do so, but to leave the coloured people to act in this respect with a perfect independence ; I recommend that a superintendent of immigrants be placed on board of each vessel, whose duty should be, to be in attendance upon these people. I think a register and journal ought to be kept, in which the most trivial matter occurring should be noted. I think that the contracts made by the immigrants should be completed in the Secretary's office, and registered there ; in fact everything to be done to prevent their being imposed upon.

Such vessels as I have pointed out, if in an efficient state, would be found sufficient to do the work of emigration for at least a couple of years to come. Another boat, however, could easily be put on, if found to be necessary. They would be able to convey the emigrant to the West Indies and again to his own home, with a celerity, cheapness, and security, that would banish all the fears the African now feels to pass the Big Water. The West Indian interests would derive the greatest advantages in these conveyances, that they, equally with the Governments in Africa, of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle, would no doubt readily pay towards the expenses of the boats, to the extent of the benefit they may consider themselves to derive. These vessels could carry the mails, and what with passengers and freight, I am very much inclined to think it would nearly cover the expense of the vessel ; most undoubtedly so, if the Government gave the boats credit for the passage of officers, soldiers, and Government emigrants.

I have recommended the employment of steam, because I do not think sailing-vessels are at all adapted to the service required ; it must be remembered that the work to be done is within the low latitudes, where sailing-vessels generally make long passages. The principal object is to make the voyage as quick as possible, and this can only be ensured by steam ; besides, communications upon slave matters will be passed with a rapidity that will go very far to check that abominable Traffic. Indeed, I cannot see that a more cheap or effective means could be desired than the one I have pointed out, for the securing the services of the African in the West Indies ; he will put confidence in the undertaking, because it secures to him a quiet, cheap, and safe means to seek employment, and a ready means to return to his own country whenever he thinks proper. These advantages, with good treatment, the African will always feel anxious to emigrate, affording him the means to acquire a better knowledge of the world, and of receiving that instruction and religious consolation which may be considered the forerunners to a general civilization of Africa.

A close attention to a proper treatment of the emigrant is essentially necessary, in fact upon that one point depends much the early success of an extensive emigration, and therefore all the precautions possible should be taken to secure it. Emigration between Africa and the West Indies, as far as it has been partially tried, was very popular, until the authorities upon the Western Coast set their faces against it. I believe they laboured under an impression that it would be the means of draining the places of all the disposable labour. I think, however, the contrary will be the case, should regular steam conveyances be established to convey the emigrants to and fro ; because a great stimulus will be given to emigration, and where one emigrant is now to be found, at least ten will then be met with, many of the present

residents in the West Indies will no doubt return to Africa, the services of whom will be much sought after, from their superior intelligence in the management of the land, and being workmen of great experience.

Should the arrangements I have proposed to your Lordship be carried out, the benefit conferred upon the African, as well to the West India proprietor, will be of no small importance; the former will be secured constant, as well as lucrative, employment, and the latter will receive a very large amount of labour, particularly at the period of the year when he feels the most need of it, that is, at the cutting of the cane and the making of sugar, and upon terms that he could hardly expect, as he will be enabled to procure labour for the time of pressure, without a necessity of retaining it beyond the period of his wants.

I do not, my Lord, at this moment consider it necessary to say more upon the subject in question, but I beg to assure your Lordship I am ready at all times to enter upon it whenever your Lordship may call upon me, and that in thus trespassing upon your Lordship's time, I have no other object in view than the welfare of the African, and a belief that an exposition of my views, founded upon a lengthened residence upon the African coast, may be serviceable to Her Majesty's Government in affording relief to the West Indian proprietor, with whom, however, I am wholly unconnected.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
H. B. M. Consul.

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

No. 157.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Rendall.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 24, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch marked *Slave Trade*, of the 24th of September last*, inclosing a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone on the subject of *Slave Trade*, said to be carried on in the neighbourhood of the Bissagos shoals on the west coast of Africa; I have to state to you that a despatch has been recently received at the Admiralty from Commander Sir Charles Hotham, reporting that Commander Hay, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Prometheus*," had proceeded to that neighbourhood with a view of ascertaining the correctness of your opinion on the subject, and that his inquiries had satisfactorily proved that the *Slave Trade* can hardly be said to exist in that quarter.

I am, &c.

John Rendall, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 158.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Rendall.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 25, 1847.

HER Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed Commission established in the Cape Verd Islands have reported to Her Majesty's Government that several vessels, apparently slavers, have recently visited those islands; and they have suggested that it is desirable that they should receive from you and from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul any information which may come to your knowledge concerning such vessels.

I have accordingly to instruct you to communicate to Her Majesty's Commissioners any intelligence which may reach you as to the motions of suspicious vessels; and you will desire Her Majesty's Vice-Consul to do the same.

I am, &c.

John Rendall, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

* Class B, 1846, No. 109, p. 126.

No. 159.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Rendall.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 25, 1847.

A COPY of your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 1st of March last, on the subject of the practicability and expediency of occupying and peopling the Island of Bulama, was by my directions transmitted to the Colonial Office for the consideration of Earl Grey; and I have now to state to you that his Lordship has found nothing in that communication to alter the opinion which he had previously expressed upon this subject, and which was communicated to you in my despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 31st of December last.

I am, &c.

John Rendall, Esq.
 &c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 160.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Rendall.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 18, 1847.

YOUR despatches marked Slave Trade, of January 12 and April 5 of this year's series, containing suggestions respecting emigration from Africa to the British colonies in the West Indies, having been by my direction communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; I now transmit to you, by his Lordship's suggestion, a copy of papers upon that subject laid before the House of Commons on the 15th of March last, from which you will perceive that the suggestions which you have made, had been already anticipated by Her Majesty's Government, and the objects contemplated by you effectually provided for.

I am, &c.

John Rendall, Esq.
 &c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 161.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 18.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, June 7, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, copy of a letter which I this day addressed his Excellency the Governor-General, Don Jozé Miguel de Norronha, in reference to yessels under Spanish colours having taken refuge in the outports of this island.

Your Lordship will perceive that in my letter to the Governor-General, I have alluded to the extreme shifts the slave-dealers are reduced to in visiting these islands, in consequence of measures which his Excellency took upon assuming the government of the province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
H. B. M. Consul.

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

Inclosure in No. 161.

Consul Rendall to the Governor of the Cape Verds.

Sir,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, June 7, 1847.

I TAKE leave to acquaint your Excellency that a topsail schooner, under Spanish colours, said to be fitted out for the Slave Trade, was off this port on the 30th ultimo, and appeared afraid to come to anchor. This supposition is confirmed in the fact of the same vessel having anchored the following day in the distant and uninhabited part of the island, called "Escarveiros." At this place, the crew were employed in shifting the cargo of the vessel, and taking on board some water; her stay was however so short, that the authorities of the island were not able to have any communication.

The schooner here alluded to makes the third vessel I have heard of since my residence in this island, as touching at the outports, and said to be engaged in the Slave Trade.

I cannot refrain from expressing my extreme satisfaction in finding that your Excellency's measures have driven the abominable slave-traders to look no longer for sympathy at the hands of the authorities under your Excellency's control; and that in visiting these islands, they are obliged to seek the most distant and obscure places of shelter, that they may be enabled, by the time their presence is known at the seat of government, to get away before any interference can be made with them.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. RENDALL,

H. E. Don Joze Miguel de Norronha.
&c.

H. B. M. Consul.

No. 162.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, August 18, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter which I addressed Her Majesty's Commissioners at St. Nicolas, on the 2nd instant.

Vice-Consul Rendall has reported to me that a number of slaves were imported into St. Jago from Bissão during the past month, and the fact has been confirmed by Governor-General Norronha, who informs me under date of the 9th instant, that he had just heard of seven slaves that were lately landed at Porto Praya St. Jago from Bissão, the property of an officer, and that he had given immediate orders that they should receive their liberty.

I am happy to be able to report to your Lordship that I have always observed the greatest readiness on the part of Governor Norronha, to put down and discountenance Slave Trade in whatever form it has assumed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. RENDALL,

H. B. M. Consul.

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

Inclosure in No. 162.

Consul Rendall to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, August 2, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, copy of a letter which I addressed the Governor-General, on the 7th June last.

Since the above date there have been two suspicious vessels at Porto Praya, one under Spanish and the other American colours. The Vice-Consul

addressed himself in writing to the Governor-General, in reference to the Spanish schooner, and she was at once overhauled by the competent authorities, but nothing was found on board to indicate that she was concerned in Slave Trade. I learn that both of these vessels, after leaving Porto Praya, proceeded to Goree and St. Mary's, River Gambia, where they transacted business.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
H. B. M. Consul.

Her Majesty's Commissioners.
 &c. &c.

No. 163.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, August 31, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the American Commodore (Commodore Read) left this a few days since for St. Vincent, in the United States' brig "Dolphin," having made a visit to this island for a few days (leaving his frigate at St. Vincent), after a long cruize upon the coast of Africa.

The Commodore told me that he had been cruising as far as the Bights, that he had fallen in with very few American vessels, but that one of his cruizers had taken a large barque under the United States' flag, at the American colony of Liberia, that was supposed to be engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
H. B. M. Consul.

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

No. 164.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 7.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, October 14, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, dated 14th May, advising the receipt of mine marked Slave Trade, of the 12th January last, which contained suggestions as to the best means to be adopted for attaining the abolition of export of slaves from Africa; and stating that your Lordship will be glad to receive any further suggestions which I may have to make upon the same subject.

With the permission thus given to me by your Lordship, I trust I shall be excused in transmitting a lengthened despatch, but I shall endeavour to confine my remarks as much as possible to the points in question.

I am anxious in the first instance to bring to your Lordship's view the existing state of the Slave Trade in Western Africa; I beg therefore your Lordship's indulgence in my describing parts of that coast, with the latest intelligence I am in possession of, of the trade carried on there.

The settlements of Senegal and Goree are the northernmost, belonging to the French, who claim the sovereignty of the coast to the north bank of the River Gambia.

Within these districts the Slave Trade is tolerated, slaves are sold by public auction in the markets, and are generally bought and sold equal with any merchandize necessary for trade.

Although the purchase of new slaves amounts annually to something considerable, it is said the number of slaves on hand do not appear to increase, thereby inferring that the exportation of slaves takes place.

The River Gambia belongs to Great Britain, with the exception of Albrede which is French; this river is twelve miles wide at the mouth, navigable for

vessels of sixty tons 500 miles to the interior, and for vessels of a large size about half the distance; including both sides of the river, forty independent tribes reside, some of them having great influence, and who are wealthy.

With the exception of the space actually occupied by the British and within the reach of their guns, the whole country is infested with the Slave Trade, and slaves are a marketable commodity with every one, who are not English or living under the protection of that flag.

The Casamansa River, Cacheo, and Bissao, are inhabited and claimed by the Portuguese, at which the Slave Trade, I am sorry to say, is not in the least allowed to flag, but depôts of slaves are made in all the most convenient and secret places of the neighbourhood, for the purpose of shipment; and the orders received from these islands, and the Home Government are alike disregarded. The leading men are slave-dealers, and the local Governments are dependent upon them for a supply of money; it is therefore idle, in such a state of things, to expect any change for the better.

The coast south of the Bissago Shoals to the country bordering on the northern part of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, gives an asylum to the detestable dealer in human flesh, and the chiefs of the country keep large barracoons of slaves, to suit the convenience of those wretches.

The country south of Sierra Leone, including the Shebar and Gallinas Rivers to the confines of the American colony of Liberia, is one nest of Slave Trade; the chiefs here also keep barracoons of slaves, to suit the convenience of the contrabandist.

From Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and thence to Cape Three Points, the Slave Trade is in great vigour, and the shipment of a cargo of slaves is a daily occurrence; and these things are done within sight of the free coloured men from the United States, and within the territory of the Kroomen, who prides himself upon being a free man, and living within a free country!

The English fort of Cape Coast with the others, its dependencies, are situated upon the Gold Coast; the Dutch and Portuguese have also settlements in the same quarter, where the Slave Trade is tolerated, and in the case of the forts of the latter Power, slaves are exported.

The coast south of these places, belongs almost wholly to the Crown of Portugal, and it is therefore useless for me to say that the export of slaves takes place in defiance of the watching, not only of Portuguese but English cruisers.

To sum up this account to your Lordship, I can with safety say, that I do not think I could put my finger upon a spot in the map, between 20° north and 20° south latitude, with the exception of the British possessions, that is not deeply tainted with the horrors of the Slave Trade.

Having thus detailed the existing state of the Slave Trade in Western Africa, I beg to submit the following suggestions for your Lordship's consideration. First. To cause Treaties to be made with the native Powers in Africa, to secure the following conditions:—viz.

1st. The abolition of the export of slaves.

2nd. The prohibition of the conduct of slaves through one country to another, under any pretext.

3rd. The forbidding any traffic in slaves as a marketable commodity.

4th. The expulsion from the country of any one dealing in slaves.

5th. The encouragement of agricultural pursuits, and the extension of legitimate commerce.

6th. A recompense to the native chiefs to the extent of any loss which they may be able to show to have sustained by the abolition of Slavery.

An attempt can also be made to induce the chiefs to consent to the abolition of Domestic Slavery, either at once, or within a given period.

The Governors of the several English possessions in Africa are the most proper persons to carry out these measures; and I recommend that the chiefs who are most under British influence, be the first to whom the proposition of making a Treaty be submitted, because if favourable terms are once secured from a powerful chief, there will be little or no difficulty in securing the same terms from others. In this manner each territory can be taken in its turn, to the extent desired, because as the increase in the making of treaties proceeds,

so in like manner will also the increase in influence extend, to enable the work to be done with facility.

I have already explained to your Lordship in my previous communication, that power in Africa is vested wholly in the hands of the kings, chiefs, and head men; to these authorities, therefore, must due attention be directed, and all the conciliating means used that is possible, to secure the making of the treaties proposed. I place much importance in the success of this measure, because it is my firm impression, that slavery in Africa will never be put down without the consent, exertions, and perfect free will of the ruling powers. The equivalent in return for the loss of an apparent lucrative trade, ought to be ample and sufficient, but it will not I am sure be necessary to pay exorbitantly in this matter, if things are properly managed; the English in Africa, possess the advantage of a good name, with credit and influence (quite sufficient at least) to cause their offers to be listened to, even should they not be entirely complied with; and they have experience to tell them that the word of a native chief can be taken, particularly when committed to the conditions of a Treaty.

I do not enter into the calculation of the amount it will take annually to carry this measure properly into effect, because it is proposed as a charge in the existing system, and therefore as the matter progresses, a reduction in some of the services may conveniently be made, rendering it unnecessary to expend more money than is at present the case; the chiefs can be paid in goods, proper and suitable to the market of the place, and of course at the market price, making a difference of more than one-half, compared to payment in cash.

I think that co-equal in importance with the making of Treaties, is that of making the people industrious: it leads to wealth and all the other qualities so much desired to see engendered in Africa.

I have already given your Lordship an idea of the gain to be derived in cultivating the ground-nut, and the unlimited extent to which it may be carried; putting aside the cultivation of the staple articles of the tropical clime in which the soil of Africa is so favourable, the growth of Indian corn and rice with the ground-nut, will be found amply sufficient to employ beneficially the people of that country. The proper cultivation of the soil is therefore of the first consideration, and too much attention cannot be given to the subject; it ought in fact to form an important point in all our communications with the chiefs.

I beg to suggest to your Lordship the forming of Model Farms at each of the English possessions upon the coast, the African might then have some noble examples set him, at which he should be privileged to be taught under certain regulations, such as by giving so many days' work gratis, in consideration of the learning he acquired. It would form a depôt for the implements of husbandry, and a nursery for the seeds and plants which I strongly recommend be from time to time distributed to deserving natives.

At these Farms the emancipated African might be placed from the first moment when he is taken from the slave-ship, and indeed every other description of native who claim the assistance of the Government;—here the African should be kept until he was pronounced capable of earning his own living, and upon leaving to become a free agent, some assistance might be spared from the funds of the establishment, to assist in cultivating his land, or in forwarding his views to proceed as an emigrant to the West Indies.

The emancipated African could not then prove an expense to Her Majesty's Government, because a man's labour in Africa, at the lowest computation, is worth six pence per day, while the expense of his keep, including clothing, is not more than three pence per day.

I am not aware of any establishment in Africa, like to a Model Farm as proposed. The late Governor Rendall, in the Gambia, had something of the sort, and upon the liberated Africans being removed to Sierra Leone in 1834, he gave credit to the public of a large sum of money as the surplus in hand, after paying for their keep and all other expenses.

I urge strongly encouraging the people to the planting of cassada, which improves the longer it remains in the ground, as a reserve food that the natives can resort to in the event of a failure of the corn and rice crops, and

thus prevent scenes which, thank God, can only be said to have taken place at periods of great want and starvation.

Let a stimulus of this kind be given to promote the industry of the people, and also encourage the chiefs by making presents of foreign plants and seeds, implements of husbandry suitable to climate and soil, with some choice breeds of cattle to improve their own stock; thus will not only the population of Africa feel the benefits from a general cultivation, but every one connected with the country will participate in it. The soil can be worked to an unlimited extent, in those articles alone which have been quoted, and a market for the proceeds commanded at the hands of the European trader. The commerce of every native country will consequently be considerably increased; and I wish therefore to suggest to your Lordship, the taking advantage of that fact, so that a revenue can be raised from it, to defray the native chiefs for the loss they will experience in the abolition of Slavery, and ultimately relieve the British Government of that burthen. I think that in making the Treaties proposed, it ought to be stipulated to pay them a given sum for at least three years, and that during that period everything to be done to increase legitimate commerce, but that at the end of that period they must look for an equivalent, in a revenue to be derived from the imports and exports of their country, and that in accordance thereto, a low scale to be agreed upon and inserted in the Treaty. For many reasons it will be necessary that the English have an agent in the territories of the several chiefs, consequently that agent, amongst his other duties, can take charge of this measure and see that it is properly carried out. At the present time the traders are exposed to exorbitant demands from the native chiefs; and it is my impression that in the suggestions I have made, the merchants will find great relief, and that the amount to be paid in that case will not be so great as is paid at present.

With the carrying out these measures I feel confident the abolition of Slavery, and the extension of commerce will follow, as a matter of course; and the benefits to be derived from the latter will amply repay the expenses incurred in securing the former. The industry of the people of Africa will therefore be made available to bear the burthen of the abolition which has been and is now defrayed by the British Government.

The education of the African will always be a subject of great consideration in the measures to be proposed for that country. In addition, however, to all that is at present, or that may hereafter be done in the way of schools and otherwise upon the coast, I beg to suggest to your Lordship the necessity which exists for establishing a college, where the youth of Africa could finish a proper course of education under competent professors. The difficulty in bringing the youth to England, and in carrying the professor to Africa, is, that the health of both generally suffer. To obviate this evil, I recommend that the college in question be established in one of the most fertile and salubrious of this group of islands. Land to any extent can be procured with facility; and the country being mountainous, situations of a cool temperature can be selected. To such places the white man may come, with a chance of securing his health for a few years, and to the same spot the African can be brought without any fear of his constitution suffering by the change.

I feel, my Lord, that this matter bears with much importance on the future welfare of Africa. The great difficulty that has hitherto been experienced has arisen from the extreme unhealthiness of the country, and the dreadful mortality which annually has taken place, deterring individuals from thinking of, much less accepting, an appointment in that quarter. To establish a college in these islands I can see no difficulty, provided the sanction of the Portuguese Government is obtained; consequently from that date three years, it may be calculated that this college will have educated a sufficient number of the sons of Africa competent to fill up the vacant offices, and the difficulties now complained of will in future be obviated, and a sufficient assistance provided to meet at all times whatever may be the extent or the nature of the wants of Africa.

There are several very important points upon the Western Coast which have at one time or another been settled under the protection of the English flag. I beg therefore to suggest to your Lordship the propriety of again taking possession of them.

In respect to the Island of Bulama, near the Portuguese settlements of Bissao and Cacheo, I cannot say too much in the importance of this place being properly settled. The check, however, it would give to the Slave Trade now going on in that quarter, is a sufficient reason of itself for the measure being adopted.

The Isles de Los command the entrances to the Rivers Nunez and Pongos, and of the outlets from the Bissago Islands, and the Rio Grande River, where a great deal of Slave Trade is carried on. This line of coast is very extensive, and it is of importance that the English should cultivate a good understanding with the chiefs in this quarter.

The Bananas, the Plantains, and the Turtle Islands are admirably situated to secure a good deal of influence with the chiefs south of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, and they would prove a great check to the Slave Trade of the Gallinas and that neighbourhood.

Fernando Po has I believe been transferred to the Spanish Government. It is of very great moment that the British should have possession of that island, which if not practicable, another spot in that neighbourhood ought to be found.

I beg to draw your Lordship's particular attention to the extent of the Western Coast which is occupied by foreign Powers, and to suggest to your Lordship the propriety of endeavours being made to induce them to follow in the steps of Her Majesty's Government, or rather, in fact, to go hand in hand in all measures to secure the abolition of Slavery on the Western Coast, and in the welfare generally of the African.

The first object to attain is to obtain from the foreign Governments their consent to the freedom of all slaves within their possessions in Western Africa, either by purchase or otherwise.

The second, to obtain their promise that they will declare Slavery in Western Africa to have ceased for ever.

Third, to obtain their consent to each Power appointing a Commissioner, who is to make an annual inspection of every European possession in Western Africa, visiting besides, as far as possible, the native chiefs with whom treaties have been made, and reporting the result to their several Governments.

Fourth, to obtain their consent to each Power appointing one or two Commissioners, who it is proposed should meet in Europe at least twice in the year, and to whom all matters connected with Western Africa should be referred, upon which they are to deliberate, and to frame instructions for the guidance of the authorities employed in that country.

The number of slaves eligible for emancipation would not exceed 30,000, and if the period of their purchase was to regulate their eligibility, not more than half that number would require to receive emancipation.

The foreign Powers, acting in concert with the British in Western Africa, would be an important point gained, and a great example set to the native chiefs. It would in fact be a grand step in advance in the right direction.

Your Lordship will observe that Portugal holds the Cape Verd Islands, with Cacheo and Bissao, their dependencies, with also claims to the Casamansa and Rio Grande Rivers and the Bissago Islands. These are north of the Line. Then south of the Line, St. Thomas', Princes, and Annobon Islands, with the territory of Loanda and Benguela claiming to 18° south latitude, besides the settlements of Mozambique and Quillimane on the Eastern Coast.

The French nation also holds the following:—Senegal and Goree, with forts on the banks of the river, of the former to 500 miles in the interior, with a claim to the coast to the borders of the north side of the River Gambia. They also hold a position in the Casamansa River, with three or four important possessions about, and south of, the Line.

The possessions held by the Dutch, Danes, and Spanish, are not of any magnitude, but taking the extent of coast belonging to the whole of the European Powers, it far exceeds that which belongs to Great Britain.

Under these circumstances, I beg to urge the very great importance that exists in using the best endeavours with the European Powers to induce them to follow in the footsteps of Great Britain, as far as the western coast of Africa is concerned. Promises, however, are of little or no use, or at least so they have hitherto proved. To be effective they must be accompanied with an immediate consent to the appointment of an annual inspection of the coast, and

to the appointment of Commissioners agreeably to the 4th Article above quoted. The remembrance of the Slave Trade will live long in the minds of many persons upon the coast; to overcome their opposition in any change, the most active and determined measures will require to be used.

I had the honour to submit to your Lordship, under date of the 5th April last, a despatch marked Slave Trade, having reference to the encouragement of emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, and in which I suggested to your Lordship the employment of steam-packets upon the western coast of Africa, with others in connection, to run to the West India islands. I also pointed out the great benefits that would ensue in the employment of such conveyances, and I stated, as my impression, that the boats while so engaged would more than repay themselves. The encouraging the African population to emigrate to the West Indies will confer upon them and their country very important services. It will imbue them with habits of industry; and in acquiring a superior knowledge of civilization, joined to the wealth they will amass from their labour, Africa, generally, will eventually benefit considerably. The native of the interior will soon follow the steps of his friend on the seaboard, until a sufficient supply of good labour is secured to meet the wants of the West Indies.

I beg further to suggest to your Lordship that the steam (or sailing) mail vessels which are now or about running between England and Brazil, be employed to take the mails and passengers between England and Western Africa, and to enable them to do so, that they call, upon the outward and homeward voyage, at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, one of these islands, and that the African steam-boats also call there in their voyage up and down the Western Coast.

It is right I should here remark that St. Vincent lays in the route to and from Brazil, and is a commodious and safe port during the whole of the year; it would therefore be to the advantage of steam-vessels to call, where they could replenish their stock of coals, and obtain water and refreshments of all kinds.

These arrangements would complete the line of steam communication between all parts of Western Africa, Europe, and America; and the doings of the dealers in human flesh will be communicated to all those places with a rapidity that must tend very much to impede, if not entirely destroy, their voyages. The African would greatly benefit in such a state of things; communication between his country and Europe would then be brought within a period of weeks, which now take more than months to perform. The friend to Africa, the emigrant, the European Governments, and the merchants upon the coast, the traveller, and in fact every one connected or having anything to do with Africa, must benefit in such conveyances.

I beg to suggest to your Lordship that the duties of the Commissioner, which I have recommended to be appointed, to make an annual inspection of the Western Coast be performed by the senior officer commanding the naval squadron.

In submitting the suggestions which I have now the honour to make to your Lordship, I beg to add that I have no doubt in the practicability of them, or in the belief that it is only in similar measures that the Slave Trade in Western Africa will be finally put down, and the welfare and civilization of the African secured. In these measures you conciliate and secure the friendship of native powers; encouraging the people to be industrious, that they may amass wealth, to imbibe wishes for the education of their offspring, and you, in this respect, prepare the means to gratify their wants. You do all that is practicable to afford them your countenance and support in properly settling the lands in their country, and to which you lay claim, and in the interference you make with foreign Powers in their behalf. You also open a communication between them and the rest of the world, by a means of conveyance that will cause their country to be eagerly sought by the philanthropist and the legitimate trader, instead of being infested, as at the present date, by pirates and dealers in human flesh. Such, my Lord, are the panaceas I offer in the present state of things in Africa. Soliciting your Lordship's indulgence,

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. RENDALL,

H. B. M. Consul.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 165.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Rendall.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch marked *Slave Trade*, of the 14th of October last, containing further suggestions as to the most effectual means to be employed for suppressing the *Slave Trade*.

I referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their consideration, your suggestion as to the expediency of employing the mail-packets to Brazil in carrying mails and passengers between this country and the west coast of Africa, calling for that purpose at Porto Grande in the Island of St. Vincent; and I have been informed, in reply, that their Lordships have organized a system of monthly reliefs to Her Majesty's squadron on the west coast of Africa, by which the correspondence with Western Africa will be conducted; and that they do not therefore see the expediency of adopting the measure suggested by you.

I am, &c.

John Rendall, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 166.

Consul Rendall to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

St. Antonio, Cape Verds, January 5, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, marked *Slave Trade*, of 24th July last, informing me, in reference to my despatch marked *Slave Trade*, of the 24th September, 1846, that a despatch had been received at the Admiralty from Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, reporting that Commander Hay, of Her Majesty's ship "*Prometheus*," had proceeded to the neighbourhood of the Bissago Shoals, with a view of ascertaining the correctness of my opinion of the *Slave Trade* carried on in that quarter, and that the result of his inquiries had satisfactorily proved, that the *Slave Trade* can hardly be said to exist there.

In reference to this subject, I regret to have to state to your Lordship that I continue to hear of *Slave Trade* at Bissão, Cacheo, and Rio Penjos. The dealers in slaves in these places act with great caution and secrecy, and the facilities which the numerous creeks and channels afford, render their speculations almost certain of success.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. RENDALL,
*Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c. &c. &c.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Loanda.*

No. 167.

Vice-Consul Brand to Viscount Palmerston—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

St. Paul de Loanda, May 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch marked *Slave Trade*, and dated the 11th November last, informing me that in furtherance of the principle laid down in a circular issued under date of the 8th of May, 1841, to Her Majesty's functionaries residing in countries where the condition of Slavery exists; acquainting them with the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it would be unfitting that any officer holding an appointment under the British Crown, should either directly or indirectly hold or be interested in slave property; and in order to prevent Her Majesty's functionaries from being engaged under any circumstances in the purchase or sale of a slave, Her Majesty's Government has come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries, from administering to the estates of deceased persons in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased; acquainting me, at the same time, that I am prohibited, according to the terms of the said circular, from administering in such cases; and further directing me to publish this instruction for the information of all British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate.

In expressing to your Lordship my due acknowledgment for this communication, I beg at the same time to assure your Lordship that I will be very careful to attend to the prohibitory instruction therein contained.

I also take the liberty of further stating, that on the receipt of your Lordship's circular, I immediately took measures, in obedience to your Lordship's direction, to give the said instruction all the publicity which the circumstances of this place put within my reach.

There being, however, no public newspaper in this city, nor indeed any means of printing, except by a small press belonging to the Governor-General, used in printing the weekly official "*Boletim*" of the Provincial Government, I in these circumstances mentioned the subject to his Excellency, who with that readiness to aid me in the execution of my duties which I have always experienced at his hands, at once placed the Government press at my disposal, and at the same time readily complied with my request to cause any publication which I might make to be delivered along with the "*Boletim*."

With this arrangement I put the substance of your Lordship's circular into the form of an intimation to British subjects; and in order to add to its moral effect, by rendering it intelligible to the whole population of the city, I resolved on publishing it in the Portuguese as well as in the English language.

From the men, however, who assisted in the printing, being entirely ignorant of English, I found, even after every attention had been given, a few typographical errors to exist, which from being desirous to have the intimation delivered with the "*Boletim*," I allowed to remain rather than incur further delay.

About 200 copies having been printed, I caused some of them to be affixed to the doors of the custom-house, public market, treasury, and other places in the city where public notices are usually placed; copies were also sent to Her Majesty's Commissioners, to all British residents, and to the masters of the only two English vessels then in port, with directions to read the same to their respective crews at muster.

Through the kindness of his Excellency the Governor-General, about 100 copies more were distributed along with the official "Boletim," among the Portuguese families of the city, and likewise sent to the various presidencies and settlements of the province, both internal and maritime.

By these means, I believe the intimation received as extensive a publicity as under existing circumstances it was possible to give it. I have affixed copies in a conspicuous place in my office and in that of one of the principal merchants of the city, and I yet retain a few more, which I will put into the hands of any British subjects who may arrive here.

That your Lordship may see the form in which the intimation was made, I take the liberty of herewith inclosing a copy; and as it is the first English document I believe that ever was printed in this part of the world, I hope it will receive your Lordship's indulgence; and I further hope that in the measures taken to make it public, as now reported, I have not altogether failed in giving obedience to your Lordship's command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BRAND,
British V.-Consul in Angola.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 167.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

St. Paul de Loanda, May 6, 1847.

BY order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Undersigned hereby makes known to all British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate, that with reference to a circular issued under date the 8th May, 1841, to Her Majesty's functionaries residing in countries where the condition of Slavery exists, acquainting them with the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it would be unfitting that any officer holding an appointment under the British Crown should either directly or indirectly hold, or be interested in, slave property. Her Majesty's Government, in furtherance of the principle thus laid down, and in order to prevent Her Majesty's functionaries from being engaged under any circumstances in the purchase or sale of a slave, has come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased.

British subjects are therefore clearly to understand by this public intimation, that the Undersigned is prohibited from administering to the estates of deceased persons in such cases.

(Signed) GEORGE BRAND,
British Vice-Consul in the Province of Angola.

No. 168.

Viscount Palmerston to Vice-Consul Brand.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 18, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 10th of May last, reporting the steps which you had taken to publish the prohibition contained in my circular despatch of the 11th of November 1846;—viz., that British functionaries in slave-holding countries shall not administer to the estates of deceased persons, in cases where slaves form part of the property of the deceased; and I have to acquaint you that I approve of the measures you adopted upon this subject.

George Brand, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 169.

Vice-Consul Brand to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 7, 1848.)

My Lord,

St. Paul de Loanda, October 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 19th of March last, relative to the liability to punishment under the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98, of British subjects residing in foreign countries, either by receiving and becoming owners of slaves in payment of debts due to them; or by selling such slaves and exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received; a liability which I am further informed applies equally to the case of slaves seized in execution for debts due to a British subject.

Although not positively directed by your Lordship to publish the tenour of the above circular, yet presuming that it would not be at variance with the spirit of the instruction which it contains, I have taken upon myself to do so in the form of an intimation, a copy of which I have the honour herewith to inclose, and I have adopted the same measures for giving it publicity as those which I had the honour to report in my despatch of the 10th of May last, with reference to your Lordship's circular despatch of the 11th of November, 1846.

The date of Lord Aberdeen's circular of the 31st of December, 1843, referred to, is anterior to that of the establishment of a Consular Agency here, and it has not yet been sent to me; nor had I indeed received any instructions whatever on Slave Trade affairs previous to the receipt of your Lordship's circular of the 11th of November last, except a letter on my appointment to this place, prohibiting me from either directly or indirectly holding or being interested in slave property, and the instructions with which I have been furnished in the character of agent for the removal of liberated negroes to the West Indies.

I mention this circumstance the more, lest there should be any duties incumbent upon me with reference to the Statute of 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98, of which I may yet be ignorant, from not having received Lord Aberdeen's circular.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BRAND,
*British V.-Consul in Loanda.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

 Inclosure in No. 169.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

St. Paul de Loanda, September 30, 1847.

IT being declared by the Statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98, that British subjects resident in foreign countries, and who commit in such countries acts prohibited by the previous Statute of the 5th George IV, cap. 113, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," are liable to the penalties inflicted by that statute in the same manner as if such prohibited acts had been committed within the jurisdiction of the British Crown; and a question having arisen with reference to the aforesaid Statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, whether British subjects in a foreign country can legally receive and become owners of slaves in payment of debts due to them, and if so, whether they can afterwards legally sell such slaves and exchange them for the money in lieu of which they were received, and whether the whole or any part of such a transaction would render such British subjects liable to legal penalties; the Undersigned has been directed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform Her Majesty's subjects resident within the district of this Consulate, that a British subject in a foreign country renders himself liable to punishment under the Statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, either by receiving

CLASS B.

or becoming owner of slaves in payment of debts due to him, or by selling such slaves and exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received.

This liability to punishment applies equally to the case of slaves seized in execution for debts due to a British subject.

(Signed) GEORGE BRAND,
British Vice-Consul in the Province of Angola.

No. 170.

Viscount Palmerston to Vice-Consul Brand.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch marked *Slave Trade*, of the 9th of October last, reporting the steps which you had taken to make public the purport of my circular despatch of the 19th of March last, relative to the liability of British subjects residing in foreign countries to punishment under the Statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98, on account of their becoming owners or part owners of slaves, under certain circumstances which come within the prohibitions of that Statute. I entirely approve your conduct in this matter.

I am, &c.

George Brand, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

BRAZIL.

No. 171.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 1, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 17, 1846.

PERHAPS no report which Her Majesty's servants in this country could transmit to your Lordship upon the actual state and condition of the Slave Trade, as carried on between Brazil and the coast of Africa, could throw more light upon the course and conduct of the Imperial Government with respect to it, than does the short note which I have received from Baron de Cayrù, in reply to a communication made to his Excellency by Mr. Hamilton Hamilton in the month of July last, and reported in the Slave Trade despatch of that Minister, dated the 31st of July last, upon the case of the "*Diana*," a Brazilian vessel, fully equipped for Slave Trade, with the open and avowed assistance of the Brazilian authorities of the Port of Victoria, in the Province of Espiritu Santo.

Nothing could be clearer than the case made out against the "*Diana*;" no evidence could be more conclusive than that which was afforded by her muster-roll, log, manifest, and clearance.

Yet your Lordship will perceive, from the inclosed copy of the note which the Baron de Cayrù has addressed to me, in reply to the letter of Mr. Hamilton, that his Excellency adopts the defence set up by the public officer at Victoria, whose conduct has been called in question: and that he is satisfied, and accepts,—and expects Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied, and will accept, the explanation given by this provincial authority, viz., that "his good faith is not to be doubted," and that "a slip of the pen" caused Brazilians to be entered on the muster-roll of the "*Diana*" as Portuguese.

It is hard to conceive that so lame an excuse would satisfy the Government, but it does; and his Excellency takes advantage of the occasion to introduce a subject which has no obvious connection with the acts of the customs' officers at Victoria, namely, the protest which the Imperial Government addressed to the Government of Her Majesty upon the Act of the British Parliament which, in accordance with treaty stipulations, subjects Brazilian vessels convicted of slave-trading, to Courts of British Vice-Admiralty.

I have not replied to this note of Baron de Cayrù, because I imagine that your Lordship may perhaps take some formal notice of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 171.

The Baron de Cayrù to Mr. Hudson.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, October 9, 1846.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received the information which he demanded from the President of the Province of Espiritu Santo, upon the manner in which the custom-house of the capital of that province proceeded in granting papers of clearance to the Brazilian barque "*Diana*," which was captured by the English sloop "*Mutine*," Captain Crawford, thirty miles off Pomba, on the coast of Africa, as appears from the note addressed to him, under date of 8th July, by Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, for being, as it is alleged, employed in the illicit traffic of Africans.

The Undersigned considers it to be his duty, in order to exonerate the authorities who granted those clearances from the reproaches which they little deserve, and which are imputed to them in that note, to call the attention of Mr. Hudson, &c., to what the Inspector of the custom-house of the city of Victoria relates in the document, of which a copy is inclosed; from which it is seen, that the master of the barque having presented himself, after discharging the cargo which he took from this port, demanded the necessary clearance papers for Goa *viâ* Zanzibar; and they were granted in the greatest good faith, all the formalities and dispositions of the respective regulations having been fulfilled. Such good faith cannot be questioned by any facts which at the time of the clearance could not be foreseen.

The Undersigned, in giving Mr. Hudson these explanations, puts aside all other considerations in order to exonerate the authorities of the Empire from any connivance in the Traffic, without more positive data of their complicity.

Mr. Hudson will, however, in the meantime perceive that the Imperial Government cannot consent that foreign tribunals should be preferred to those of the Empire to proceed against those national vessels to which suspicion attaches, or which are effectively employed in that traffic; and if the barque "*Diana*" was brought before a British tribunal, this will be one more fact comprehended in the protest of the same Government against the jurisdiction which Great Britain arrogates to herself, to the dishonour of the sovereignty and independence of Brazil.

The Undersigned, &c.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed)

BARON DE CAYRU.

Inclosure 2 in No. 171.

João de Almeida Coelho to the Inspector of the Treasury of Espiritu Santo.

(Translation.)

Custom-House of Victoria,

Most Illustrious Sir,

Province of Espiritu Santo, August 21, 1846.

FULFILLING the order transmitted to me in your despatch under date of the 11th of the present month, which was accompanied by a copy of the representation made by Hamilton Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, in which I am accused of favouring the clearance of the barque "*Diana*," which left this port with a cargo for Goa and Zanzibar, I have to answer in my defence, that it was not with my consent that such a Traffic in Slaves was undertaken, but on the contrary with the greatest good faith I permitted him to load for the ports to which he was destined, namely, Goa and Zanzibar, as may be seen from the manifest. As to the list of the crew, of whom the greatest number is said to consist of foreigners, and consequently of an illegal nature, I believe it to have been a lapse of the pen of the person who was charged with making it out, and from a want of attention on the part of the other who examined the same in order to its correction, as it certainly is described in the book of matriculation, that the major part of the crew were

adopted* Brazilians, and not foreigners, as it is put down in the column where their nationality is described, and I am willing to subject myself to any examination of the same book which may be made, in order to ascertain the truth of this assertion. I will again repeat, respecting the cargo of this vessel, her entry and clearance, that she arrived at this port on the 16th of August, 1845, coming from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of pipes with water, and some national and foreign merchandize, and the cargo being landed the master presented himself at this department with a note, which contained a declaration that the said barque proposed to load for Goa and Zanzibar, and for this purpose the visit of discharge was made according to the forms of the regulation, and I granted her the clearance required; the duties due were paid with the customary examinations and conferences of loading; when ready for sailing I delivered her passport and other papers, dated 2nd September of the same year, in order to her proceeding to the place of her destination.

This is all I have to acquaint you with, confessing the truth of the same, and the sincere sentiments of my honour.

(Signed)

JOAO DE ALMEIDA COELHO.

The Illustrious João Luiz Airoza,
 &c.

&c.

No. 172.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 1, 1847.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, November 6, 1846.

I HAD the honour to report in my despatch of the 3rd ultimo, that Senhor Galvão, who was empowered in the month of November 1844, by the Emperor of Brazil, to negotiate with Her Majesty's Minister at this Court a Treaty for the suppression of Slave Trade, had been appointed President of the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul.

It appeared to me to be strange, considering the powers held by Senhor Galvão, that no notice of this appointment should have been made to this Legation of Her Majesty by the Brazilian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and I so mentioned it to Baron de Cayrù, who replied, as if he felt that he had been wanting in attention, that it was very uncertain whether the state of Senhor Galvão's health would allow him to proceed to his Presidency; and he begged me to assure Her Majesty's Government, that if this gentleman did so proceed, the Emperor would be ready to name another negotiator, in case Her Majesty's Government should think fit to carry on those negotiations at Rio which had ceased with Mr. Hamilton's departure.

No. 173.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 1, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 6, 1846.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 13th† of August of this year, addressed to Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, in which you desire to be informed forthwith what steps have been taken in compliance with an instruction contained in Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Hamilton, marked Slave Trade, of the 9th August, 1845, to ascertain and report the condition of the negroes who have been emancipated in this country by the Mixed Commission Court, and to take such other steps with respect to these individuals as the result of the inquiry might call for.

Upon referring to the archives of this Legation and of the late Mixed Com-

* Foreigners who were in Brazil at the period of the declaration of independence, as distinguished from those subsequently naturalized.—J. H.

† See Class B, 1846, presented 1847, No. 139, page 174.

mission Court in this capital, I cannot find a record of any step having been followed up to ascertain the state and condition of the negroes in question, and I shall therefore lose no time in carrying your Lordship's orders into effect with the least possible delay.

I imagine that the absence of the late Judge of the Mixed Commission Court, the declining health of the Arbitrator, the negotiations in which Her Majesty's Minister was engaged, and his subsequent attack of illness, prevented due attention being given to the orders of the Earl of Aberdeen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 174.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 1, 1847)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 6, 1846.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 6th of August last,* on the subject of certain charges brought against the commander and crew of Her Majesty's sloop "Frolic," by Brazilian authorities, of violation of Brazilian territory, and of acts of aggression committed against subjects of that empire.

In obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I have transmitted to the Brazilian Government a copy of that despatch, and I beg to inclose herewith a copy of the note which in so transmitting it I addressed to Baron de Cayrù.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 174.

Mr. Hudson to the Baron de Cayrù.

M. le Ministre,

Rio de Janeiro, November 2, 1846.

THE Government of Her Majesty the Queen have had under their consideration a despatch addressed by Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, Her Majesty's Minister at this Court, to the Earl of Aberdeen, on the subject of certain charges brought against the commander and crew of Her Majesty's sloop "Frolic," by Brazilian authorities, of violation of Brazilian territory, and of acts of aggression committed against subjects of this empire.

And the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having called upon Commander Hamilton, of Her Majesty's sloop "Frolic," for a report in explanation of the proceedings of which the Imperial Government complained, that officer has sent in his report, and I am now instructed by my Government to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a despatch which Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at this Court, which contains a summary of the report of Commander Hamilton.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

The Baron de Cayrù,

&c. &c.

* Class B, 1846, No. 137, p. 172.

No. 175.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 8, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 17, 1846.

IN the event of a Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade being concluded between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, I venture to offer a suggestion with respect to so much of it as may affect those negroes who may henceforward be emancipated or apprenticed in Brazil, and in whose future welfare Her Majesty's Government will continue to take a lively interest.

Facts which have come to my knowledge prove that neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Government of Brazil can depend implicitly upon good faith being used with respect to Africans so emancipated and apprenticed in this country.

Tricks are practised with respect to these Africans, in transferring them from one master to another, until they are lost sight of and forgotten; in sending them to considerable distances from Rio de Janeiro; in supplying certain influential politicians and men in authority and of influence with them, as a means of insuring a certain line of conduct; in jobbing with them in one way or another; in giving false certificates of death or disappearance; against all of which it requires constant watchfulness and care.

That a complete superintendence might be attained over these liberated Africans is now clear, from the circumstance that on the 1st instant 97 Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" received their full and entire liberty, and exercised their free choice of remaining in Brazil or of going to a British colony. Of every African of that cargo a full and satisfactory account can be given, and it appears to me that Her Majesty's Government ought to receive an equally full and clear account of all Africans to whose emancipation they have been or may be accessories.

I venture, therefore, to submit, that in the event of the re-establishment of the Mixed Commission Court at this capital, or in any event which may make Her Majesty's Government parties to emancipating and apprenticing Africans in Brazil, Her Majesty's Legation at this Court should be empowered and instructed (with the full consent and concurrence of the Imperial Government, and acting always in concert with the Brazilian Curator of freed negroes) to inspect, half-yearly at least, the state and condition of Africans so apprenticed.

I believe that with care and attention, every African so apprenticed by order of the two Governments, might then receive his liberty, which most certainly has not hitherto been the case.

I would also venture to submit whether apprenticeship should ever exceed seven years.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 176.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 17th of October last, inclosing a copy of a note which you had received from the Baron de Cayrù, in reply to a communication made to his Excellency by Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, upon the case of the "*Diana*," a Brazilian vessel which had been equipped for the Slave Trade, with the open and avowed assistance of the Brazilian authorities at the port of Victoria, in the Province of Espiritu Santo.

I have to instruct you to present a note to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that Her Majesty's Government have received Baron de Cayrù's note with great regret; because that note, by adopting and approving the very unsatisfactory and insufficient excuse of the custom-house officers at

Victoria, for their clear and indisputable connivance in an act of Slave Trade, affords a manifest and official proof that the Brazilian Government determines to persevere in its systematic disregard and continued violation of the engagement which it has contracted by Treaty, to prevent any of its subjects from engaging directly or indirectly in that infamous traffic, which is now principally carried on and encouraged by the Brazilian nation.

But this note of Baron de Cayrù's also affords a proof, if any were wanting, to show how necessary was the law which the British Parliament passed in order to give to British Courts of Admiralty jurisdiction in cases of Brazilian vessels engaged in the piratical Trade in Slaves; and Her Majesty's Government can only express their anxious wish that that measure may prove sufficient for its purpose, and that more active measures may not be necessary, in order to obtain from the Government of Brazil a faithful and honourable fulfilment of its treaty engagements.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 177.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1847.

I HAVE had under my consideration Mr. Hamilton Hamilton's despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 22nd* of December, 1845, and the previous correspondence therein referred to, respecting the case of the "*Nova Granada*," which was captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Viper*," on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and was carried before the Mixed Commission at Rio de Janeiro, for adjudication.

Upon referring to this correspondence you will see that the British and Brazilian Commissions having disagreed in their judgment upon this case, the British Commissioners demurred to its being submitted to arbitration, and referred the matter to Her Majesty's Government for instructions; that accordingly instructions were transmitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners, directing them to allow the case to be decided by arbitration; but before those instructions arrived at Rio de Janeiro, the functions of the Mixed Commission had ceased, and consequently the case could not be finally adjudged by that Court.

Meanwhile it had been found necessary, in consequence of the leaky condition of the "*Nova Granada*," and the putrid state of the provisions on board, to throw the latter into the sea, and to run the vessel ashore.

In this state of things, the Brazilian Government declined, as beyond its competency, to take upon itself to come to any decision in regard to the final disposal of this case; but attributing the deterioration of the property mainly to the delay which took place in consequence of the refusal of the British Commissioner to proceed to arbitration, the Brazilian Government renewed its protest for an adequate indemnity for the loss and injury which the proprietor of the vessel might ultimately sustain by these proceedings.

Under these circumstances, I have no instructions to give upon this case at present, as it is one which will now probably have to be settled by negotiation between the two Governments; together with some other unsettled matters arising out of the Slave Trade, and depending upon the interpretation to be given to the Treaties with Brazil for the abolition of that trade.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

* See Class B, 1846, presented 1847, No. 116, page 133.

No. 178.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 30, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the Slave Trade series, dated the 17th of November last, in which you submit for consideration, in the event of a Treaty being concluded between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, certain suggestions with respect to so much of such Treaty as may affect those negroes who may be hereafter emancipated or apprenticed in Brazil.

These suggestions will be duly considered at the proper time; but I am of opinion that no negroes taken from captured slave-vessels should in future be landed or left in Brazil at all.

James Hudson, Esq.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 179.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 3rd of August of this year, addressed to Mr. Hamilton, upon the subject of the implication in Slave Trade practises, of a person residing at Bahia, named Youds, the son of an Englishman, I have communicated the substance of that despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) JAMES HUDSON.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 180.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to report that the term of apprenticeship of the Africans who formerly made part of the cargo of the slaver "*Flor de Loanda*," expired on the 31st of October last.

I took measures previously to that date, to convey to these apprentices a knowledge of their new position,—of the rights which they had acquired,—and of the offer which I was ordered by Her Majesty's Government to make to them, of a free passage to one of Her Majesty's colonies.

The reports which accompany this despatch, will show which of these Africans have availed themselves of this offer of Her Majesty's Government.

I transmit at the same time copies of the documents with which each African who preferred to remain in Brazil, was supplied by this Legation in proof of freedom.

From various circumstances, I was unable to assemble at Rio de Janeiro, as soon as I desired, all those Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" who determined to leave Brazil for a British colony; but having effected that object on the 27th ultimo, I on that day transferred them to the Emigration Agent, and relieved Her Majesty's Government from all further expense on their account.

The Emigration Agent informs me that these Africans left the harbour in the British schooner "*Dispatch*," on the 4th instant, bound for Trinidad.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) JAMES HUDSON.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 180.

*Circular to those to whom are apprenticed certain Africans of the
“Flor de Loanda.”*

Rio de Janeiro, October 6, 1846.

ON the 31st day of this month, the term of apprenticeship expires of the negroes in your service, who formerly belonged to the condemned slaver “*Flor de Loanda.*”

You will be so good as to explain to these Africans that they will on that day be free; and that for the future they must earn their own livelihood by their own exertions; but that if any of them are disposed to become free servants or labourers in one of Her Majesty’s West India Colonies, they will be conveyed thither free of expense, and they will be there treated and protected as British subjects. I have to request that you will at the same time acquaint those who do not accept this invitation, that they are not afterwards to look to Her Majesty’s Government, either as to employment or protection, in a foreign country.

The documents necessary to establish the freedom of the negroes in your service are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded to you in due time.

You will also be so good as to transmit to this Legation the sum due on account of the negroes in your service, from the 1st of January of this year to the 31st day of this month.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

*Mrs. Moke, Mr. R. Coats, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Trop, Mr. Dickinson,
Dr. Lee, Mr. Lukin, Major Koeller, Senhor Lopez Gama.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 180.

Mr. Hudson to Consul Hesketh and Mr. Morgan.

Gentlemen,

Rio de Janeiro, October 31, 1846.

THE Director of the Misericordia Hospital will give free papers to those Africans who formerly made part of the cargo of the “*Flor de Loanda,*” whose term of apprenticeship to that hospital will expire to-morrow, and you will be present when those papers are given.

You will also deliver, on the part of Her Majesty’s Legation, papers in proof of freedom to the same negroes; and upon delivering to each African his (or her) free paper, you will say, “that as he is now free, he must, for the future, earn his own livelihood by his own exertions: but that if he is disposed to become a free servant or labourer in Her Majesty’s West India Colonies, he will be conveyed thither free of expense, and he will be there treated as a British subject; but that if he does not now accept this invitation, he is not afterwards to look to Her Majesty’s Government, either as to employment or protection, in a foreign country.”

You will also explain, that Her Majesty’s Legation at this Court are in expectation of receiving instructions as to the disposal of the sum earned by these negroes during their apprenticeship.

That these instructions will probably arrive here in the month of February or the beginning of March of next year; and you will point out to these negroes the manifest advantage which will arise to them by remaining until that period in the service of the Misericordia Hospital.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

Robert Hesketh and John Morgan, Jun., Esqs.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 180.

Consul Hesketh and Mr. Morgan to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1846.

PURSUANT to your directions under yesterday's date, we proceeded to the Misericordia Hospital to deliver to the Africans who formed part of the cargo of the slaver "*Flor de Loanda*," apprenticed to that hospital, the certificates of liberty which Her Majesty's Legation had prepared for them, the term of their apprenticeship having expired at midnight of the 31st October last.

We found that the Administrator of the hospital had also had certificates prepared for the Africans, signed by the Provedor, or head superintendent of the brotherhood of the Misericordia, the Senator Senhor Joze Clemente Perreira; but on inspection, we found that those proofs of freedom, although formally granted by the proper authority of the Misericordia, were neither stamped at the Government office, nor had they been registered by a notary public—formalities which are indispensable in this country in order to avoid any future doubts as to the condition of those Africans, and to facilitate the replacing of any certificate which may be lost or destroyed.

As the apprenticed Africans were called over by rotation, and the several questions put to them individually, whether they would prefer going to one of Her Majesty's colonies, or whether they would remain in this country, &c., we delivered to each individual—in conjunction with the one they received from the Misericordia officers—the certificate of liberty from Her Majesty's Legation, which had been duly registered beforehand.

A slight objection was made in the beginning against the questions put to the Africans, as the Provedor declared that those questions would have a demoralizing effect upon the Africans who remained in the country, which objection was however overruled, by our observing, that as up to that period Her Majesty's Government had extended their protection to these individuals, it was of great importance to those of them who preferred remaining in Brazil, that they should be made sensible that henceforward they are no longer to look to Her Majesty's Government for protection and employment; it was but common justice to give them an opportunity of freely exercising their judgment on such an important selection.

From the inclosed document you will find, that out of 71 Africans entrusted to the Misericordia, 15 men, and 5 women, and 5 children, have preferred going to one of Her Majesty's colonies, and they were in consequence immediately removed and placed on board Her Majesty's ship "*Crescent*:" 45 men and 6 women have chosen to remain in Brazil; 1 African, by name Antonio, we did not see, as he is undergoing the term of ten years' imprisonment for murder, but his certificate was deposited for delivery to him. Three women we also did not see, as they were too ill to be spoken to: but their certificates were also deposited to be given to them when sufficiently recovered.

In conclusion, we beg to say, that all the Africans spoken to by us appear healthy, and quite fit to enjoy their emancipation profitably to themselves and others. On the whole they appear to be well-treated while in the service of the Misericordia; which institution, while employing several workmen, has had an opportunity of teaching many of the Africans various trades.

We have also learnt that the negroes who decided on remaining here, have engaged their services to that establishment as free workmen.

We have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
JOHN MORGAN, JUN.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 180.

Nominal List of Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" slaver, who have received certificates of freedom, apprenticed in and near Rio de Janeiro.

REMAIN IN BRAZIL.

<p><i>In Mr. Coat's service.</i> Francisca, married. Rosa " Anna " Caterina " Joanna " Sabina " Joze "</p> <p><i>In Mrs. March's service.</i> Rosa Jimbatch</p> <p><i>In Mr. F. Hamilton's service.</i> Carlos Jimbatch</p> <p><i>In Mr. Tross' service.</i> Rosa</p> <p><i>In Mr. Dickinson's service.</i> Rose</p> <p><i>In Dr. Lee's service.</i> Rita</p>	<p><i>In Senhor Lopez Gama's service.</i> Marianna</p> <p><i>In Mr. Hudson's service.</i> Antonio</p> <p><i>In Mr. Lukin's service.</i> Fanny Louisa Francisco João Diego</p> <p><i>In Major Kæller's service.</i> Geronimo Carlos Pedro Joanna Carlota Carolina</p> <p><i>In Mr. Gordon's service.</i> Francisco (ran away).</p>
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GO TO ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIES.

<p><i>In Mr. Lukin's service.</i> Domingos Eliza and child</p> <p><i>In Mr. Dickinson's service.</i> Bob</p>	<p><i>In Mrs. Moke's service.</i> Victoria Alexandrina, and 1 child Gertruda Angela Thereza</p>
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(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1846.

Inclosure 6 in No. 180.

Certificate of Freedom.

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Rio de Janeiro, being duly authorized by his Government, declares to all to whom a knowledge of this paper may come, that the Portuguese schooner "*Flor de Loanda*," captured in the month of May in the year 1838, by C. Eden, Esquire, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship of war "*Rover*," for being engaged in the contraband Trade of Slaves and with a cargo of African negroes on board, was brought by the captor into this port of Rio de Janeiro, where, with the consent and authorization of the Imperial Government, the said negroes were distributed to divers persons as apprentices for the term of eight years, which term finished on the 31st of October of the present year of 1846, in order that they might be prepared entirely to enjoy their liberty in conformity with laws and treaties.

For this end the possessor of this document, [*Name and Nation*] who formed part of that illicit cargo, and who, under that distribution, was confided to the charitable house of the Misericordia in this capital, having completed the period of his apprenticeship above referred to, is now in the exercise of his full liberty.

And for his title this document was given and delivered to him, sealed with the seal of this Legation, in Rio de Janeiro, on the 31st day of October, 1846.

(L.S.) (Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

Registered in the office of the Notary Public, Senhor Miranda, Rua das Durives; in the book No. 68.

Inclosure 7 in No. 180.

Mr. Hudson to Mr. F. Hamilton.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1846.

I BEG to inclose to you for your information, the copy of a letter which I have addressed to the commander of Her Majesty's ship "Crescent," upon the subject of the charge for maintaining those Africans now on board that ship, who, under your directions, are about to proceed to Trinidad.

Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.
&c. &c.

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

Inclosure 8 in No. 180.

Mr. Hudson to Lieutenant Hemsworth.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1846.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I have transferred this day to the British Agent for Emigration the Africans now on board the ship under your command, who are desirous to proceed to Trinidad.

You will therefore after this day order the Purser of Her Majesty's ship "Crescent" to charge the Emigration Agent with the expenses arising from the maintenance of these Africans, and you will accordingly relieve this Legation from all further charge on their account.

Lieutenant Hemsworth, R.N.
&c. &c.

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

No. 181.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a letter which I deemed it my duty to address to the Brazilian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs upon the termination of the apprenticeship of the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*."

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

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

Inclosure in No. 181.

Mr. Hudson to the Baron de Cayrù.

M. le Ministre,

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1846.

IT will be in the recollection of your Excellency, that the Portuguese schooner "*Flor de Loanda*" was captured for having slaves on board in the month of May in the year 1838, by the commander of Her Majesty's ship

"Rover," and that the slaves who formed her cargo were landed at Rio de Janeiro, and were afterwards apprenticed in and near this capital to certain persons who engaged to teach them those trades and occupations which would enable them, when their apprenticeship ceased, to earn their own livelihood by their own exertions.

I have now the honour to inform your Excellency, that on the 1st instant the negroes of the "*Flor de Loanda*" completed their period of apprenticeship; and by orders from my Government, I intimated to them that the period had arrived when they must for the future earn their own livelihood by their own exertions, and that I was prepared to offer to such of them as chose to accept of it, a free passage to a British colony.

Of the entire number of 107 Africans thus apprenticed, 35 only have determined to leave Brazil; and the British schooner "*Dispatch*" has accordingly been chartered to convey these latter to Trinidad, and I am informed that they will leave this port on the 31st instant for their destination.

I cannot close this letter without conveying to your Excellency the high opinion which I entertain of the manner in which the Directors of the Hospital of the *Misericordia* have done their duty by the Africans (71) of the "*Flor de Loanda*," who were apprenticed to that excellent and charitable establishment.

I am also convinced that your Excellency will be gratified by learning that the reports which have been addressed to this Legation at various dates, respecting the conduct of the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*," have been in the highest degree satisfactory, and that the expression of contentedness on their part is the strongest testimony which could be offered of the good treatment which they have received in Brazil and of the happy results, and of the facility of fitting the uneducated and unreclaimed African, by due training, for that free condition in which he afterwards becomes an useful member of the State which adopts him as a citizen.

I avail, &c.

The Baron de Cayrù,
&c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

No. 182.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a letter which I have addressed to the British Agent for Emigration at this place upon the subject of a sum of money presumed to be due to the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*," as having been earned by them during their apprenticeship in Brazil.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 182.

Mr. Hudson to Mr. F. Hamilton.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1846.

I HAVE to request that in transmitting to Trinidad those Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" whom on the 27th instant I placed under your orders, you will convey to his Excellency the Governor of that colony the following information.

The Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" were captured in the month of May 1838, by Her Majesty's ship "*Rover*," Captain Eden; and upon being brought into Rio de Janeiro, were, by order of this Legation, apprenticed to various persons in and near Rio de Janeiro.

A question has arisen respecting a sum of money earned by these Africans

during their apprenticeship; and as it is possible that Her Majesty's Government may order payment to be made to each individual, of the sum earned during his apprenticeship, it is requisite, if the money is hereafter sent to Trinidad, that it should be delivered to the right owners.

To this end I inclose to you herewith a list of the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*," which you will transmit to the Governor of Trinidad, in order that his Excellency may take such measures as may be deemed necessary not entirely to lose sight of the Africans in question, and that he may be able to distinguish between them and the other Africans who also proceed to Trinidad by the present occasion.

As soon as orders had been received at this Legation upon this subject, no time shall be lost in communicating their purport to the Governor of Trinidad.

F. Hamilton, Esq.
&c. &c.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 182.

LIST OF AFRICANS lately apprenticed in and near Rio de Janeiro, who formerly belonged to the Portuguese slaver "*Flor de Loanda*."

MEN.

No.	Name.	Apprenticed to—	Nation.	Trade and Occupation.
1	Cosmo	Misericordia Hospital	Cabenda . .	Quarry man.
2	Camillo	" "	" . .	" "
3	João	" "	" . .	Boatman.
4	Leonardo	" "	Benguela . .	Stone-cutter.
5	Thomão	" "	Cabenda . .	" "
6	Themoteo	" "	" . .	" "
7	Adam	" "	Benguela . .	" "
8	Salvador	" "	Cabenda . .	Quarry man.
9	Manoel	" "	" . .	House service.
10	Anastasio	" "	" . .	Husbandman.
11	Jacinto	" "	Benguela . .	Carter.
12	Martinho	" "	Cabenda . .	Husbandman.
13	Luiz	" "	Angola . .	" "
14	Pedro	" "	Cabenda . .	Hospital servant.
15	Sabino	" "	Benguela . .	" "
16	Domingos	Mr. Lukin	Unknown . .	Employed in garden.
17	Bob	Mr. Dickinson . .	" . .	House servant.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

No.	Name.	Apprenticed to—	Nation.	Trade and Occupation.
1	Antonia	Misericordia Hospital	Cabenda . .	House servant.
2	Thereza	" "	" . .	" "
3	Luiza, and 1 child	" "	" . .	Washerwoman.
4	Catherina, and 2 children	" "	" . .	" "
5	Anna, and 2 children	" "	Benguela . .	Employed in garden.
6	Eliza, and 1 child	Mr. Lukin	Unknown . .	Housemaid.
7	Victoria	Mrs. Moke	" . .	Needle-work and washing.
8	Alexandrina, and 1 child	"	" . .	" "
9	Gertruda	"	" . .	" "
10	Angela	"	" . .	" "
11	Thereza	"	" . .	" "

Men 17
Women 11
Children 7

Total 35 of slaver "*Flor de Loanda*."

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON,
Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1847.

No. 183.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

ON the 20th ultimo, I personally inspected all the Africans on board Her Majesty's receiving-ship "Crescent;" and perceiving that some of them who are mentioned in the reports of that ship as blind are only partially so, I requested the medical officer to report particularly upon the state of their eye-sight, and declare which of them could and which could not earn a livelihood by their own exertions.

Your Lordship will perceive from the inclosure which accompanies this despatch, that two out of the number are reported by the medical officer as being capable of earning their livelihood by their own exertions; and as they expressed an anxious desire to be permitted to accompany the Africans of the "Flor de Loanda" to Trinidad, I did not hesitate to grant their request.

Three others of their companions were equally desirous to be permitted to proceed to the West Indies; but although they are only partially blind, and appeared confident of being able there to gain a livelihood, I felt that I should not be justified in giving way to their desire, unless I were warranted in so doing by the opinion of the proper medical officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 183.

RETURN of Male and Female Africans, blind and partially blind, on board Her Majesty's ship "Crescent," November 22, 1846.

Names.	Totally blind.	Partially blind.	If able to gain a livelihood.
MALES.			
Belisario	Totally	. . . .	Not able.
Bush . . . .	"	. . . .	"
Pungoe . . . .	"	. . . .	"
Samboe . . . .	"	. . . .	"
Bambo . . . .	"	. . . .	"
Morombo . . . .	"	. . . .	"
Naseo . . . .	. . . .	Partially	Able.
Bunggano . . . .	. . . .	"	"
FEMALES.			
Fungié . . . .	"	. . . .	Not able.
Zinga . . . .	. . . .	"	In part only.

(Signed)

J. ELLIS, Surgeon.

No. 184.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

LIEUTENANT HEMSWORTH, who commands Her Majesty's receiving-ship "Crescent" in this port, reported to me that certain Africans who formerly made part of the cargo of the "St. Antonio" slaver, and who entered on board the "Crescent" for a period of five years as attendants on the negroes who might be sent there, were extremely anxious to receive their discharge, and to accompany the Africans of the "Flor de Loanda" to Trinidad.

I therefore requested the Lieutenant to put himself in communication with the senior naval officer in this port, with a view to determine whether the

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rules of Her Majesty's service would permit the discharge of these men from the "Crescent."

The senior naval officer having heard Lieutenant Hemsworth in the case, discharged the men in question; and they have accompanied the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" in the schooner "Dispatch" to Trinidad.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 185.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

WITH reference to a despatch addressed by Her Majesty's Minister at this Court to the Earl of Aberdeen, marked Slave Trade, of the 8th of October, 1845, respecting two Africans named respectively André and Jacob, I have the honour to report that when I inspected the Africans on board Her Majesty's receiving-ship "Crescent," on the 20th ultimo, these men, who have been acting as assistants to the liberated Africans on board the "Crescent," stood forward, and expressed an earnest desire to be permitted to accompany the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" to Trinidad.

As André and Jacob were borne upon the books of Her Majesty's ship "Crescent," I desired Lieutenant Hemsworth to communicate with the senior naval officer in this port, with a view to determine whether the rules of the service would permit their discharge from the "Crescent."

The senior naval officer having discharged these men, they have accompanied the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" to Trinidad in the schooner "Dispatch."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 186.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

WITH reference to my several despatches of this date of the Slave Trade series, upon the subject of the liberated Africans who have left this country for Trinidad, I have the honour to inclose herewith returns of these Africans heretofore on board of Her Majesty's ship "Crescent," which will bring at once before your Lordship the number of liberated Africans who on the 4th instant left this port for that colony, the names of the prizes to which they originally belonged, and the number still maintained by Her Majesty's Government on board the "Crescent" in this harbour.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 186.

A LIST of Africans about to proceed to Trinidad in the British schooner "Dispatch."

No.	Names.	Probable age.	Where from.	No.	Names.	Probable age.	Where from.	
1	Camillo . . .	30	From the " <i>Flor de Loanda</i> " slaver.	30	Victoria . . .	19	From " <i>Flor de Loanda</i> ."	
2	Cosmo . . .	28		31	Angela . . .	22		
3	João . . .	26		32	Gertrude . . .	21		
4	Leonardo . . .	18		33	Alexandrina . . .	25		
5	Thomas . . .	24		34	Theresa 2nd . . .	19		
6	Timothéo . . .	24		35	Theresa 3rd . . .	28		
7	Adão . . .	26		36	Luiza . . .	28		
8	Salvador . . .	28		37	Catherina . . .	30		
9	Manoel . . .	30		38	Anna . . .	26		
10	Anastasio . . .	22		39	Antonia . . .	32		
11	Jacinto . . .	21		40	Eliza . . .	30		
12	Martino . . .	19		41	Zinga . . .	17		From " <i>Anna</i> ."
13	Luiz . . .	22		42	Theresa 1st . . .	20		From " <i>Crescent</i> ."
14	Pedro . . .	38		43	Graça . . .	31		Children, whose parents are of the " <i>Flor de Loanda</i> " lot, according to numbers.
15	Sabino . . .	26		44	Alexander . . .	36		
16	Domingo . . .	34		45	Joaquim . . .	37		
17	Bob . . .	19	46	Pedro . . .	37			
18	Bungarano . . .	19	47	Maria . . .	38			
19	Christian . . .	17	48	Manoel . . .	38			
20	Capitango . . .	20	49	Manoella . . .	40	3m.		
21	Dollar . . .	17	From the " <i>St. Antonio</i> " slaver.	50	Antonia . . .	42	Children, whose parents are of the " <i>Crescent</i> ," according to numbers.	
22	Ignacio . . .	33		51	Alberta . . .	42		2 2m.
23	Jacob . . .	35		52	Francisca . . .	41		4m.
24	Andrew . . .	43						4m.
25	José Mozambique . . .	27						
26	Francisco* . . .	25						
27	Domingo . . .	22						
28	Crispino . . .	19						
29	José† . . .	35						

NOTE.—Those men who are numbered from 23 to 29 inclusive, have served as attendants on the Africans on board the "*Crescent*," being entered on the books of that ship, and borne as ordinary seamen.

(Signed) W. G. HEMSWORTH,
H.M.S. "*Crescent*."

Rio de Janeiro, December 3, 1846.

Inclosure 2 in No. 186.

A REPORT of Liberated Africans on board Her Majesty's ship "*Crescent*," at Rio de Janeiro, December 12, 1846.

On board at last Report.	No.	Since added.	No. on Sick List.	Well.	Blind.	Dead.	Removed.	Remain.
Men . . .	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Women . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys . . .	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	5
Girls . . .	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Total . . .	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	7

(Signed) W. G. HEMSWORTH,
Lieutenant and Commander.

(Signed) J. ELLIS,
Surgeon.

* Husband of Zinga, No. 41.

† Husband of Theresa, No. 42.

No. 187.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have received a letter from Mr. Consul Corbett, dated Maranham, 26th of October last, inclosing a newspaper published at Maranham, from which I gather that the President of that province had ordered that an African boy sent by the sub-delegate of Rosario to Maranham, should be shown to Her Majesty's Consul, it being suspected that he was one of the fifty-six Africans who were stolen from on board a polacca under British colours, while lying in the harbour of Maranhão in the month of January last.

This boy was taken down to the port, and he there pointed out the polacca as the vessel in which he had been brought to Brazil. It was necessary to have an interpreter of the Casango nation, in order to understand what he said; and no doubt appears to have existed that he was one of the Africans stolen from the polacca above mentioned in January last. He is at present in charge of the police of Maranham, at their barracks.

The President of the Province of Maranham had ordered a court-martial to be held on a Colonel Miranda for disobedience of orders, in not carrying into effect certain instructions with which he was charged respecting the Africans in question.

Mr. Consul Corbett had also required that fresh examinations should be entered into upon the subject of this robbery, and the President of Maranham had acceded to the request.

Mr. Consul Corbett concludes by stating that as soon as the court-martial is brought to a close, he will report to me the result.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 188.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

WITH reference to a despatch addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Hamilton, marked Slave Trade*, of the 31st December, 1845, instructing that Minister to procure and transmit to Her Majesty's Government, copies of the sentences both of the inferior and superior courts of law of this capital, in the case of the patacho "*Subtil*," a Brazilian vessel captured with slaves on board by the Brazilian war-steamer "*Correio Brasileiro*," on the 7th July, 1845, in the Bay of Buseios, about twenty miles north of Cape Frio; I have now the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a note which has been addressed to me by the Brazilian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, containing copies of the sentences above referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

* See Class B, 1845, presented 1846, No. 330, p. 401.

Inclosure 1 in No. 188.

The Baron de Cayrù to Mr. Hudson.

*Department of Foreign Affairs,
Rio de Janeiro, November 10, 1846.*

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to communicate to Mr. Hudson, &c., that as on the 7th of July of last year, the patacho "*Subtil*" was seized in the Bay of Buseos, with Africans on board, by the steamer "*Correio Brasileiro*," she was carried to this port, and brought to trial before the tribunals of this country.

As the Africans were declared emancipated by sentence of the municipal judge, the vessel was afterwards declared by him, on the 3rd of September of last year, to be a good prize, reserving to the proprietor of that vessel the right to claim indemnity for the loss occasioned, as he says, by the disobedience of the master and crew.

This sentence was reversed on application to the judge (*juiz de direito*) of the second criminal district, on the 14th of October, who ordered the release of the captured vessel and her delivery to her owner, on the plea that as all the obligations contracted with Great Britain respecting the traffic in Africans had ceased, no application, consequently, could be made of the 7th Article of the Regulations annexed, under the number 3, to the Convention of the 28th July, 1817, upon which the judge "*a quo*" had grounded his sentence.

These two sentences confined themselves to decide the question "whether by the laws of this country the penalty of confiscation could be decreed, while a separate indictment was laid against those persons suspected of contraband."

The public prosecutor, however, carried the appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Justice for revision, which court decided that the sentence was null, on the ground that it is not lawful to separate the criminality of the accused from the question, whether confiscation, according to the Law of the 7th November, 1831, can still take place after the Treaties concluded with Great Britain had ceased to exist; and further declares, that both the one and the other question ought to be decided by that authority on whom it is by the law incumbent definitively to judge the crime, and not by different judges, as was practised in virtue of the 7th Article of the above-cited Regulation; and because, according to the 1st section of the Law of the 3rd December, 1841, it did not belong to the municipal judge to give sentence definitively respecting the contraband in Africans, nor did the appeal belong to the judge (*juiz de direito*) in virtue of the 78th Article of the above-cited law.

In consequence of this decision, the case was submitted to the First Court of Appeal of this capital, who issued an order (*accordão*) on the 3rd of last month, the bases of which are the same as those given for the revision.

This process, therefore, in accordance with the decree, is to be competently revised and submitted to a jury for final judgment; and this the Undersigned has the honour to bring to the knowledge of Mr. Hudson, inclosing copies of the sentences of the inferior and superior courts, and in compliance with the desire expressed in his communication of the 28th September last.

The Undersigned, &c. (Signed) BARON DE CAYRU.

James Hudson, Esq.

&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 188.

(Translation.)

SENTENCES and Decree given in the case of criminal revision from the sentence of the *Juiz de Direito* of the Second Criminal District of this capital, in which the parties are "*Justice v. Antonio Martins Correa*;" which revision was granted by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, on the 24th April 1846, and of which sentences and decree the following is the substance:

First Sentence of the Inferior Court.

AS it has been fully proved according to the depositions of the witnesses at f. 29, and documents f. 34 and f. 35, that the patacho "*Subtil*," of which

Antonio Martins Correa is proprietor, was employed in the illicit Traffic of Slaves, and was seized on the 7th of July of the current year, by the war-steamer "Correio Brasileiro," with Africans on board, whom she intended to land in the Bay of Buseos, in order to their being reduced to slavery, I therefore judge the said patacho a good prize to the said war-steamer "Correio Brasileiro," and as such I condemn her, along with all her appurtenances, according to the terms of the 7th Article of the Regulations annexed to the Convention of 28th July, 1817, and to the Convention of the 23rd of November, 1826.

I reject the matter brought forward by the claimant in his defence, because the nature of the cargo and the destination of the vessel is such as of right constitutes her a good or a bad prize, and it belongs in this case to the claimant to proceed against the captain, whom he accuses of disobedience of orders, for indemnification for his losses, for which purpose his rights are intact, and the claimant must pay the costs.

The clerk will observe the 470th Article of the Regulation of the 31st of January, 1842, relative to the stamping of these documents; let him intimate this sentence to the party interested and the public prosecutor, and let him extract a copy of the petition at f. 10, and of the document to which it refers, f. 34, f. 35, and of the inquiry, f. 46, in order to their being added to the documents relative to the formation of the criminal process.

Rio de Janeiro, September 3, 1845.

(Signed)

SEBASTIAO MUCHADO NUNES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 188.

Second Sentence.

I REVOKE the decision, f. 4 70, which considered the patacho "*Subtil*" a good prize, and which was seized in the illicit commerce of Africans, by the steamer "Correio Brasileiro," grounding that decision on the 7th Article of the Regulations annexed to the Convention of the 28th of July, 1817, and the Convention of 23rd November, 1826, inasmuch as the fifteen years were completed on the 13th March of the current year, during which, by the Convention between Great Britain and Brazil respecting the abolition of the Traffic in Slaves, the Convention of 28th July, 1817, was still in force; and as on that day the right of visit and search ceased, all the other stipulations contained in the Convention referred to, all the Articles, Additional Instructions and Regulations, also ceased, and it is a necessary consequence that such a legislation is completely abolished, and according to it, therefore, no proceeding or judgment can any longer take place, it being certain that in order to punish those who are proved to carry on the Traffic, recourse must only be had to the dispositions of our own peculiar law.

The above-mentioned decision being thus hereby revoked, the patacho captured is to be delivered to the respective proprietors, against whom competent proceedings must be instituted, should it be found, on the formation of the criminal process which is in progress, that he ought to be accused.

Rio de Janeiro, October 14, 1845.

(Signed)

JOSE A. DE MIRANDA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 188.

Sentence of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

THESE documents of criminal revision *ex parte* "Justice v. Antonio Martins Correa," after having been expounded, seen, and brought forward, the revision petitioned for is granted, in consequence of the manifest nullity of the sentence from which redress is applied for: because as it is beyond all doubt, that the seizure and loss of the captured patacho "*Subtil*," for being employed in the contraband trade of Africans, cannot be considered except in the shape of a real punishment, it follows that the authority on whom it is incumbent by law definitively to judge that crime, is the one alone competent to decide by a final

sentence, as well upon the criminality as upon the punishment of the crime referred to, in accordance with the Law of the 7th of November, 1831, and whether after the expiration of the Treaties, which for such purposes Brazil concluded with Great Britain, it is allowed to institute different processes upon matters intimately connected together, and to permit different judges to interfere, as has been practised in virtue of the 7th Article of the Regulations of the 28th July, 1817, given to the Mixed Commissions, and by the Regulation of 5th September, 1834, inasmuch as those Commissions are extinct.

But as the definitive judgment of the contraband in Africans does not belong to the Municipal Judges, by Article XVII, § 1, of the Law of the 3rd December, 1841, the sentence at f. 47 was null, and consequently also that of the Judge of Right, from whose sentence appeal is made, because according to Article VII, § 1, of the above-cited law, he can only take cognizance by appeal of such sentences delivered by the Municipal Judges, when final judgment belongs to them.

Let these documents be forwarded to the Court of Appeal of this capital, which will designate the court for the revision and judgment of this case.

Rio de Janeiro, April 24, 1846.

(Signed)

D. Figueredo, *President.*

Aragão,

Nabuco,

Freitas,

Verreque,

Campos,

Pinto,

Duante,

Peçanha,

} *Judges of the Supreme Court.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 188.

Decree.

Decree in Court of Appeal, &c.

THAT in the criminal documents brought forward for revision in the case of "Justice *v.* A. M. Vianna," after examining and weighing them, it is shown that on the loss of the schooner "*Duas Irmaas*" in the Bay of Buseos, being known, the Government ordered the steamer "*Correio Brasileiro*" to proceed to that place in order to save that vessel, which steamer, while executing that commission on the 7th July last year, perceived at half-past 7 in the evening the patacho "*Subtil*," anchored at a short distance from her and close in shore, and on visiting her and finding newly-imported Africans on board of her, the commander of the steam-boat, as may be seen from his report, and from the inquiry at f. , sent two boats with armed men to seize her, during which act all the crew ran away; but on taking possession of the vessel, nobody was found on board of her except the Africans, the number of which is to be seen at f. , neither were any papers or documents found whereby to ascertain the names of the individuals who had been on board, or of those interested in the traffic, as is declared by that commander at f. .

It is further to be seen from the documents, that the said patacho was brought to this port, and after proceeding to make the necessary inquiries, those Africans were declared free, and emancipated from slavery by sentence of the Municipal Judge at f. 7, after the delivery of whom and the process going on, the defendant appeared in court to claim the said patacho "*Subtil*," which he proved by documents, at f. 16 and 24, to belong to him, making use of those documents to prove, as he pretends, that he had always employed that vessel in lawful commerce, and that he never had employed her in contraband trade, as the accused or responsible persons for the criminal act of importing those Africans were the captain and crew, as he had prepared and equipped and destined the said patacho "*Subtil*" to go to Macahé and there take in a cargo; for which purpose he sailed hence on the 21st April of last year, consigned to his correspondent Antonio Coelho Antao de Vasconcellos, from whom he received a letter on the 24th of the following May, in which he informed him

that the vessel had not yet arrived there, which much surprised the defendant; and in the meantime he waited, in order that the motive for this delay should be brought to light.

That he afterwards found that his patacho was the same vessel which had been captured by the war-steamer "Correio Brasileiro" with Africans on board, and that her not appearing at Macahé did not proceed from shipwreck or seizure, but only on account of the disobedience to orders of the master and crew, against whom he protested for all the losses, damages, &c., which might result to him; and finally, as it is not proved that he knowingly had lent his vessel for such a purpose, but on the contrary, as his good faith is proved, the entire action of justice ought to be aimed at the master and crew, whom he, the defendant, denounced as the truly criminal parties, and for this, and as the penalty ought not to pass from the person of the delinquents, the patacho "*Subtil*," his property, ought to be delivered over to him, the defendant.

After the interrogatory of the witnesses at f. 45, and according to the documents appended to the process, the Judge finally decided the said patacho "*Subtil*" a good prize to the war-steamer "Correio Brasileiro," condemning her as such, with all her appurtenances, in conformity with the grounds alleged in his sentence, f. 47.

The defendant appealed to the Judge of Right, alleging particularly, that the regulation annexed to the Convention of 1817, on which the Judge grounded the sentence appealed from, was no longer the law of Brazil, as all the stipulations contained in that Convention—Treaty of 1815—Additional Articles—Instructions—and Regulations annexed thereto, had ceased as soon as the opinion of the Government contained in the circular of 15th March, 1845, was made known; consequently, the Article of the Regulation above referred to was no longer in force, nor did there exist any law in virtue of which such or such a vessel could be considered as a good or bad prize, because if a crime is committed, let the criminal be punished; if he must pay indemnification or fines as the vessel is his, take the vessel and sell her after sentence is passed, to pay the fine and indemnification, not only out of the proceeds of this vessel, but out of all the property belonging to the criminal. But the defendant is not in this position, and much less ought the Judge, *a quo*, to have resolved the question in the manner he did, from the nature of the cargo; and as he, the defendant, stands free from all suspicion of criminality, his vessel ought to be restored to him.

That sentence was reversed by the Judge of Right, grounding his opinion on the reasons already alleged by the defendant at f. , and ordering the delivery of the patacho to the respective proprietor, as is seen from his sentence at f. , from which the public prosecutor appealed, and who adduced his reasons at f. 76; and the defendant in defence of the sentence, appealed from it at f. 79 and 98. Therefore, after examining the whole of the documents and the dispositions of the law to which they are applicable, we judge as null the process from f. 47 forward, owing to the incompetency of the Judge who pronounced the sentence at f. 47, and who definitively tried a case which did not belong to him.

Because, as the contraband in Africans is one of the cases excepted from the final sentences of the Municipal Judges, according to the dispositions of Article XVII, sect. 1, of the Law of 3rd December, 1841, which declares that it shall be tried by the common process of law; and taking into consideration, also, that the seizure and loss of the vessel, in which Africans as an article of contraband may be found on board, can only be considered as a punishment consequent on the trial and decision of the crime. The tribunal of the jury is alone competent definitively to decide the case treated of; the process in the meantime being prepared, as far as it belonged to him, by the Municipal Judge, in such terms as his intervention was admissible for the formation of the proof of guilt, and of those who might be reputed guilty or implicated in such a traffic, according to the Law of the 7th November, 1831.

Judging, therefore, the process as null from f. 47 forward, as has been said, from the incompetency of the Judge, we condemn the defendant in the costs.

Rio de Janeiro, October 3, 1846.

(Signed)

CAVALCANTE, *President*.
SIMOENS DA SILVA.
QUEIROZ. (Outvoted).

Voted for the competency of the Municipal Judge, and the declaration of the prize being good,

(Signed) BRAGA.

Nothing more was contained in the sentences and decrees of which the above is a copy extracted from the process to which I refer.

Rio de Janeiro, October 12, 1846.

I, Desiderio Jozé do Amaral, Clerk, who wrote this out, signed and confirmed it.

(Signed) DESIDERIO J. DO AMARAL.

No. 189.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 30, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1846.

WITH reference to a despatch which Her Majesty's Minister at this Court addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, marked Slave Trade, of the 24th of April last*, upon the subject of a charge of aggression brought by the Brazilian Government against a British brig of war supposed to be the "Frolic," Commander Hamilton, in the harbour of Paraty, on the coast of Brazil, in the month of March 1845, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a letter which I have received from Rear-Admiral Inglefield upon this subject, and the copy also of a note which, in consequence of the information contained in the Admiral's letter to myself, I have addressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 189.

Rear-Admiral Inglefield to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

"Vernon," off Montevideo, November 10, 1846

WITH reference to my letter dated the 19th June, 1845, to Mr. Hamilton, late Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro, relative to a complaint made by the Brazilian Government of certain irregular proceedings of a British brig of war in the harbour of Paraty, I have now the honour to inclose a copy of a letter I have received from Commander Hamilton, of Her Majesty's sloop "Frolic," informing me that the statements are without the least foundation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. INGLEFIELD,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief.

James Hudson, Esq.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 189.

Commander Hamilton to Rear-Admiral Inglefield.

Sir,

"Frolic," off Mazatlan, March 9, 1846.

IN answer to your letter dated June 21, 1845, inclosing a complaint of the Brazilian Government of the proceedings of a British brig of war at Paraty in May 1845, I have the honour to inform you that the "Frolic" must be the vessel alluded to, she having been off Paraty at the time mentioned.

But with regard to the complaint itself, it is entirely without foundation,

* Class B, 1846, No. 134, p. 168.

and, as I hope my statement will show, only one more attempt to throw difficulties in the way of the English cruisers. The facts are these :

I had received information at the time spoken of, from a person on shore who could be depended upon, that two slave-vessels ready to proceed to the coast of Africa were lying hid in a small creek about five miles from Paraty, and that they would shortly put to sea.

I accordingly proceeded to that part of the coast in Her Majesty's sloop "Frolic," and in the night went in towards this said creek in my own gig accompanied by the pinnace, with Mr. May, the master, in order to look in and see if such vessels were hid there, that I might know whether it was worth while to wait outside for them.

I saw no such vessels there, and I accordingly in the day went myself in the harbour of Paraty, leaving the pinnace at some distance off ; and in my own boat, without arms, called alongside a merchant-schooner to ask them if they knew anything of the two slavers that had been lying in the creek some way off. Nobody went on board but myself, and I civilly asked the man on deck this question. He said he could not understand me, but that in another vessel they spoke English, and I went away again. Nothing more passed between us, and I in no way gave him any offence, never having moved from the gangway.

I then called alongside the other vessel and found the mate spoke English ; he was very civil to me, and gave me all the information in his power, saying he believed the said slavers had sailed a few days before, which proved to be true. I in no way examined the vessel, nor did any of my crew leave the gig, nor did the pinnace come near any vessel.

I did not even ask a single question, but if they knew anything of these two slavers.

I did not even ask the name of the vessel, and therefore they can have no possible cause of complaint. With the exception of what I have stated above, I utterly and entirely deny having acted as they have represented.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. HAMILTON, *Commander.*

P.S.—Mr. May, the master, having been in charge of the pinnace, I have requested him to attach his name to this statement.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. MAY, *Master.*

S. H. Inglefield, C.B.
&c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 189.

Mr. Hudson to the Baron de Cayrù.

M. le Baron,

Rio de Janeiro, December 13, 1846.

WITH reference to a letter dated the 11th of May, 1845, which Senhor Ferreira França, at that period Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at this Court, complaining that the crew of a British vessel of war, supposed to be the sloop "Frolic," had visited vessels which were lying in the harbour of Paraty, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a letter which Rear-Admiral Inglefield has addressed to me, inclosing a report from Commander Hamilton, of Her Majesty's sloop "Frolic," stating the facts under which he had boarded two vessels in the harbour of Paraty, and by his explanation thoroughly removing the grievance under the impression of which Senhor Ferreira França addressed Mr. Hamilton on the 11th of May, 1845.

I avail, &c.

The Baron de Cayrù,
&c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

No. 190.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, February 10, 1847.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have consented to pay to each of the survivors of the negroes from the captured slave-vessel "*Flor de Loanda*," hired out at Rio de Janeiro and the neighbourhood under the supervision of Her Majesty's Legation in that city, the sums actually received on his or her account; and I have accordingly to instruct you to transmit to me a list showing, as far as may be practicable, the name of every survivor of these negroes, with the sum received by Her Majesty's Legation on his or her account; and you are authorized to pay or to remit such sums to the negroes in question, taking care to retain proper vouchers for the payments. You will transmit home the vouchers in question; and you will reimburse yourself for the expenditure which you may incur in the execution of this instruction, by drawing a bill at thirty days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the amount thereof, in sterling money.

No. 191.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 11, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatches marked Slave Trade, of the 15th of December last, reporting the termination of the apprenticeship of the negroes of the "*Flor de Loanda*," and that 28 of them, with 7 children, had availed themselves of the offer made to them to go to a British colony, and had accordingly sailed for Trinidad; inclosing a copy of a note which you had addressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, calling his attention to the kind and proper treatment which these negroes had received from the Directors of the Misericordia Hospital, and from the private individuals to whom they had been apprenticed; and copy of a letter which you had addressed to the Governor of Trinidad, suggesting to him the propriety of not losing sight of those negroes from the "*Flor de Loanda*," who had repaired to that island, in order that if Her Majesty's Government should decide on paying to them the sums received for their services in Brazil, no difficulty might be found in identifying them.

I have the satisfaction of informing you that I approve of the steps which you took with respect to the negroes in question, as reported in your despatches above alluded to.

I am, &c.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 192.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 12, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatches marked Slave Trade, of the 15th of December last, reporting the steps which you had taken in order to send to Trinidad, in company with the negroes of the "*Flor de Loanda*," certain negro servants on board Her Majesty's ship "*Crescent*," who had expressed a wish to be sent to that island.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that I approve of your conduct on the occasion referred to, and of the transmission of the negroes in question to a British colony.

I am, &c.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 193.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 15th of December last, inclosing a copy and translation of a note addressed to you by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, inclosing copies of the sentences (which in pursuance of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Hamilton, marked Slave Trade, of the 31st of December, 1845, that Minister had been requested to furnish) passed by the Brazilian Courts of Law, in the case of the Brazilian steam-vessel "*Subtil*," captured on the 7th of July, 1845, in the Bay of Buseos, by the Brazilian steamer-of-war "*Correio Brasileiro*."

As I perceive from Baron Cayrù's note, that the proceedings at law have not yet closed, and that "the case is to be competently revised, and submitted to a jury for final judgment," I abstain for the present from offering any observations on the decisions of the Brazilian tribunals.

You will not fail to transmit to me a report of any further legal proceedings taken with respect to this case, accompanied by copies of any further judgments delivered thereupon.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 194.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 22.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 12, 1847.

WITH reference to a despatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 3rd of October last, stating that Senhor Galvão had been appointed by the Emperor to the office of President of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul; I have now to report that recent advices from Rio Grande state the arrival there of Senhor Galvão, and that he had assumed the duties of his post.

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

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

No. 195.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, February 13, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a letter which Rear-Admiral Dacres, Commanding-in-chief Her Majesty's naval forces at the Cape of Good Hope, has addressed to this Legation, reporting that an United States barque, the "*Lucy Penniman*," sailed from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of November last, under the strongest suspicions of being concerned in the Slave Trade, and bound for Rio de Janeiro.

I lost no time in bringing to the knowledge of the Minister of the United States at this Court the facts detailed in the letter of Rear-Admiral Dacres; and I beg to inclose herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. Wise, and of the reply of that Minister to myself.

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

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 195.

Rear-Admiral Dacres to Mr. Hamilton.

Sir,

"President," Simon's Bay, November 20, 1846.

AN American barque, called the "*Lucy Penniman*," having sailed from this on the 18th instant for Rio de Janeiro, under the strongest suspicions of being concerned in the Slave Trade, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency therewith, with a view to the suspicious character of this vessel being known on her arrival at the above port.

The "*Lucy Penniman*" arrived here on the 4th of July last, for the purpose of being delivered over to the charge of the Consul of the United States, under the circumstances detailed in the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Wyvill, of Her Majesty's ship "*Cleopatra*." And I also inclose herewith an extract of a letter from Commander Gambier, of Her Majesty's sloop "*Sappho*," bearing further evidence to the suspicious nature of this vessel's pursuits. She has been lately delivered by the American Consul to her owner, and sailed, as before stated, for Rio de Janeiro.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. DACRES,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief.

Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.
&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 195.

Commander Gambier to Rear-Admiral Dacres.

Sir,

*"Sappho," off the Island of Casuarina, in the
Mozambique Channel, February 16, 1846.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 12th instant, when running for Casuarina, on my passage from Mozambique to Quillimane, about 2 P.M. we observed a barque to seaward; after a chase of forty hours, I dispatched the boats of Her Majesty's sloop under my command in charge of Lieutenant Burrows, R.N., it being almost calm, and the barque about ten miles distant; upon his near approach the barque hoisted American colours, and shortly after rounded to; on boarding her she proved to be the American barque "*Lucy Penniman*," from Rio de Janeiro bound to Zanzibar; she produced an apparently correct set of papers. Her crew were comprised of a master, two mates, and six seamen, with three passengers, one of whom was also the supercargo, whose passport contained permission for six servants also, who were also on board, and who were evidently all seamen. Her manifest contained a cargo of aguardente, farinha, iron, &c., and I have no doubt she was engaged in the Slave Trade; and that the Brazilian and Portuguese passengers, which corresponded in number and apparent station in life with the American crew, were only a second crew, to whom the vessel would be made over on her arrival at Zanzibar, or any slave-trading port.

Feeling I had no means of proving the falsity of the papers shown, and not being able to discover any others, though strongly suspecting that she had Brazilian papers also, I suffered her to proceed on her voyage, after a detention of five hours and a-half, the master (Matthew H. Cooper) declaring he had no complaint to make of the treatment he had experienced.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. F. GAMBIER, *Commander.*

Rear-Admiral J. R. Dacres,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 195.

Captain Wyvill to Rear-Admiral Dacres.

Sir,

"Cleopatra," at Mozambique, May 27, 1846.

THE Governor-General of Mozambique having authorized me to take and destroy any vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, that might be found in any port or river under the sovereignty of Her Most Faithful Majesty on the east coast of Africa where no responsible Portuguese authority resides (a copy of which is herewith sent, marked No. 1), I dispatched four boats under the command of Lieutenant Gibson, assisted by Lieutenant Hornby, Lieutenant Denman, R.M., Messrs. Jago, Wrey, and Bayley, Midshipmen, on the 18th instant to search the River Angoza, and act in conformity to my instructions for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

After examining the branches of the river for some distance up, a barque was observed at anchor, which, on Lieutenant Denman approaching, hoisted American colours, and on his going on board, found her to be the "*Lucy Penniman*" of New York, Matthew Cooper, master, from Rio de Janeiro; he therefore did not examine her, she appearing to belong to that nation. The three other boats advanced towards a brig which was set on fire by her crew, and was so destroyed; she proved to be the Brazilian brig "*Kentucky*," fitted for slaves (the particulars of which are stated in Lieutenant Gibson's letter to me, marked No. 11). The boats then returned to the "*Lucy Penniman*," the crew of which having given information to Lieutenant Denman that she was illegally trafficking in the Slave Trade against the laws of the United States, and that they had been entrapped into this voyage, for which they were liable to severe punishment; they therefore wished to take the vessel to a place where they could prove their innocence, and as they were only five of the crew left. On the whole of them making a requisition to me for assistance (Nos. 2 and 3), and saying that if they remained at anchor near this river they feared their lives would be sacrificed, and taking the written statement of the first mate and crew, numbered from 4 to 10 annexed, I sent an officer (Lieutenant Gibson) with eight men to navigate her to Mozambique, where she arrived on the 24th instant. The officer and men returned to this ship, and the first mate made his declaration before the judicial authorities.

On Lieutenant Gibson's going on board the "*Lucy Penniman*," he was informed by the first mate and steward, that she had brought a cargo of slave provisions and stores, and nine Brazilians or Portuguese, amongst them a barber, a cooper, cook, and steward, who concealed themselves on the guard-boat, boarding her previous to leaving Rio de Janeiro, and for whom a passenger list had been forged, which the master said was false, and if he could get on shore to see the supercargo (a Portuguese) he could prove it; he was accordingly landed from one of Her Majesty's boats the following morning, and after waiting the time he required (two hours), the four boats went to the settlement to bring him on board again; and on the landing of three officers from the boats, the natives (Arabs) with muskets opened a severe fire upon the boats of Her Majesty's ship under my command, which was returned by them for about half an hour. When the fire of the natives had nearly ceased, and the master of the "*Lucy Penniman*" not making his appearance, the boats then returned, for a detailed account of which, I beg to refer you to Lieutenant Gibson's letters marked No. 11 and 13.

I beg to express to you, Sir, the great satisfaction the conduct of the officers and men employed on this occasion has given me. The treacherous conduct of the natives in concealing 500 or 600 armed men in the bush, and opening their fire on the boats that were sent by agreement to bring the master of the United States barque "*Lucy Penniman*" on board his vessel, then in close mercantile communication with the natives, could never have been contemplated by those in the boats; they stood the shock of the fire within forty yards without moving, and by opening a well-directed fire from the two guns and musketry in the boats, it ceased in half an hour. The boats retired to the "*Lucy Penniman*," which vessel, from the mate and crew fearing their lives would be sacrificed, Lieutenant Gibson thought it right, at their request, to bring her out of the river, to be placed under the protection of Her Majesty's ship under my command.

I am sorry to add, that this service has been attended with four of this ship's company being wounded, one severely and three slightly, all from the fire of the Arabs, who locate a low island in the river, five miles long and two wide, and are supposed to amount to from 2000 to 4000 persons, who have assumed a dangerous piratical position there, to which they can have no right. Their loss must have been considerable; and from their rapid retreat from their position, I think they will long remember the chastisement they have received.

I have, &c.

Rear-Admiral J. R. Dacres, (Signed) C. WYVILL, Captain.
 &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 195.

The Crew of the "Lucy Penniman" to Captain Wyvill.

*"Lucy Penniman," of New York, May 23, 1846,
 off Angoza River.*

Sir,

HAVING already informed the officer who boarded this vessel in the River Angoza on the 18th May last, from Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," that we had been illegally employed in the Slave Trade, in consequence of what had occurred, we consider our lives to be in danger by returning to the River Angoza. We therefore beg to request, if you will lend us assistance, to navigate the vessel to Mozambique, for the case to be tried before the proper tribunal.

We have, &c.
 (Signed) THOS. F. MARTIN.
 JAMES ANEY CARPENTER.
 JAMES A. ROBERTSON.
 ANDREW Mc BROOM.
 LOUIS CORNIDES.
 GEORGE WASHINGTON \times SMITH.

his
 mark.

Captain C. Wyvill,
 &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 195.

Mr. Hudson to Mr. Wise.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, January 28, 1847.

REAR-ADMIRAL DACRES has addressed a letter to this Legation, in which he states that a barque called the "*Lucy Penniman*," owned by a citizen of the United States, sailed from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of November last, bound for Rio de Janeiro, under the strongest suspicions of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

The "*Lucy Penniman*" arrived in Simon's Bay on the 4th of July last, for the purpose of being delivered over to the Consul of the United States at Cape Town; having been so delivered, she was by that functionary made over to her owner, and she sailed as before stated for this port.

The circumstances which prove that the "*Lucy Penniman*" was engaged in the Slave Trade, are as follows:—

The boats of Her Majesty's ship "*Cleopatra*" were dispatched from that ship on the 18th of May last, to search the River Angoza, on the east coast of Africa; and after examining the branches of that river for some distance up, a barque was seen at anchor, which on being approached, hoisted the colours of the United States; she proved to be the "*Lucy Penniman*," of New York, Matthew Cooper, master, from Rio de Janeiro; and the crew informed the lieutenant in command of the "*Cleopatra's*" boats, that she was illegally trafficking in slaves, contrary to the laws of the United States;—that they had been entrapped into the voyage, for which they were liable to severe punishment; and they desired to take the "*Lucy Penniman*" to a place where they could prove their innocence.

The whole of the crew of the "*Lucy Penniman*" then made a requisition to the lieutenant for assistance, saying that if they remained at anchor near the River Angoza, they feared their lives would be sacrificed.

An officer from the "Cleopatra" was accordingly sent to assist in navigating the "Lucy Penniman" to Mozambique, where she arrived on the 24th of May last.

The officer and men having performed this duty, then returned to the "Cleopatra," and the mate of the "Lucy Penniman" made his declaration before the judicial authorities.

Lieutenant Gibson, who assisted to carry the "Lucy Penniman" into Mozambique, was informed by her first mate and steward, that she had brought a cargo of slave provisions and stores, and nine Brazilians or Portuguese, amongst whom was a barber, a cooper, a cook, and a steward, who concealed themselves when the guard-boat boarded the "Lucy Penniman," previous to her leaving Rio de Janeiro, and for whom a passengers' list had been forged, which the master said was false, and if he could get on shore to see the supercargo (a Portuguese) he could prove it; he was accordingly landed by one of the boats of the "Cleopatra," and after waiting the time he required, four boats were sent to bring him off; on three of the officers of these boats landing, the natives (Arabs) opened a severe fire upon the boats, which in about half an hour was silenced.

The master, however, of the "Lucy Penniman" did not make his appearance, and the boats of the "Cleopatra" returned on board without him.

I inclose herewith a copy of the requisition made to Lieutenant Denman of the "Cleopatra," by the crew of the "Lucy Penniman;" and I also transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed by Commander Gambier, of Her Majesty's sloop "Sappho," to Rear-Admiral Dacres, which affords still further proof of the guilty purpose of the voyage of the "Lucy Penniman."

I have considered it my duty to bring these facts to your knowledge, in order that you may take such steps with regard to the "Lucy Penniman," as may seem to you advisable, in case she enters this harbour.

I have, &c.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise,
&c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 195.

Mr. Wise to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, January 30, 1847.

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your note of the 28th instant, relating to the "Lucy Penniman."

He regrets only that the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cleopatra" did not see fit to capture the "Lucy Penniman," and to deliver her up, either to the first United States cruizer met with, or to the nearest Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States, to be sent to the United States for trial and adjudication.

Appealed to as the officers of the "Cleopatra" were, by the crew of the barque, to protect them against the consequences of a crime which the laws of their own country declare to be piracy, the Government of the United States would doubtless have viewed the seizure and detention and delivery over to its authorities, as acts of international courtesy and kindness by the cruizer of a friendly Power, deserving of its commendation and thanks. To protect the seamen of the United States in such a case against the piracy of their captains or owners, would be a higher act of favour than that even of ordinary protection, which in many repeated instances the cruizers of Her Britannic Majesty have extended in the most generous manner to the commerce of the United States.

Upon inquiry, the Undersigned is informed that the "Lucy Penniman" had already arrived at this port from Africa, and departed for the United States, before the date of your communication to him; and he will therefore forward a copy of it immediately to the Department of State at Washington, in order that the proper steps may be taken by the prosecuting attorneys and marshals of the United States.

The Undersigned, &c.
James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY A. WISE.

No. 196.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, February 13, 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 18th of November last, on the subject of the fraudulent abduction which took place in the month of January 1846, in the port of Maranhão, of fifty-six negroes from a slave-vessel which had been captured by Her Majesty's sloop "Alert," and instructing me again to press the Brazilian Government for a reply to the notes upon this subject, which had been addressed to them from this Legation, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a note which Baron de Cayrù has addressed to me in reply to those notes, from which your Lordship will perceive that the Brazilian Government hold it to be their most sacred duty to punish those subjects of this empire who dared to place those unfortunate Africans in slavery.

Besides this declaration on the part of the Brazilian Government, there is but little information contained in this note of the Brazilian Secretary of State which has not already reached your Lordship in a despatch which I had the honour to address to you, marked Slave Trade, of the 15th of last December.

If the exertions of the Brazilian Government are attended with no greater energy in pursuing and in bringing to justice the abductors of the Africans in question, during the present year, than in that which has just passed, these unfortunate negroes have but little hope of being rescued from bondage.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 196.

The Baron de Cayrù to Mr. Hudson.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to inform Mr. Hudson, &c., that the presidency of the Province of Maranhão continues to take all those measures which are at their disposal, in order to discover the Africans who were robbed from the vessel which entered that port in the month of January last, under the charge of Lieutenant Wasey, of Her Britannic Majesty's sloop "Alert."

It is supposed that those Africans were carried to the town of Rosario, and that some are concealed in that municipality; and steps have been taken to follow them, and thereby to discover the authors of the robbery; and although up to the present period all those steps have been ineffectual, notwithstanding the energy displayed by the President of the province, the Undersigned does not despair that by adopting adequate measures, the endeavours of that President will have a satisfactory result.

The Imperial Government consider it their most sacred duty so punish those who dared to place those unfortunate Africans in slavery, in contempt of the laws of the country which guarantee their freedom, and they do not spare any means to assist that President to whom this business is intrusted.

The most positive instructions have been forwarded to him from this department, and on this occasion he is again recommended to persevere in causing the laws to be put in force against the authors of this robbery, and their accomplices; and also that the authorities, and those under them, are to be made responsible who may have been wanting in any way in the performance of those duties which they owe to the Government and to themselves.

The Imperial Government has received information of the apprehension

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in the town of Rosario, of an African, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, who had been forwarded to the capital of the province by the sub-delegate of police: it having been discovered from the examinations and inquiries instituted, that the boy was one of the number who had been carried off; and orders have been issued that his liberty should be duly guaranteed under the responsibility of the President.

The Imperial Government have also heard of the commission which had been entrusted to the Captain John Paul de Miranda, for the capture of these Africans, who it was said were concealed in the woods and other places of the municipality of Rosario, and also of his extraordinary conduct, which has been published in the Maranham newspaper, the "Publicador," on the 10th of October last, which Mr. Hudson placed in the hands of the Undersigned, and of that officer having been ordered for trial by a court-martial, according to military law.

Notwithstanding the complications which this question has undergone, the Undersigned hopes to be able to satisfy, as far as is possible, the notes of the 3rd of March and 28th of August of last year, addressed to this department of State for Foreign Affairs, by the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) BARON DE CAYRU.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 197.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 19, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 13th of February last, inclosing a copy of a note which you had received from the Baron de Cayru, in reply to the representations made to the Brazilian Government by Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, on the subject of the fraudulent abduction which took place in the month of January 1846, in the Port of Maranham, of fifty-six negroes from a slave-vessel which had entered that harbour under the charge of Lieutenant Wasey, of Her Majesty's sloop "Alert."

I have to instruct you on the receipt of this despatch, again to press the Brazilian Government to take active measures to trace out the negroes in question, and to place them on board of Her Majesty's ship "Crescent," as a first step; and the punishment of the people who carried them off may follow afterwards.

I am, &c.

James Hudson, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 198.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, June 4, 1847.

I HAVE to call your attention to the state of the relations between this country and Brazil, on the question of the Slave Trade.

In the year 1826 a Convention was concluded with Brazil, by Article I of which Brazil contracted towards this country a permanent engagement to the following effect, namely: that from the expiration of three years, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of that Convention (and such exchange

took place on the 13th of March, 1827), it should not be lawful for the subjects of the Emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African Slave Trade, under any pretext or in any manner whatsoever, and that the carrying on of such Trade after that period, by any person subject of His Imperial Majesty, shall be deemed and treated as piracy.

Before the conclusion of that Convention with Brazil, Great Britain had, on the 22nd of January, 1815, and on the 28th of July, 1817, entered into Treaties with Portugal for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by which British cruisers were empowered, first to visit and search Portuguese vessels found north of the Line, and suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and secondly to detain vessels found with slaves on board; and Mixed Commissions were established for adjudicating captured vessels.

Those Treaties with Portugal, together with all their explanatory and Additional Articles, were adopted by Brazil by Articles II and III of the Convention of 1826, and accordingly the stipulations of those Treaties became applicable to the regulation and partial restriction of the Slave Trade of Brazil during the three years subsequent to the ratification of the Convention of 1826, and before the complete prohibition of the Slave Trade by Brazil; and after the expiration of those three years, which ended on the 13th of March, 1830, those stipulations became applicable to the total prohibition of Brazilian Slave Trade.

But the engagement by which Brazil adopted the Treaties with Portugal, unlike the engagement which Brazil took by Article I of the Convention, was a temporary and not a permanent one; because by a Separate Article attached to the Treaty of 1817 with Portugal, and which was signed on the 11th of September, 1817, the duration of those Treaties was limited.

That Separate Article is as follows:—

“As soon as the total abolition of the Slave Trade for the subjects of the Crown of Portugal shall have taken place, the two High Contracting Parties hereby agree by common consent to adapt to that state of circumstances the stipulations of the Additional Convention of the 28th of July, 1817; but in default of such alterations, the Additional Convention of that date shall remain in force until the expiration of fifteen years from the day on which the general abolition of the Slave Trade shall so take place on the part of the Portuguese Government.”

Thus, as Brazilian Slave Trade became absolutely and universally prohibited, although far indeed from being abolished, from and after the 13th of March, 1830, it was contended by Brazil, and seems to have been admitted by Great Britain, that unless Brazil should in the meantime adapt to that altered state of circumstances the Convention of 1817, the application of that Convention to the Slave Trade of Brazil would cease on the 13th of March, 1845.

Brazil refused to adapt the Convention of 1817 to that altered state of circumstances, namely, the total and universal prohibition of Brazilian Slave Trade; although repeated endeavours were made by Her Majesty's Government, through Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to induce the Brazilian Government to do so: and therefore the Treaties with Portugal, and the right of search and seizure accruing under them to British ships of war, together with the functions of the Mixed Commissions, expired, as respects Brazil, in the year 1845.

But as the Brazilian Government was wholly destitute of the power, if indeed it had the will, to suppress the prohibited Traffic, it became imperative on Her Majesty's Government to resort to other means for enforcing that right of suppressing the Trade, which Great Britain had acquired by Article I of the Convention of 1826.

Accordingly, Her Majesty's Government proposed to Parliament a Bill authorizing the High Court of Admiralty and all Courts of Vice-Admiralty to adjudicate Brazilian vessels found engaged in Slave Trade.

That Bill was passed by Parliament, and became law on the 8th of August, 1845, under the title of the 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 122.

You are aware that the Brazilian Government has protested against this law.

Her Majesty's Government are desirous of removing all sources of difference between the two countries, and although Her Majesty's Government are

fully satisfied with the effectiveness of the operation of the Law of 1845, and feel more confident of obtaining just and impartial decisions against slave-vessels by Courts of Admiralty, than by Mixed Commissions such as existed under the Convention, yet they would consent to recommend to Parliament the repeal of the law in question, if the Government of Brazil had actually concluded and ratified an efficient Treaty for the suppression of Slave Trade.

I accordingly transmit to you a draft of such a Slave Trade Treaty as Her Majesty's Government think would be effectual for its purpose; and I have to instruct you to propose it to the Brazilian Government, and to state, that on receiving the ratification thereof by the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty's Government would recommend to Parliament the repeal of the Law of 1845.

This draft of Treaty is nearly the same as the Treaty concluded by Great Britain with Portugal in 1842, with some few alterations, in order to adapt it to the case of Brazil; and as it establishes no regulations of maritime police, or any other measures which are not considered by Her Majesty's Government to be absolutely essential to the effectual attainment of the object which it has in view, Her Majesty's Government cannot consent to make any alteration therein.

The language, then, which you are to hold in this matter is, that the British Government considers itself fully and completely justified in having proposed to Parliament the Act of 1845; that it considers that Act as being for the present sufficient for the purpose of putting down Brazilian Slave Trade, and that, consequently, Her Majesty's Government have no wish to press the Government of Brazil to conclude a Slave Trade Treaty as a substitute for that Act; but that as the Government of Brazil objects to that Act, Her Majesty's Government would be willing, in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government, to accept the Treaty of which I send you a draft, in exchange for the Act of 1845; but in that case the Treaty must be adopted such as it is purposed to be by the draft; and upon no other condition whatever can Her Majesty's Government recommend to Parliament to repeal the Act of 1845.

Inclosure in No. 198.

Draft of Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, to be proposed to Brazil.

THEIR Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of Brazil, being earnestly desirous of putting an immediate end to the barbarous and piratical practice of transporting human beings across the sea for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and their said Majesties considering that this practice was by the law of Great Britain prohibited in the year 1807, and was afterwards, in the year 1824, declared to be a highly penal crime; and considering that the said practice has likewise been prohibited, under severe penalties, by the law promulgated in Brazil in November 1831; and considering further, that the First Article of the Convention of the 23rd of November, 1826, between Great Britain and Brazil, declared that it should not be lawful, after a period therein named, and since expired, for the subjects of the Emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African Slave Trade under any pretext or in any manner whatever, and that the carrying on of such trade after that period by any person the subject of His Imperial Majesty, should be deemed and treated as piracy; and their said Majesties being of opinion, that in order the more completely to prevent for the future the perpetration of this crime, and to render more effectual the operation of the laws enacted in each country for its punishment, it will be expedient to establish Regulations of Maritime Police, and to constitute Commissions, to which Regulations and Commissions vessels navigating under the flag of either party, and not belonging to the navies of either of the two High Contracting Parties, shall be amenable and subject: their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a treaty

for this purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually declare to each other, that the infamous and piratical practice of transporting either men, women, or children, by sea, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, is, and shall for ever continue to be, a strictly-prohibited and highly penal crime for all the subjects of their respective Crowns, in every part of the world.

ARTICLE II.

In order the more completely to accomplish the object of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent that those ships of their navies respectively which shall be provided with special instructions as hereinafter mentioned, may search such vessels of the two nations as may upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in transporting men, women, or children, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been so employed during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruizers; and the said High Contracting Parties also consent that such cruizers may detain and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon; and in order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the objects of this Treaty, and shall at the same time prevent doubts, disputes, and complaints, it is agreed that the said right of search shall be exercised in the manner and according to the rules following:—

First. It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war authorized expressly for that purpose, according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

Secondly. In no case shall the right of search be exercised with respect to a vessel of the Royal or Imperial Navy of either of the two Contracting Powers.

Thirdly. Whenever a vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of such ship of war, or other officer thereof employed to make such search, shall, immediately upon coming on board the vessel which is to be so searched, and before he begins the search, exhibit to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, the special order by which he is duly authorized to make the search; and he shall deliver to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, a certificate signed by himself, in case of the commander so searching such vessel, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the ship of war which he commands; and this certificate shall also declare that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel to be searched is employed in transporting negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for such purpose, or has been so employed during the voyage in which she is met with by the ship of war. And when the search is made by an officer of the cruizer who is not the commander thereof, such officer shall proceed strictly in the same manner as if he were the commander, after having exhibited to the person in command of the vessel to be searched, a copy of the above-mentioned special order signed by the commander of the cruizer; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the Royal or Imperial Navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruizer in which he sails, and the object of the search, as has been already laid down. If it shall appear from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that the vessel is employed for lawful purposes, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel, that the search has been made in

pursuance of the aforesaid special order, and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue her voyage.

Fourthly. The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be lower than that of lieutenant of the Royal or Imperial Navy, unless he be the officer who shall at the time be second in command of the searching vessel; or unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fifthly. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, nor within the seas in Europe which lie without the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the northward of the 37th parallel of north latitude, and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20° west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE III.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed:—

First. That all ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations, which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the transport of negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy in the English and Portuguese languages, of the present Treaty; of the Instructions (A) for cruizers, annexed thereto; and of the Regulations (B) for the Mixed Commissions, annexed thereto; which Annexes respectively shall be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

Secondly. That each of the High Contracting Parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such Instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders, and of the officers second in command. The said commanders ought to hold the rank of Captain, or at least of Lieutenant, in the Royal or Imperial Navy; it being nevertheless understood, that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of Lieutenant, or other superior rank, in the Navy, shall, in case of the death or temporary absence of the same, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel shall have devolved, to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the Service.

Thirdly. That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect that any vessel sailing under the flag of either nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the Contracting Parties, is engaged or is intended to be engaged, in the transport of negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for that purpose, or has during the voyage in which she has been met with, been so employed, it shall be the duty of any commander of any ship of the Navy of either of the two High Contracting Parties, furnished with such instructions as aforesaid, to communicate in writing his suspicions to the commander of the convoy; and the said commander of the convoy shall give an acknowledgment in writing, of the said communication, and the said commander of the convoy, accompanied by the commander of the cruizer, shall proceed to search the suspected vessel; and if the suspicions shall prove to be well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent by the commander of the convoy to one of the points where the Mixed Commissions are stationed, in order that the vessel may undergo the sentence applicable to her case.

Fourthly. It shall not be lawful to search or detain, under any pretext or motive whatever, any merchant-vessel in any port or roadstead belonging to either of the two High Contracting Parties, or within cannon-shot of the batteries on shore, unless on a written demand for co-operation on the part of the authorities of the country; but should any suspected vessel be met with in such port or roadstead, or within cannon-shot of such batteries, due representation of the same is to be made to the authorities of the country, requesting them to take the necessary measures to prevent the violation of the stipulations of this Treaty; and the said authorities shall proceed to take effectual measures accordingly.

ARTICLE IV.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which it may be

proved before the Mixed Commission which takes cognizance of the case, that their respective subjects may have incurred by any arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this compensation shall be made by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention.

The compensation for damages, of which this Article treats, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the Mixed Commission shall have pronounced sentence on the vessel, for the detention of which such compensation is claimed.

ARTICLE V.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of Article II of this Treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, two or more Mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, and named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns.

Of these Commissions, one-half shall reside in possessions belonging to Her Britannic Majesty, and the other half within the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and the two Governments, at the period of exchanging the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commission shall respectively reside. Each of the two High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right of changing at its pleasure, the place of residence of the Commissions held within its own dominions: provided always that two at least of the said Commissions shall always be held either on the coast of Africa, or in some of the islands off that coast.

These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

If the commanding officer of any of the ships of the Royal or Imperial Navies of Great Britain and Brazil respectively, duly commissioned according to the provisions of Article II of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby, shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case, the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

ARTICLE VII.

Any vessel, British or Brazilian, which shall be searched by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and may be sent or brought before one of the Mixed Commissions established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if any of the things hereinafter mentioned shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or shall be proved to have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was proceeding when captured, namely:—

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant-vessels.

Secondly. Divisions or bulk-heads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly. Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly. Slave shackles, or a larger quantity of bolts or handcuffs than is requisite for the use of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

Fifthly. A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, or in any other

receptacles, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel, or for the consumption of any free passengers, or of any cattle that may be on board the vessel.

Sixthly. An extraordinary number of water-casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks or of other receptacles should only be used for containing palm-oil or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids, than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

Eighthly. A boiler or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel, or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninthly. An extraordinary quantity of rice, or of the flour of Brazilian manioc or cassada, commonly called farinha, or of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew and of the free passengers and cattle on board; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly. A quantity of mats or matting, larger than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, or to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the transport of negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned, and shall be declared lawful prize, unless clear and indisputable evidence on the part of the master or owners, shall establish to the satisfaction of the court, that such vessel was at the time of her detention or capture not employed in Slave Trade, and that such of the several things above enumerated as were found on board of her at the time of her detention, or had been on board of her on the voyage on which she was proceeding when captured, were needed on that particular voyage for purposes unconnected with Slave Trade.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in the vessel which is detained under the stipulations of this Treaty, or shall be proved to have been on board the vessel during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to her master or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Mixed Commission should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

ARTICLE IX.

In all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty by the respective cruisers of the Contracting Parties, as having been engaged in transporting negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or as having been fitted out for that purpose, and shall in consequence be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Commissions to be established as aforesaid, either of the two Governments may purchase the condemned vessel for the use of its Royal or Imperial Navy, at a price to be fixed upon by a competent person, to be chosen by the Court of Mixed Commission for that purpose; but the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel, shall have the first choice of purchasing her; and if the condemned vessel shall not be so purchased, the said vessel shall, with as little delay as possible, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

ARTICLE X.

When any vessel shall have been declared good prize by one of the Mixed Commissions, the captain, pilot, crew, and passengers found on board the said vessel shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the country to which such vessel belonged, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that country. In the like manner the owner of the vessel, the persons interested in the equipment and cargo, and their several agents, shall be tried and punished according to the laws of their respective countries. These criminals, as respects Great Britain, shall be tried and punished according to the statute in force in regard to such offenders; and as respects Brazil, according to the Law of the 7th of November, 1831; and the two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to adopt all due means to cause their respective laws to be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

ARTICLE XI.

The two High Contracting Parties solemnly bind themselves to guarantee the liberty of the negroes or others who may be emancipated under the present Treaty by the Mixed Commissions established under it; and as the condition of Slavery has been abolished by law in every part of the dominions of the British Crown, it is agreed that all negroes or others intended to be consigned to Slavery, who shall be found on board of a vessel detained by a cruizer, whether British or Brazilian, in conformity with the stipulations of this Treaty, shall be given over to British authorities, to be conveyed to some British territory, in order to be there placed in the permanent enjoyment of their freedom. And the British Government engages to afford from time to time, and whenever demanded by the Government of Brazil, the fullest information as to the state and condition of all such persons, so long as they shall remain in the British dominions.

ARTICLE XII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:—

A. Instructions for the ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations, employed to prevent the transport of negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery.

B. Regulations for the Mixed Commissions.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at _____ at the expiration of _____ from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in duplicate originals, English and Portuguese, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at _____ the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord 184 _____

ANNEX A

*To the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, upon Slave Trade, of the
day of _____, 184*

*Instructions for the ships of the British and Brazilian Royal and Imperial Navies
employed to prevent the Traffic in Slaves.*

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the Royal British or Imperial Brazilian Navy, who shall be furnished with these Instructions, shall have a right to search and detain, except within the limits excepted in Article II of the Treaty, any British or Brazilian vessel which shall be actually engaged, or shall be suspected to be engaged, in transporting negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or be fitted out with such view, or to have been so employed during the voyage on which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Brazilian Navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such vessel, as soon as possible, for judgment before that one of the Mixed Commissions established in virtue of Article V of the said Treaty, which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, judge can be soonest reached from such place.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship, either of the Royal or Imperial Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall in all cases be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of Lieutenant in the Navies of Great Britain and Brazil respectively, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank, or unless the officer who makes the search shall at the time be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the Royal or Imperial Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any vessel in pursuance of the tenor of the present Instructions, shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; which declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Mixed Commission before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the same, as well as of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made, and the number of slaves found on board the vessel at the time of the detention.

When the commander of the cruizer shall not think proper to take upon himself to carry in and deliver up the detained vessel, he shall not intrust that duty to an officer below the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy, unless it be to the officer who at the time shall not be lower than third in command of the detaining ship.

The officer in charge of the vessel detained shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers before the Mixed Commission, deliver in to the Court a

paper, signed by himself and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the slaves, if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such papers.

ARTICLE IV.

No part of the crew, or passengers, or of the cargo, or of the slaves found on board the vessel seized, shall be withdrawn from it, until the said vessel shall have been delivered over to one of the Mixed Commissions; unless the transfer of the whole or part of the crew or passengers, or of the whole or part of the slaves found on board, should be considered necessary, either to preserve their lives, or for any other humane consideration, or for the safety of the persons charged with the conduct of the vessel after its seizure; in which case the commander of the cruizer, or the officer charged with the said seized vessel, shall draw out a certificate, in which he shall declare the reasons of the said transfer; and the commanders, sailors, or passengers, thus transferred, shall be conducted to the same port as the vessel and its cargo.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with Article XII of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the of 184 , that the preceding Instructions, consisting of four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and shall be considered an integral part thereof.

The day of 184

ANNEX B

*To the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, upon Slave Trade, of the
day of , 184*

*Regulations for the Mixed Commissions which are to adjudge the cases of vessels
under the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, upon Slave Trade, of the
day of , 184*

ARTICLE I.

The Mixed Commissions to be established under the provisions of the Treaty, of which these Regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner:—

Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall name a commissioner and an arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of the capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty, shall be brought before them. The commissioners and the arbitrators shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the places in which such Commissions respectively shall reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no preference, either for the claimants or the captors; and that they will act, in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty.

There shall be attached to each of such Commissions, a secretary or registrar, who shall be appointed by the Sovereign in whose territories such Commission shall reside. Such secretary or registrar shall register all the acts of such Commission, and shall, previously to entering upon his office, make oath before the Commission to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the secretary or registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be paid by Her said Majesty; and that of the secretary or registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the possessions of Brazil, shall be paid by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of such Commissions.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, slaves, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence; and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication; shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the vessel, after the same shall have been broken up, of the vessel's stores, and of such part of the cargo as shall consist of merchandize; and in case the proceeds arising from this sale should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor; excepting in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under Article VIII of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and under Article VII of these Regulations.

ARTICLE III.

The Mixed Commissions are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruizers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain.

These Commissions shall judge definitively, and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Commissions shall take place with as little delay as possible; and, for this purpose, the Commissions are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be counted from the day on which the detained vessel shall be brought into the port where the deciding Commission shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause; except upon the application of any of the parties interested; in which case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security, that they will take upon themselves the expense and risk of the delay, the Commission may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his case.

The proceedings of the said Commissions shall be open to the public; and the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Commissions shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Commissions shall respectively reside.

ARTICLE IV.

The form of the process shall be as follows:—

The Commissioners appointed by the two Governments, respectively, shall, in the first place, examine the papers of the detained vessel, and take the depositions of the master or commander and two or three, at least, of the principal individuals on board of such vessel; as well as the declaration, on oath, of the captor, should such declaration appear necessary, in order to enable them to judge and pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty; and in order that the vessel may be condemned or released accordingly.

In the event of the two Commissioners not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, either with respect to the legality of the detention, the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or the indemnification to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them, as to the mode of proceeding in the said Commission, they shall

draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid ; which arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two above-mentioned Commissioners ; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Commission, the vessel and her cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him ; and such master or other person may, before the same Commission, claim to have a valuation made of the amount of the damages which he may have a right to demand. The captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-mentioned Commission ; it being mutually understood and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject.

ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the negroes or others who shall have been brought on board for the purpose of being consigned to Slavery ; and the said vessel, in conformity with the Regulations in Article IX of the Treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale, for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinbefore mentioned.

The slaves shall receive from the Commission a certificate of emancipation ; and shall be delivered over to the British authorities, to be dealt with according to the stipulations of Article XI of the Treaty of this date.

The charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels, shall be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Commissions shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Commissions ; and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in Article VIII of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and in a subsequent part of these Regulations, the Commissions shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention, that is to say:—

First. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,—

- a. For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.
- b. For all freights due and payable.
- c. For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.
- d. For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

Secondly. In all other cases, save as hereinafter mentioned, not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,—

a. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight, when due or payable.

b. For demurrage, when due, according to the Schedule annexed to the present Article.

c. For any deterioration of the cargo.

d. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnification shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two High Contracting Parties, however, have agreed that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article; nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of

Tons.		£5 per diem	Tons.		£11 per diem
100	to 120 inclusive		201	to 220 inclusive	
121	150	6	221	250	12
151	170	8	251	270	14
171	200	10	271	300	15

and so on in proportion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the commissioners, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries of the Commissions, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before the Commissions, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such commissioners, arbitrators, or secretaries, have to perform.

ARTICLE IX.

When the parties interested shall imagine they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the Mixed Commissions, they may represent it to their respective Governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence for the prevention of such injustice for the future.

ARTICLE X.

The two High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment, of one or more of the commissioners or arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Commissions respectively, the post of such commissioners or of such arbitrators shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner:—

Firstly. On the part of Her Britannic Majesty, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her said Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the British commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in such possessions; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Commissions, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Secondly. On the part of Great Britain, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, if the vacancy be that of the British commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that

of the British arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the British Consul and British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and if the vacancy be both of the British commissioner and of the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British commissioner shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and if there shall be no British Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of British arbitrator, then the Brazilian arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British arbitrator, if there were any, would be called in; and if the vacancy be both of the British commissioner and the British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor British Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the Brazilian commissioner and Brazilian arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly. On the part of Brazil, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil,—if the vacancy be that of the Brazilian commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Brazilian arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Brazilian arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the highest civil authority resident in such possessions; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Commission, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly. On the part of Brazil, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Brazilian commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Brazilian arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Brazilian arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the Brazilian Consul and Brazilian Vice-Consul, if there be a Brazilian Consul and Brazilian Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and if the vacancy be both of the Brazilian commissioner and of the Brazilian arbitrator, then the vacancy of the commissioner shall be filled by the Brazilian Consul, and that of the Brazilian arbitrator by the Brazilian Vice-Consul, if there be a Brazilian Consul and a Brazilian Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and in the case in which there be no Brazilian Consul or Brazilian Vice-Consul to fill the place of Brazilian arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a Brazilian arbitrator, were there any, would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the Brazilian commissioner and Brazilian arbitrator, and there be neither Brazilian Consul nor Brazilian Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the British commissioner and arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

The highest civil authority of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Commissions shall sit, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the commissioner or the arbitrator of the other High Contracting Party, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the highest civil authority of the nearest settlement of such other High Contracting Party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period; and each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Commissions from death, or from any other cause whatever.

ARTICLE XI.

The Mixed Commissions shall transmit annually to each Government a report relating to the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with Article XII of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the _____ of 184 _____, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of eleven Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

The _____ day of _____, 184 _____

No. 199.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, April 12, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a note which I have addressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 13th of January last, relative to the case of the "*Diana*," a Brazilian vessel which had been equipped for Slave Trade, with the open and avowed assistance of the Brazilian authorities at the Port of Victoria, in the Province of Espiritu Santo.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 199.

*Mr. Hudson to the Baron de Cayrù.**Rio de Janeiro, March 21, 1847.*

THE Undersigned, &c., transmitted to his Government on the 17th October last, a copy of the note which he had the honour to receive from Baron de Cayrù, &c., in reply to a communication made to his Excellency by Mr. Hamilton Hamilton upon the case of the "*Diana*," a Brazilian vessel which had been equipped for the Slave Trade, with the open and avowed assistance of the Brazilian authorities at the Port of Victoria, in the Province of Espiritu Santo.

The Undersigned is now instructed to say that the Government of the Queen have received the note of Baron de Cayrù with great regret, because that note, by adopting and approving the very unsatisfactory and insufficient excuse of the custom-house authorities at Victoria for their clear and indisputable connivance in an act of Slave Trade, affords a manifest and official proof that the Imperial Government determines to persevere in its systematic disregard and continued violation of the engagement which it has contracted by Treaty to prevent any of its subjects from engaging, directly or indirectly, in that infamous Traffic, which is now principally carried on and encouraged by the Brazilian nation.

And this note of Baron de Cayrù, in the opinion of the Queen's Government, affords a proof, if any were wanting, to show how necessary was the law which the British Parliament passed in order to give to British Courts of Admiralty jurisdiction in cases of Brazilian vessels engaged in the piratical Trade in Slaves; and Her Majesty's Government can only express their anxious wish that that measure may prove sufficient for its purpose, and that more active measures may not be necessary, in order to obtain from the Government of Brazil a faithful and honourable fulfilment of its treaty engagements.

The Undersigned, &c.

The Baron de Cayrù,

&c.

&c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

No. 200.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 30, 1847.

MR. HAMILTON, in his despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 14th of December, 1844, inclosed a copy of a note addressed to him on the 1st of that month by Mr. Wise, the Minister of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, in which Mr. Wise communicated to Mr. Hamilton the result of inquiries which he had instituted as to the mode in which the Slave Trade of Brazil was carried on, and the extent to which United States citizens and vessels and British subjects and capital were implicated therein.

In that note Mr. Wise, among other things, stated that a British subject, named Weetman, of the firm of Hobkirk, Weetman, and Co., shipbrokers of Rio de Janeiro, was in the habit of negotiating on behalf of slave-dealers the charter-parties of American vessels which were to be employed by them in Slave Trade: and Mr. Wise asserted that Weetman had negotiated with Senhor Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, a notorious slave-dealer of Rio de Janeiro, the charter-parties of the United States vessels the "*Agnes*," the "*Montevideo*," and the "*Sea Eagle*," which vessels all carried to the coast of Africa under the American flag, cargoes of goods to be bartered for slaves; and that two of those vessels, namely, the "*Agnes*" and "*Montevideo*," after being divested of their American nationality on the coast, actually returned with cargoes of slaves to Brazil; while the third, the "*Sea Eagle*," carried back to Brazil the United States' crews which had navigated the "*Agnes*" and "*Montevideo*," on their outward voyage from Brazil to Africa.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in his despatch to Mr. Hamilton, marked Slave Trade, of the 4th of December, 1845, a copy of which Mr. Hamilton communicated by his Lordship's directions to Mr. Wise on the 24th of March, 1846, stated, that if proof could be adduced that Weetman, being a British subject, was privy to any of these vessels being sold to Fonseca at Rio de Janeiro, and knew the fact, that to avoid capture the delivery was not to take place until they had arrived on the coast of Africa, and that the American flag was to protect them till the Brazilian masters and crews could take possession of them, and ship the slaves, there could in such case be no question that Weetman had violated the laws of Great Britain, notwithstanding that the act had been committed in Brazil; but Mr. Wise not having stated the nature of the evidence in his possession against Weetman, it was impossible, with a due regard to justice, to say that there was sufficient ground for asserting that he had committed a violation of British law; and such being the case, his Lordship directed Mr. Hamilton to make further inquiry into the share which Weetman might have had in such transactions, and expressed his hope that Mr. Hamilton would receive from Mr. Wise every facility in elucidating Weetman's conduct.

It does not appear that Mr. Hamilton took any further step towards making inquiry into the illegal proceedings imputed to Mr. Weetman, beyond requesting Mr. Wise to furnish him with certified copies of any documents in Mr. Wise's possession, tending to implicate Mr. Weetman.

In pursuance of the request so made by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wise, in a note dated the 31st of July last, repeated in general terms his belief of the criminal conduct of Mr. Weetman; adverted to facts tending to implicate Mr. Weetman, which he stated were known both to Mr. Hamilton and to Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Hesketh; stated that Mr. Weetman had acknowledged to Mr. Hesketh that he had negotiated charter-parties of American vessels to be employed by slave-traders of Rio de Janeiro in voyages to the coast of Africa; and he added, that for these reasons he did not deem it necessary to recur to voluminous depositions taken towards the close of the year 1844, to prove the fact of Weetman's having negotiated such charter-parties.

Her Majesty's Government are not aware of the nature of the depositions alluded to by Mr. Wise as extant at the United States' Legation at Rio de Janeiro; and the only proof produced by Mr. Wise in support of the allegations which he made against Mr. Weetman, in his note of the 1st of December, 1844, was an assertion that the charter party entered into between Fonseca and the master of the American brig "*Porpoise*," a vessel condemned in the United

CLASS B.

States for slave-trading, could be proved to have been negotiated by, and to be actually in the handwriting of the said Mr. Weetman.

A copy of the charter-party in question was inclosed in Mr. Hudson's despatch marked Slave Trade, of September 11, 1846.

This charter-party bears date the 14th of June, 1843, a date anterior to the passing of the Act of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98, which did not receive the Royal assent until the 24th of August, 1843, and did not come into operation until the 1st of November of that year. It was not until that law came into force that the several acts and things which were prohibited by the Act of the 5th George IV, cap. 113, to British subjects, when within the dominions of the British Crown, were forbidden to such subjects, wheresoever residing or being; and, consequently, Mr. Weetman, by negotiating and transcribing the charter-party referred to, was not guilty of any violation of the British law then in force, even if he was at the time aware that the "*Porpoise*" was intended to be employed in Slave Trade.

Mr. Hudson, in his despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 11th of September last*, stated that he had found upon inquiry, that Mr. Weetman and his partner had taken the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, who had stated that the share which they had taken and still continued to take in the negotiation of charter-parties of vessels for the coast of Africa was perfectly legal. The date on which the opinion of the Attorney-General was given is not stated, but that date is material; because, as above mentioned, the same act of a British subject which, up to November, 1843, was no breach of British law, became criminal after that day.

I have now to state to you that Mr. Hudson's despatch above mentioned, and its inclosures having been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, they have reported their opinion, that if the act charged by Mr. Wise against Mr. Weetman, namely, that of negotiating and writing the charter-party of the "*Porpoise*," was done after the 31st of October, 1843, and if the doing of it could be proved by evidence, Mr. Weetman would be liable to prosecution under the Statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 98.

That statute was communicated to Her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro, under the date of the 31st of December, 1843, with an instruction to affix a copy of it in a conspicuous part of his office, and to take proper measures for making its purport known to British subjects within his Consulate; and under date of the 2nd of April, 1844, Mr. Hesketh reported that he had executed that instruction.

In consequence, as it is stated, of Mr. Weetman still continuing to pursue, subsequently to the Act of 1843, the same course of conduct which he had pursued before the passing of that Act, Mr. Hesketh, under date of the 23rd of January, 1845, issued another circular to Her Majesty's subjects within his Consulate, cautioning them against infringing the Act of 1843. Nevertheless, Mr. Wise states that Mr. Weetman has since that time negotiated charter-parties for vessels about to be engaged in Slave Trade; and amongst others, for the "*Pons*," a vessel which was afterwards captured off the coast of Africa by an United States' cruizer, with a large cargo of slaves on board; and also for the American vessels "*Enterprize*" and "*Kentucky*," which were engaged for the coast of Africa under suspicious circumstances, and the latter of which shipped a cargo of slaves on the east coast of Africa.

With respect to these three transactions, Mr. Wise professes to transmit to Mr. Hamilton copies of depositions which tend to implicate Mr. Weetman, and which, in the case of the "*Pons*," were made by John Graham, and dated February 6, 1846; and in the case of the "*Enterprize*," were made by Charles Nicholson, and dated February 14, 1846; and in the case of the "*Kentucky*," were made by Thomas Boyle, and dated February 17, 1846.

Mr. Wise has, however, transmitted only copies of the two last-mentioned depositions. But this omission has probably been occasioned by an oversight on the part of the person who transcribed the documents, as two copies are furnished of the deposition made by Boyle in the case of the "*Kentucky*," whereas that made by Graham, in the case of the "*Pons*," is omitted.

The mere fact of a British subject at Rio negotiating charter-parties for vessels about to be engaged in voyages to the coast of Africa, or being otherwise

* Class B, 1846, p. 192.

conversant with or engaged in such transactions, is no breach of British law, in cases where no guilty knowledge exists on the part of the person so acting, that the vessel is to be engaged in, or is to be employed in, aiding and abetting Slave Trade.

But in cases of so suspicious a nature as those which relate to the "*Enterprise*" and "*Kentucky*," where charter-parties have been negotiated on account of a person well known to be one of the greatest slave-traders of Rio de Janeiro, and notoriously employed almost exclusively in that illegal Traffic; and where the vessels to which the papers related were to carry cargoes of so suspicious a nature, and were provided with slave equipments, the inference is strong, and almost irresistible, that any person acting as the confidential agent between the American owners and Brazilian hirers or purchasers of such vessels, cannot but have a knowledge of the purposes for which such vessels are intended; and Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that on proof being produced before a British court of justice, of the notoriety of the proceedings of such a person as Fonseca, and of any British subject having been implicated in his proceedings to the extent charged against Mr. Weetman, conviction would follow.

It behoves Her Majesty's subjects in Brazil to beware how they infringe the law of their country, which Her Majesty's Government will have no hesitation in putting in force, to the extent of their ability, in all future cases of a similar nature.

With respect to the conduct of Weetman in the cases of the "*Pons*," "*Enterprise*," and "*Kentucky*," Her Majesty's Government have not come to a final decision, whether or not it may be advisable to take the steps necessary for instituting a prosecution against him, and for causing him to be arrested, if found at any future time within British territory, in order to be tried by the Court of Queen's Bench.

I shall in due time acquaint your Lordship with the decision which may be taken on this matter. In the meanwhile I have to instruct your Lordship to apply to the United States' Minister at Rio de Janeiro for a copy of the deposition alluded to as made by John Graham in the case of the "*Pons*," and to enjoin you to keep a vigilant watch through Her Majesty's Consul, or by any other means within your power, over the proceedings of the firm of Hobkirk, Weetman, and Co., and to acquaint me with any suspicious circumstances relating to the cases above referred to, or to any other similar transactions which may come to your knowledge.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Lord Howden,
&c. &c.

No. 201.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 24, 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 10th of February of this year, directing me to pay or remit to the survivors of the negroes captured in the slaver "*Flor de Loanda*," the sums actually received on his or her account during their apprenticeship in this country, I have now the honour to report, that having ascertained that there were 72 survivors of the negroes in question in and near this capital, I have disbursed on their account the sum of 6,912 milreis, amounting, at the present rate of exchange, of 27½*d.* to the milreis, to the sum of 784*l.* 16*s.* sterling.

This sum is calculated for 72 negroes, at one milreis each per month during eight years.

In obedience to your Lordship's further instructions, I have drawn a bill, dated 22nd instant, at thirty days' sight, upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the above sum of 784*l.* 16*s.*

I shall have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by Her Majesty's packet "*Petrel*," the lists of the Africans who have received their respective portions of this money, together with a further list of those who on the 4th of last December sailed from this port to Trinidad, and to whom is yet due their

share of the sum received by Her Majesty's Government on their account during their apprenticeship in Brazil.

I have the honour to inclose herewith the usual certificate of the rate of exchange.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 202.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 24, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the extract from a letter which has been addressed to me by Her Majesty's Consul for Maranham, respecting the disposal of a sumaca, prize to Her Majesty's brig "Alert," which entered the port of Maranham, in a leaky state, in the month of January of last year, having on board a cargo of Africans, who were subsequently stolen by certain Brazilians disguised as soldiers, and who have since formed a subject of correspondence between this Legation and the Brazilian Government.

Your Lordship will perceive from the inclosed extract that Mr. Consul Corbett desired to have my opinion respecting the disposal of this sumaca. I have replied to Mr. Consul Corbett, that under the circumstances of the case, he is at liberty to pursue, with regard to the sumaca, such measures as are best suited to the interests of the Crown, as represented by her captors.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 202.

Consul Corbett to Mr. Hudson.

(Extract.)

Maranhm, March 21, 1847.

THE prize sumaca still remains at the arsenal; I have seen the President on the subject of disposing of her and all her materials, as they are decaying in the arsenal stores.

From what the President said to me, he waits orders from Rio respecting what is to be done with the sumaca, and I shall be glad to have your sentiments on this matter, as she is not adjudicated.

James Hudson, Esq.

R. FALCONER CORBETT.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 202.

Mr. Hudson to Consul Corbett.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, May 25, 1847.

WITH reference to that part of your letter of the 21st of March, which relates to the state of the sumaca, prize to Her Majesty's brig "Alert," now lying at the arsenal at Maranham, and from on board of which 52 Africans were stolen by certain Brazilians in the month of January 1846; I am of opinion that the sumaca in question, until her adjudication takes place, is the property of the British Crown; and that as Brazil can have nothing to say to that adjudication, you are at liberty to pursue, with regard to her, such measures as you may deem best suited to the interests of the Crown, as represented by her captors.

You will report to me what further steps you take in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

F. R. Corbett, Esq.

&c.

&c.

No. 203.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 24, 1847.

WITH reference to a despatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 13th of February last, upon the subject of the Africans who were stolen from on board a sumaca (prize to Her Majesty's brig "Alert") in the harbour of Maranham, in the month of January 1846. I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship the extract of a letter which I have received from Mr. Consul Corbett at Maranham, upon the disposal of one of those negroes, a boy, who at the date of Mr. Corbett's letter was in the hands of the police, awaiting his further examination.

I have directed Mr. Consul Corbett to send that boy, and others of his unfortunate companions, who may subsequently be recovered from their abductors, to this Legation, under charge of some trustworthy person.

I imagine that the safest place for these negroes (if they are ever recovered) in this country, will be on board of Her Majesty's receiving-ship "Crescent," until your Lordship shall be pleased to give directions concerning them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 203.

(Private.)

Consul Corbett to Mr. Hudson.

(Extract.)

Maranhão, March 21, 1847.

I AM requested to attend the re-examination of the African now in the barracks of the police force. This young African recognized the vessel and the mess-tubs, &c. The second examination is to take place on Saturday next the 27th, having just received information that he is sent to the hospital, being unwell, with strict injunctions that no one speaks to him, under the surveillance of a police soldier.

(Signed)

R. FALCONER CORBETT.

James Hudson, Esq.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 203.

Mr. Hudson to Consul Corbett.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, May 25, 1847.

WITH reference to that part of your letter of the 21st of March, in which you desire to be informed of my opinion respecting the future disposal of the African boy now at Maranham waiting his further examination by the authorities of that province, I have to instruct you, whenever the ends of public justice shall have been fully served by the testimony which he can give respecting the gross outrage committed upon himself and others, his companions who entered the port of Maranham under the British flag in the month of January 1846, to send that boy under the care of some trustworthy person to this Legation, where he will be duly cared for until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government is known respecting him; and should any of the Africans who were his companions, be recovered and delivered to you, you will pursue a similar line of conduct.

I do not permit myself to doubt, that in this course you will receive the best assistance of the President of Maranham.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

R. Falconer Corbett, Esq.

&c.

&c.

No. 204.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 10th of February last, I have the honour to inclose herewith a list, showing the names of the survivors in Brazil of the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" slaver, together with the sum which I have paid to each of them under your Lordship's orders, on account of his or her apprenticeship of eight years, ending the 31st of October, 1846.

Your Lordship will perceive from this list, that there are in Brazil 72 survivors of the cargo of the "*Flor de Loanda*;" and you will remark from the vouchers of payment which accompany the list, that the whole of them have been paid, with the exception of six, into whose present condition I must make further inquiry before payment; because they reside at a considerable distance from this capital, and I am informed that they do not receive any wages from the person to whom they were apprenticed, and with whom they chose to remain after their free tickets were delivered to them.

These six negroes will therefore form the subject of a separate and further report to your Lordship.

Your Lordship will also perceive from voucher No. 2, that I have paid to Mr. Coats the sum which accrued to the six African women of the "*Flor de Loanda*" who were apprenticed to him, and I have the fullest confidence that this sum will be laid out to their advantage. They are married to negroes in Mr. Coats' service, and it is his intention to settle their husbands as freeholders on his own estate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 204.

LIST OF AFRICANS, survivors of the cargo of the slaver "*Flor de Loanda*," who were apprenticed on the 31st October, 1838, to persons in and near Rio de Janeiro for the term of eight years, and who received on the 1st November, 1846, their tickets of freedom from the Legation of the Queen in Rio de Janeiro.

	Name.		Nation.		Apprenticed.	Sum paid.
						Milreis.
Voucher No. 1.	João		Benguela	..	Misericordia	96
	Samuel		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Bruno		"	..	"	96
	Gustão		Benguela	..	"	96
	Joze		"	..	"	96
	Leandro		"	..	"	96
	Pedro		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Joaquim		"	..	"	96
	Antonio		Benguela	..	"	96
	Rufino		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Luiz		Benguela	..	"	96
	João		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Manoel		"	..	"	96
	Francisco		"	..	"	96
	Braz		"	..	"	96
	Gaspar		Benguela	..	"	96
	Mattheus		"	..	"	96
	Januario		"	..	"	96
	Antero		"	..	"	96
	Christovão		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Bernardo		Benguela	..	"	96
	Marcos		"	..	"	96
	Nicoláo		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Esmeria		"	..	"	96
	Esperança		Benguela	..	"	96
	Eugracia		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Nuno		Benguela	..	"	96
	Theodorio		"	..	"	96
	Ambrosio		"	..	"	96
	Alexandre		"	..	"	96
	Eusebio		"	..	"	96
	João		"	..	"	96
	Januario		"	..	"	96
	Bernardo		Angola	..	"	96
	Joze		Benguela	..	"	96
	Caetano		"	..	"	96
	Francisco		"	..	"	96
	Raimundo		Angola	..	"	96
	Francisco		Benguela	..	"	96
	Joaquim		Cabenda	..	"	96
	Rita		Rebolla	..	"	96
	Antonia		Cabenda	..	"	96
Joaquim		Benguela	..	"	96	
Simplicio		"	..	"	96	
Lina		Cabenda	..	"	96	
Justino		Benguela	..	"	96	
Diogo .. ..		..	..	Mrs. Lukin	96	
Rosa .. ..		..	..	Mr. Tross	96	
Fanny .. ..		..	..	Mr. Lukin	96	
Luiza .. ..		..	..	"	96	
Antonio .. ..		..	..	Mr. Hudson	96	
Rosa .. ..		..	..	Mrs. Marsh	96	
Rita .. ..		..	..	Dr. Lee	96	
Lauriano .. ..		..	..	Misericordia	96	
Jeronimo .. ..		..	..	"	96	
Rosa .. ..		..	..	Mr. Dickinson	96	
Charles .. ..		..	..	Mr. F. Hamilton	96	
Francisco .. ..		..	..	Mr. Lukin	96	
Betsy .. ..		..	..	Mr. Lefebre	96	
Francisco .. ..		..	..	Mr. Coats	96	
Rosa .. ..		..	..	"	96	
Anna .. ..		..	..	"	96	
Caterina .. ..		..	..	"	96	
Joanna .. ..		..	..	"	96	
Sabina .. ..		..	..	"	96	
Marianna .. ..		..	..	Sr. Lopes Gama	96	
Voucher No. 2.						
Voucher No. 3.						

Inclosure 2 in No. 204.

Voucher No. 1.—*Receipts of Africans of the "Flor de Loanda" slaver, for payment of sums earned by them during their apprenticeship in Brazil.*

WE, the Undersigned liberated Africans, formerly of the slaver "*Flor de Loanda*," prize to Her Majesty's ship "*Rover*," declare that we have individually received from Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro the sum of 96 milreis, being the amount earned by each of us during the eight years of our apprenticeship in Brazil.

João, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Samuel, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Bruno, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Gustão, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Joze, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Leandro, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Pedro, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Joaquim, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Antonio, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Rufino, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Luiz, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 João, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Manoel, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Francisco, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Braz, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Gaspar, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Matheus, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Januario, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Anterio, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Christovão, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Bernardo, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Marcos, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Nicoláo, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Esmeria, Cabenda, her ✕ mark
 Esperança, Benguela, her ✕ mark
 Eugracia, Cabenda, her ✕ mark
 Nuno, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Theodorio, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Ambrosio, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Alexandre, Benguela, his ✕ mark

Rio de Janeiro, June 22, 1847.

Eusebio, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 João, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Januario, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Bernardo, Angola, his ✕ mark
 Joze, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Caetano, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Francisco, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Raimundo, Angola, his ✕ mark
 Francisco, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Joaquim, Cabenda, his ✕ mark
 Rita, Rebola, her ✕ mark
 Antonia, Cabenda, her ✕ mark
 Joaquim, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Simplicio, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Lina, Cabenda, her ✕ mark
 Justino, Benguela, his ✕ mark
 Diogo (Mr. Lukin), his ✕ mark
 Rosa (Mr. Tross), her ✕ mark
 Fanny (Mr. Lukin), her ✕ mark
 Luiza (Mr. Lukin), her ✕ mark
 Antonio (Mr. Hudson), his ✕ mark
 Rosa (Mrs. Marsh), her ✕ mark
 Rita (Dr. Lee), her ✕ mark
 Lauriano (Misericordia), his ✕ mark
 Jeronimo (Misericordia), his ✕ mark
 Rosa (Mr. Dickenson) her ✕ mark
 Charles Jimbatch (Mr. F. Hamilton),
 his ✕ mark
 Francisco (Mr. Lukin), his ✕ mark
 Betsey (Mr. Lefebre), Betsey Cabenda

Inclosure 3 in No. 204.

Voucher No. 2.—*Receipt of Mr. Coats.*

I THE Undersigned, Robert Coats, Esquire, of Itagahy, in the Province of Rio de Janeiro, do hereby acknowledge to have received from James Hudson, Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty, the sum of 576 milreis, being the amount of wages earned by Francisco, Rosa, Anna, Caterina, Joanna, and Sabina, Africans of the cargo of the "*Flor de Loanda*," slaver, and who were apprenticed to me during eight years, ending the 31st October, 1846.

And I do hereby further declare that the above-mentioned sum of 576 milreis shall be divided amongst the aforementioned Africans in equal portions, and shall be employed in such manner as is best suited to their interests.

(Signed)

ROBERT COATS.

Rua d'Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, June 28, 1847.

Inclosure 4 in No. 204.

Voucher No. 3.—*Receipt of Senator Lopes Gama.*

RECEIVED of the Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty the sum of 96 milreis, being the amount of wages earned by Marianna, an African of the "*Flor de Loanda*," apprenticed during eight years to me, the Senator Lopes Gama, and which I promise to pay to her.

(Signed) CAETANO MA. LOPES GAMA.
Rio de Janeiro, July 6, 1847.

No. 205.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a list of those Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" slaver, who left Rio de Janeiro for Her Majesty's colony of Trinidad on the 4th of December, 1846, and to whom are yet due the sums which accrued to them during their apprenticeship in Brazil.

Your Lordship will perceive that the number of these Africans was 28, and consequently the sum due to them at 12 milreis each per annum for eight years, is 2,688 milreis, which at the present rate of exchange of $27\frac{1}{4}d.$ to the milreis (at which rate their companions who remained in Brazil have been paid), amounts to 305*l.* 4*s.* sterling.

I have learnt that the "Dispatch" schooner which conveyed the above-named 28 Africans to Trinidad, had a rapid run from Pernambuco to that island, and I presume that the Governor of that colony, who is already informed of the history of the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*" slaver, will receive instructions from Her Majesty's Government with regard to the payment of the sum yet due to them. A certificate of the rate of exchange is herewith inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 205.

LIST OF AFRICANS, survivors of the cargo of the slaver "*Flor de Loanda*," who were apprenticed on the 31st October, 1838, to persons in and near Rio de Janeiro, for the term of eight years, who left Rio de Janeiro for Her Majesty's colony of Trinidad on the 4th of December, 1846, and to whom are yet due the sums which accrued to them during their apprenticeship in Brazil.

Name.		Nation.	Apprenticed to	Sum due.
				Milreis.
1	Cosmo ..	Cabenda ..	Misericordia	96
2	Camillo ..	" ..	"	96
3	João ..	" ..	"	96
4	Leonardo ..	Benguela ..	"	96
5	Thomas ..	Cabenda ..	"	96
6	Thimoteo ..	" ..	"	96
7	Adão ..	Benguela ..	"	96
8	Salvador ..	Cabenda ..	"	96
9	Mancoel ..	" ..	"	96
10	Anastacio ..	" ..	"	96
11	Jacinto ..	Benguela ..	"	96
12	Martinho ..	Cabenda ..	"	96
13	Luiz ..	Angola ..	"	96
14	Pedro ..	Cabenda ..	"	96
15	Sabino ..	Benguela ..	"	96
16	Domingos ..	Unknown ..	Mr. Lukin	96
17	Bob ..	" ..	Mr. Dickinson	96

CLASS B.

Name.		Nation.		Apprenticed to.	Sum due.
WOMEN.					Milreis.
1	Antonia ..	Cabenda ..	..	Misericordia	96
2	Theresa ..	" ..	..	"	96
3	Luiza ..	" ..	..	"	96
4	Catherina ..	" ..	..	"	96
5	Anna ..	" ..	..	"	96
6	Eliza ..	Unknown ..	..	Mr. Lukin	96
7	Victoria ..	" ..	..	Mrs. Moke	96
8	Alexandrina ..	" ..	..	"	96
9	Gertrudes ..	" ..	..	"	96
10	Angela ..	" ..	..	"	96
11	Thereza ..	" ..	..	"	96
				Sum due .. Rs.	2,688

At exchange $27\frac{1}{4}$ per milreis = £302 18s. 7d. sterling.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1847.

Inclosure 2 in No. 205.

Certificate of Rate of Exchange.

I THE Undersigned British merchant residing at Rio de Janeiro, certify that the rate of exchange on the 22nd day of June, 1847, for bills drawn at thirty days' sight, in London, was $27\frac{1}{4}d.$ to the milreis, and consequently the value of Rs. 2,688,8000 was 305l. 4s. sterling.

(Signed) JOHN SAMUEL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 1847.

No. 206.

Mr. Hudson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade of the 19th of April last, upon the subject of the fraudulent abduction which took place in the month of January 1846, in the port of Maranhão, of 56 negroes from a slave-vessel which had entered that harbour under the charge of Lieutenant Wasey, of Her Majesty's sloop "Alert," I have now the honour to inclose herewith the copies of a further correspondence which has passed upon the above subject between the Brazilian Secretary of Foreign Affairs and myself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 206.

Mr. Hudson to Senhor de Souza e Oliveira.

Rio de Janeiro, July 2, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., duly transmitted to his Government a copy of the note which on the 25th of January of this year, Baron de Cayrù, then Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed to him upon the subject of the robbery at Maranhão, in the month of January 1846, of 56 Africans from on board a slave-vessel which entered that port under charge of a British naval officer,—stating that the steps taken by the Imperial authorities

had hitherto been of no effect, and declaring that the Imperial Government consider it their most sacred duty to punish the persons who had dared to place those unfortunate Africans in slavery, in utter contempt of the law of this empire, which guarantees their freedom.

As the Undersigned has received no further information from the Imperial Department of State for Foreign Affairs upon the above subject, he is now instructed by his Government again to press the question upon the attention of Senhor Saturnino d'Oliveira, &c., and to urge his Excellency to take more active measures to trace out the negroes thus stolen, and to cause any of them who have been, or who may be recovered, to be transmitted to this Legation of the Queen without delay, as the punishment of the persons who carried them off, can follow afterwards.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HUDSON.

Senhor Saturnino de Souza e Oliveira,
 &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 206.

Senhor de Souza e Oliveira to Mr. Hudson.

(Translation.)

Foreign Department, July 6, 1847.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the note which on the 2nd instant Mr. Hudson, &c., addressed to me, and referring to a note from my predecessor of the 25th of January last, he desires to be informed of the posterior steps taken by the Imperial Government, relative to the robbery of the 56 Africans in the Province of Maranham, from on board a prize belonging to the English brig "Alert."

In answer I have the honour to communicate to Mr. Hudson, that the President of Maranham has informed the Imperial Government under date of 19th of May last, that in virtue of the orders of the Imperial Government he would forward to this capital, to the Dezembargador chief of police, one of those Africans; and under this date I address myself to the Minister of Justice, instructing him to place that African at Mr. Hudson's disposal, as he belongs to a prize which has not been judged, and Mr. Hudson may therefore at the proper time send to receive him at the Police Department.

The Brazilian Government have renewed their most efficacious recommendations to the President of that province, in order to find out and apprehend the other Africans, as well as to discover and punish the delinquents; but Mr. Hudson will see that if notwithstanding the good will of the Imperial Government and of the President of Maranham, those Africans have been carried to estates in the interior of the province, as it is much feared, it will be very difficult to discover them, and to obtain proofs against the authors of that crime, which could only be furnished by accomplices who are interested in it.

But notwithstanding this, the Imperial Government will not cease to spur on the authorities towards the fulfilment of their duty, and have even authorized expenses to be made in order to search out and recover the Africans, and to apprehend the criminals; and they will be happy to be able to communicate to Mr. Hudson that their efforts have been crowned with the success they so much desire.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

SATURNINO DE SA. OLIVEIRA.

James Hudson, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 207.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 20, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 24th of June, 1847, inclosing a copy of a correspondence which you had had with Her Majesty's Consul at Maranham, respecting the disposal of a negro boy, one of the negroes who were fraudulently removed in the harbour of Maranham, from a slave-vessel captured by Her Majesty's ship "Alert," and driven into that port in distress in the month of January 1846.

I approve of the instruction which you have given to Her Majesty's Consul to send the boy, under the care of a trustworthy person, to Rio de Janeiro, to be taken care of on board Her Majesty's ship "Crescent;" and I have to desire that you will take the proper measures for causing the boy to be removed to a British colony, in accordance with the regulations and instructions with which the Emigration Agent is furnished respecting the removal of negroes to British colonies; and the same course should be pursued with regard to any other negroes belonging to the same cargo, who may be recovered from slavery.

James Hudson, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 208.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 23, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 15th of December last, respecting certain negroes found on board slave-vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruizers, and who were at that time on board Her Majesty's receiving-ship "Crescent," incapacitated by blindness from earning a livelihood, I herewith transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a correspondence which has passed between this Department and Her Majesty's Treasury, from which you will perceive that Her Majesty's Government have determined that the negroes in question, as well as any others who may in future be similarly situated, shall be sent to Demerara, either to be treated in hospital, or to be put under the care of the Collector of Customs, according to the nature of their respective cases.

Due instructions will be issued by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Emigration Agent at Rio de Janeiro, to carry this decision of Her Majesty's Government into effect.

James Hudson, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 208.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley to Mr. Trevelyan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 1, 1847.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to refer you to the correspondence marked in the margin of this letter,* which has passed between this Department and Her Majesty's Treasury, on the subject of the disposal of negroes found on board slave-vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruizers and carried into Rio de

* To Treasury, June 14, 1844.
 From ditto, January 6, 1845.
 To ditto, September 30, 1845.

Janeiro, who may by blindness or disease be rendered incapable of earning a livelihood.

You will perceive from that correspondence, that the suggestion made by Her Majesty's Treasury, that these persons should be taken care of at the expense of Her Majesty's Government, by the Misericordia Hospital at Rio de Janeiro, could not be adopted, owing to objections on the part of the directors of that institution; and that on the receipt of that intelligence, the opinion of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury was requested, by letter from Mr. Addington dated September 30, 1845, as to what steps it would in consequence become advisable to take in the matter. It does not however appear that their Lordships have as yet communicated to this Department their opinion on the point.

This subject has recently been brought before Viscount Palmerston by a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, a copy of which is inclosed*, from which it appears that on the 22nd of November last there were on board Her Majesty's receiving-ship "Crescent" at Rio de Janeiro, ten persons of this class, either totally or partially blind; two of whom having been reported by the medical officer of that ship to be able to earn their livelihood, have since been sent to Trinidad. It appears further from the statement of Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, that three others of these persons are only partially blind, and have expressed a desire to be allowed to go to the West Indies, appearing confident that they could gain a livelihood; but that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has not felt himself justified in giving way to their desire, not being warranted in so doing by the opinion of the proper medical officer. The remaining five are in a state of total blindness.

I am to request that you will lay the inclosed paper before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that you will state to their Lordships that Viscount Palmerston is of opinion that it is desirable to adopt some plan for the disposal of such negroes, which may be applied as well to the eight persons left on board the "Crescent" in November last, as to any others who may at any future time become similarly situated.

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. J. STANLEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 208.

Mr. Trevelyan to the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, September 8, 1847.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 1st of March last, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the inclosed copy of a report from Mr. Rothery, dated the 26th ultimo, respecting the disposal of negroes at Rio de Janeiro, who by blindness or disease are incapable of earning a livelihood; and I am to request that you will state to Lord Palmerston, that my Lords are of opinion that the negroes in question may be sent to Demerara, where they may, at Governor Light's discretion, be either treated in hospital or be placed under the care and protection of the Collector of Customs, according to the nature of their respective cases; and if Lord Palmerston shall concur in this view, their Lordships will cause the necessary communication on the subject to be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

* Mr. Hudson, December 15, 1846. See No. 183, p. 169.

Inclosure 3 in No. 208.

Report of Mr. Rothery.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships' commands I have perused and considered the documents herewith returned, consisting of a letter from the Hon. E. J. Stanley, together with copy of a despatch and its of inclosure from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, on the subject of the disposal of negroes found on board slave-vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruizers, and carried into that place, who by blindness or disease might be rendered incapable of earning a livelihood; and I have the honour to report to your Lordships, that reference is thereby made to Mr. Addington's letter of 30th September, 1845, respecting these negroes, and in reply to which no communication appears ever to have been made to the Foreign Office; and the subject having recently been brought before Viscount Palmerston in a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, by which it appears that on the 22nd November, 1846, there were on board Her Majesty's receiving-ship "Crescent" at Rio de Janeiro, ten persons of this class, either totally or partially blind, two of whom had been reported by the medical officer to be able to earn their livelihood and had since been sent to Trinidad, and that three others were only partially blind, and had expressed a desire to be allowed to go to the West Indies, appearing confident that they could gain a livelihood, but that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires had not felt himself justified in giving way to their desire, not being warranted in so doing by the opinion of the proper medical officer, and that the remaining five were in a state of total blindness.

Mr. Stanley, in laying these papers before your Lordships, states that Viscount Palmerston is of opinion that it is desirable to adopt some plan for the disposal of such negroes, which may be applied as well to the eight persons left on board the "Crescent" in November last, as to any others who may at any future time become similarly situated.

I crave your Lordships' reference to my report upon Mr. Addington's letter of 30th September (referred to by Mr. Stanley), dated 21st November, 1845, and have the honour further to observe, that I find upon inquiry at the Treasury, that a copy of that report was, by direction of your Lordships' Board, transmitted to Mr. Stephen, for the information of Lord Stanley, with reference to a previous letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 6th January, 1845, respecting the disposal and maintenance of negroes who had become helpless from blindness or disease, and your Lordships' Board requested to be informed by Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, whether there was any objection likely to exist to the removal of such negroes to the hospital at Demerara, as suggested in my said report of 21st November, 1845, the expense of their removal and maintenance being borne by Her Majesty's Government. But no copy of my said report, or any communication, appears to have been made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the ground, I presume, that the Treasury was desirous of previously obtaining the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the suggestion proposed in my said report.

It appears by a letter from Mr. Stephen, dated 13th December, 1845, that Lord Stanley did not apprehend that there would be any difficulty in procuring the admission of these negroes to the hospital in Demerara, unless, indeed, any of them should be incurable, in which case their admission would doubtless be objected to as tending to exclude patients whose maladies were not beyond the reach of relief from medical treatment. In consequence whereof your Lordships' Board caused a communication to be made to Mr. Stephen, observing that the question to be decided related entirely to the disposal of those negroes who were afflicted with incurable diseases, of such a nature as incapacitated them from labour; and that it was to be hoped that the helpless state of those negroes, and of the difficulty which exists of providing for their proper care, owing to the apparent absence of asylums for the blind in the West Indies, would induce Lord Stanley to cause inquiries to be instituted, with a view to arrangements being made for their care and maintenance, in

connexion with the hospital at Demerara, or in any other manner which Lord Stanley might think proper, the expense of their removal, maintenance, &c. being borne by the British Government, as before stated.

I have the honour further to report, that two further letters have been subsequently received from Mr. Stephen, one dated 16th March, 1846, with three inclosures, and the other on the 18th of May following, with one inclosure. But no directions have been given by your Lordships thereon, it being considered most advisable to wait for further letters from the Colonial Office on the subject.

The letter from Mr. Stephen of 16th March, contained a despatch from Governor Light, dated Government House, Demerara, the previous 3rd of February, wherein he states that he had referred the letter he had received from Lord Stanley, respecting these blind negroes, to the Colonial Surgeon-General, and by reference to that letter, the Colonial Surgeon says, "That the patients referred to would be unsuitable for our hospital."

"The General Hospital (excluding thereby the Seaman's Hospital and Lunatic Asylum) can with safety and comfort accommodate 200 patients only; and the large number of immigrant strangers arriving here from time to time, requires that our limited hospital accommodation be reserved for extreme and acute cases, or such chronic cases only as need peculiar care and nicety in their management." And he then continues as follows: "His Excellency will perceive that the objection to the admission to the patients from Rio de Janeiro, arises from insufficiency in the number of spare wards. If, however, the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury, in addition to the expense of conveyance hither, and maintenance while here, of the negroes referred to, provide house-room for them in George Town, I respectfully offer to his Excellency my gratuitous services for the medical and general superintendence of the required establishment."

Governor Light, in his letter transmitting this letter to the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, says, that from his knowledge of the different asylums in Demerara, he was convinced that any additional increase of incurable patients would cause great inconvenience; and he then concludes as follows: "It may have escaped the notice of the Lords Commissioners, that the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs has still under his charge some of the infirm liberated Africans, and it might be expedient if their Lordships would place the negroes from Rio under his charge, which would at once settle the difficulty, and secure economy and care in their subsistence.

"If these negroes should arrive before further instructions shall have been received from you, they shall be taken care of temporarily in the hospital."

I have the honour further to report, that in consequence of this correspondence, a letter was written by your Lordships' direction to Mr. Stephen on the 21st of March, 1846, in consequence whereof an application was made by the Colonial Office to the Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject, who it appears conferred with Dr. Gunn on the subject, who had been instructed to call upon your Lordships' Secretary to confer with him, as they say "it would perhaps be beyond our province to enter further into this part of the case." And Mr. Stephen, in his letter of 8th May, 1846, forwarding the said inclosure, says, "that no answer has yet been received to the despatch which Mr. Gladstone addressed to the Governor of British Guiana on the 8th of January, relative to the reception of these people in that colony, a copy of which was inclosed in my letter of the 16th of March last.

All which, &c.

(Signed)

WM. ROTHERY.

Stratford Place, August 26, 1847.

No. 209.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 25, 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter and of its inclosures which have been received at this department from the Admiralty, reporting the recent employment of steam-vessels in the Slave Trade between the west coast of Africa and Brazil; and stating that it is the intention of the slave-dealers to conduct the Trade in future in steam-vessels.

You will perceive that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have suggested that Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil should be instructed to send home exact and particular descriptions of all steam-vessels supposed to be fitting for the Slave Trade, in order that such descriptions may be forwarded to the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's squadron on the west coast of Africa; and that they should further be desired to furnish duplicates of such descriptions to the Commodore on the Brazil station.

I have to desire that you will issue instructions accordingly to Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil.

James Hudson, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 209.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.

Sir,

Admiralty, September 15, 1847.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, copies of a letter from Commodore Sir C. Hotham, dated Cabenda Bay, the 20th of July last, and of its inclosure, relative to the employment of steam-vessels for carrying on the Slave Trade, and my Lords would be glad that instructions should be sent to Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil, more particularly at Bahia and Pernambuco, to be as exact and particular as possible in furnishing descriptions of steam-vessels supposed to be fitting for the Slave Trade, in order that such descriptions may be forwarded to the Senior Naval Officer on the west coast of Africa.

My Lords also think it most desirable that the Consuls in Brazil should furnish the Commodore on that station with duplicates of such descriptions.

I am further to add that my Lords purpose strengthening Sir C. Hotham in the way of steamers, substituting them for sailing-vessels.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley,
 &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 209.

Commodore Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Penelope," Cabenda Bay, July 20, 1847.

I REQUEST you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying copy of a letter from Acting Commander White of Her Majesty's sloop "Sealark," and inform their Lordships that I have received certain information of the escape of three steamers from this part of the coast, laden with slaves, and that the slave-dealers assert their intention to conduct the Trade in steam-vessels.

This being the case, if a corresponding alteration is not made on our part, and three steam-vessels substituted for sloops, the Trade will be carried on in our very teeth, and a vast expense incurred to no purpose. That the Traffic has sustained a severe check is clear from this change, and therefore I anxiously hope that this great experiment may be followed out.

The class of steamers for this service is a matter of consideration. Iron vessels are enormously expensive and useless. The smaller the steamer, provided she has power and speed, the better, and rigged with two topsails for cruising under sail.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CHAS. HOTHAM.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 3 in No. 209.

*Commander White to Commodore Sir Charles Hotham.**"Sealark," Lat. 4° 25' S., Long. 11° 22' E.,
June 14, 1847.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the proceedings of Her Majesty's sloop "Sealark," since the 28th ultimo. On the 2nd of June, whilst running in towards Kelongo, at 5 30 P.M., I saw a vessel an anchor close in shore; having made all sail towards her, she proved to be a steamer brig rigged. At 5 50 she got under weigh, under steam and all sail, and stood along the land to the north-west. The sea-breeze having fallen very light she kept gaining on us, otherwise we might have cut her off or driven her on shore; we had neared her to within five miles, but after sunset when it became dark, we completely lost sight of her.

On the 5th I anchored at Loango, and heard that the same steamer had been there a few days before and carried away some slaves.

On the 7th I sailed. On the 13th I fell in with Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Styx," who supplied me with two months' provisions.

I have, &c.

Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, (Signed) **R. D. WHITE,**
 &c. &c. &c. *Acting Commander.*

No. 210.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 24, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 4th of June, giving me instructions for my conduct, in case the Brazilian Government should be desirous of concluding a satisfactory Treaty for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves; and your Lordship may rest assured that I shall pay the greatest attention to those instructions, should the circumstances arise to which they are applicable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) **HOWDEN.**

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

No. 211.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 24, 1847.

WITH reference to Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade of the 19th of April, upon the subject of a sumaca (prize to Her Majesty's brig "Alert") which entered the port of Maranham in distress in the month of January 1846, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a note addressed to this Legation by the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that the sumaca in question has been ordered by the Brazilian Government to be sold, and the proceeds to be delivered to Her Majesty's Consul for Maranham.

I have, &c.

(Signed) **HOWDEN.**

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

CLASS B.

Inclosure in No. 211.

Senhor de Souza e Oliveira to Mr. Hudson.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, August 5, 1847.

THE President of the Province of Maranham having informed me that the sumaca, prize to the British brig of war, with Africans on board, which had put into that port, had been disposed of at public auction, with the concurrence of the British Consul there resident, on this occasion I order the said President to deliver to the above-mentioned Consul the produce of the sale of the said prize.

In making this communication to Mr. Hudson, I renew, &c.

(Signed) SATURNINO DE SOUZA E OLIVEIRA.

James Hudson, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 212.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 24, 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 19th of April last, I have the honour herewith to inclose the copy of a note which has been addressed to me by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, from which your Lordship will perceive that an African boy, who formed part of the cargo of the sumaca, prize to Her Majesty's brig "Alert," and who with others of his companions was stolen from on board of that sumaca in the harbour of Maranham, in the month of January 1846, was sent to this capital, to be transferred to this Legation, and that shortly after his arrival here he died of hepatitis.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 212.

Senhor de Souza e Oliveira to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, August 16, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to inform Lord Howden, &c., in addition to the note which he addressed under date of the 6th of last month to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, that the Minister of Justice has just informed him that the African by name Philippe Cassange, has died of hepatitis, which African formed one of those who were robbed from a British prize in Maranham, and to whom reference was made in that note.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) SATURNINO DE SOUZA E OLIVEIRA.

Lord Howden,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 213.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 23.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 4, 1847.

IN obedience to your Lordship's injunctions contained in your despatch of the 30th of July last, I immediately applied to the United States' Legation for the copy of the deposition of a person named Graham, with which Mr. Wise, the late American Minister, had by mistake not furnished Mr. Hamilton, and I have the honour to inclose it to your Lordship.

With regard to other parts of your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, I shall pay every attention to them, although I am much afraid from the great facilities of avoiding detection, that it would be almost impossible to bring home to a ship-broker the charge of actually and wittingly conniving at the Slave Trade, unless he was far less intelligent and less mindful of his own interests than such a class of men generally are on like occasions here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

 Inclosures in No. 213.
*Deposition of John Graham and other documents relative to the case of the "Pons."**Consulate of the United States, Rio de Janeiro.*

I, THE Undersigned, Consul of the United States of this city, hereby certify the annexed papers to be true and correct copies of the originals on file, and as recorded at this Consulate.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Consulate, this 2nd day of October, 1847.

For Gorham Parks, United States' Consul,
(Signed) JOHN C. BULLION.

Deposition of John Graham.
Consulate of the United States, Rio de Janeiro.

PERSONALLY appeared before the Undersigned, Consul of the United States of America, at the city of Rio de Janeiro, John Graham, who being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed as follows: That he is of the city of Philadelphia, in the United States of America; is thirty-four years of age; that when the barque "*Pons*" of Philadelphia sailed from the city of New York in the year 1844, deponent was master and sole owner of her, although her register was in the name of two other persons. Deponent sailed in that vessel from New York in the month of July of said year, and after touching at various ports in Europe, came to Rio de Janeiro. When he arrived from Madeira, on the 27th day of December in the same year, the "*Pons*" at the time brought passengers and salt; the salt was taken at the Cape de Verde Islands, where the vessel touched for that purpose. The passengers were emigrants from the Island of Madeira to Brazil. These passengers entered into an obligation to pay their passage on their arrival here, but in what manner was not stated. Deponent had the right to detain them on board until their passage was paid by the contract; ten of the passengers remained as part of the crew of the "*Pons*," with their own consent. Before entering further into this deposition, deponent wishes to explain what is meant when he stated above that he was sole owner of the "*Pons*." The vessel stood in the name of two other persons, as security for money advanced to deponent by them, and whenever deponent paid them the debt, the vessel was to become his property. That

debt has been paid, and the vessel has been transferred to deponent by them, according to agreement. The bill of sale to deponent was dated in September, the year 1845, the debt having been paid some time since, and the deponent being absent from the United States, he wrote for the bill of sale, which was received by the barque "Lydia Ann," Captain Garwood, on the 5th day of November last past. When deponent arrived at Rio de Janeiro from Madeira, four of the persons who when taken on board at the latter place, to wit, Manoel Pereira, Tiburcio Vieira, Izidoro Mendes, and Joze Antonio Pereira, were shipped as part of the crew, when the "*Pons*" sailed under deponent's command on the 26th day of March, 1845, for Ambriz, on the coast of Africa. When she arrived at Rio de Janeiro from Cabenda, on the coast of Africa, and when she again sailed from Rio de Janeiro for the coast of Africa, on the 21st day of July, 1845, under the command of Captain Berry, the same four persons continued as part of the crew of that vessel for the voyage. On the 26th of March, 1845, the "*Pons*" was chartered by Jozé Bernardino da Sá, to go the coast of Africa and back, at this time two passengers were carried over in the "*Pons*," one of whom was supercargo for the charterers; his name, deponent thinks, was Machado. Two-thirds of the cargo was landed at Ambriz, and delivered to the supercargo Machado, the other third was delivered at Cabenda to a man named Pezendo, who returned to Rio in the barque "*Pons*," as passenger. The cargo out consisted of pipes of liquor, aguadente, deponent thinks 200 pipes, also bales, boxes, and bags of merchandize, also muskets in boxes, ten boxes of which were lost overboard during the voyage. At the time of entering into the charter deponent did not know the character of Jozé Bernardino da Sá, but on the voyage learned that the character and reputation of his business to be, that he was extensively engaged both in licit and illicit trade; in the latter deponent intends to include the Slave Trade. The "*Pons*," "*Pilot*," and "*Herschell*," were chartered about the same time; and during the period, the public mind was so much excited in consequence of the seizure of the brig "*Porpoise*," as it was said for connecting with the Slave Trade, and deponent believes the charter of the "*Pons*" was enhanced in consequence of that excitement. Deponent was absent on the voyage eighty-eight days, and touched at Ambriz and Cabenda alone, for which he got 8000 dollars. The charter was negotiated for deponent by Weetman, of the firm Hobkirk, Weetman, and Co. While deponent was in Africa, he went into the interior and visited an interior king near Aubria, seven leagues from the coast. Deponent was one month on the coast during that voyage, and returned to Rio de Janeiro on the 24th June, 1845. On the 5th day of July of the same year, deponent entered into the charter-party with João Antonio de Miranda, the original of which is hereunto annexed, and made a part of his deposition, and marked A. Miranda is a merchant of this city. At the time deponent chartered his vessel, the "*Pons*," to him, he was only aware of his being a merchant; but since that time deponent has learned that he, Miranda, belongs to a company which is concerned in the Slave Trade; deponent does not know whether that company consists of many or few individuals. Manoel Pinto de Fonseca is reputed to be one of the company. Deponent does not know who shipped the cargo of the "*Pons*" in this port, whether Miranda or his agents. The captain did not, to deponent's knowledge, open any of the packages under the authority given him by the 2nd article of the charter-party; he supposed the articles shipped corresponded with the bills of lading, and also with the despatches of the custom-house. The bills of lading included pipes and merchandize. Deponent thinks the "*Pons*" had no muskets on board; the pipes contained liquor, aguadente. By the words in the charter-party "any ports in the Atlantic Ocean," deponent understood that ports on the coast of Africa were meant; such was the understanding. At the time of entering into this charter-party deponent did not understand the object in sending over the passengers referred to in the 4th article of the charter-party; he knew that sometimes the passengers taken over to Africa became the agents of men here to receive the goods sent over, but he did not for what purpose the passengers went out. Three or four days before the sailing of the vessel, deponent met a person on 'Change who told him he intended to go out as passenger on board the "*Pons*." Deponent told him he had nothing to do with the passengers, and referred him to the charterer. Deponent believes his name was Galiano, but at the time he neither knew his name, nor his character, or his business. This same person went out in the

vessel, for deponent found him on board on the morning she sailed ; but he knows he was not the person to whom the cargo was to be delivered, nor had he the charge of the cargo ; the reason deponent knows this is by the bills of lading. Deponent here presents the original bill of sale from Messrs. Welsh to him of the barque "*Pons*," a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked E.

And deponent further said, that the passengers who are carried over to the Coast generally, are carried out to act as agents for people here ; that he is informed that the whole of the crew of the "*Pons*" were paid off by Captain Berry at Cabenda, and the four Portuguese already named as part of the crew, shipped on board of her after she was sold. Deponent believes that the oldest of these Portuguese was not over fifteen or sixteen years of age. He is informed that Galiano, the passenger carried over in the "*Pons*," took command of her after she was sold ; has not been informed whether the other passengers became part of the ship's company or not. The port where the vessel was expected to finish her discharge was undecided, and appeared indefinite. The charterer did not go out in the vessel, and was to exercise the right of again loading her with any lawful merchandize through his agent ; that agent was the consignee on shore, who is named in deponent's letter of instructions ; to wit, at River Lagos, Jeronimo Carlos Silva, or in his absence, Miguel de Sa Pereira ; the agent at Cabenda was whomever the agent at Lagos should appoint. The first agent or agents named always appoint the sub-agents at other places, either by orders, or indorsements on the bills of lading, or by letters of instructions. The voyage was to terminate at Rio de Janeiro, unless the charter-party was cancelled by mutual consent. Deponent expected the vessel to go to Lagos in the first instance, and then to be governed by the orders of the consignee. The vessel was finally discharged by the crew at Cabenda ; deponent considered the discharge to be finished there ; his freight actually commenced on the 5th day of July, as named in the 6th article of the charter-party. Deponent was paid 1,350 dollars per month for four months and twenty-two days, from the 5th July to the 27th November, including one of the days named. Before the vessel sailed from this port, deponent was paid 5,400 dollars by the clerk of the charterer. On the 5th of November, A.D. 1845, the deponent received from Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, or rather from his clerk, the sum of two months' instalments, on account of the earnings of the barque "*Pons*," then on a voyage to Africa, as per deponent's receipt of that date, subjoined to the charter-party hereunto annexed ; and on the 12th of January, A.D. 1846, deponent farther received two months' instalments on account of the earnings of the said barque on the same voyage ; this last sum deponent received from Miranda's clerk. From the last-named amount 400 dollars were deducted at this place, being the amount of Captain Berry's order on deponent, dated Onim or Lagos, including what was paid by Captain Berry at Onim. Deponent had received on the 12th of January last past, 10,800 dollars, as appears by the receipt on the charter-party. On Monday, the 19th day of January, deponent received the letter from Captain Berry, dated Cabenda, December 21, 1845, informing him that the vessel was sold on the 27th day of November last year. Deponent, therefore, on the following day, paid back to the charterer 4,409 dollars, being the amount overpaid him in consequence of the vessel not being employed for more than four months and twenty-two days : this money was actually paid back by an order on Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, upon whom the bills of exchange were drawn for the purchase-money of the vessel. Deponent took no receipt for that money from Miranda the charterer, or any one else. On the day of settlement—deponent does not recollect the day—but probably on the 19th or 20th, deponent was indebted to the charterers 4,409 dollars, for monies overpaid on account of the advances as per charter-party ; and the purchaser of the vessel was indebted to him in the sum of 13,000 dollars, for which bills had been drawn on Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, as deponent understood from him, and who honoured the bills drawn on him by deponent in favour of the charterer Miranda alone. Deponent was not informed whether Miranda chartered the vessel for himself alone or for himself and others. The first three lines of writing and figures subjoined to the charter-party deponent knows nothing about, being made by some other person, and not by deponent ; but deponent was, as by charter, to receive 5,400 dollars, and did receive that sum ; and if that be a credit for that amount advanced on

account of the charter, it is correct. The words and figures of the two receipts following the foregoing are dated November 5, 1845, and the other dated January 12, 1846, are in deponent's own handwriting, and signed by him. When they were written—that is, as late as January 12, 1846—there was no erasure in either of them: the charter-party did not remain in deponent's hands, and when he got it from Miranda, for the purpose of showing it to Mr. Wise and Mr. Parks (which was on the 29th ultimo), the first receipt was erased on the first, second, third, and fourth lines, as it now appears. When deponent wrote it it read as follows:—"Received, Rio de Janeiro, November 5, 1845, from Miranda Pinto da Fonseca, two months' instalment, paid on account of the earnings of the barque "*Pons*" now on a voyage to Africa.—JOHN GRAHAM."

The other words and figures both in ink and pencil marks, commencing with the word "encontrei" and ending with the word "Cabenda," are not in deponent's handwriting; and deponent knows not by whom they were written, nor did he know they were written until he called for the charter-party, as above stated. The annexed paper, marked B, purporting to be a copy of deponent's instructions to Captain Berry, dated July 19, 1845, is a true copy of the original, and only instructions given him by deponent, and are in his own handwriting. Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, after the charter of the "*Pons*," and before she sailed from this port, proposed to deponent to purchase the "*Pons*" on the coast of Africa, in case his agent there desired to purchase her; and deponent agreed with him, in case his agent desired to purchase her on the coast, to take for her 12,000 dollars (Spanish) there, or 13,000 Spanish dollars in bill in this place, indorsed by the agent of Captain Berry. She was for sale, and he being the first to propose to buy, provided his agent wished to do so, the refusal was given to him, and deponent did not consider himself at liberty to sell her at that price, or any price, to another, provided Pinto's agent would give that price; and the captain's agent was willing to annul the charter-party; but should the agent of Fonseca refuse the purchase of the vessel on these terms, then Captain Berry was at liberty, deponent considered, to sell her to any one else, according to his instructions. Fonseca, since the arrival of the "*Jeune Gabrielle*," has informed deponent that the bills for the purchase-money of the "*Pons*" had been drawn, and that he was prepared to pay them. What became of the bills is accounted for in Captain Berry's letter to deponent from Cabenda, dated December 21, 1845, the original of which is hereunto annexed, marked C. In making the settlement the other day with Fonseca, he would not pay the full amount for the vessel, but reserve, 2000 dollars until the bill should arrive, and until he should ascertain what amount of money the purchaser had advanced to Captain Berry at Cabenda. He, Fonseca, said that 2000 dollars would remain for the payment of the expenses that may have been incurred by Captain Berry at Cabenda, as appears by a note in the Portuguese language at the bottom of the last page of the charter-party. Deponent does not remember whether he informed Captain Berry verbally or in any way, that possibly or probably an offer would be made on the coast of Africa to him as deponent's agent for the purchase of the "*Pons*." Deponent is not informed further than by the letter of Captain Berry of the 21st December, 1845, whether his written instructions marked D, and his letter marked C, hereunto annexed, were complied with or not. The two sailors Littlefield and Neil have in the presence of the Consul, said that everything was done right and legally. The paper marked D is a copy of a letter dated July 19, 1845, which deponent addressed to Captain Berry, and delivered to him before he sailed from this port. The words "River Lagos, latitude 6° 26' north, longitude 3° 22' east," were placed at the head of the letter as the first port of his destination on the Coast. Deponent's interpretation of the first part of this letter is, that the cargo was to be delivered to Jeronimo Carlos Silva, if at Lagos, and in his absence, that it was to be delivered to Miguel de Sa Pereira, and that if delivered to the first-named person, it should be delivered as he directed, or if to the second-named person, as he directed; and that by the words "as the agent may direct, deponent did not mean to be understood that there was any third person who should direct how the cargo should be delivered to either of them. Either the one or the other of these two persons at Lagos was to name the agent of the vessel at the next port to which the vessel was to proceed under their orders. Whom they named as agent at Cabenda, deponent is not informed. If deponent had not been sick, he should have gone to the coast of Africa in the barque "*Pons*" as master, and he

was not influenced in remaining, by the expectation that the vessel was to be bought or sold. Deponent informed Mr. Wise that he would charter his vessel for the coast of Africa, or sell her deliverable there if he got his price, and could do so legally; and deponent inquired of Mr. Wise more than once, whether vessels could not be lawfully chartered for the Coast, or sold deliverable there; and he replied in substance, that he had already given a written opinion on that subject to Maxwell, Wright & Co., that it was lawful to charter a vessel for the Coast trade, and to sell an American vessel deliverable there, provided it was done with lawful intent, and not to aid and abet the Slave Trade. Mr. Wise cautioned deponent not to do anything unlawful, and to avoid all contact with the Slave Trade; he said that his object was not to interrupt the lawful trade in any manner, but was desirous to protect and promote it by all the means in his power. Deponent never knew Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, nor anything about him, until his first trip to Africa; and there and since, he learned that he was a man engaged in licit and illicit trade, both along this coast and along the coast of Africa, and between Africa and Brazil, and that he is a man of immense wealth. When deponent returned in the "*Pons*," on the 24th June, 1845, he brought over two passengers, one of whom was Manoel José de Rízende, who was an agent of Bernardino da Sá, and who was deponent's consignee at Cabenda. When deponent was at Cabenda, in the first voyage of the "*Pons*," he knew a man there by the name of Cucha, who was reputed to be an agent of Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, and both he and Rízende were reputed to be concerned in the Slave Trade. Deponent does not know the names of any of the agents excepting these two. And deponent further said, that while he was on the coast of Africa in May last, he was offered 30,000 dollars for the "*Pons*," provided the deponent would proceed with her to the River Congo, and there allow her to be fitted for the reception of Slaves before the transfer took place, the whole of which could have been done in a few days, and in such a manner that evidence could never have been brought against deponent, but he knowing the purpose for which she was there wanted, and that it was illegal for him to allow any preparation for such purpose to be made, rejected the offer and returned to this port. Deponent is told that many vessels are owned on the western coast of Africa, and there engaged in lawful trade, and many of which trade between Cabenda, Ambriz, Benguela, Angola and Brazil. And deponent further said that it is his opinion, formed during his residence in Brazil, that part of the trade between this and the coast of Africa, partakes directly or indirectly in the Slave Trade; and also that he entertains the opinion, that trade between all parts and Africa equally partake, directly or indirectly, in the Slave Trade; and that it is reported that Manoel Pinto da Fonseca is connected with the line of traders herein referred to.

On arrival of the French barque "*Jeune Gabrielle*" from Cabenda, deponent was informed by Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, that the "*Pons*" had been sold, and bills drawn on him by the purchase for 13,000 dollars, the correctness of which information deponent believes; such agreeing with his instructions given to Captain Berry. And deponent further says, that in reference to that part of this deposition in which mention is made of a bill drawn by him, deponent, in favour of Miranda, and honoured by Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, that he means that that bill was for the balance of the monthly instalments overpaid to deponent on account of Miranda, and that amount was deducted by Manoel Pinto da Fonseca from the 13,000 dollars paid by him for the purchase of the "*Pons*." And further deponent sayeth not.

(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.

Taken at the request of Captain John Graham the deponent, in the presence of his Excellency Henry A. Wise, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court, and myself. Mr. Wise assisting in the examination at the request and with the assent of said Graham.

Sworn at Rio de Janeiro on this the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1846.

(L.S.)

(Signed)

GORHAM PARKS,
U. S. Consul.

A. *Charter-Party.*

IT is this day mutually agreed between John Graham, captain of the American barque "*Pons*," which is at present anchored in this port, and M. João Antonio de Miranda of this city, merchant, viz:—

1st. That the said barque being staunch and strong, and every way fitted for a voyage, shall receive in this port from the charterer or his agents, a full cargo of goods or any lawful merchandize, at the option of the charterer, not exceeding what she can stow over and above her tackle, apparel, provisions, &c.

2nd. The captain reserves for himself the right to open and examine any package which he may suspect, and of rejecting those which may contain any article forbidden or illicit; and if, notwithstanding, the charterer may ship or caused to be shipped any unlawful article, he shall be obliged to pay the fine stipulated in this charter-party for its non fulfilment.

3rd. The vessel will proceed from this port to any of the ports in the Atlantic Ocean at the option of the charterer.

4th. The vessel will carry from this port to that where she may be ordered, six passengers on account of the charterer, he furnishing at his expense all the necessary articles of food, the captain only supplying his cook, water, and fuel.

5th. From the port where the vessel may finish her discharge, the charterer will have the right of again loading her with any lawful merchandize, and being so loaded, she will return to this port of Rio de Janeiro, where her voyage terminates.

6th. The charterer is bound to pay the captain or his agents here, the freight of 100,350 dollars, Spanish, per month, for a term not less than four months, nor more than eight months, which freight is to be counted from the 5th day of July until she returns to this port, and is cleared of the cargo or ballast she may have on board.

7th. Before the departure of the vessel from this port, the charterer shall pay to the captain or his agents four months' instalments; and at the end of the four months, if the vessel has not yet returned to this port, the charterer is bound to pay two months' instalments; and continue doing so until the vessel arrives in this port.

8th. All the expenses of loading the vessel in this port, stowing, and discharging, and again loading at the port or ports where she may be ordered, are on account of the charterer.

9th. All the risks of navigation and accidents of the seas are excepted.

10th. Either of the contracting parties who may fail to fulfil the obligations specified in this charter-party, in the whole or in part, is bound to pay the other the sum of 6000 Spanish dollars. And both parties being entirely agreed to the stipulations herein mentioned, have signed this charter-party.

Rio de Janeiro, 5 Julho, 1845.

(Signed)

JOAO ANTONIO DE MIRANDA.
JOHN GRAHAM.

Paguir 4 mes. 5400 pezes, como do receibo que passou no contrato traduzido, e fiz pa. unico.

Received, Rio de Janeiro, 5th November, 1845, [here there is an erasure with ink,] two months' instalments on account of the earnings of the barque "*Pons*," [here an erasure,] a voyage to Africa.

(Signed)

JOHN GRAHAM.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th January, 1846, two months' instalments on account of the earnings of barque "*Pons*," now on a voyage to Africa.

(Signed)

JOHN GRAHAM.

Encontrei 400 pezes de supremto. 4 mes. e 22 dias	..	..	7-100	
Stario	..	..	15-000	22-100
Receve	..	..	10-400	
Supremto. em Onim	..	..	400	10-800
				11-300
Fica por conta do supremto.	..	..	..	2-000
				9-300
12-613		9-300		
4		2-100		
16-613		9-300		
2-917		18-600		
19-530		19,530-000		

These figures are in pencil.

Paguir em 22 de Jan. do 1845, R19,530\$, Figuir restando 2000 pezes por pagamto. da despezas que ouver feito em Cabinda.

B.

Captain J. Berry, barque "Pons."

Rio de Janeiro, July 19, 1845.

AT the final port of discharge on the coast, should a purchaser appear for the "Pons," and your agent being willing to cancel the charter-party, I hereby authorize you to sell the "Pons," and sign a bill of sale as my agent, on the following conditions, viz. :—

1st. That the purchaser will pay for the vessel 12,000 Spanish dollars there, or 13,000 Spanish dollars in bills on this place, indorsed by your agent.

2nd. And that three declarations will be given by the purchasers, to the effect that the vessel shall not be illegally employed, and that she is purchased solely for lawful business.

3rd. And that the purchaser will also furnish yourself, officer, and crew with a free passage back to Brazil, or to the United States, if an opportunity offers and you prefer it.

4th. If a sale is effected, and you receive payment in bills on this place, request the purchaser to give you three receipts for the delivery of the vessel, which must also be indorsed by your agent; and they must specify when you delivered the vessel, and the mode in which you received payment for her; and if in bills, as above stated, send first and second of exchange to me here by two safe conveyances, and also two of the receipts, as soon as possible; the third of exchange and third of receipt bring with you, or if you go to the United States, send them here in charge of Mr. Garwood. Take great care of the vessel-register, Mediterranean pass, and crew-list, which are to be deposited in this Consulate, if you come here, but should you go to the United States, the papers must be deposited at the New York custom-house, whence the vessel cleared when last in the United States.

5th. If a sale is effected where there is no United States' Consul, pay your crew, in the presence of witnesses, the amount of wages due them.

And to the citizens of the United States, as specified in the shipping articles, pay to each three months' extra pay, for which take their receipt, and also their promissory notes to the effect that they will promise to deposit at the first United States' Consulate where they may arrive, the three months' extra pay, which is to be disposed of as the law directs.

Wishing you a pleasant voyage and a safe return,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.

D.

River Lagos, lat. 6° 26' N., long. 3° 22' E.

Captain James Berry, barque "*Pons*,"

Rio de Janeiro, July 19, 1845.

PROCEED to the River Lagos; call on Jeronimo Carlos Silva, or in his absence, on Miguel de Sa Pereira, to whom deliver the whole or any part of the cargo, as the agent may direct; and then take on board whatever lawful cargo which they may give you, and proceed with it to port or ports that is navigable between the latitude of 30° north and 30° south in the Atlantic Ocean that the agent may point out, agreeable to the charter-party; and at the final port of discharge take on board whatever lawful cargo they may furnish, and return to this port. The charterer has the privilege of a free passage for six passengers out and back, he furnishing them with all stores and necessaries for the voyage; but you must not take on board any black or coloured persons, even if they produce free papers and all other documents that may appear necessary to produce their freedom; you must not take them on board.

Be careful of your crew; keep them out of the sun during the day, and out of the dew during the night; and as the charterer furnishes all labour for the loading and discharging and reloading on the coast, you will have little or no business to transact on shore; therefore you and your officers and crew must avoid going on shore, and only go when absolute business requires you to do so.

The "*Pons*" is now in fine order, and you must endeavour to keep her so; and on your return voyage give the deck from the knees to the stringers a coat of bright varnish and yellow ochre, for which purpose the same has been bought and is now on board. I have such confidence in you and Mr. Garwood, that I do not doubt you will be careful to avoid engaging in any business at all questionable; but should the mere circumstance of your carrying legal and lawful cargoes from one part of the coast to the other, bring you under the suspicion of our cruizers, if you should meet any, and your vessel be attacked, you must not abandon your vessel, but yourself and officers remain on board, and protest against all proceedings that may be instituted against yourself and vessel; and should they determine to send the vessel to the United States, yourself and officers must go in her as passengers (in irons) if they wish it, and advise me of all the particulars. Treat with courtesy all commanders of vessels of war or their officers that may board you on the coast, and pursue the course that this letter and the charter-party point out, and I am confident that all things will go well with you. The "*Pons*" is insured, and valued at 12,000 dollars. In the event of accident or loss, send me the protest, survey, sale of materials, &c., signed by the American Consul, if any, but if none, it must be signed by yourself, and officers, and crew soon as possible, and copies by the next conveyance, and reserve copies for yourself which must be certified at the first American Consul that you may arrive at, or if you should proceed direct to the United States, a notary public, and send the same to my friends, S. and W. Welsh, of Philadelphia; if a leak or damage occurs it may be for the interest of all concerned, to throw over sufficient cargo to make her safe, in preference to putting in for repairs, which always cause detention and more loss than the articles taken out. If a vessel is condemned for being unsound and rotten, the underwriters are not bound, therefore the whole loss falls upon the owners.

The best course from this will be to steer north-east or north-east by north and cross the Equator in longitude between 25° and 15° west, and when north of the Equator, if you have light winds, steer north till in the latitude of 3° or 4° north, and then steer east till you make the land, which must be done well to windward of your port, as there is a very strong current setting to the eastward. Wishing you a pleasant voyage and safe return,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES GRAHAM.

C.

Dear Sir,

Cabenda, December 21, 1845.

I take this opportunity to write you a few lines. This has been the first chance since we arrived in Cabenda. The barque was sold on the 27th November. I delivered the barque as near your orders as possible. She sailed from here to Rio de Janeiro. Four days out she was taken by the United States' corvette "Yorktown." The corvette came in here and landed some of the prisoners. I wrote a letter to you, inclosing the 1st and 2nd of exchange, and 1st and 2nd of receipts, given to the captain of the American ship "Panther." She was then expecting to sail for Rio the next day; but the next day she was made prisoner by the United States' ship "Yorktown," before she started out of the haven, and she is to be sent to the United States. No communication can be had with her and the shore. I have got the 3rd of exchange and the receipt, which I hope to deliver to you soon. In case you leave before I arrive, I wish you to leave me a letter to Maxwells, informing me how to proceed. There are all sorts of stories told here, which of course you will hear. I beg you will suspend your judgment until you see me and the mates. I don't think it best for me to write any more. We are all well at present.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BERRY.

Addressed on the outside,
Captain John Graham,
Rio de Janeiro,
Care of Maxwell, Wright & Co.

E.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John Welsh, jun., William Welsh, and Samuel Welsh, all of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, for and in consideration of the balance due by the barque "Pons" to us, together with the sum of one dollar to us in hand, paid by Captain John Graham, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; have and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and let over unto the said Captain John Graham, the whole of the barque called "Pons," of Philadelphia, together with all of her masts, yards, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, boats, tackle, and appurtenances, which said vessel registered in the port of Philadelphia, in the words following, to wit:—

Permanent No. 157 (one hundred and fifty-seven).
In pursuance of an Act of Congress of the United States of America, intituled "an Act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," John Welsh, jun., of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, having taken or subscribed the affirmation required by the said Act, and having affirmed that he the said John Welsh, jun., together with William Welsh and Samuel Welsh, all of the city of Philadelphia, are the only owners of the ship or vessel called the "Pons," of Philadelphia, whereof John Graham is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, as he hath sworn to; that the said ship or vessel was built at Allowaytown, in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1842, as per former register No. 10, issued at Philadelphia, 28th January, 1842, now surrendered, her owners and said register having certified that the said ship or vessel has one deck and three masts, and that her length is 95 feet, her breadth 23 feet, her depth 10 feet, and that she measures $196\frac{5}{8}$ tons; that she is a barque, has a square stern and a scroll head; and the said John Welsh, jun., having agreed to the description and admeasurement above specified, and sufficient security having been given, according to the said Act, the said barque has been duly registered at the port of Philadelphia.

Seal of the
Treasury of the
United States.

J. S. Smith,
Register.

Seal of the
Custom-House.

Chs. Trenchill,
Dy. Coll.

J. D. George
D. Hoff

Given under our hands and seals, at the port of Philadelphia, this 20th day of December, 1843.

To have and to hold the said barque and appurtenances, unto the said Captain John Graham, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever; and we, the said John Welsh, jun., William Welsh, and Samuel Welsh, for ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Captain John Graham, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, that at the execution of these presents, we are the true and lawful owners of the said barque "*Pons*," of Philadelphia, and appurtenances, and that we now have full right and authority to sell and dispose of the same, freed from and cleared from all claims, incumbrances, or demands whatsoever.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day of September, 1845.

(Signed) JOHN WELSH, JUN. (L.S.)
WM. WELSH. (L.S.)
SAML. WELSH. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
(Signed)

E. B. CROWELL,
for
T. N. S. ACIA.

No. 214.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 4.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 15, 1846.

A REPORT has reached this place, and is very generally believed, that a splendid steam-vessel, called the "*Providencia*," built in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, and which left this port about six weeks ago, has been captured on the coast of Africa by a Portuguese brig of war, with 1200 slaves on board; and it is calculated that the loss to the owners, of vessel, slaves, and other outlay, amounts to 70,000*l.* As the "*Cormorant*" is preparing to get under weigh, I have not been able to obtain any further particulars; but I have heard this report stated by so many persons within the last few hours, that I thought it my duty to transmit it to your Lordship, without being able to vouch for its truth.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

No. 215.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 12, 1847.

I HAD a visit yesterday from Mr. Tod, the successor of Mr. Wise at this Court, as Minister from the United States, and I was much pleased with a conversation I had with him on the subject of Slavery. Mr. Tod came to me of his own accord to express in the frankest manner his feelings of detestation at the Traffic, his intentions to do everything in his power to suppress the participation of his compatriots in it, and his wishes to act conjointly with me in our efforts towards a common end.

At the same time that I heard with so much satisfaction the enlightened and honest language of Mr. Tod, I experienced a feeling of great regret

at some orders which have been lately forwarded by the United States' Government to Mr. Parks, the United States' Consul here, a gentleman who has most undeviatingly followed his duty in refusing every facility, that was dependent on him, to the prosecution of the Slave Trade.

By a law dated as far back as, I think, 1792, an authority is given to the Consuls of the United States to grant "sea-letters" to United States' vessels sold in foreign ports to United States' citizens, without limiting either the duration or the destination of the voyages of these vessels, after having passed into new hands.

This law was passed, no doubt, as an encouragement to ship-building; but it became in Brazil as direct and effectual an assistance in promoting the Slave Trade as its most zealous supporter could desire. One of the chief facilities sought by the owners of slavers is the means of sending over their "equipment" to the African coast; this equipment is generally sent over in foreign bottoms, and United States' ones are preferred, not only for their superior shape for sailing, but from the circumstance of the United States' flag protecting them from our cruizers. The United States' squadron on the coast of Africa is small, and with, I doubt not, every wish to attain its object and perform its duty, United States' cruizers are comparatively rare in the waters where Brazilian vessels exchange their commodities for slaves. The United States' vessel intended for the Slave Trade keeps the United States' flag flying until the very last moment, and during the whole time her slave cargo is preparing; and it is not until the vessel is actually under weigh, on its return to Brazil, that the flag is changed—and not even then, if there be any chance of using it with advantage. It is the custom to ship the United States' crew, which brought this vessel to Africa, aboard some other United States' vessel not intended to take slaves back to Brazil, and which may thus be searched without risk by a United States' cruizer; this confederate vessel often serving also as a decoy to lead these cruizers astray. The first of these vessels lands its cargo of slaves somewhere on the Brazilian coast, and then returns to Rio in ballast, while the second vessel enters there direct with the former crew ready for another passage and with the very few articles of commerce afforded by the slave districts in Africa.

Your Lordship will see immediately the double action of this law of the United States, as it stands, in the stimulus it simultaneously gives to the sale of United States' vessels on one hand, and the Trade in Slaves on the other. I feel quite convinced that the United States' Government only looks to the first motive, but the consequence most indubitably extends to the latter. For this reason, and with this view of the case, Mr. Parks, the United States' Consul here has always endeavoured to withhold sea-letters from those United States' bottoms which have been sold here, whose employment and destination appeared to him of an equivocal nature.

In consequence of complaints on this subject, orders have been sent by the United States' Government to Mr. Parks, to give him no longer any optional faculties on the subject, but to make the issue of these sea-letters peremptory, on the transfer of United States' bottoms from one United States' owner to another. The protection of the United States' flag is thus given to vessels which find it convenient to sail at times under one flag rather than under another. Nothing will be so easy as for one and the same vessel to have two owners and two nationalities. She will have two sets of papers, with a contract of sale to a Brazilian subject to exhibit if necessary; she will be American while going to the coast of Africa, and Brazilian when returning from it, exposed to the risk of capture; and as United States' vessels can be built cheaper than any others, now that security for the transmission of the equipment is added, the slave-dealers are in possession of every possible facility.

Your Lordship has a recollection of the observations of Mr. Wise on the employment of United States' vessels in the Slave Trade, said to be chartered through the agency of British subjects; I therefore doubly regret this encouragement given, unwittingly, no doubt, by the United States, to the very delinquencies that prompted the first part of Mr. Wise's remarks at the very moment that, by the desire of the British Government, I am using every means in my power to prevent any fresh cause for the second.

Mr. Tod told me he would do everything he possibly could to prevent these late instructions of his Government being made casually subservient to Slave

Trade purposes. I have every confidence in Mr. Tod's efforts, as well as those of Mr. Parks; but I am greatly afraid that no good will on their part can prevent the unavoidable results that must ensue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

No. 216.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 12, 1847.

AS the newspapers here have mentioned a circumstance which recently occurred, and distorted it in a spirit of hostility to England, which always exudes whenever there is a question relating to the Slave Trade, I think it advisable to put your Lordship in possession of the real facts of the case.

Some weeks ago a little negro girl, about 10 years old, entered my house in the country; whether she had lost her way, or took refuge there voluntarily, it was impossible to know, as the girl was evidently just imported, frightened at everything and everybody, and not speaking a word of Portuguese. Three days afterwards a man of the name of Leitte, a neighbour of considerable wealth, but of notorious bad character, came to my cottage and claimed the girl as his slave.

I told this person that I could not give up the girl to him in that summary way, as I believed her to be a newly-imported slave, and that therefore he had no right to her, but that I would send her down to the Legation in the town (about eight miles off) at a certain hour, and that if he could there prove that she was born in the country, and that he had a legal claim to her, she should be delivered to him on a promise that she should not receive punishment for absenting herself.

M. Leitte seemed very much discontented at this, saying that I had much better give up the slave to him, who would treat her well, than to the Government, which was composed of a set of villains (his own words), who, instead of giving her her liberty, would sell her again and divide the produce.

I however refused to do so, and I sent the girl away from the cottage at the time appointed, accompanied by three persons. Hardly had they proceeded a quarter of a mile from the house, when a body of blacks, headed by a white overseer, all armed with pikes and bludgeons, rushed out of the thicket, threw down and held the persons who were accompanying the negress, and the white overseer, putting the little girl over his shoulders, they all returned into the thicket whence they had issued.

One of the persons who were thrown down had the presence of mind to run to a height whence the house inhabited not far off by M. Leitte could be seen, and shortly after the white overseer and twelve negroes were perceived entering into an unfinished building adjoining. This person then ran back and acquainted me with what had happened.

As I was perfectly aware that no effectual means would be taken of bringing to punishment the perpetrators of this outrage, if I went through the long and always unsuccessful course of a complaint to the police, I was determined to take the matter into my own hands, somewhat irritated, I confess, at an outrage like this being committed almost in sight of my windows. I went to the house, which was not far from my own, where the gang had entered, and on the person, a woman, who was with me, identifying the overseer who had held his hand over her mouth, I went alone up to him, in the midst of all his negroes, and with a considerable crowd of Brazilians at the gate, collared him, tied his hands behind him, and made him walk before me into town, when I informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs of what had happened, and put the man at his disposal.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs sent an account of the transaction to the Minister of Justice, who sent for M. Leitte, and desired him to produce the negress; but the negress was stated to have run away again, and was not forth-

coming. M. Leitte had sent her to a friend of his in Santos by the steam-boat that plies on the coast. The Government then intimated to M. Leitte, that if the girl did not make her appearance, he should be sent out of the country. M. Leitte is a native born Portuguese.

The day before yesterday the little negress arrived at Rio, and was sent to me by Senhor Saturnino, who requested me to take charge of her for a short time, and make a formal request that she should be taken care of by the Government and considered free, being evidently a newly-imported slave. I in consequence made this application, and I yesterday gave her up, after having received a receipt for her, acknowledging her freedom.

It is a source of satisfaction to me to have been an accessory in snatching this poor girl from Slavery, although she be but an unit of the 50,000 unfortunate creatures who have been landed on this coast during the present year. I must add, in justice to Senhor Saturnino, and it gives me great pleasure to do so, that I received every assistance from him for the recovery of the child. I do not expect that M. Leitte will receive any punishment; he has many friends among the English merchants, because he owes them money, and they have entreated the Brazilian Government, which requires no pressing, not to send him away. Considering the little chance I had of obtaining any redress commensurate with the offence, I have thought it better to push the matter no farther, and to content myself with obtaining the freedom of the negress.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

No. 217.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1847.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 12th ultimo, stating the circumstances under which you had rescued from Slavery a young negro girl who had been recently imported into Brazil, and who had taken refuge in your country-house; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government highly approve the humanity which prompted your proceeding, and the spirit and decision with which you acted.

It will be well that your Lordship should ascertain how the girl is eventually disposed of.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Lord Howden,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 218.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 3, 1848.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 11, 1847.

ON the 13th of August, 1846, the Earl of Aberdeen addressed a despatch to Mr. Hamilton, desiring him to apply to the Brazilian Government for some authentic information as to the state of the Africans liberated by the late British and Brazilian Court of Mixed Commission in this capital.

On the 22nd of last March, Mr. Hudson addressed a note to the Imperial Government, in the sense of that despatch, but as no notice was taken of it he renewed the demand for this information on the 3rd of August last.

I have the pleasure at length of being able to transmit to your Lordship a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to these several applications. The assurances, as well as the account of the manner in which the supervision over these liberated Africans is exercised, are sufficiently satisfactory, but I have considerable misgivings as to the practical part of the question, and

the way in which these paternal intentions of this Government, as described, are worked out.

At all events I do not see any other means of obviating contraventions of the humane regulations specified by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, than by urging the Government to see that proper attention is paid to their strict execution by the officer they have appointed, and by the Legation of Her Majesty at this Court giving at the same time to the Government every information of which it may become possessed, as to any infraction of these regulations. Your Lordship may rest assured that both these points shall be attended to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

Inclosure in No. 218.

Senhor de Souza e Oliveira to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, November 16, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., having received the necessary information from the office of the Secretary of State for Judicial Affairs, finds himself now enabled to reply to the note addressed by Mr. Hudson, &c., to his predecessor, under date of the 22nd of March, 1847, and which was reproduced on the 3rd August, of the same year, requesting information upon the state of the Africans freed by the late Brazilian and English Mixed Commission.

The Africans freed by the Mixed Commission, and who were handed over to the Imperial Government, are under the tutorship of the Orphan Court, which by the Brazilian laws is the natural protector of all those wretched persons who are unable to take care of themselves. In order to secure a more immediate watch over their fate and condition, the Imperial Government named a guardian of the freed Africans, with a salary of 1000 milreis per annum, who is particularly desired to watch over them, to petition, and to claim of the Judge of Orphans, and of the Government, the rights and justice of his charge, to examine if they are well treated by the persons among whom they have been distributed to serve as domestics or free workmen; to insist on their being withdrawn from the power of those persons when it be found that they are ill-used; and finally, to cause a certificate of decease, in the presence of witnesses and of the Judge of Orphans and of his clerk, to be drawn up, verifying the identity of the individual, in order that the person who may announce the death of an African taken as a servant, can only in that manner be exonerated; the said guardian is also charged to ascertain if the Africans are in possession of their certificate of freedom; if they have perfect knowledge of their condition as free persons, and of their rights and duties in relation to the persons who take them into their service. This post of guardian of the freed Africans has always been conferred upon a doctor of laws, and by information received from three lawyers who have filled that situation, the Imperial Government knows that he is frequently called upon by the said Africans with representations of ill-treatment, and that many of them have been withdrawn from the persons to whom they were confided, on its having been ascertained by their guardian, that they were not well treated.

The Imperial Government, faithful to the obligation it contracted, to guarantee the liberty of the Africans given up to it, has carefully endeavoured to fulfil this obligation by adopting divers measures, which have been communicated to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, to the end of guaranteeing that liberty, and of giving employment to the said Africans, in order that, in abandoning themselves to vices and crimes, which are always the necessary result of idleness and vagabondizing, and to which they would otherwise abandon themselves, they may not come under the lash of the police, and even become perpetrators of crimes pregnant with the most fatal consequences, as would be the case if such a mass of brutes, without the least idea of morality, of religion, or of respect for the laws, habituated to a wandering savage life,

without industry or without knowledge of any trade or calling, or of the language to make themselves understood, were to be let loose in the midst of a civilized city, and to be abandoned to their own free will and discretion, or to that of others of the same race, who would be the only ones who would appropriate to themselves the direction of such brutish masses.

It was not undoubtedly from any other motive, or to any other purpose, that the stipulation was made for their delivery to the respective Governments, nor could the Brazilian Government accept of such a charge, if thereby it might lose its right to direct and govern those masses of men, of such a description, in such a manner as is consistent with the policy of the country and with public security and tranquillity. The Imperial Government does not think that such direction and administration of their persons according to the measures adopted, are incompatible with the condition of free persons, which the laws of the empire and the Treaty with Great Britain guarantee to them. It is possible that, in the practical execution of these measures, abuses incompatible with the condition of free men may be met with; in that case it appertains to the Government and to the authorities charged with the execution of those measures, to put a stop to any restriction which may be perchance interfering with the liberty of the said Africans; the Imperial Government has been careful in repressing those abuses; those which it or the said authorities have had knowledge of, have been repressed, because its protection is sufficient to cause them to cease, from the moment in which the existence of them is known; the administration which protects those individuals under the eyes of the Government, to which alone it can render an account of its management has proceeded with regularity.

If, however, the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty at this Court should have cognizance of cases which involve abuses incompatible with the condition of free men, but subject to a necessary and salutary direction and administration, the Imperial Government will be glad to receive information thereof, accompanied by special mention of the circumstances of the Africans who may perchance be suffering under such restriction, and of the author or authors of the same, in order to promptly provide redress, and to correct or punish those who have been negligent, or conniving at the want of execution of the measures and regulations adopted, which hitherto have been considered beneficial and sufficient, if faithfully executed, to prevent those Africans from being deprived of their condition of free men.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

SATURNINO DE SOUZA E OLIVEIRA.

Lord Howden,
&c. &c.

No. 219.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 3, 1848.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 11, 1847.

HAVING seen the subject of Indian labour as a substitute for slave labour frequently alluded to in England, and thinking that your Lordship might like to have some information on the subject, I wrote to Her Majesty's Consul in Pará, Mr. Ryan, to make me a report thereon, as it is almost exclusively in the northernmost provinces that this experiment of Indian labour has been tried. I have the honour to inclose herewith the report of Mr. Consul Ryan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 220.

Mr. Hudson to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 25, 1847.

IN obedience to your Lordship's orders, I proceeded on the 20th instant to Corgo Secco, for the purpose of paying to Carlos, Pedro, Joanna, Carlota, and Carolina, Africans of the slaver "*Flor de Loanda*," the sums due to each of them on account of their apprenticeship to Major Koeller during the term of eight years.

Your Lordship will learn with regret that Major Koeller was shot by one of his friends almost at the moment of my entering Corgo Secco, and that he died within twelve hours after receiving the wound.

As I could gain no information from his family respecting the negroes in question, I summoned the Government Inspector of the district, explained the case to him, and put into his hands for payment to the Africans in question, the sum due to each of them.

The Inspector will in due time report to your Lordship the result of his inquiries and endeavours to discover the negroes in question.

I beg to inclose the receipt of Geronimo (one of the Africans of the "*Flor de Loanda*," who was formerly apprenticed to Major Koeller and who is now working in this city) for the sum due to him on account of his apprenticeship.

Lord Howden,
&c. &c. &c.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 220.

Certificate of Payment.

RECEIVED of James Hudson, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty, the sum of ninety-six milreis, being the amount earned by me—an African of the cargo of the "*Flor de Loanda*" slaver—during my apprenticeship of eight years in Brazil.

GERONIMO, ^{his} of Major Koeller's Fazenda.
_{mark.}

British Legation, Rio de Janeiro, August 3, 1847.

No. 221.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 24, 1848.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 31, 1847.

BEFORE arriving in Brazil I had heard it averred that there was a great feeling of disquietude pervading the white inhabitants as to the growing disproportion between them and the black races held in bondage, and I had counted upon this fear of the future as an element which might be turned to advantage in my negotiations in this country.

I am bound to say, that so far as my knowledge and inquiries go, this is not the case, at least that it would be dangerous to count upon this feeling as giving any material assistance by its operation. I have not the least doubt that there are many persons who entertain the conviction of danger, and who foresee that revolution which it will be a miracle if this country escapes, but these persons do not give publicity to unpopular opinions, and when they do open their minds they do so rather to foreigners (who do not require the information) than to their own countrymen, whose eyes they might open with advantage. There are also a few angry orators in the General Assembly who venture upon truths;

but as those truths are distasteful in themselves, and coupled with much extraneous matter of mere opposition, these truths are so diluted in the end as to pass almost unheeded.

I should say that the mass of the white population here, as regards the possible fate awaiting this country, may be divided into four classes.

1stly. Those who, more or less removed from the stir of daily life and active interests, do really feel a disquietude about the future, but say very little about it. This class is very small.

2ndly. Those who think as the first class, that there will be a day of retribution who also think that the present state of things will last their time, and are therefore content. This class is larger.

3rdly. Those who do not think about it at all, and who, with all the careless idiosyncrasy of the southern nations of Europe, and all the superinduced apathy of this climate, go on buying slaves because they have bought slaves before. And

4thly. Those who reason and tell you that the apprehension is a mere bugbear, for that the constant mortality among the slaves is so certain, the distrust among the black races so great, the hatred between them and the mulattoes so invincible, the objects to be gained so little comprehended, and the means of concerting any object in this thinly-peopled country so impossible, that no legitimate fear can be entertained unless a revolution be prepared and aided by foreigners, which is a contingency that no buying or selling on their part can prevent.

These two last classes compose in my opinion the great majority of the Brazilian white population.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B. (Signed) HOWDEN.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 222.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 1, 1848.

WITH reference to your despatch addressed to Mr. Hudson, of the 25th of September last, respecting the employment of steam-vessels in the Slave Trade between the west coast of Africa and Brazil, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a circular despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls in this empire upon that subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

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

Inclosure in No. 222.

Lord Howden to Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1847.

THE Government of the Queen being aware that it is the intention of slave-dealers in this empire to carry on the Slave Trade in future in steam-vessels, I have to instruct you to address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exact and particular descriptions of all steam-vessels supposed to be building or fitting for the Slave Trade, in order that such descriptions may be forwarded to the senior officer of Her Majesty's squadron on the west coast of Africa.

You will also furnish duplicates of such descriptions to this Legation and to the Commodore on this station.

I am, &c.

To Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil. (Signed) HOWDEN.

No. 223.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 23, 1848.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter and of its inclosures, which has been received at this department from the Admiralty, relating to the capture, on the 11th of December last, by Commander Sprigg, of Her Majesty's sloop "Ferret," of the Brazilian slaver "Malaga," with 853 slaves on board, owned by the notorious slave-dealer Fonseca, of Rio de Janeiro.

I have to desire that your Lordship will communicate the substance of the inclosed report of Commander Sprigg to the Brazilian Government, and that you will urge them to take steps to prevent Fonseca and other slave-dealers in Brazil from violating both the Treaty engagements contracted by that country with Great Britain, and the law* of Brazil itself, against the Slave Trade.

Lord Howden,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosures in No. 223.

1. *Commodore Sir C. Hotham to the Secretary to the Admiralty, January 10, 1848.*

2. *Commander Sprigg to Commodore Sir C. Hotham, December 27, 1847.*

[See Class A, No. 288, p. 328.]

No. 224.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 23, 1848.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of January 1st of this year, and I have to inform you that I approve of the circular despatch which you have addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil, instructing them to furnish me, and also Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and the Commodore commanding Her Majesty's squadron on the Brazil station, with exact and particular descriptions of all steam-vessels supposed to be building or fitting for the Slave Trade.

Lord Howden,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 225.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1848.

I HEREWITH transmit to your Lordship a list of Brazilian vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, which have been captured by Her Majesty's cruisers and condemned by the British Courts of Vice-Admiralty under the Act of the 8th and 9th Victoriae, chapter 122, from August 8, 1845, the date when that Act became law, up to the 31st of December last.

Your Lordship will perceive that this list comprises no less than eighty-one vessels, of which seventy-three were condemned for being equipped for the Slave Trade, and eight for having slaves actually on board, the number of which amounted in the aggregate to 2,940.

I have to instruct your Lordship to send a copy of this list to the Brazilian Government, and to represent to that Government that Her Majesty's Govern-

* See Dom Pedro's Decree of November 31. Hertslet, vol. iv, p. 64.

ment cannot imagine that Slave Trade undertakings so extensive as those of which these captures are a proof, could be engaged in by subjects of the Emperor, if the Brazilian Government had used any endeavours to fulfil the Treaty engagements by which the Crown of Brazil has bound itself to the Crown of Great Britain to prevent Brazilian subjects from being in any way concerned in the Slave Trade.

Your Lordship will also say, that although the above-mentioned list affords positive proof of extensive Slave Trade undertakings engaged in by Brazilian subjects, there is good reason to assume that the greater part, if not the whole, of the vessels mentioned in the other list, No. 2, which I also inclose, and of which you will also give a copy to the Brazilian Minister, were employed in the Slave Trade of Brazil.

These vessels were captured for being engaged in Slave Trade, and were condemned on that charge by the Vice-Admiralty Courts as having no papers proving nationality. But there is good reason to suppose that the slaves whom they were to ship were destined for Brazil, because the Cuba Slave Trade has latterly been almost entirely suppressed, and because no other Transatlantic State, except Brazil, now carries on this criminal Traffic.

Lord Howden,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 225.

LIST OF BRAZILIAN VESSELS captured by Her Majesty's Cruizers, and condemned by British Courts of Vice-Admiralty, under the Act of the 8th and 9th Victoriae, cap. 122, from August 8, 1845, to December 31, 1847.

SIERRA LEONE.

Class and Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Seizor.	Number of Slaves captured.	Date of Sentence.	By what Court adjudicated.
1. Brig Regenerado ..	A. da C. Bitencourt ..	Commanders Hornby and Yorke, Styx and Albatross	Condemned for equipment	1845 Dec. 5	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone
2. Brigantine Isabel ..	A. J. Tiburcio ..	Commander Hornby, Styx	354	„ 5	do.
3. Brig União	J. A. Viana	Commander West, Hecate	Condemned for equipment	„ 5	do.
4. Bark Princeza	J. A. Viera	Commander Newton, Lily	do.	„ 19 1846	do.
5. Schooner Boã Sorte ..	P. J. Antonio.. ..	Commander Bosanquet, Alert	do.	Jan. 5	do.
6. Brig Espega	J. A. Pereira	Commander Hornby Styx	do.	„ 24	do.
7. Schooner Magico	F. J. D'Amorim ..	Commander Wilson, Pantaloön	do.	Feb. 15	do.
8. Schooner Sierra Leone Packet	J. F. Alves	Commander Edmunds Héroine	do.	April 27	do.
9. Brigantine Ligeiro ..	M. P. Machado ..	Commander Brown, Kingfisher	do.	„ 27	do.
10. Brigantine Olivia ..	F. dos S. Braga ..	Captain Mansel, Actæon	do.	July 4	do.
11. Brigantine Paquete de Rio	J. F. Alves	Commanders Montresor and Sprigg, Cygnet and Ferret	556	Nov. 16	do.
12. Brig Anna e Constancia	A. G. dos Santos ..	Commander Chads, Styx	Condemned for equipment	1847 Mar. 25	do.
13. Brig Phedro	J. A. Cedade	Commander Hope, Bittern	do.	„ 30	do.
14. Schooner Taglioni ..	L. D. da Silva	Commander Lysaght, Grappler	do.	May 25	do.
15. Felucca Bahiano	J. A. Viana	Commander Wood, Hound	do.	„ 27	do.
16. Brig Tito	P. L. Pimenta	Commander Challoner, Siren	do.	June 16	do.
17. Brigantine Des d'Outubro	J. O. Torres (al) M. Joaquim	Commander Montresor Wanderer	57	Aug. 21	do.
18. Schooner Faisca	J. J. dos Santos ..	Commander Wood, Hound	Condemned for equipment	„ 24	do.
19. Brigantine Graça	M. J. da Silva	Captain Mansel, Actæon	447	„ 26	do.
20. Schooner Esperança ..	E. J. Alves	Commander Macmurdo Contest	220	„ 30	do.
21. Brigantine Lebro	A. J. A. da Cunha ..	Commander White, Sealark	189	„ 30	do.
22. Schooner Theodosia ..	J. G. de V. Barriga ..	Commander Mathieson, Mariner	Condemned for equipment	Sep. 13	do.
23. Brigantine Romeo Pri-meiro	J. A da Silva	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	do.	„ 18	do.
24. Schooner Maria da Gloria	B. J. Lorenço	Commander Sprigg, Ferret	do.	Oct. 14	do.
25. Schooner Maria Augusta	L. D. da Silva	Commauder Dixon, Rapid	do.	Dec. 24	do.

ST. HELENA.

Class and Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Seizor.	Number of Slaves captured.	Date of Sentence.	By what Court adjudicated.
26. Brigantine Quatro de Março	A. J. de M. Moraes ..	Commander Layton, Cygnet	572	1846 Jan. 12	Vice-Admiralty Court, St. Helena
27. Schooner Eufrazia ..	M. J. de Carvalho ..	Commander Hay, Prometheus	Condemned for equipment do.	„ 29	do.
28. Brigantine Esperanza ..	J. A. d'Alvarega ..	Captain Mansel, Actæon	do.	„ 29	do.
29. Brigantine San Domingos	J. Vianna	Commander Hay, Prometheus	do.	Feb. 2	do.
30. Brig San Lorenzo ..	J. J. Lopes	Commander Hay, Prometheus	do.	„ 5	do.
31. Brig Eliza	O. dos S. Lopes ..	Commander Harris, Flying-fish	do.	Mar. 2	do.
32. Brigantine Lobo ..	J. F. Nunes	Commander Ussher, Wasp	do.	„ 5	do.
33. Brigantine Paquete de Rio	B. C. Roque	Commanders Ussher and Dunlop, Wasp and Star	do.	April 9	do.
34. Schooner Gaio	G. da S. Rodriguez ..	Commander Ussher, Wasp	do.	„ 14	do.
35. Brig Gabriel	M. J. Teixeira ..	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	do.	„ 14	do.
36. Brig Galgo	J. A. Pereira	Commander Ussher, Wasp	do.	„ 28	do.
37. Brig Caxias	A. F. da Costa ..	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	do.	June 11	do.
38. Brig Relampago ..	A. M. de Mendouça ..	Commander West, Hecate	545	„ 13	do.
39. Brigantine Segunda Conceição de Maria	F. C. da Silva ..	Commander Brisbane, Larne	Condemned for equipment do.	„ 20	do.
40. Schooner Maria ..	O. dos Santos ..	Commander Powell, Kingfisher	do.	Sept. 28	do.
41. Schooner Amelia ..	L. J. de S. Pinto ..	Commander Young, Hydra	do.	Oct. 26	do.
42. Brigantine Augusta ..	J. A. de Alvarenga ..	Commander Horton, Kingfisher	do.	„ 26	do.
43. Brig Tentação	J. J. Lopez	Commander Gooch, Sealark	do.	„ 26	do.
44. Brig Vallerozo	M. de F. Victor ..	Commander Horton, Kingfisher	do.	Nov. 16	do.
45. Brigantine Bonito Porto	A. P. Nunez	Commander Gooch, Sealark	do.	„ 26	do.
46. Brig Isabel	J. M. de Faria ..	Commander Young, Hydra	do.	„ 26	do.
47. Brigantine Aguia ..	F. A. de Souza ..	Commander Gooch, Sealark	do.	„ 30	do.
48. Schooner Electra ..	J. J. Pereira ..	Commander Hand, Espoir	do.	„ 30	do.
49. Brigantine Victoria ..	J. H. Cagel	Commander Horton, Kingfisher	do.	Dec. 7 1847	do.
50. Brigantine Rolla ..	J. G. Pereira ..	Commander Chads, Styx	do.	Feb. 18	do.
51. Brigantine Telina ..	J. A. Cordeira ..	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	do.	„ 18	do.
52. Brigantine Constante Amizade	A. G. Cardia ..	Commander Hill, Rapid	do.	Mar. 11	do.
53. Brig Nitheroy	R. J. de Menezes ..	Commander Chads, Styx	do.	April 1	do.
54. Felucca Saron	A. Pestana	Captain Giffard, Penelope	do.	„ 22	do.
55. Schooner Joanito ..	D. J. Bellio	Ditto	do.	„ 22	do.
56. Schooner Jupiter ..	J. P. de Carvalho ..	Commander Dyke, Flying Fish	do.	„ 22	do.
57. Brigantine Gustavo Primeiro	J. dos M. de Jezus ..	Commander White, Sealark	do.	May 25	do.
58. Brigantine Duas Irmaas	Juan Henry	Captain Kelly, Conway	do.	June 10	do.
59. Brig Braziliense ..	L. J. de S. Pinto ..	Commander Wood, Hound	do.	July 26	do.

Class and Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Seizor.	Number of Slaves captured.	Date of Sentence.	By what Court adjudicated.
60. Brigantine Esperto ..	J. A. da Silva. . .	Commander Hill, Rapid	Condemned for equipment	1847 Aug. 16	Vice-Admiralty Court, St. Helena
61. Brig Faisca ..	E. D. d'Oliveira ..	Commander Sprigg, Ferrett	do.	Sept. 20	do.
62. Brigantine Nero ..	J. M. da Camara ..	Commander Chads, Styx	do.	„ 20	do.
63. Brigantine Adelaide ..	J. F. Moreira. . .	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	do.	„ 21	do.
64. Schooner São Sebastião	M. J. Teixeira ..	Commander Sprigg, Ferrett	do.	„ 21	do.
65. Brigantine Maria Thereza	R. J. de Carvalho ..	Captain Mansel, Actæon	do.	Oct. 11	do.
66. Schooner Astræa ..	A. P. de Carvalho ..	Ditto	do.	„ 14	do.
67. Barque Atrevida ..	J. A. d'Alvarenga ..	Commander Chads, Styx	do.	„ 21	do.
68. Felucca Aventureiro ..	C. J. Travasso ..	Ditto	do.	Nov. 1	do.
69. Schooner Venus ..	D. X. da S. Braga ..	Ditto	do.	„ 8	do.
70. Brigantine Sapho ..	J. R. Viana ..	Commander Macmurdo, Contest	do.	„ 8	do.
71. Brigantine Phenix ..	G. Golinda ..	Ditto	do.	„ 8	do.
72. Brig Sylphide ..	M. J. Palacio ..	Captain Giffard, Penelope	do.	„ 15	do.
73. Brig Izabel ..	J. J. d' O. Valença ..	Commander Chads, Styx	do.	Dec. 9	do.
74. Brigantine Heroína	A. de B. Valente ..	Ditto	do.	„ 13	do.
75. Brigantine St. Antonio Ditozo	L. J. de Souza ..	Ditto	do.	„ 13	do.
76. Brigantine Boã Fé ..	M. L. de Castro ..	Ditto	do.	„ 20	do.
77. Brigantine Eolo ..	B. Rodriguez ..	Commander Levinge, Devastation	do.	„ 30	do.

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78. Brig Triumfante ..	J. M. Pereira. . .	Commander Gambier, Sappho	do.	1846 Feb. 28	Vice-Admiralty Court, Cape of Good Hope
79. Ship Constante. . .	L. C. do Amaral ..	Captain Wyvill, Cleopatra	do.	Nov. 6	do.
80. Barque Improviso ..	D. A. Ferreira ..	Ditto	do.	Dec. 11	do.
81. Brig Phaon ..	J. A. da Silva. . .	Captain Watson, Brilliant.	do.	1847 Mar. 20	do.

Inclosure 2 in No. 225.

List of Slave-Vessels captured by Her Majesty's Cruizers and condemned by British Courts of Vice-Admiralty under the Act of the 2nd and 3rd Victoriæ, cap. 73, from August 8, 1845, to December 31, 1847.

SIERRA LEONE.

Class and Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Seizor.	Number of Slaves captured.	Date of Sentence.	By what Court adjudicated.
1. Brig Africano ..	J. B. da Silva ..	Commander Young, Hydra	585	1845 Sept. 8	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone
2. Name unknown (supposed to be Voadora)	Unknown ..	Commander Bosanquet, Alert	Condemned for equipment	Nov. 27	do.

Class and Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Seizor.	Number of Slaves captured.	Date of Sentence.	By what Court adjudicated.
3. Brigantine name unknown (supposed to be Belmira)	J. L. Favia	Commanders West and Hay Hecate and Prometheus	Condemned for equipment	Dec. 30 1846	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone
4. Brig name unknown .. (supposed to be Recuperador)	M. José	Commander Hay, Prometheus	do.	Feb. 5	do.
5. Brig name unknown .. (supposed to be Frederico)	Unknown	Commander Wilson, Pantaloon	do.	April 27	do.
6. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	do.	Sept. 21 1847	do.
7. Brig, name unknown .. (supposed to be Rey d'Aquiton)	B. Agretto	Commander Levinge, Devastation	517	May 19	do.
8. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Ditto	Condemned for equipment	„ 25	do.
9. Schooner, name unknown	F. Palmella	Commander Horton, Kingfisher	305	„ 25	do.
10. Sloop, name unknown ..	J. J. Bonelli	Ditto	214	June 11	do.
11. Barque, name unknown	Unknown	Ditto	Condemned for equipment	„ 16	do.
12. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	514	July 15	do.
13. Brigantine Forao ..	F. Jozé	Commander Sprigg, Ferret	Condemned for equipment	„ 29	do.
14. Schooner Prendedora ..	John Peter	Commander Farquhar, Albatross	608	Aug. 21	do.
15. Name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Mathieson, Mariner	20	Sept. 13	do.
16. Schooner, name unknown (supposed to be Faceirinha)	J. H. Kezel	Commander Sprigg, Ferret	265	Oct. 14	do.
17. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Commander Hope, Bittern	374	„ 14	do.
18. Schooner, name unknown (supposed to be Maria)	J. Antonio	Commander Glynn, Dart	237	Nov. 8	do.

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19. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Yorke, Haricus	Condemned for equipment	1845 Aug. 14	Vice-Admiralty Court, St. Helena
20. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Ditto	do.	„ 21	do.
21. Steam-vessel Cacique ..	Unknown	Commodore Jones, Penelope	do.	Oct. 30	do.
22. Brigantine Legeira ..	José Maria	Ditto	do.	„ 30	do.
23. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Dunlop, Star	do.	Dec. 1	do.
24. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Ditto	do.	„ 1	do.
25. Ship Rosa	P. Poger	Commander Layton, Cygnet	do.	„ 2	do.
26. Brigantine Isabella ..	J. Pereir	Ditto	do.	„ 11	do.
27. Schooner, name unknown	Unknown	Ditto	do.	„ 29	do.
28. Schooner, name unknown	Unknown	Commander Hay, Prometheus	do.	„ 29 1846	do.
29. Brig, name unknown ..	B. J. D'Almeida ..	Ditto	do.	Jan. 12	do.
30. Brig Descubridor ..	A. B. da C. Pereira ..	Commander Dunlop, Star	do.	„ 15	do.
31. Polacca brig, name unknown	Unknown	Commander Layton, Cygnet	do.	„ 15	do.
32. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Ditto	549	„ 29	do.
33. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Commander Dunlop, Star	Condemned for equipment	Feb. 9	do.
34. Schooner Virginia or Felicidade	F. Serva	Ditto	do.	April 2	do.

Class and Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Seizor.	Number of Slaves captured.	Date of Sentence.	By what Court adjudicated.
35. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Commander Layton, Cygnet	Condemned for equipment	1846 Apr. 13	Vice-Admiralty Court, St. Helena do.
36. Brigantine Clara ..	Unknown	Ditto	do.	.. 20	do.
37. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Captain Mansel, Actæon	do.	May 14	do.
38. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	Condemned for equipment	July 6	do.
39. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Hay, Prometheus	do.	.. 23	do.
40. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Commander Layton, Cygnet	do.	Sept. 23	do.
41. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Ditto	do.	.. 7	do.
42. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	546	Oct. 5	do.
43. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Hay, Prometheus	Condemned for equipment	.. 15	do.
44. Brigantine name unknown	M. J. de Carvalho ..	Captain Watson, Brilliant	do.	Nov. 16	do.
45. Schooner, name unknown	Unknown	Commander Brisbane, Larne	do.	.. 16	do.
46. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Horton, Kingfisher	do.	Dec. 14	do.
47. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Hope, Bittern	do.	.. 28 1847	do.
48. Schooner, name unknown	Unknown	Captain Giffard, Penelope	317	Apr. 22	do.
49. Felucca, name unknown	Unknown	Commander Robbins, Flying Fish	Condemned for equipment	.. 22	do.
50. Brig, name unknown ..	M. Fonseca	Commander Levinge, Devastation	do.	Aug. 16	do.
51. Felucca, name unknown	Unknown	Ditto	do.	Sept. 20	do.
52. Brigantine name unknown	Unknown	Commander Birch, Waterwitch	do.	.. 21	do.
53. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Chads, Styx	do.	Nov. 15	do.
54. Barque, name unknown	Unknown	Ditto	do.	.. 15	do.
55. Schooner Rey Bango ..	— André	Commander Wood, Hound	60	Dec. 6	do.
56. Brig, name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Chads, Styx	Condemned for equipment	.. 16	do.
57. Brigantine Luiza ..	T. F. da Silveira ..	Commander Edmunds, Heroine	650	.. 23	do.

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58. Name unknown ..	Unknown	Commander Hope, Sappho	Condemned for equipment	1845 Oct. 17	Vice-Admiralty Court, Cape of Good Hope do.
59. Name unknown ..	Unknown	Ditto	do.	.. 17	do.
60. Name unknown ..	Unknown	Ditto	do.	.. 17	do.
61. Name unknown ..	Unknown	Ditto	do.	.. 17	do.
62. Barque Dianna ..	V. Magdalena ..	Commander Crawford, Mutine	do.	1846 Jan. 10	do.
63. Ship Amelia ..	Unknown	Ditto	do.	May 13	do.
64. Brig Kentucky ..	Unknown	Captain Wyvill, Cleopatra	do.	July 22	do.

No. 226.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th of December last, inclosing a copy and translation of a note addressed to you by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the notes addressed by Mr. Hudson to his predecessor, on the 22nd of March and 3rd of August, 1847, respecting the condition of the negroes emancipated by the Mixed Commission at Rio de Janeiro, and delivered over to the Brazilian Government, to be employed as servants or free labourers.

I have in reply to instruct you to state to Senhor Saturnino, that Her Majesty's Government have seen with pleasure the expressions contained in his communication to you of a desire on the part of the Brazilian Government to provide for the good treatment of these emancipated negroes; but they observe with regret that this communication is wholly silent as to the detailed arrangements which have been established for carrying those benevolent intentions into effect. Her Majesty's Government would therefore be glad to know what is the present number of these emancipados, where they are, and how they are employed, and especially what arrangements have been made for giving them moral, religious and industrial instruction, according to the engagements contained in the Treaty under the provisions of which they were captured; and as the greatest portion of the negroes so captured and decreed by the Mixed Commission to be free, must by this time have been for several years in Brazil, and have become entitled to their entire and unrestricted freedom, Her Majesty's Government would wish to have a list of those who have been placed in the full enjoyment of their liberty.

*Lord Howden,
&c. &c. &c.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Rio de Janeiro.*

No. 227.

Consul Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 1, 1847.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 6, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information returns of vessels that have arrived from and sailed for the coast of Africa, during the quarter ending the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) **ROBERT HESKETH, H.B.M. Consul.**

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 227.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1846.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage. Days.	Reported Nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1846 July 4	Brig	Tentação ..	J. F. da Silveira ..	Brazilian ..	140	11	Angola ..	35	Ballast	
"	Ditto	Vintage ..	Wm. Edwards ..	American ..	199	9	Ditto ..	34	Ditto	
"	Brigantine ..	Frances Ann ..	W. Tate ..	Ditto ..	272	19	Sang Tang ..	19	Ditto	
"	Ditto	Henriquetta ..	J. J. Maurisco ..	Sardinian ..	87	8	St. Thomé ..	23	Ditto	
August 8	Brig	Bom Sucesso ..	J. J. de Assumpção ..	Portuguese ..	194	12	Angola ..	20	Sundries	

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 227.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1846.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported Nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1846 July 12	Brigantine..	Rolla ..	Jozé Gregorio ..	Brazilian ..	124	15	Onim ..	Sundries	
"	Brig ..	Chipola ..	Wm. McLennan ..	American ..	209	10	Africa ..	Ditto	
August 13	Brigantine..	Frances Ann..	W. Tate ..	Ditto ..	246	7	Ditto ..	Ditto	
"	Brig ..	Tentação ..	J. J. Lopez ..	Brazilian ..	140	15	Ditto ..	Ditto	
"	Polacca ..	St. Laurent ..	J. B. Beaumier ..	French ..	183	9	Cabenda ..	Ditto	
"	Brigantine..	Victoria ..	J. H. Kageł ..	Brazilian ..	114	12	Africa ..	Ditto	
"	Ditto ..	Lebro ..	A. J. A. de Cunha ..	Ditto ..	164	12	Sierra Leone ..	Ditto	
"	Brig ..	Imperial Pedro ..	J. A. T. Rego ..	Ditto ..	219	12	Angola ..	Ditto	
September 1	Ditto ..	Vintage ..	W. Edwards ..	American ..	237	10	Africa ..	Ditto	
"	Smack ..	Lusitania ..	A. F. Oliveira ..	Brazilian ..	46	5	Angola ..	Ballast	
"	Polacca ..	Francisco Segundo ..	L. Beaur ..	Sardinian ..	179	10	Africa ..	Sundries	
"	Brigantine..	Forest ..	M. Attridge ..	American ..	177	7	Ditto ..	Ditto	
"	Ditto ..	Bonito Porto ..	A. P. Nunes ..	Brazilian ..	129	16	Ditto ..	Ditto	

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

No. 228.

Consul Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received February 22.*)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 2, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a return of the vessels that have arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, during the quarter ending 31st ultimo, and also a similar return of the sailings from this for Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, *H.B.M. Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 228.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa during the Quarter ending December 31, 1846.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1846 October 11	Smack	Lealdade	A. A. Monteiro	Portuguese	50	14	Angola	Days. 34	Wax and oil	
"	Brigantine	Frances Ann	W. Tate	American	182	7	Cabenda	24	Ballast	
"	Brig	Chipola	M. McLennam	Ditto	184	10	Africa	35	Ditto	
November 28	Ditto	Malaga	M. Lovett	Ditto	183	—	Cabenda	23	Ditto	
"	Ditto	Imperial Pedro	J. A. T. Rego	Brazilian	219	17	Angola	24	Sundries	
December 5	Ditto	Vintage	Wm. Edwards	American	200	10	Ditto	25	Ballast	
"	Polacca	St. Laurent	M. Beaumier	French	144	9	Cabenda	39	Ditto	
"	Schooner	Argo	F. Brose	Hamburguese	106	8	Loanda	22	Sundries	
"	Brig	Beulah	Jno. A. Forsyth	American	290	10	Benguela	34	Ballast	

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 228.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1846.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1846 October 3	Schooner ..	Dover ..	M. Hersey ..	American ..	100	5	Africa ..	Sundries	
"	Steam schooner	Thereza ..	J. F. Mesquito ..	Brazilian ..	93	23	Azores <i>et</i> Africa ..	Provisions	
November 4	Brigantine ..	Isabel ..	J. C. dos Santos ..	Ditto ..	172	14	Angola ..	Sundries	
"	Brig ..	General Rego ..	J. M. Cordeiro ..	Ditto ..	360	15	Angra and Benguela	Ditto	
"	Snack ..	Constante Amizade ..	A. G. Cardia ..	Ditto ..	67	8	Azores and Africa ..	Ballast	
"	Brig ..	Bom Successo ..	J. J. da Assumpção ..	Portuguese ..	216	13	Angola ..	Sundries	
December 2	Ditto ..	Frances Ann ..	W. Tate ..	American ..	247	7	Africa ..	Ditto	
"	Ditto ..	Frederika ..	C. Rauch ..	Ditto ..	228	9	Ditto ..	Ditto	

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*

No. 229.

Consul Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular marked Slave Trade, dated November 11, 1846, referring to the circular dated May 8, 1841, and stating that Her Majesty's Government had come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries, from administering to the estates of deceased persons when slaves form part of the property of the deceased.

I shall be mindful to follow your Lordship's instructions in this respect; and shall not fail to make known to the British subjects residing within the district of this Consulate, the directions of Her Majesty's Government in this particular.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, *H.B.M. Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 230.

Consul Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, February 19, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions dated March 8, 1843, I have the honour to make the following report, showing the state of Slave Trade, and of slavery in the district of this Consulate during the year 1846:—

Analysis of the Traffic between Rio de Janeiro and Africa.

The Inclosure No. 1 is a list of the vessels cleared through this custom-house for Africa, during the year ending December 31, 1846, consisting of—

27	vessels	under	the	Brazilian	flag,
15	do.	„		American	„
4	do.	„		Portuguese	„
2	do.	„		Sardinian	„
3	do.	„		French	„
1	do.	„		Hamburguese	flag,

52 vessels, all of which were employed for purposes connected with the transport of slaves from Africa.

A return of similar departures during 1845, contained the names of fifty-five vessels; but, as often before remarked, such returns are no criterion of the extent of illegal trade with Africa; for this custom-house, like all the other Brazilian departments, continues to connive at all Slave Trade transactions; and there is no exaggeration in the assertion, that in this harbour vessels are most completely fitted out for Slave Trade without any impediment.

In order to show that the parties concerned in such illegal adventures do not in some cases even disguise them, I inclose two newspapers, with translations of the report each contains of the manifest of the Brazilian brigantine "*Bonito Porto*," and American brig "*Sterling*," both bound to Africa.

Notwithstanding these facilities many slavers are still fitted out at Campos, Macahé, and the harbours about Cape Frio and Ilha Grande; and the establishments now organized in all these excellent anchorages, are not only sufficient to insure the safe landing of slaves, but also defy every custom-house regulation.

It is reported that the Brazilian Government are about organizing revenue cruisers; however, little chance exists of any efficient result from such a measure.

This state of things renders credible the reports from time to time current, that vessels illegally navigated under European and the United States' flags, also rendezvous at these piratical haunts, and not only land slaves there, but also fit out from thence on return voyages to Africa.

It is not long since, two vessels, as your Lordship will no doubt be informed through Her Majesty's Legation, the "*Favorite*" and "*La Jeune Gabrielle*," under the French flag, have at length proved that slave-dealers contrive to get some assistance also from that flag.

So long as vessels hoisting the European and United States' flags are permitted to take freights between the Brazilian and African coasts, the slave-merchants are freed from many embarrassments in the transport of slave equipments; and vessels once implicated to that degree in Slave Trade, are generally found to fall ultimately under the complete control of slave traffickers, and to become the means of transporting the slaves themselves from Africa.

Besides the above-mentioned two vessels, there are others under the French flag regularly employed between Brazil and Africa, with perhaps an occasional voyage to France.

The "*Romeo*" and the "*Argos*," under the Hamburguese flag, are similarly employed; besides several under the American, and a few under the Portuguese, Sardinian, and Swedish flags: all these vessels are no doubt employed in contravention of the laws of their respective States.

The inclosed list of departures also shows that of all the foreign flags the American continues to be the most prominent in accepting the price paid for its subservience to slave-trading transactions.

In the year 1845 out of fifty-five departures from Rio de Janeiro to Africa, fourteen were American vessels; and during 1846, out of fifty-two departures, fifteen sailed under that flag.

The American vessels also displayed the greatest activity; for the "*Vintage*" and "*Frances Ann*" each sailed twice for Africa during 1846, while the only other vessel which appears to have accomplished such a feat, was the Brazilian smack "*Segunda Conceição de Maria*." This smack being twice in the list of departures, and not appearing in that of arrivals, must have entered the harbour clandestinely, and probably with a cargo of slaves,—an occurrence which is by no means unfrequent, but which is for some time cautiously concealed, and when known, the particulars are not obtainable.

American vessels adapted for the Slave Trade are continually brought to this port, and sold to the slave-dealers: the last of this description was a fine sharp-built brig called the "*Riflesman*," sold for about 3,200*l*. I am informed she was purchased by one of the many slave-trading associations in this place; that she was renamed the "*Brazil*," and was fitted and sailed for Africa, though, like many more, cleared out under a false destination.

Slave-dealers often purchase foreign vessels sold in this harbour as unworthy the expense of repair; but all their efficient and substantial craft are obtained from the United States.

About the close of 1846 a screw-steamer, brigantine-rigged, called the "*Cariola*," arrived from the United States; she was bought by a notorious slave-dealer, Thomas da Costa Ramos, of this place. She is now called the "*Thereza*," about 180 tons burthen. This vessel sailed hence about the 22nd of last October for Africa, and before the end of the year arrived at Cape Frio from some port near Angola, with 600 slaves. She has not since appeared in this harbour, and in all probability has from Cape Frio returned to the coast of Africa for another cargo.

The "*Thereza*" is fitted with an apparatus for distilling sea-water, thus facilitating the transport of a greater number of negroes with a small quantity of water-casks. I am further informed that there were only fifteen deaths out of the 600 slaves.

Two large steamers were launched during the year at this port, and both are probably intended for the Slave Trade; as yet they have not their engines on board. They will be the subject of a separate communication to your Lordship as soon as they are equipped, and more particulars of their intended employment ascertained.

I have been informed by respectable persons residing in Santos, that about twelve vessels were dispatched from thence to Africa direct during 1846.

The following is the report on Slave Trade in that quarter from the Vice-

Consul Mr. Whitaker:—"I regret to say that the importation of slaves continues to a very considerable extent; scarcely a steamer comes in from Rio de Janeiro that does not bring 100 or more. The local authorities are dormant on the subject; and since the efforts of our cruizers have been discontinued, the Trade is becoming generalized, without the least hindrance or impediment on their part."

I have no report on the Slave Trade from the Vice-Consul at Rio Grande; but from what I can learn, very few slave-vessels have been fitted out from thence.

The demand for slave-labour in the Province of Rio Grande is comparatively small, being chiefly for the preparation of jerked beef and hides, and for household service; and of late the chief supply of stores was from Rio de Janeiro.

Such is the present system and extent of slave-trading adventures in the district of this Consulate, encouraged by the perfect impunity with which, in all matters of Slave Trade especially, Brazilian regulations and laws are transgressed.

Independent of all these encouraging circumstances, slave-dealers continue to avail themselves of the valuable assistance of capital under the easy terms described in the last report.

Notwithstanding the numerous slave adventures thus commenced in Rio de Janeiro and its vicinity during the year lately expired, in no instance has any Brazilian authority restrained or even noticed such an illegal employment of shipping.

In reference to the inclosed list of arrivals from Africa during the year 1846, it is proper to observe that most of the vessels reported in ballast landed securely at some of the neighbouring out-ports their slave cargoes.

Deceptive as this return is as to the extent and real nature of the carrying trade from Africa to Rio de Janeiro, it even so comprises,—

10	vessels	under	the	Brazilian	Flag,
11	do.	„	„	American	„
3	do.	„	„	French	„
2	do.	„	„	Sardinian	„
2	do.	„	„	Hamburguese	„
4	do.	„	„	Portuguese	„

—
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It is unfortunately out of my power to obtain all those particulars of the landing of slaves at the out-ports which have hitherto accompanied these annual reports, because the person who was engaged in procuring that information has some time since found a much more lucrative employment in commanding a Brazilian steamer, which is chiefly occupied in carrying coastwise newly-imported slaves.

I beg leave, my Lord, to report the following, as the result of my constant and careful inquiries respecting the landing of slaves in this harbour, as well as at Espiritu Santo, Campos, Macahé, and the anchorages about Cape Frio and Ilha Grande, during the year 1846:—

During the three quarters ending September 30, the total number of slaves landed at the above ports, were about	20,000
And during the last quarter	15,000
	<hr/>
	35,000
At Santos from Africa direct, about	6,000
At Rio Grande, also from Africa direct, about	1,500
	<hr/>
In all, about	42,500

It is said that most of these slaves were shipped on the western coast of Africa, and that one of the means adopted to elude the vigilance of cruizers was to erect barracoons at various points, and thus distract the cruizers' attention from the spot where the slaves were really shipped.

An intelligent free negro, from whom I occasionally obtain information of the proceedings of slave-dealers at the out-ports, wrote to me last May, that

500 slaves belonging to Jozé Bernardino da Sá were then landed in the neighbourhood of Macahé, from a brig which had arrived direct from Ambriz.

And in June and July the same person also informed me that from three vessels, full cargoes of slaves had been landed at Espiritu Santo, belonging to the other notorious slave-dealer, Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, the three vessels having obtained their cargoes at Sang Tang on the Gold Coast ("Costa da Mina").

Unfortunately I cannot impress on my informer the importance of ascertaining the names of the vessels; however, from the report in the arrivals, I conclude that one of the vessels was the American brig "*Frances Ann.*"

I have informed that 1200 slaves were landed between Bahia and Rio de Janeiro from the American barque "*Pilot,*" which sailed from hence at the commencement of 1846.

Besides vessels under the American flag, there is unfortunately good ground for the belief that some under the flag of France, and of other European States, have brought over slaves.

The influx of African slaves was so great during the latter part of 1846, that it occasioned a glut in the market; but even so, the cash-price for what is termed "a prime slave" was never lower than Rs.540,8000, or about 64*l.*; the best bargains being of course made in disposing of such as were neither young nor healthy.

Every succeeding year more plainly shows than at Rio de Janeiro and its vicinity, the head-quarters of Brazilian Slave Trade are established. It is to the capital of Brazil that all the surplus supplies at Bahia and Pernambuco, or, in other words, that all the slaves not readily sold there are forthwith dispatched; because, independent of the existing facilities for landing and holding slaves on sale at Rio de Janeiro, a large floating capital is ever ready for investment in such a Traffic; and therefore the slave-importers find themselves here at once relieved from the ruinous expense of remaining with cargoes of human beings unsold.

From this course, and the increased arrival of slaves direct from Africa, all the slave deposits were full at the close of 1846, both in this city and in all the convenient harbours on the neighbouring line of coast.

This state of things gave great impulse to another class of slave-dealers, who are now in full activity, realising great profits by taking into the interior of this, and to the adjoining inland provinces, newly-imported slaves from the different deposits.

These slaves are marched into the country in parties of from 20 to 60, and sometimes more, led and escorted by a few white men and black creole attendants, all armed.

These parties in proceeding through the country in various directions, meet purchasers amongst the small planters and others.

Some of these slave-hawkers have already realised a considerable capital, to judge from the number of well-appointed cargo mules with the competent creole slaves they already possess, to collect and transport to this sea-port the produce in which the payments are made for the slaves they sell in the interior.

These travelling parties of newly-imported Africans may be met any day in every road leading to the interior.

Numbers of the small craft in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, as well as the coasters and steamers, are likewise continually seen employed in transporting new slaves for sale in every direction.

In short, Rio de Janeiro and its vicinity is now one large slave-market, and several deposits of slaves exist in the heart of the city itself, undoubtedly infecting the population with various African maladies.

It is not many weeks since, a Brazilian medical practitioner declared that his professional attendance was solicited at a house in Misericordia Street, in the centre of this city, and he therein found 300 slaves just landed, 36 of whom were lying in one room covered with small-pox.

Any argument to prove that the Brazilian Government is fully aware of the extent to which the African Slave Trade is now carried on throughout this empire, would be superfluous; the following narrative, however, shows that the slave-dealers now even boast of their power over the constituted authorities.

Before the close of last year Senhor Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, while sitting at a card-table in a public room, declared to the then chief of police, Senhor

Fortunato de Brito, in the hearing of many bystanders, that he had completed a master-stroke, having ready for shipment on the coast of Africa between 4000 and 5000 slaves, and twelve sail of vessels on their passage to bring them over. This confession only extracted a smile from the chief police magistrate.

I have not the means of ascertaining the names of such vessels as were captured after leaving the harbour during 1846, but the greatest part of the seizures were empty vessels.

These lawless traffickers do not, however, feel the loss of the ships; it is the seizure of their slaves which disheartens them, and the more so the nearer the vessel has completed her voyage; and so long as the crews of slave-vessels are not themselves individually exposed to punishment when captured, they will ever be found ready adventurers in the service of those who misapply their capital in such nefarious transactions.

I find it impossible to give the particulars regarding the population, required by the instructions for this report, no census having been as yet published.

I estimate that out of the 35,500 slaves landed direct from Africa as above stated, 25,000 have remained in this province, and that of about 8,538 emigrants brought from Europe and the Western Islands during last year, 6,500 have been located in this capital and province, making an increase of more than 31,000 to the working class.

But without positive data, it is useless to attempt any serviceable report on this point. It must be moreover observed, that many slaves are brought from the northern provinces for sale, and again re-exported home, or sent inland.

In regard to the emigrants from the continent of Europe, there appears to be great mismanagement; for though there exist ample means for locating them towards the interior, where they could with facility prosper, numbers are still in this city in misery.

The inclosed statement of the value and quantity of staple exports, the produce of slave-labour during the year 1846, shows a steady augmentation in the quantity produced.

The agricultural class continues the ruinous system of paying more for slave-labour than the net produce of their crops can bear; unfortunately this exorbitant cost for labour only serves to benefit the slave-dealers; and their success depending on the degree to which the public authorities can be demoralized, they are undoubtedly the most pernicious members of the community.

All these evils are inseparable from a trade which it is lamentable to observe has nevertheless been annually increasing.

A disposition is now apparent amongst the planters, to obtain free labour by locating European emigrants on their estates, dividing with them the produce of the soil; several trials of this plan are now commenced, but the Government has not hitherto supported adequately this beneficial movement of the planters.

There is no alteration in the general treatment of agricultural slaves; nor am I aware of any occurrence in reference to them, or to those employed in towns, calling for notice in this report.

It might be expected that the late increase in the importation of slaves would benefit the agricultural classes by reducing the cost of slave-labour; but as there cannot be any reduction in the bribes paid to the authorities, the slave-hawkers have now appeared—also tempted by the profits they make in assisting their maritime accomplices, to obtain in the forests of Brazil from the short-sighted and apathetic natives, the highest possible price for an African slave, brought thus to their very doors by every species of lawless proceeding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, *H.B.M. Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 230.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa during the year 1846.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1846.									
January	Smack	Boá União	R. de Menezes	Brazilian	67	12	St. Michael's and Africa	Sundries	..
"	Ditto	2a Conceição de Maria	M. de F. Victor	Ditto	50	9	Sierra Leone	Ballast	..
"	Barque	Pilot	— Swift	American	245	12	Africa	Sundries	..
"	Schooner	Trovoada	J. de Oliveira e Silva	Brazilian	111	13	Azores and Africa	Ditto	..
"	Brigantine	Oliveira	A. F. Rezende	Portuguese	213	14	St. Michael's, <i>via</i> Pernambuco	Ditto	..
"	Brig	Inspiração	J. M. Lumar	Brazilian	246	12	Goa	Ballast	..
February	Ditto	Malaga	C. J. Lovett	American	210	9	St. Thomé and Africa.	Sundries	..
"	Brigantine	União	R. J. de Menezes	Brazilian	196	14	Madeira and Africa	Ballast	..
March	Ditto	Enrechetta	Demaurize	Sardinian	120	8	Africa	General	..
"	Brig	Flor da America	D. V. Lopes	Brazilian	250	20	Loanda	Ditto	..
"	Ditto	Sociedade Feliz	A. R. Chaves	Ditto	256	21	Cochira, <i>via</i> Goa	Ballast	..
"	Ditto	Vintage	M. A. Frye	American	237	10	Loanda	Sundries	..
"	Barque	Indus	— Bonnet	French	318	12	Cape of Good Hope and Benguela	Ditto	..
"	Brigantine	Pedraga	S. Carmick	American	158	5	Cape Verds	Ballast	..
April	Brig	Tentação	T. F. da Silveira	Brazilian	140	12	Angola	Sundries	..
"	Brigantine	Romeo	J. T. Reidrett	Hamburg	172	not stated.	Ditto	Ditto	..
"	Schooner	Trovoada	J. A. Cardoza	Brazilian	111	15	Azores and Africa	Ditto	..
May	Brig	Francis	Wm. Tate	American	220	8	Africa	Ditto	..
"	Ditto	Casket	H. C. Woodbury	Ditto	183	7	Ditto	Ditto	..
"	Barque	Jeune Henri	J. J. Abeille	French	319	13	Ditto	Ditto	..
"	Smack	2a Conceição de Maria	F. C. da Silva	Brazilian	50	8	Sierra Leone	Ballast	..
June	Ditto	Santa Anna Nova	J. L. da Silva	Ditto	57	10	Ditto	Ditto	..
"	Brigantine	Selina	J. A. Cordeiro	Ditto	116	15	Africa	Sundries	..
"	Brig	Esperança	B. J. da Cruz	Portuguese	329	18	Benguela and Angola	Ditto	..
"	Brigantine	Paquete do Rio	J. F. Alvez	Brazilian	119	13	Sierra Leone	Ditto	..
July	Ditto	Rolla	Joze Gregorio	Ditto	124	15	Onim	Ditto	..
"	Brig	Chipola	Wm. Mc. Lennar	American	209	10	Africa	Ditto	..
August	Brigantine	Frances Ann	W. Tate	Ditto	246	7	Ditto	Ditto	..

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during 1846—continued.

Date:	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1846.									
August	Brig	Tentação ..	J. J. Lopes ..	Brazilian ..	140	15	Cabenda ..	Sundries ..	
"	Polacca	St. Laurent ..	J. B. Beaumier ..	French ..	183	9	Africa ..	Ditto ..	
"	Brigantine	Victorio ..	J. H. Kagel ..	Brazilian ..	114	12	Sierra Leone ..	Ditto ..	
"	Ditto	Lebro ..	A. G. A. de Cunha ..	Ditto ..	164	12	Angola ..	Ditto ..	
"	Brig	Imperial Pedro ..	J. A. T. Rego ..	Ditto ..	219	12	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	
"	Ditto	Beulah ..	J. A. Forsyth ..	American ..	279	10	Africa ..	Ditto ..	
"	Ship	Principe D. Afonso ..	J. V. Fernandes ..	Portuguese ..	816	34	Mozambique ..	Ditto ..	
September	Brig	Vintage ..	W. Edwards ..	American ..	237	10	Africa ..	Ditto ..	
"	Smack	Lusitania ..	A. F. Oliveira ..	Brazilian ..	46	5	Angola ..	Ballast ..	
"	Polacca	Francisco Segundo ..	F. Beum ..	Sardinian ..	179	10	Africa ..	Sundries ..	
"	Brigantine	Forest ..	M. Atridge ..	American ..	177	7	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	
"	Smack	Nova Alliança ..	M. J. de Carvalho ..	Brazilian ..	69	9	St. Thomé ..	Ditto ..	
"	Ditto	Nova Ventura ..	João Placentino ..	Ditto ..	49	9	Africa ..	Ballast ..	
"	Brigantine	Bonito Porto ..	A. P. Nunes ..	Ditto ..	129	16	Ditto ..	Sundries ..	
October	Schooner	Dover ..	M. Hersey ..	American ..	100	5	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	
"	Steam schooner	Thereza ..	J. F. Mesquita ..	Brazilian ..	93	23	Azores <i>via</i> Africa ..	Provisions ..	
November	Brigantine	Isabel ..	J. C. dos Santos ..	Ditto ..	172	14	Angola ..	Sundries ..	
"	Brig	General Rego ..	J. M. Cordeiro ..	Ditto ..	360	15	Angra and Benguela ..	Ditto ..	
"	Smack	Constante Amizade ..	A. G. Cardia ..	Ditto ..	67	8	Azores and Africa ..	Ballast ..	
"	Brig	Bom Sucesso ..	J. J. de Assumpção ..	Portuguese ..	216	13	Angola ..	Sundries ..	
December	Ditto	Frances Ann ..	W. Tate ..	American ..	247	7	Africa ..	Ditto ..	
"	Ditto	Sterling ..	E. K. Gallop ..	Ditto ..	237	10	Ambriz ..	Ditto ..	
"	Ditto	Faon ..	J. A. da Silva ..	Brazilian ..	223	17	Goa and Mozambique ..	Ballast ..	
"	Ditto	Frederika ..	C. Rauch ..	American ..	228	9	Africa ..	Sundries ..	

Inclosure 2 in No. 230.

Manifest of the "Bonito Porto," published in the "Jornal do Commercio" of September 26, 1846, cleared through the custom-house on 24th September.

(Translation.)

FOR ST. THOME, PRINCIPE, AND AFRICAN PORTS.—Brig-schooner "Bonito Porto," of 129 tons, consigned to the master. Manifest, 1 box containing muskets and swords, 60 arrobas jerked beef, 120 bags farinha or flour of mandioca, 4 ditto calavances, 5 ditto rice, 6 ditto Indian corn, 3000 billets of firewood, 102 planks, 7 pine scantlings, 98 empty casks, 1 boiler, and various mess stores.

 Inclosure 3 in No. 230.

Manifest of the "Sterling," published in the "Jornal do Commercio" of December 9, 1846.

(Translation.)

FOR AFRICA.—American brig "Sterling," 237 tons, consigned to Charles Gallop. Manifest, 85 pipes rum, 190 bags farinha, 30 ditto rice, 140 bundles jerked beef, 1 box "manivellas" (or handcuffs), 1 bundle cigars, 2 boxes of drugs or medicines, 220 barrels salt, 278 packages merchandize, 100 pieces of printed cottons, and 100 barrels of gunpowder.

Inclosure 4 in No. 230.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa during 1846.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Reported Nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1846.								Days.		
January 12	Brig	Relampago	Amaral	Brazilian	157	13	Loanda	27	Ballast	
" 16	Barque	Jeune Gabrielle	C. Michielle	French	187	not stated	Cabenda	..	Ditto	
" 20	Brig	Adelaide	Mendouça	Brazilian	128	6	Sierra Leone	..	Ditto	
February 2	Ditto	Consolação	F. J. Monteiro	Ditto	280	15	Angola	29	Wax and oil	
" 2	Barque	Luiza	F. J. Monteiro	Ditto	288	17	Benguela	28	Ballast	
" 3	Brig	Penguin	Elvas Capa	Sardinian	148	12	Africa	61	Ditto	
March 5	Ditto	Imperial Pedro	J. R. Dias	Brazilian	219	16	Angola	26	Ditto	
" 7	Brigantine	Romeo	Theodoro	Hamburguese	120	13	Ditto	31	Ditto	
" 7	Barque	Z. D.	Basset	American	212	9	Africa	26	Ditto	
" 13	Ditto	Constancia	T. F. da Silveira	Brazilian	414	9	Loanda	36	Ditto	
" 19	Brig	Marie	Castel	French	238	9	Quillimane	54	Ditto	
29	Schooner	Trovoada	L. J. de O. e Silva	Brazilian	111	11	Cabenda	29	Ditto	
April 1	Brig	Harriet	M. Garvaise	American	225	16	Quilongo	31	Ditto	
" 7	Barque	Cuba	S. Blanchard	American	233	10	Onim	35	Ditto	
" 17	Brigantine	Canario	F. A. da Silveira	Portuguese	86	7	Angola	..	Ditto	
May 5	Brig	Beulah	W. L. Menell	American	198	10	Loanda	30	Ditto	
" 17	Brig	Santa Anna Nova	J. E. Perfeto	Brazilian	57	9	Benguela	35	Ditto	
" 20	Brig	Itio	J. F. Alves	Ditto	205	9	Sierra Leone	35	Ditto	
July 4	Ditto	Tentação	T. F. da Silveira	Ditto	140	11	Angola	35	Ditto	
" 6	Ditto	Vintage	Wm. Edwards	American	199	9	Angola and Ambriz	34	Ditto	
" 24	Brigantine	Frances Ann	W. Tate	Ditto	272	19	Sang Tang	19	Ditto	
" 30	Ditto	Henrequetta	J. J. Maurisco	Sardinian	87	8	St. Thomé	23	Ditto	
August 8	Brig	Bom Sucesso	J. J. de Assumpção	Portuguese	194	12	Angola	20	Sundries	
October 11	Smack	Lealdade	A. A. Monteiro	Ditto	50	14	Ditto	34	Wax and Oil	
" 19	Brigantine	Frances Ann	W. Tate	American	182	7	Cabenda	24	Ballast	
" 20	Brig	Chipola	M. Mc Lennan	Ditto	184	10	Africa	35	Ditto	
November 28	Ditto	Malaga	M. Lovett	Ditto	183	..	Cabenda	23	Ditto	
" 5	Ditto	Imperial Pedro	J. A. T. Rego	Brazilian	219	17	Angola	24	Sundries	
December 24	Ditto	Vintage	Wm. Edwards	American	200	10	Ditto	25	Ballast	
" 26	Polacca	St. Laurent	M. Beaumer	French	144	9	Cabenda	39	Ditto	
" 28	Schooner	Argo	F. Brose	Hamburg	106	8	Loanda	22	Sundries	
" 28	Brig	Beulah	Jno. A. Forsyth	American	290	10	Benguela	34	Ballast	

Inclosure 5 in No. 230.

STATEMENT of the amount and value of Exports of such staple productions of Brazil as are cultivated by Slave Labour at Rio de Janeiro, during the year 1846.

Description of Produce.	Quantity.	Sterling Value.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Coffee	1,511,000 bags	2,455,300	0	0	2,652,500	0	0
Sugar	8,115 cases	165,700	0	0			
Rosewood	22,032 planks	31,500	0	0			
Duties and shipping expenses					464,157	0	0
Value when shipped					3,116,657	0	0
In addition to the above, other articles of produce, such as hides, rice, horns, tapioca, tobacco, and rum, were exported during the last year, the value of which may be estimated at					500,000	0	0
Total value of produce shipped in 1846					3,616,657	0	0

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, *H.B.M. Consul.*

No. 231.

Consul Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 21.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, April 26, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a list of the vessels which have arrived from Africa during the quarter ending 31st of March last, and a list of departures to Africa for the same period.

These lists are taken from the custom-house official reports; but as vessels from which slaves are landed at the outports, enter at the custom-house as coasters, while many vessels which sail direct from Africa are cleared out coast ways, the custom-house returns are quite deceptive as a statement of the trade between this port and Africa.

By private information I have ascertained that the barque "*Esperança*," which sailed from hence last January, landed at Macahé 1400 slaves a few hours after His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil had landed at the same place.

The following vessels have also landed slaves at or about Cape Frio, and afterwards entered this harbour, being reported at the custom-house in ballast,—schooner "*Adelaide*," brigantine "*Inspiração*," brigantine "*Esperança*," and at Mangarativa, the brigantine "*Adamastor*," all under the Brazilian flag.

There are several vessels fitting out for Africa, the names and particulars of all which I must defer for the present, as they are not yet furnished by the person employed in collecting them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, *H.B.M. Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 231.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1847								Days.		
January 5	Brig	Casualidade ..	M. J. Correa ..	Brazilian ..	152	16	Angola ..	27	Sundries ..	
" 14	Brigantine ..	Forest ..	Jno. Attridge ..	American ..	173	7	Loanda ..	29	Ballast ..	
February 18	Ditto ..	Isabel ..	J. C. dos Santos ..	Brazilian ..	172	14	Angola ..	26	Wax and mats ..	
" 25	Brig	Alfild ..	S. W. Peterson ..	Swedish ..	240	11	Fernando Po ..	30	Ballast ..	
" 27	Ditto ..	Flor da America ..	F. S. G. Simas ..	Brazilian ..	260	15	Angola ..	32	Wax and oil ..	
March 2	Ditto ..	General Rego ..	J. M. Cordeiro ..	Portuguese ..	225	18	Angola <i>via</i> St. Helena ..	29	Ballast ..	
" 9	Brigantine ..	Frances Ann ..	William Tate ..	American ..	182	8	Africa ..	28	Ditto ..	

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 231.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1847									
January 3	Brig	Senator ..	John Kelly ..	American ..	184	10	Africa ..	Sundries ..	
" 24	Barque	Esperanca ..	J. A. de Alvarenga ..	Brazilian ..	243	17	Sierra Leone ..	Ballast ..	
February 5	Schooner ..	Argo ..	M. Brose ..	Hamburgese ..	190	8	Benguela ..	Sundries ..	
March 2	Barque	Josephine ..	T. James ..	American ..	238	7	Africa ..	Ditto ..	
" 17	Brig	Beulah ..	M. Forsyth ..	Ditto ..	250	13	Africa <i>via</i> Santos ..	Ditto ..	
" 27	Ditto ..	Casket ..	H. E. Woodbury ..	Ditto ..	183	8	Africa ..	Ditto ..	
" 28	Polacca ..	St. Laurent ..	M. Beaumier ..	French ..	183	11	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

No. 232.

Consul Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 21.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 4, 1847.

IN reference to the remark in my report on Slave Trade for the year 1846, respecting two steam-vessels which had been launched in this harbour, and said to be destined for the Slave Trade, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that one of them, the "*Fluminense*," is at present running between this port and Mangarativa, an out-port to the southward. The other steamer is called the "*Providencia*," of 200 tons, and 70-horse power, fitted with paddle-wheels, and engines made by Fawcett and Preston of Liverpool; rigged as a barque, with very taunt masts and square yards; she is owned by Thomas da Costa Ramos, and is expected to sail for Africa direct in six weeks.

There are now two schooners and a brig on the stocks, destined for the Slave Trade; and two other schooners are now fitting, which have also been built here. These vessels are built very slightly, and not likely to last more than three voyages; but well adapted for sailing.

I am collecting further particulars respecting them and their intended movements.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, *H.B.M. Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 233.

Consul Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 26, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular dated March 19, 1847, marked Slave Trade, notifying that British subjects in foreign countries make themselves liable to punishment under the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoriae, either by receiving and becoming owners of slaves in payment of debts due to them; or by selling such slaves, or exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received; or by receiving slaves seized in execution for debts due.

The above notification has been affixed in this office, for the information of Her Majesty's subjects residing within the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, *H.B.M. Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 234.

Acting Consul Westwood to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 2, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a list of the vessels which have arrived from Africa during the quarter ending 30th ultimo, and a return of the vessels that have sailed for the African coast during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, *Acting Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No 234.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Cargo.	Remarks.
1847										
April	23 Schooner ..	Dover ..	Stephen Hussey ..	American ..	100	7	Inhambane ..	42	Ballast ..	..
"	28 Brig ..	Frederika ..	C. Rauch ..	Ditto ..	142	9	River Zaire ..	26	Ditto ..	..
May	4 Brigantine ..	Roneo ..	T. Paulson ..	Hamburgese ..	120	11	Angola ..	26	Oil, &c. ..	..
"	10 Brig ..	Saudade ..	A. P. Nunes ..	Brazilian ..	149	8	Ambriz by St. Helena ..	48	Ballast ..	..
"	25 Schooner ..	Argo ..	M. Brose ..	Hamburgese ..	106	9	Loanda ..	28	Ditto ..	..

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Acting Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 234.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of cargo.	Remarks.
1847									
April	6 Brig ..	27 de Abril ..	J. de Miranda ..	Portuguese ..	313	22	Lisbon via Benguela and Angola	Sundries ..	..
"	10 Brigantine ..	Forest ..	J. G. Attridge ..	American ..	117	6	Africa ..	Ditto ..	..
"	26 Brig ..	Malaga ..	C. J. Lovell ..	Ditto ..	210	16	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
"	28 Steamer ..	Thereza ..	F. Xavier ..	Brazilian ..	93	24	Angola ..	Ditto ..	..
June	16 Brigantine ..	Romeo ..	T. Paulson ..	Hamburgese ..	162	11	Angola and Ambriz ..	Ditto ..	..
"	27 Schooner ..	Argo ..	M. Brose ..	Ditto ..	190	8	Africa via St. Helena ..	Ditto ..	..

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Acting Consul.

No. 235.

Acting Consul Westwood to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a list of the vessels that have arrived from the coast of Africa during the last quarter; and also a list of the departures from this to Africa for the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, *Acting Consul*.*The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 235.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa during the Quarter ending September 30, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1847.								Days.		
July 8	Brig	Casket	M. Woodbury	American	154	8	Cabenda	28	Ballast	
" 17	Smack	Boá União	Jozé Alberto	Portuguese	60	13	Angola	30	Wax and oil	
" 19	Polacca	Etna	M. Ytier	French	132	11	Loanda	27	Ballast	
" 22	Brigantine	Forest	M. Atridge	American	179	7	Loango	32	Ditto	
August 15	Brig	Malaga	G. G. Loven	Ditto	183	8	Ditto	26	Ditto	
September 16	Polacca	St. Laurent	J. B. Beaumier	French	144	10	Africa	35	Ditto	
" 30	Brig	27 de Abril	J. J. de Miranda	Portuguese	242	21	Loanda	32	Sundries	

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Acting Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 235.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa during the Quarter ending September 30, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1847.									
July 5	Brig	General Rego	M. J. da S. Reis	Portuguese	309	17	Angola and Benguela	Sundries	
" 9	Ditto	Don Juan	J. M. Clapp	American	429	13	Ambriz	Ditto	
" 18	Ditto	Magoun	H. N. Russell	Ditto	208	10	Africa	Ditto	
August 5	Ditto	Frederika	M. Faulkner	Ditto	160	10	Ditto	Ditto	
" 6	Ditto	Casket	M. Woodbury	Ditto	183	8	Ditto	Ditto	
" 6	Schooner	Astrea	A. F. de Carvalho	Brazilian	174	13	Ditto	Ditto	
" 7	Steamer	Providencia	J. E. Perfeito	Ditto	150	21	St. Thomé	Ballast	
" 28	Polacca	Etna	M. Ytier	French	184	10	Africa	Sundries	
September 19	Barque	Fanny	A. Martin	Ditto	357	15	Ditto	Ditto	

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Acting Consul.

No. 236.

Acting Consul Westwood to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 20, 1847.

IN conformity to instructions from Her Majesty's Minister at this Court, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that there are now two steam-vessels regularly employed in the Slave Trade between this port and the African coast, namely, the "*Providencia*" and the "*Thereza*," both under the Brazilian flag.

The "*Providencia*" is a vessel of 200 tons, was built in this harbour, is rigged as a three-masted schooner, with very taunt masts and square yards, and fitted with paddle-wheels. She is 125 feet in length, 21 feet beam, and when last in this port was painted black.

The "*Thereza*" is a screw steamer of 95 tons burden, built in the United States, rigged as a two top-sail schooner, with a poop-deck, and is easily known by her straight up and down stem; when she sailed from this was painted black with a white streak.

Both these vessels sailed for Africa during last month, and are expected back to this coast about the middle of next month, but I have not been able to ascertain the point at which they are expected to land their cargoes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, *Acting Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 237.

Acting Consul Westwood to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 31.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 2, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a list of the vessels that have arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, during the quarter ending 31st ultimo; and also a return of the vessels which have sailed for the African coast, during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 237.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa during the Quarter ending December 31, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1847								Days.		
October 6	Brig	J. W. Huntington	E. Kemp	American	196	12	Zaire	25	Ballast	
" 15	Brig	Don Juan	Morris	American	369	12	Ambriz	24	Ballast	
" 21	Brig	General Rigo	M. J. da S. Reis	Portuguese	300	15	Benguela	26	Ballast	
" 27	Brig	Brazil	M. Bevans	American	245	11	Ambriz	17	Ballast	
November 14	Brig	Alcyon	J. J. Sims	Hamburg	200	12	Ambriz	26	Ballast	
December 2	Brig	Casket	H. Woodberry	American	183	8	Loango	28	Ballast	
" 5	Brig	Alfonsine	A. Lagoustin	French	121	10	Benguela	28	Ballast	
" 25	Barque	Fanny	Martin	French	245	13	Loanda	25	Ballast	

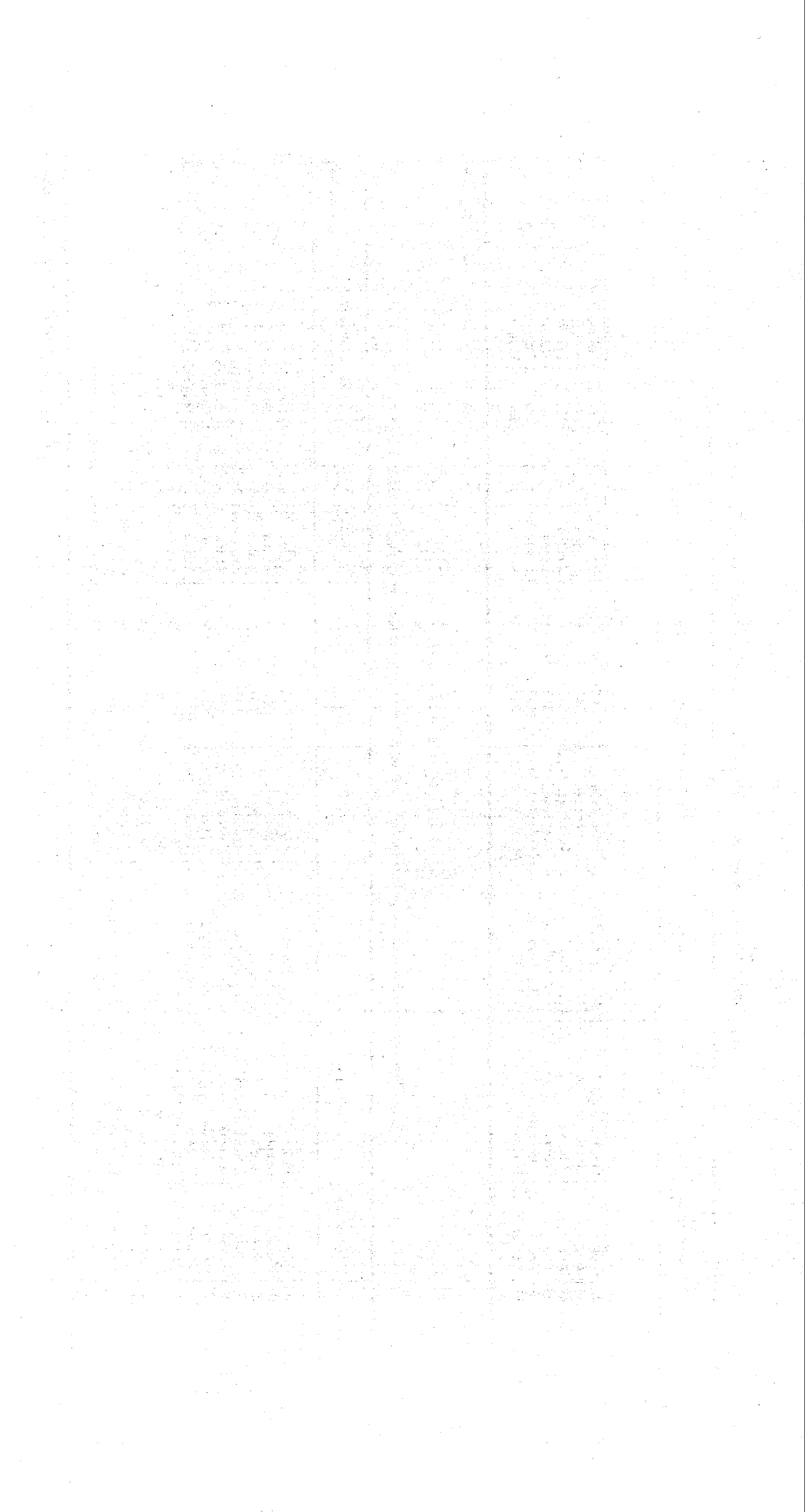
JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Acting Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 237.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa during the Quarter ending December 31, 1847.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of Cargo.	Remarks.
1847									
October 1	Brig	Malaga	Chas. Penfield	American	210	9	Africa	Sundries	
" 21	Barque	Camilla	Chas. Ranch	American	336	10	Africa	Sundries	
" 30	Schooner	Alicia	S. Smith	American	160	6	Ambriz	Sundries	
" 31	Smack	Amor da Patria	J. A. Carvalho	Brazilian	137	11	Azores and Africa	Sundries	
November 7	Barque	Antoinette	M. Gossien	French	371	12	Africa	Sundries	
" 7	Barque	Sylphide	Perindoague	French	285	14	Africa	Sundries	
" 11	Barque	Ceres	C. Higgins	American	249	10	Africa	Sundries	
" 16	Barque	Cidade da Angra	J. A. Abvaregae	Brazilian	340	16	Azores and Africa	Sundries	
" 18	Brig	Umbelina	J. J. dos Santos	Brazilian	204	13	Azores and Africa	Ballast	
" 25	Steamer	Providencia	F. C. M. Herpin	Brazilian	180	29	Azores and Africa	Ballast	
" 25	Brig	Indiano	H. L. Marques	Portuguese	200	15	Benguela	Goods	
" 27	Brigantine	St. Joze	F. da C. Sampaio	Brazilian	126	15	Azores and Africa	Ballast	
" 27	Brig	27 de Abril	J. de Faria	Portuguese	313	17	Benguela and Angola	Sundries	

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Acting Consul.



BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia*.

No. 238.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12, 1847.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith returns No. 1 and 2 of the trade between this place and the coast of Africa, for the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, *Consul*.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 238.

List of VESSELS which have entered the Port of Bahia from Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1846.

No	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days Out.	Remarks.
1	1846 October 16	Swedish	Brig	Julie ..	324	11	T. M. Gegefeldt ..	Not known	Ballast ..	Lagos ..	35	
2	" 26	Brazilian	Polacca	Sylphide ..	322	18	M. J. da Costa Monteiro	Giuseppe Carrena ..	Ditto ..	Angola ..	..	Landed 470 slaves near Rio de Janeiro
3	" 27	Sardinian	Brig	Empirio ..	227	14	Giuseppe Pitalluga ..	Not known	Palm-oil..	Onim ..	32	
4	" 27	French	Brig	Les Amis ..	144	10	M. J. Lefebvre ..	Not known	Ballast ..	Ditto ..	31	
5	November 1	French	Schooner	Eclipse ..	150	9	Eugène Cels ..	Not known	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	38	
6	" 8	Brazilian	Yacht	Andonovi ..	..	9	Anto. Lopez Guimaraes	Not known	Slaves ..	Ajudá ..	34	Landed 360 slaves and 60 killed during a disturbance on board.
7	" 15	Brazilian	Felucca	Bahiano ..	195	23	Izidoro Anto. Vianna	Joaquim Pereira Marinho	Ditto ..	Onim ..	20	Landed 430 slaves
8	" 15	Sardinian	Schooner	Iride ..	100	11	Lorenzo Gustavine ..	Not known	Ballast ..	Ditto ..	34	
9	" 16	American	Schooner	W. T. Dugan	200	9	J. Golder ..	Not known	Ditto ..	Porto Novo	20	
10	" 18	American	Schooner	Eleanor ..	124	7	W. C. Rogers ..	Not known	Ditto ..	Onim ..	21	
11	" 24	Brazilian	Schooner	Agajá Dussu..	122	13	Jozé Agto. Sisneiros.	Franco. Jozé Godinho	Slaves ..	Ajudá ..	32	Landed 360 slaves
12	December 16	Brazilian	Schooner	Andorinha ..	80	18	Jozé Luiz Vieira ..	Franco. Alberto dos Santos	Ditto ..	Onim ..	20	Landed 392 slaves
13	" 18	Sardinian	Schooner	Speranza ..	104	7	D. Parodi ..	Not known	Palm-oil..	Ajudá ..	30	

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1846.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 238.

LIST of VESSELS which have sailed from Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1846.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither.	Remarks.
1	1846	French	Barque	Le Singe	195	11	Jean Gasquet	Not known	General	Coast of Africa	
2	October	Swedish	Schooner	Tedde	248	10	A. G. S. Hoppe	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	
3	"	Brazilian	Brig	Flor d'America	267	17	Franco.Silva, Galaste Simas	Not known	Ditto	Angola	
4	"	Brazilian	Schooner	Andorinha	80	18	Jozé Luiz Vieira	Franco. Alberto dos Santos	Ballast	Africa	Slaver.
5	"	Sardinian	Polacca	Abdel Medjid	246	11	M. Dodero	Not known	General	Ditto	Slaver.
6	"	Brazilian	Brig	Braziliense	..	..	Joze Anto. Gli. Sussuarana	Joaquim Alz. da Cruz Rios	Ballast	Ditto	Ditto.
7	"	Brazilian	Yacht	Maria Angelica	23	10	M. Cauvin	Thomaz d' Ago. Gaspar.	General	Ditto	
8	November	French	Polacca	Castravan	240	11	John Wriek	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	
9	"	American	Brig	Escalus	219	14	M. G. B. Consigliere	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	
10	"	Sardinian	Polacca	N. Sa. de la Guardia	175	8	J. C. Benin	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	
11	"	French	Schooner	Berenice	118	8	F. V. Requier	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	
12	"	French	Brig	Sylphide	165	9	Jozé Pereira da Fonseca	Joaquim Pera. Marinho	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver.
13	"	Brazilian	Brig	Tres Amigos	406	31	Anto. Glz. dos Santos	Ferraz and Corrêa	General	Angola	
14	"	Brazilian	Brig	Anna and Constança	162	12	Lourço. Domingues da Silva	D. G. Bello	Ballast	Africa	Slaver.
15	"	Brazilian	Schooner	Taglioni	122	21	Giacomo Devoto	Not known	General	Ditto	
16	December	Sardinian	Brig	Archangelo	182	9	Izidoro Antonio Vianna	Joaquim Pera. Marinho	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver.
17	"	Brazilian	Falucho	Bahiano	195	21	W. C. Rogers	Not known	General	Onim	
18	"	American	Schooner	Eleanor	110	8	J. A. Lefebvre	Not known	Ditto	Africa	
19	"	French	Brig	Les Amis	100	9	E. A. Celle	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	
20	"	French	Brig	Eclipse	150	9		Not known	Ditto	Ditto	

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1846.

No. 239.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1846.

IT is with much regret I have to make known to your Lordship that the importation of slaves into this province has greatly increased during the present year.

On comparing the returns of the present year with those of the year 1845, there appears an increase of about 3000, which can only be accounted for by reason of the great facilities which now exist for landing slaves in this bay, and for conveying them to all parts of Brazil without the slightest impediment being offered by the authorities.

Depôts for the reception and sale of newly-imported slaves are established in the very heart of this city, to which free access is given to all persons.

From the great activity shown by the slave-dealers here, in the fitting out of vessels for the coast of Africa, this nefarious Traffic will in all likelihood increase still further, unless some means be adopted on the part of Her Majesty's Government to frustrate their designs.

No British vessel of war has been on this station for the last two or three years; and I can only now repeat, what I have stated in former despatches, that one vessel of war would be of little service. A naval force to be in any way effective on this coast, ought to consist of at least three small vessels, two to cruize to the north and southward of the bay, one remaining in port ready to act in case of emergency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 240.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 19.)

(Extract.)

Bahia, January 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Foreign Office circular of November 11, 1846.

In obedience to your Lordship's orders, and for the information of all British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate, I have caused to be published in the public papers of this city, the instructions contained in said circular, and an extract thereof has been put up in a conspicuous place at this Consulate.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 241.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

Bahia, March 31, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith returns Nos. 1 and 2 of the trade between this place and the coast of Africa, for the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure I in No. 241.

List of VESSELS which have entered the Port of Bahia from Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1847.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.	Remarks.
1	1847 January 2	Brazilian	Brig	Braziliense ..	218	21	Francisco Jozé d'Aro. ..	Joaquim Alz. da Cruz Rios ..	Slaves	Onim ..	..	Landed 450 slaves
2	"	Brazilian	Brig-schooner	Eolo ..	83	11	Ignco. Pera. do Espirito Santo ..	Jozé Joaquim Machado ..	Ditto	Gabão ..	..	Landed 200 do. at Macahé
3	"	Sardinian	Brig	Amabile Emilietta ..	169	12	Nicolco Barilaso ..	Not known..	General	Angola ..	22	
4	"	Swedish..	Schooner ..	Tedde ..	150	11	A. G. Sifrer..	Not known..	Ballast	Onim ..	26	
5	"	Brazilian	Brig	Tres Amigos ..	406	31	Jozé Pereira da Fonseca ..	Joaquim Pereira Marinho..	Slaves	Ditto ..	..	Landed 945 slaves
6	"	Brazilian	Schooner ..	Tagioni ..	122	21	Lourco. Domingues da Silva ..	Domingos Gomes Belo ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	Landed 480 slaves
7	"	French ..	Barque ..	Paraguay ..	583	15	J. B. A. Born ..	Not known..	Palm-oil	Ajudá ..	38	
8	February 10	Brazilian	Falucho ..	Bahiano ..	195	20	Izidoro Antonio Vianna ..	Joaquim Pereira Marinho..	Slaves	Porto Novo ..	..	Landed 480 slaves
9	March 4	Sardinian	Polacca ..	N.S. de la Guardia ..	175	12	G. B. Consigliere ..	Not known..	Ballast	Onim ..	32	
10	"	Sardinian	Polacca ..	Abdel Medjid ..	246	11	Miguel Doderó ..	Not known..	Palm-oil	Porto Novo ..	29	
11	"	Portuguese	Brig	Augusto ..	156	14	Torquato Joze de Carvalho ..	Not known..	Ballast	Loanda ..	23	
12	"	French ..	Brig	Saphir ..	187	13	François Allay ..	Not known..	Ditto	Gabão ..	52	
13	"	Brazilian	Schooner ..	Andorinha ..	80	16	Candido Severino d'Avila ..	Franco. Alberto dos Santos ..	Slaves	Africa ..	..	Landed 420 slaves
14	"	Brazilian	Polacca ..	Silphide ..	322	21	Mel. Jozé da Costa Monteiro ..	Justino Jozé Ferz ..	Ditto	Ambriz ..	..	Landed 1005 do. at Macahé, near Rio de Janeiro; 60 died on the voyage.

British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 241.

LIST of VESSELS which have sailed from Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1847.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither.	Remarks.
1	1847	Sardinian	Brig ..	André ..	139	10	M. Nicolo Mangini ..	Not known ..	General	Africa	Slaver, cleared for Macahé
2	Jan vary	Brazilian	Polacca ..	Sylphide ..	322	21	Mel. Jozé da Costa Monteiro ..	Justino Jozé Fernandez ..	Ballast	Ditto	
3	"	Sardinian	Schooner ..	Iride ..	106	9	Lorenzo Gustavini ..	Not known ..	General	Ditto	
4	"	American	Ditto ..	Crescent ..	106	8	P. R. Stanhope ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
5	"	Brazilian	Yacht ..	Andorinha ..	80	16	Candido Saverino d'Avila ..	Francisco Alberto dos Stos. ..	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for the Azores
6	"	Sardinian	Schooner ..	Speranza ..	104	8	D. Parodi ..	Not known ..	General	Ditto	
7	"	Ditto	Polacca ..	Judith ..	184	11	Guiseppo Gallo ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
8	February 7	Brazilian	Brig ..	Repentino ..	169	18	Ovidio dos Santos Lopez ..	Justino Jozé Fernandez ..	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé
9	" 8	Portuguese	Brig schooner ..	Audaz ..	156	12	Jozé Manoel de Souza ..	Manoel Ant. D. Vianna ..	General	Ditto	
10	" 14	Danish	Schooner ..	Odin ..	182	8	M. H. Brickeveldt ..	Not known ..	Rum	Freetown	
11	" 14	Brazilian	Ditto ..	Taglioni ..	122	13	Loureo. Domingues da Silva ..	D. G. Bello ..	Ballast	Africa	Slaver
12	" 18	Ditto	Brig ..	Tres Amigos ..	406	27	Justo. Nunes de V. Barriga ..	Joaquim Pereira Marinho ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
13	" 27	Swedish	Schooner ..	Tedde ..	150	13	A. G. Silvenfolpe ..	Not known ..	General	Ditto	Intended to bring back slaves
14	" 28	Sardinian	Brig ..	Empirio ..	227	12	G. Pitaluga ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
15	March 1	Ditto	Polacca ..	Frederico ..	237	12	G. B. Grondona ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
16	" 8	Brazilian	Falucho ..	Bahiano ..	195	20	Lizidoro Antonio Vianna ..	Joaquim Pereira Marinho ..	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for the Canaries
17	" 10	American	Schooner ..	Bridgton ..	144	9	J. A. Gilmer ..	Not known ..	General	Ditto	
18	" 17	Sardinian	Brig ..	Amabile Emilietta ..	215	12	Gio. Merello ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
19	" 21	French	Ditto ..	Yolof ..	224	10	J. P. Monnier ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
20	" 21	Brazilian	Schooner ..	Eolo ..	83	12	Leandro Rodrigues ..	Jozé Joaquim Machado ..	Ballast	Gabão	Slaver, cleared for St. Helena
21	" 23	Sardinian	Polacca ..	N. S. de la Guardia ..	175	12	Gio. Battia. Consigliere ..	Not known ..	General	Africa	

British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

Inclosure I in No. 244.

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1847.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.	Remarks.
1	1847 April 1	Hamburgese	Brig ..	Sidonia ..	230	12	H. H. Voss	Not known ..	Ballast	Ajudá ..	38	
2	" 19	Sardinian ..	Polacca	Archangelo ..	182	9	G. Devoto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Onim ..	36	
3	" 13	French ..	Brig ..	Eclipse ..	150	9	E. A. Cels	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	33	
4	" 14	Ditto ..	Brig-schooner	Berenice ..	117	8	J. C. Durin	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	50	
5	" 15	American ..	Yacht	Martin Van Buren	56	7	J. Londer ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ambriz ..	18	
6	" 23	French ..	Brig ..	Les Amis ..	144	8	L. Brument	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Porto Novo	28	
7	" 29	Sardinian ..	Polacca	Galileo ..	198	10	E. Solari ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Onim ..	27	
8	May 9	Ditto ..	Brig-schooner	St. André ..	139	10	N. Mangini	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ajudá ..	20	
9	" 13	American ..	Schooner	Crescent ..	106	8	R. Stanhope	Ditto ..	Slaves	Onim ..	..	Landed 150 slaves
10	" 21	Sardinian ..	Polacca	Bella Juditta ..	184	11	G. Galle ..	Ditto ..	Ballast	Ditto ..	..
11	" 25	American ..	Schooner	Eleonor ..	124	8	W. C. Rogers	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lagos ..	..
12	" 27	Brazilian ..	Brigantine	Eolo ..	83	12	Leandro Rodrigues	J. J. Machado	Slaves	Sanga Tanga	..	Landed 400 slaves
13	June 15	Ditto ..	Schooner	Maria ..	146	11	M. J. M. Cardozo	F. L. Guimarães	Ditto ..	Coast ..	..	Landed 450 slaves
14	" 17	Ditto ..	Ditto	Andorinha ..	80	15	M. G. L. Viera ..	Not known ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Landed 500 slaves
15	" 13	Sardinian ..	Ditto	Esperanca ..	104	8	D. Parodi ..	Ditto ..	Oil, &c.	Porto Novo	28	
16	" 26	Ditto ..	Ditto	Iride ..	106	9	L. Guastivini	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ajudá ..	22	
17	" 27	Brazilian ..	Polacca	Sylphide ..	322	21	M. Joze da Costa Monteiro	J. L. Fernandez	Slaves	Coast	..	Said to have landed 500 slaves near Rio de Janeiro.

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 244.

LIST of VESSELS which have sailed from Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1847.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither.	Remarks.
1	1847 April 3	Sardinian	Polacca	Africana	200	11	E. Piaggio	Not known	General	Coast of Africa	
2	" 17	Brazilian	Ditto	Sylphide	322	21	Manoel Joaquim da Costa Monteiro	Justino J. Fernandez and others	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé
3	" 17	Ditto	Yacht	Andorinha	80	15	Fco. Alberto dos Santos	Joaquim Pereira Marino and others	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Princes' Isle and Azores
4	" 19	Ditto	Brig-Schooner	Maria	146	11	Joze Manoel Cardoza	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé
5	May 3	Ditto	Brig	Brazilense	214	22	Antonio de Souza Moreira	Widow Lopes	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Rio Grande
6	" 20	Ditto	Yacht	Principe d'Onim	118	12	Thos. Neville	Jozé Joaquim d'Almeida	General	Ditto	Slaver
7	" 21	French	Brig	Saphir	251	12	F. Allay	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	
8	" 31	Sardinian	Polacca	Archangelo	182	9	M. G. Devoto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
9	June 1	French	Brig	Les Amis	144	8	C. B. Villeneuve	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
10	" 25	Sardinian	Polacca	Galileo	198	10	E. Solari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
11	" 28	American	Schooner	Martin Van Buren	56	6	M. J. Londer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

No. 245.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Bahia, July 19, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to me by the judge of the Orphans' Court for the district of St. Paulo in this province, notifying to me the death of a British subject, Jonathan Dixon, who resided within the said district.

Previous to the receipt of this notice I had at my request obtained from his Excellency the President an authenticated inventory of the property left by the deceased, in which it is valued at about Rs. 8200~~8~~000, or about 900*l.*, a portion of which consists in slaves.

It does not appear that a will has been found, and from inquiries made by me I am led to believe that such does not exist.

This is the first instance of a British subject dying intestate in this province since the expiration of the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil.

In obedience to directions contained in Foreign Office circular dated the 11th of November, 1846, prohibiting British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in all cases where slaves form part of the property, I have refrained taking cognizance of this affair, and shall continue so to do, unless your Lordship should be pleased to give me instructions to the contrary.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, *Consul*.*The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 245.

The Municipal Judge of St. Paulo to Consul Porter.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Taperoa, May 17, 1847.

IN accordance with the Fifth Article of the Decree No. 422 of 27th June, 1845, I have to acquaint you, as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, that Jonathan Dixon, a British subject, born in Cumberland, of 47 years of age, and baptized, died on the 3rd of May last, on the estate of Panan, in the district of St. Paulo, where he resided, and that his property has been taken charge of, and an inventory taken according to law. It is public and known by everybody as well as by the deceased, that a minor, George Henry Dixon, 18 years of age, and who resided with him on his estate, Panan, is his natural son by Maria Jozé de Carvalho, which notorious fact is confirmed by a letter (which has been copied in Portuguese in the respective register) in the proper handwriting, and bearing the signature of the deceased, dated the 24th April, 1833, addressed to James J. Astley, wherein he orders him to buy two houses in the name of the said child George, son of the said Maria Jozé de Carvalho, residing in the Rua dos Barris, No. 56, and that if the said child should die he was to buy a house of from 600 to 800 milreis for the said mother of his son.

Besides other dispositions, the letter concludes that what he possessed in Brazil was for the said child, and what existed in England for his brothers and sisters.

(Signed)

FRANCO. XAVR. DE SZA. FIGUEIREDO,

*Municipal Judge, Judge of Orphans, and Delegate ad interim.**Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*

No. 246.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Porter.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 18, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 19th of July last; and I have to state to you that you did quite right in refraining from acting as administrator to the estate of Jonathan Dixon, a British subject lately deceased in the district of St. Paulo, in the Province of Bahia, when you had ascertained that slaves formed part of that person's property.

Edward Porter, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 247.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Bahia, September 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying lists No. 1 and 2 of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa, for the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) EDWARD PORTER, *Consul.*
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 247.

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1847.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.	Remarks.
1	1847	Sardinian	Polacca	Africana ..	200	11	E. Piaggio ..	Not known	Ballast	Ajuda	19	
2	July 11	French	Brig	Yolof ..	221	10	J. P. Momier ..	Ditto	Ditto	Onim	26	Landed 453 slaves, 80 died on voyage
3	" 15	Brazilian	Smack	Serafim ..	96	9	Joaquim A. Branco ..	Vee. Joaq. da Silva	Ditto	Coast of Africa	..	Landed 800 slaves, 180 died on voyage
4	" 22	Ditto	Barque	Maria Christina ..	..	..	J. B. C. Broom ..	F. J. Godinho	Ditto	Onim	..	
5	" 25	Swedish	Schooner	Tedde ..	248	12	J. G. Liffento Ope ..	Not known	Ditto	Ditto	..	
6	" 26	Sardinian	Polacca	Frederico ..	237	11	Grandona ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21	
7	" 28	Ditto	Brig	Empirio ..	227	12	G. Pittaluga ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22	
8	Aug. 15	American	Patache	Bridgeton ..	144	13	J. A. Gillmer ..	Ditto	Ditto	Mina Pequena	39	Reported from Mangaratiba
9	" 7	Brazilian	Brig	Repentino ..	169	11	A. Luiz ..	J. F. M. Machado ..	Ditto	Coast of Africa	..	
10	" 21	Sardinian	Ditto	Amabile Emilietta ..	..	..	..	Not known	Ditto	Porto Novo	34	Forty-eight passengers, crews of captured vessels
11	Sept. 10	Brazilian	Patache	Julia ..	40	8	M. L. D. da Silva ..	Ditto	General	Siera Leone	..	
12	" 11	Spanish	Felucca	Calumnia ..	42	12	M. D. Joze Ribas ..	Ditto	Ballast	Coast of Africa	..	Landed 800 slaves
13	" 17	Brazilian	Yacht	Andorinha ..	80	16	M. J. Luiz Vieira ..	Alberto dos Santos	Ditto	Ditto	..	Landed 420 slaves
14	" 26	Ditto	Patache	Maria ..	144	11	M. J. B. Gonçalves ..	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Landed 310 slaves
15	" 27	Sardinian	Polacca	Archangelo ..	182	9	M. G. Devoto ..	Not known	Ditto	Onim	33	

British Consulate, Bahia, September 30, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 247.

List of Vessels which have sailed from Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1847.

No.	Date of sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither.	Remarks.
1	1847	Sardinian	Schooner	S. André	139	..	N. Mangini ..	Not known	General ..	Coast of Africa	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
2	July	Brazilian	Yacht	Theodorinha	80	16	M. J. L. Viera	J. P. Marinho	Ballast ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sierra Leone.
3	"	Ditto	Schooner	Theodora	106	19	M. J. G. de V. Bariga	Not known	Ditto ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé.
4	"	Ditto	Patache	Maria	144	10	M. J. B. Gonçalves ..	F. L. Guimarães	Ditto ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé.
5	August	Sardinian	Schooner	Iride	106	11	L. Guastavino	Not known	General ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
6	"	French	Barque	Alcyon	245	12	X. C. Chanier	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
7	"	Brazilian	Polacca	Bella Miquelena	263	17	J. A. Gonçalves	Ditto	Ballast ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
8	"	American	Schooner	Aid	80	8	J. Burn	Ditto	Rum, &c.	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
9	"	Sardinian	Polacca	Guidetta	184	11	M. Doderó ..	Ditto	General ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
10	"	Portuguese.	Brig	Augusto	179	17	T. J. de Carvalho	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Put back, and sailed again 12th Sept.
11	"	Brazilian	Ditto	Repentino	169	16	J. P. de Souza	Ditto	Ballast ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé.
12	"	Ditto	Schooner	Adelaide	163	11	Leandro Rodrigues ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sta. Catherina.
13	"	American	Brig	George	247	8	E. Howard ..	Ditto	Rum, &c.	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
14	"	Sardinian	Polacca	Africana	200	12	E. Piaggio ..	Ditto	General ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
15	Sept.	Brazilian	Schooner	Novo Destino	48	10	V. P. da Luz Fonseca	Ditto	Ditto ..	Cabo Lopo	Slaver, cleared for Macahé.
16	"	Ditto	Brig	Sylphide	322	20	M. J. Palacio	Ditto	Ballast ..	Coast of Africa	Slaver, cleared for Macahé.
17	"	Bremen	Ditto	Sophia	108	9	A. S. Vroom	Ditto	General ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé.
18	"	Sardinian	Ditto	Vencedora	155	10	G. B. Grandona	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Macahé.
19	"	Ditto	Ditto	Federico	237	12	M. B. Rodrigues	Ditto	Rum, &c.	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sta. Catherina.
20	"	Brazilian	Brigantine	Eolo	83	12	M. J. Martino da Souza	J. M. da Silva	Ditto ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sta. Catherina.
21	"	Ditto	Smaek	Serafim	96	9	M. J. Martino da Souza	Francisco Fontes	Salt ..	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sta. Catherina.

British Consulate, Bahia, September 30, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

No. 248.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Bahia, October 18, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Foreign Office despatch, Slave Trade, of 26th June.

The importation of slaves during the quarter ending the 30th September, has again increased, it being 2,233 to 1500 for the quarter ending 30th June, and 1180 for the quarter ending 31st March last.

This traffic is now carried on without the least attempt at concealment. At the Island of Itaparica, right opposite this city, distant about eight miles, regular places for landing slaves are established, where signal lights are kept burning during the night, as a guide for vessels engaged in this trade. Thence they are brought over to well-known depôts established in this city, where they are sold without fear of interruption from the authorities.

It is satisfactory to state to your Lordship, that seven slave-vessels belonging to this port have been captured by Her Majesty's cruisers within a short period; notwithstanding this loss, many vessels are again fitting out for the coast of Africa.

An epidemic has prevailed here since the month of February last, which has affected almost the whole of the population. It is said by medical men to have all the symptoms of the African fever, although in a milder degree, as there is hardly a single instance of its having proved fatal. An opinion prevails that this fever has been brought here by newly-imported slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, *Consul*.*The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c. &c. &c.

No. 249.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Porter.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 10, 1848.

I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a letter and of its inclosures received at this department from the Admiralty, reporting the circumstances under which the United States' schooner "*Eleanor*," said to be bound in ballast from Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, to Bahia, was boarded near the first-mentioned port in the month of May last by Her Majesty's steam-sloop "*Devastation*."

I have instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington to suggest to the Government of the United States the propriety of instructing the United States' Consul at Bahia to make a minute inquiry and report respecting the vessel; and I have to desire that you will not fail to communicate to me any circumstances which may come to your knowledge respecting her.

I am, &c.

Edward Porter, Esq.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 249.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.

Sir,

Admiralty, December 31, 1847.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a duplicate letter, dated the 30th October last, from Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, with its

inclosures, reporting the circumstances under which the United States' schooner "Eleanor" was boarded from Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Devastation" to ascertain her nationality.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 249.

Commodore Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Penelope," St. Helena, October 30, 1847.
HEREWITH I transmit a copy of a letter from Commander Levinge, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Devastation," reporting the circumstances under which he boarded the American schooner "Eleanor," on the 2nd of May last.
I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. HOTHAM, *Commodore.*
The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 3 in No. 249.

Commander Levinge to Commodore Sir Charles Hotham.

Sir, "Devastation," Whydah, May 25, 1847.
I BEG leave to report to you, that on the 2nd of May last, about sixty miles south-east of Lagos, at 7.30 P.M., it then being very dark, hove to on the weather beam of a suspicious schooner, and hailed her repeatedly to lay to, which she would not comply with, until a musket was fired across her bows; I then sent Lieutenant Godfrey to board her, and desired him to see her papers to establish her nationality; he returned without having done so, reporting that she was an American schooner, and that the master of her was highly indignant at having been brought to; not being satisfied, as Lieutenant Godfrey had not seen the vessel's papers, and did not even know her name, I kept under her lee all night, and at daylight the 3rd of May she hoisted American colours. My suspicions were now stronger than ever against her, as I read "Eleanor" on her stern, which vessel is returned in the British Consul's report from Bahia, as a notorious slaver, and the master of her had repeatedly told officers of the different men-of-war that had boarded him in Lagos Roads, that he would sell the schooner whenever a good price was offered for her.
I went close to her port-quarter and hailed the master to heave to, as I wished to send a boat on board; he said he would not, as he had been boarded last night; at last I was obliged to tell him I would fire into him if he did not heave to, which he then did. I had omitted to state that there was such a cross swell and fresh breeze that it would not have been safe to drop a boat, especially to a vessel that would not have thrown them a rope.
Lieutenant Godfrey then boarded her and asked for her papers, the master refused to show them until they were demanded of him; he then produced them, and the circumstance was entered in the log. She was the American schooner "Eleanor," from Lagos, bound to Bahia, and she was only detained fifteen minutes each time, not longer than was necessary to ascertain her nationality. I have reported the circumstance fully, as the master, Rogers, considered himself ill-used, and said he should report me to the United States' Consul at Bahia. Herewith I beg leave to inclose a letter from Lieutenant Godfrey on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) REGINALD LEVINGE, *Commander.*
Commodore Sir Charles Hotham,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 249.

Lieutenant Godfrey to Commander Levinge.

Sir,

“Devastation,” at Sea,
Lat. 5° 38' N., long. 4° 11' E., May 3, 1847.

I BEG leave to inform you that I visited the American schooner “*Eleanor*,” found her to be from Lagos, bound to Bahia; said to be ballasted with sand. The captain expressed himself very indignant at being obliged to heave-to, after giving the name of the vessel, and nation he belonged to; after remaining on board fifteen minutes, allowed her to go on her course again. Commander Levinge not being satisfied with my report, we steered the same course with the schooner, keeping her in sight till daylight the next morning, when I again boarded her, and requested the captain to show his papers, which he refused; but if I demanded them, and certified the same in the log, with my signature, he would produce them. Examining the papers, I found her cleared by the United States’ Consul at Bahia, and belonging to New York, 110 tons, and 8 men. After remaining on board fifteen minutes, allowed her to proceed on her course.

This vessel’s name is mentioned in Mr. Porter’s list of vessels sailing out of Bahia for the purpose of Slave Traffic on the west coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PETER M. GODFREY,
Lieutenant H. M. steam-sloop “*Devastation*.”

Reginald Levinge, Esq.
§c. §c. §c.

No. 250.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 3, 1848.)

My Lord,

Bahia, November 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the inclosed correspondence relative to two slaves brought to this port from the coast of Africa in the Sardinian polacca “*Archangelo*.”

The Sardinian Consul, as well as the master of the said vessel, state that the slaves in question were forced on board at Onim by an officer belonging to Her Majesty’s steamer “*Grappler*,” as forming part of the crew of the captured Brazilian polacca “*Voadora*.”

It frequently occurs that Brazilian shipowners employ their slaves as seamen on board vessels engaged in slave traffic; such has been the case in the present instance, those brought hither in the “*Archangelo*” being the property of a notorious slave-dealer in this city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 250.

Consul Porter to the Sardinian Consul.

Sir,

Bahia, October 19, 1847.

MY attention having been called to a report current in this city, said to emanate from the master of the Sardinian polacca “*Archangelo*,” that two slaves imported by him into this province, were forced on board the said vessel when on the coast of Africa, by a British naval officer; I shall feel obliged if you can afford me any information respecting this circumstance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

A. J. Armando, Esq.,
§c. §c. §c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 250.

The Sardinian Consul to Consul Porter.

Sir,

Bahia, October 21, 1847.

IN reply to your note of the 11th instant, alluding to a report said to be current in this city, and supposed to emanate from the master of the Sardinian polacca "*Archangelo*," purporting that two slaves imported by him into this province, were forced on board the said vessel while on the coast of Africa by a British naval officer; I hasten to inform you, that my attention having been first called to the circumstance of the introduction of the said slaves by Mr. James Wetherell, at your request I lost no time in setting on foot the necessary inquiries, and elicited from Captain Devoto the written explanation of which I submit a copy, with the contents of which Mr. Wetherell is already acquainted.

It follows from this statement, fully borne out by the crew of the "*Archangelo*," and further corroborated by concurrent evidence obtained through other channels, that Captain Devoto is not to blame for conveying to this country, as passengers, two negro sailors, put on board his vessel amongst other passengers, by one of the boats of Her Britannic Majesty's steam-ship "*Grappler*," doubtless under the same impression as the said master, of their being free men, inasmuch as they formed part of the crew of the captured Brazilian polacca "*Voadora*."

Nor would it be fair to censure the captain of the "*Archangelo*" for the deplorable defect of the Brazilian law, or the omission of the local authorities in not affording protection to the two individuals in question, and in allowing them to be reclaimed as slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. J. ARMANDO, *Honorary Consul.**Edward Porter, Esq.*

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 250.

The Master of the "Archangelo" to the Sardinian Consul.

Sir,

Bahia, October 9, 1847.

IN answer to the letter you wrote me, I am surprised to see you state that I imported in my vessel two slaves to Bahia from the coast of Africa, as reported in the public papers. It is true I had on board my vessel sixteen passengers, prisoners; but I never thought there were slaves among them. Of these prisoners a great part were forced on board my vessel by the English steamer of-war "*Grappler*," including the two blacks, sailors belonging to the crew of the Brazilian polacca "*Voadora*," captured by the English cruizers; therefore I certainly thought I had not slaves on board, having received them from the steamer of war. Testimony can be borne to this, not only by my crew, but by the Sardinian and foreign captains then anchored in Onim, to whom I related the case the same day.

And I was more convinced I had free people on board, in consequence of a visit I got from the English brig of war "*Albatross*," after being five days out, when in sight of St. Thomas', on the 30th August this year, 3° 30' N. They came on board and made a stricter search than ever I had received before on the coast of Africa; they examined the vessel's papers, the hold with lights, and questioned every passenger, one by one; and after two hours continued their course.

I trust therefore you will be persuaded of my innocence, and have, &c.

(Signed) GIACOMO DEVOTO.

A. J. Armando, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 251.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 5, 1848.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 11, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Foreign Office circular, with inclosed minutes of evidence taken before the Duke of Broglie and Dr. Lushington.

I have likewise to acquaint your Lordship, that the British barque "Susannah" arrived here from St. Helena on the 9th instant, having on board fifty passengers, crews of Brazilian slave-vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Africa.

From a statement made to me by the master of the said barque, it appears that nine slave-vessels were taken by Her Majesty's steamer "Styx," in the short space of six weeks; and from the number of seamen lately brought hither from Africa as passengers in foreign vessels, it is more than probable that many others have been captured on that coast.

It is reported that slave-vessels are beginning to make use of distilling-apparatus, in order to avoid carrying large quantities of fresh water.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 252.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15, 1848.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying Lists, No. 1 and 2, of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa, for the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 252.

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1847.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.	Remarks.
	1847											
1	Oct. 17	Brazilian	Schooner	Adelaide ..	166	10	Leandro Roiz ..	Not known	Ballast	Coast of Africa	..	Landed 500 slaves
2	" 17	Ditto	Polacca	Bella Miquelena ..	263	16	J. A. Gonçalves ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	Landed 800 slaves
3	" 17	French ..	Brig ..	Saphir ..	251	12	F. Allay ..	Ditto	Ditto	Onim ..	..
4	" 19	Brazilian	Patache	Anogro ..	..	11	M. M. Vaz de Conção ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ajudá ..	26	Landed 260 slaves
5	" 21	Ditto	Yacht	Principe d'Onim ..	118	9	T. Neville ..	Joze J. d'Alma.	Sundries	Sierra Leone ..	22	36 passengers, crews of captured vessels
6	" 24	Ditto	Brigantine	Josephina ..	174	32	M. F. d'Azevedo ..	Not known	Ballast	Coast of Africa	..	Reported from Macahé
7	" 29	Sardinian	Polacca	Galileo ..	182	10	E. Solari ..	Ditto	Ditto	Onim ..	..	12 passengers, crews of captured vessels
8	" 29	Ditto	Brig ..	Eridano ..	271	11	J. Pittaluga ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	38 passengers, crews of captured vessels
9	Nov. 7	Ditto	Schooner	Iride ..	106	10	L. Guastivino ..	Ditto	Ditto	Loanda	..	34 passengers, crews of captured vessels
10	" 12	Ditto	Ditto ..	Santo Andre ..	139	10	N. Mangini ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ajudá	..	Landed 320 slaves
11	" 25	Brazilian	Yacht	Diligencia ..	..	6	M. J. Luiz ..	J. A. da Cruz Rios	Ditto	Ditto	..	23 passengers, crews of captured vessels
12	Dec. 7	Sardinian	Polacca	Africana ..	200	12	E. Piaggio ..	Not known	Ditto	Popó	..	25
13	" 12	Brazilian	Yacht	Andorinha ..	80	17	M. A. João Pereira ..	J. P. Marinho	Ditto	Coast of Africa	..	Landed 450 slaves
14	" 16	Ditto	Brig ..	Tentativa ..	274	14	J. Pereira dos Santos	Not known	Ditto	Onim ..	..	Landed 726 slaves, 111 died on passage
15	" 16	Sardinian	Ditto ..	Empirio ..	227	12	G. Pittaluga ..	Ditto	Ditto	Gallinas	..	18
16	" 19	Ditto	Ditto ..	Giudetta ..	184	11	M. Doderó ..	Ditto	Ditto	Onim ..	..	24
17	" 19	Brazilian	Ditto ..	Dous Amigos ..	141	17	A. C. da C. Bitencourt	Ditto	Ditto	Coast of Africa	..	Landed 450 slaves
18	" 25	Sardinian	Polacca	Vencitore ..	209	10	— Campocónico ..	Ditto	Ditto	Onim	..	25
19	" 28	Swedish ..	Schooner	Tedde ..	248	10	A. G. Silverstolfe ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	23

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1847.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 252.

List of VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1847.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither.	Remarks.
1	1847	Sardinian	Brig ..	Empirio ..	227	12	G. Pittaluga ..	Not known ..	General	Coast of Africa	
2	October 1	Swedish	Schooner	Tedde ..	246	12	A. G. Silverstolfe ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Princes' Isle.
3	" 2	Brazilian	Patache	Venus ..	137	16	M. M. Jozé Cardozo ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
4	" 10	Ditto	Yacht	Andorinha ..	80	19	M. A. João Pereira ..	J. P. Marinho ..	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for St. Thomas.
5	" 17	Ditto	Brig ..	Dous Amigos ..	141	17	A. C. da C. Bitencourt ..	Not known ..	Ditto	Ditto	
6	" 18	Sardinian	Schooner	Elisa ..	138	..	.. ..	Francisco Godinho ..	Ditto	Ditto	
7	November 3	Brazilian	Patache	Maria ..	144	19	M. J. B. Gonçalves ..	Not known ..	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Aracati.
8	" 6	Ditto	Yacht	Maria Augusta ..	135	20	Lourença D. da Silva ..	Ditto ..	General	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Cape Verds.
9	" 9	French	Barque	Socrate ..	178	10	E. J. Potier ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
10	" 10	Spanish	Felucca	Calumnia ..	34	8	D. Benito Mayol ..	Ditto ..	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sta. Catharina.
11	" 18	French	Brig ..	Saphir ..	251	12	M. Allay ..	Ditto ..	Rum, &c.	Ditto	
12	" 18	Brazilian	Schooner	Julia ..	62	14	M. J. Chamusca ..	Ditto ..	General	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Princes' Isle.
13	" 20	Ditto	Ditto ..	Anogro ..	82	10	M. J. G. Marinho ..	Ditto ..	Ballast	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Princes' Isle.
14	" 22	Ditto	Brig ..	Bella Miquelena ..	263	18	H. J. Viera ..	Ditto ..	General	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Azores.
15	" 24	Sardinian	Polacca	Archangelo ..	182	9	G. Devoto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
16	" 29	American	Schooner	Bridgeton ..	144	8	P. Hellester ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sta. Catharina.
17	" 29	Brazilian	Felucca	Juden Errante ..	95	12	M. Leandro Roiz ..	Ditto ..	Ballast	Ditto	
18	December 5	Sardinian	Schooner	Iride ..	106	10	L. Giastivino ..	Ditto ..	General	Ditto	
19	" 8	Ditto	Ditto ..	Santo Andre ..	139	11	L. Raggio ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	
20	" 8	French	Barque	Josephine ..	244	12	E. Denderville ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Slaver, cleared for Sta. Catharina.
21	" 24	Brazilian	Brig ..	Adelaide ..	166	13	Jozé Ba. da Silva ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

No. 253.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15, 1848.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1847.

IT appears from the slave returns which I have had the honour to transmit to your Lordship, that 3,500 slaves have been landed in the vicinity of this city during the quarter ending this day; being the largest importation that has taken place during a like period for the last eight years.

The inclosed statement shows the number of slaves annually imported into this province since the year 1840, from which it appears that Slave Trade is increasing in a great degree, which may be accounted for by the great temptation now held out to individuals to embark in this Traffic, as small shares can be obtained in the companies established here for that purpose.

Vessels are frequently arriving from the Mediterranean and the United States, which are bought by the above-mentioned companies, and sent to the coast of Africa under the flag of the nation to which they originally belonged, changing it to that of Brazil when in the act of receiving slaves on board.

A lamentable instance of this practice occurred lately with the American brig "George," which sailed hence for Africa on the 29th August last, returning hitherto on the 16th instant, under Brazilian colours, and the name of "Tentativa," landing a cargo of 726 slaves in a miserable state of starvation, 111 poor creatures having perished on the passage, from deficiency of water and provisions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 253.

Statement of the number of Slaves imported into the Province of Bahia, during the years 1840 to 1847.

1840	-	1,413 slaves.	1844	-	6,501 slaves.
1841	-	1,470 "	1845	-	5,582 "
1842	-	2,520 "	1846	-	7,354 "
1843	-	3,111 "	1847	-	10,064 "

Bahia, December 31, 1847.

(Signed)

EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

No. 254.

Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Bahia, January 28, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of a paragraph which appeared in the "Watchman" newspaper of November 24, 1847, namely, "that three steamers, with engines from 200 to 300 horse-power, have been fitted at Bahia for the Slave Trade. One of them has already arrived on the west coast of Africa, where she embarked 900 slaves, and escaped from the brig of war 'Sealark,' by steaming away from her during a calm."

I beg leave to state to your Lordship that no steamers have been built or fitted at this place, neither have any sailed hence for the coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PORTER, Consul.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Maranhã.

No. 255.

Consul Corbett to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord,

Maranhã, March 9, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular Slave Trade despatch of 11th November, 1846, acquainting me that Her Majesty's Government had come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries, from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased.

I have also the honour to state to your Lordship that I have published this instruction for the information of all British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. FALCONER CORBETT, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 256.

Consul Corbett to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord,

Maranhã, July 10, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch marked Slave Trade of 19th March, 1847, stating to me, for my information, and for that of Her Majesty's subjects resident within the district of this Consulate, that a British subject in a foreign country cannot legally receive slaves in payment of debts.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

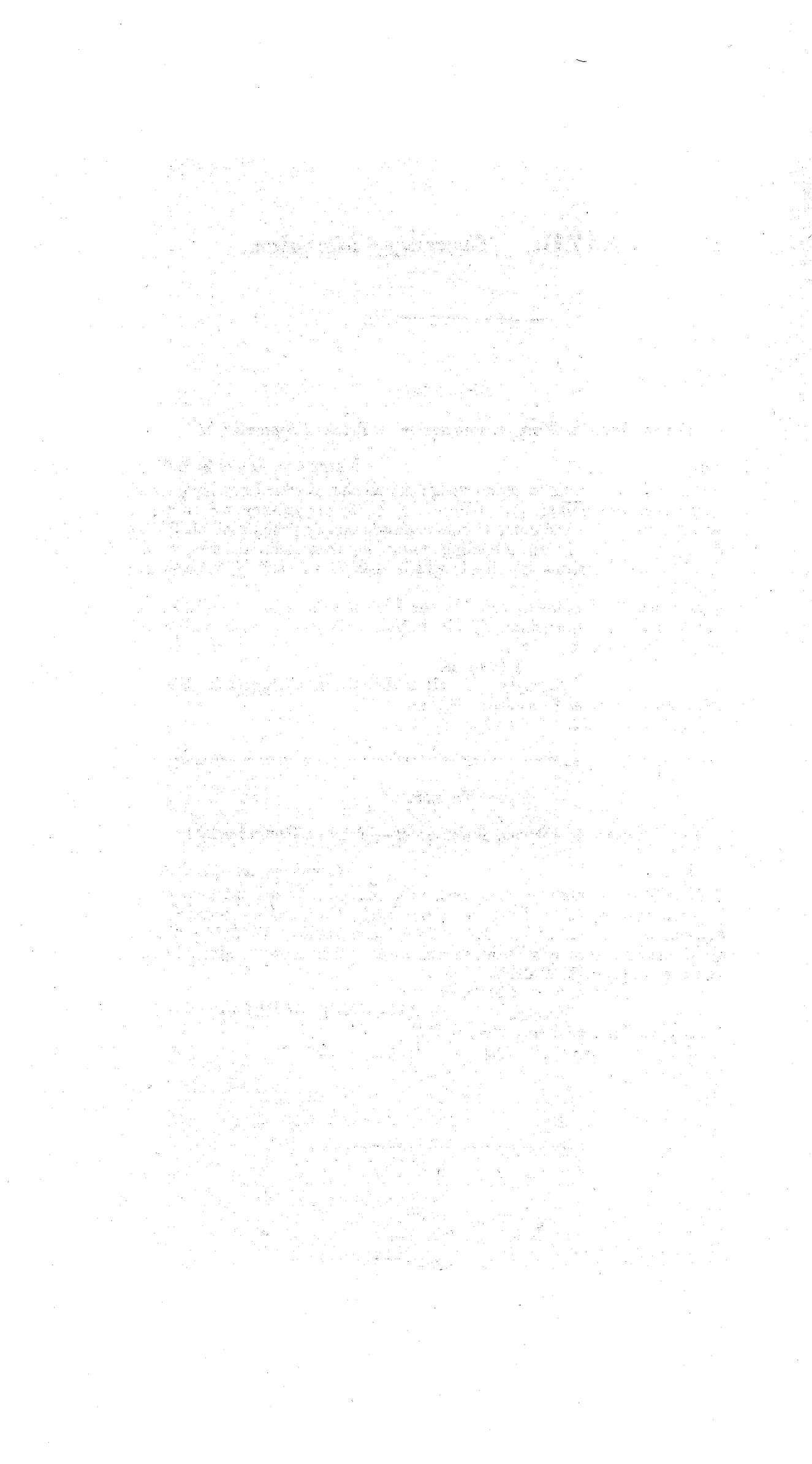
R. FALCONER CORBETT, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.



BRAZIL. (Consular)—Para.

No. 257.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 18, 1847.)

My Lord,

Pará, December 31, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that there has not been, during the quarter ending this date, any importation of slaves from the coast of Africa, nor have any arrived from the southern provinces of this empire, or other quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 258.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 18, 1847.)

My Lord,

Pará, December 31, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a return of the free and slave population of this province for the present year; but, my Lord, I have to repeat what I said in my return for 1845, that all my calculations are founded on private information.

The Portuguese Government have put a total stop to emigration of Portuguese to this province during the present year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 258.

RETURN of the Population of the Province of Pará (Brazils), including its White, Free, Coloured, and Slave Inhabitants, for the year 1846.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Native Whites	4,260	4,620	5,860	3,020	8,880
Foreign Whites.. ..	8,120	2,540	8,240	2,420	10,660
Free Coloured	56,500	83,000	104,500	35,000	139,500
Slaves	11,850	13,250	19,200	5,900	25,100
Totals	80,730	103,410	137,800	46,340	184,140

OBSERVATIONS.—There have been no Slaves imported during the year from the coast of Africa into this province, and those here are becoming reduced in number, both in this city and other parts.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Pará, December 31, 1846.

No. 259.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 15.)

My Lord,

Pará, April 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report that there has been no arrival of slave-ships on any part of the coast of this province during the quarter ended yesterday; nor have any slaves arrived from the southern provinces of the empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 260.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12.)

My Lord,

Pará, May 24, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to own reception on the 18th instant, of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 11th November, 1846, which prohibits all officers holding employments under the British Crown, to be interested in slave property, and prohibiting all such functionaries in slave-holding countries from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in all cases where slaves constitute part of the property of the deceased.

I shall make this order known to all Her Majesty's subjects resident in this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 261.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 15, 1847.)

My Lord,

Pará, October 1, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that during the quarter ended yesterday, there has not been any importation of slaves from any quarter, nor have any ships been fitted out here for slaving purposes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 262.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 18.)

My Lord,

Pará, July 1, 1847.

THIS province, I am happy to say, continues without any importations of slaves from the coast of Africa or other quarter; nor have any ships been fitted out here for slaving purposes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 263.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 18.)

My Lord,

Pará, July 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge reception of the circular despatch your Lordship addressed me under date of the 19th March ultimo, regarding the liability of Her Majesty's subjects resident in slave-holding countries, to punishment in England, if they either receive slaves in payment of debts due to them, or sell such slaves in exchange for money, or by making seizure of slaves for debts due to them.

I have, my Lord, notified the contents of this circular to all Her Majesty's subjects resident here.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.*

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

No. 264.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord,

Pará, October 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report that this province continues without any importation of slaves from the coast of Africa or other quarter; and no attempt has been made to fit out ships in this province for slaving purposes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.*

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

No. 265.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 31, 1848.)

My Lord,

Pará, December 31, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that no slaves from any quarter have arrived here since my last quarterly report, but a reported slave-merchant, a resident at Rio de Janeiro, visited this place some few months ago, with the view it is said of making contracts for the supply of those that he could find purchasers for here and at Maranhão, and after he left this, a report was spread that two slave-ships might be expected on this coast.

I lost no time, my Lord, in communicating this report to Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro, requesting his Lordship to communicate the contents of my despatch to Her Majesty's naval commander on the Brazilian station.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.*

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

No. 266.

Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 31, 1848.)

My Lord,

Pará, December 31, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information a return, marked No. 1, of the free and slave population of this province for the present year, but I have to repeat to your Lordship that it is as heretofore founded on individual report.

By a return lately published by a newspaper at Rio de Janeiro, giving the population of the different provinces of the empire, this one is put down as containing 260,000, but the calculation must have been made including the wild Indian tribes inhabiting the interior of the province.

I repeat, my Lord, that the slave population is steadily diminishing in this province for want of new importations; and as the number existing are so limited, the females are generally employed as house servants, while the males are occupied principally in the cultivation of the soil, and it follows that the offspring of the former sex are the children of the free whites, who frequently liberate them at the time of their birth.

Marriage is of very rare occurrence amongst the free coloured races of this province, and this also tends to check any material increase in their number.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 266.

RETURN of the Population of the Province of Pará (Brazils), including its White, Free Coloured, and Slave Inhabitants, for the year 1846.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Whites	4,440	4,670	5,790	3,320	9,110
Do. foreigners ..	7,760	2,420	7,850	2,330	10,180
Free coloured ..	57,430	84,600	105,400	36,630	142,030
Slaves	11,460	12,940	18,740	5,660	24,400
	81,090	104,630	137,780	47,940	185,720

There have been no importations of slaves during the year in this province. The disproportion observable between the number of males and females in the free coloured class is accounted for from the large number of the males yearly carried off for the army and navy service, and many are yearly lost in the river boats in their voyages up the Amazons.

(Signed)

RICHARD RYAN, *Consul.**British Consulate, Para, December 31, 1847.*

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Paraíba.

No. 267.

Pro Consul Krausé to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Paraíba, January 15, 1847.

I HAVE to report, that during the year 1846 no vessel sailed for the coast of Africa from any port within the district of this Consulate; nor have any arrived from thence within the said period. I am not aware that any new slaves have been brought into this province by land during the past year.

The following note shows a decrease in the amount of exports, as compared with that of the preceding year, which is to be accounted for by the great drought that has prevailed all through the province.

Articles.	Weight.				Value.		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Sugar	1174	7	3	23	22,332	15	7
Cotton	737	0	2	16	31,809	15	10

There have been no changes in the laws or regulations with regard to slaves, within the year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY KRAUSE, *Pro Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 268.

Pro Consul Krausé to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Paraíba, January 20, 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular, Slave Trade, of November 11, 1846, by which all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries are prohibited from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased; and I have to state that a copy of the said circular has been sent to each of the British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY KRAUSE, *Pro Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 269.

Pro Consul Krausé to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 28.)

My Lord,

Paraiba, June 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular marked Slave Trade, of March 19, 1847, with reference to a question which had arisen, whether British subjects in a foreign country can legally receive and become owners of slaves in payment of debts due to them; and if so, whether they can afterwards legally sell such slaves, and exchange them for the money in lieu of which they were received; and whether the whole or any part of such a transaction would render such British subjects liable to legal penalties?

I have taken due note of the contents of the above-mentioned circular, and copies thereof have been sent to the British subjects resident within the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY KRAUSE, *Pro Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 270.

Pro Consul Krausé to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Paraiba, January 24, 1848.

I HAVE to report that during the year 1847 no vessel sailed for the coast of Africa from any port within the district of this Consulate; nor have any arrived from thence within the said period. I am not aware that any new slaves have been brought into this province by land during the last year, but many slaves have been sent southward for sale or in payment.

The following note shows an increase in the amount of exports, as compared with that of the preceding year.

Article.	Weight.				Value.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	£	s.	d.
Sugar	1,265	8	0	24	19,590	13	0
Cotton	552	5	1	12	35,414	12	3

There have been no changes in the laws or regulations with regard to slaves, within the year.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY KRAUSE, *Pro Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Pernambuco.*

No. 271.

Consul Cowper to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received February 22, 1847.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, December 31, 1846.

I HAVE the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that no vessel has either sailed for or arrived from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 272.

Consul Cowper to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received February 27.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, January 5, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch Slave Trade, of the 11th of November last; and I assure your Lordship that I shall pay particular attention to the instructions therein contained.

I have also the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Slave Trade papers which should have accompanied your Lordship's despatch of the 14th of August last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 273.

Consul Cowper to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received May 7.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, February 12, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in the circular from the Foreign Office dated 8th March, 1843, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report upon the state of Slave Trade and Slavery within the district of this Consulate during the past year.

The foreign Slave Trade no longer exists, at least as far as importation is concerned; for if those few vessels which have fitted for the coast of Africa in the harbours of this province, were not engaged in legal traffic, they have certainly not returned to them with slaves. My report for the year must of necessity be very limited.

In assigning a probable cause for the extraordinary and rapid depression of this Trade in my last report, I suspected the secret connivance of the authorities with the individuals who at that period so constantly plundered the slave-ships upon their arrival; whether this suspicion was well founded or not, it is an existing fact that the importation of human beings from the African coast has now ceased; and it is but justice to the party now in power to add, that the leading slave-traders attribute its cessation to their opposition.

An opinion appears to be gaining popularity in England, and to be extending itself to the officers of our squadron, that the armed preventive measures

Inclosure in No. 275.

List of Departures of Vessels suspected of being employed in Slave Trade, from Pernambuco to the coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1847.

Date of Clearance	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Name of Owner.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Nation.	To what part of the coast.	Cargo.
1847 June 28	União ..	.. ..	Gabriel Antonio ..	Schooner	104	Brazilian	Angola	74 barrels = 128 cwt. of sugar, and 99 pipes of rum, value £680.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.

No. 276.

Consul Cowper to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 26.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, September 30, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a list of the vessels which have arrived here from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending this day.

Your Lordship will perceive that, although in a very limited degree, the Slave Trade has re-appeared upon the shores of this province, after an entire cessation of nearly two years; I am in hopes, however, that the authorities will renew those efforts which before checked this inhuman traffic, and to which their policy has hitherto appeared to be opposed.

It is important to observe, in relation to the Praiero or democratic policy, that it has a tendency to endanger the dominancy of the Whites; and it is highly interesting to watch the struggles of the fœtus, now only warming into existence, but which is doubtless doomed in its maturity, to give a very different aspect to the affairs of this province; the first step of the party to court the people of colour, was to license an association called the "Protectress of Free Black and Mulatto men in the Province of Pernambuco," which in its public advertisement stated that "there is to be found, appointed and licensed by Senhor Doutor, the Chief of the Police, the Society Protectress of free Black and Mulatto men, in the Rua de Agoas Verdes, No. 22, second story, with the object of protecting not only its brother members, but all other coloured men in general, which is hereby made known to the respectable public for its intelligence.—Luiz Cyriaco da Silva, first Secretary*." This was conceded to them shortly after the elections for Senators in 1846, which were annulled, and again took place this month, when the assistance of the coloured people was of the utmost importance to the Government, as the whole force of the landed aristocracy was arrayed against it; and it is now reported that a deputation of Blacks and Mulattos waited upon some of the Praiero leaders, and stated that they no longer intended to be made tools of; but that at the approaching elections in November for the thirteen deputies from this province to the Imperial Legislature, they intended to nominate four coloured candidates, two black and two Mulatto; and it appears to me that no legitimate means can prevent this, if these classes persist in their determination, as the suffrage is almost universal amongst freemen, and by far the greater portion of the population is coloured.

Notwithstanding the persecution of the black religious sect of the "Divino Mestre," of which I gave your Lordship an account in my despatch of November 14, 1846, it has progressed so considerably, that the populace burnt the house of the apostle a few nights past, and would have destroyed him also had he not escaped; they were incited to do this by individuals, alike enemies to freedom of mind or body.

It is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion, in contemplating these facts, than that a brighter prospect is dawning in this country upon the general liberty of mankind.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

§c.

§c.

§c.

* Acha-se publica e licenciada pelo Senhor Doutor Chefe de Policia, a sociedade—Protectora dos homens pardos e pretos livres da Provincia de Pernambuco,—na Rua de Agoa Verdes, No. 22, segundo andar, com o fim de proteger não só seus irmãos socios, como todos os mais homens de côres em geral: o que se faz sciente ao respeitavel publico para sua intelligencia.—Luiz Cyriaco da Silva, *Primeiro Secretario.*

Inclosure in No. 276.

List of Arrivals of Vessels suspected of being employed in Slave Trade, in the Province of Pernambuco, from the coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1847.

Date of Arrival	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Consignees.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Nation.	From what part of the coast.	Remarks.
1847 July 26	Roza ..	José Francisco da Costa	F. S. Rabello and Son	Brig ..	125	Portuguese	Loanda ..	Ballast. Loading for the coast, to sail in the first week in October.
September 6	Calumnia ..	José Rivers ..	João Pinto de Lemos	Hiate ..	29	Spanish ..	Gorcee ..	Entered at the custom-house as in ballast, and a few bottles of leeches. Is reported to have landed at Goianna, a small harbour to the north of this city, 108 slaves. She received at the coast 117 negroes; 9 died during the voyage. The vessel remained here a few days, and proceeded in ballast to Bahia, to refit for another voyage.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.

No. 277.

Consul Cowper to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 20.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, February 1, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship my quarterly return of the number of vessels which have arrived here from the coast of Africa, or sailed hence with that destination during the three months ending the 31st December, 1847.

I have &c.

(Signed)

H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, *Consul*.*The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 277.

List of Arrivals of Vessels suspected of being employed in Slave Trade at Pernambuco and its vicinity from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1847.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Owner or Consignee.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Nation.	From whence.	Cargo.
1847 November 20	União	Domingos Gomes Soares	Gaudo. A. de Barros ..	Pataxo ..	104	Brazilian ..	Angola	Ballast

Inclosure 2 in No. 277.

List of Departures of Vessels suspected of being employed in Slave Trade from Pernambuco to the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1847.

Date of Departure.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Owner or Consignee.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Nation.	To what part of the Coast cleared for.	Cargo, &c.
1847 October 1	Roza	Jose Francisco da Costa	F. S. Robello & Son ..	Brig ..	125	Portuguese	Loanda	84 barrels, 125 tinas=10½ tons of sugar, 119 pipes, 106 barrels rum.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Rio Grande do Sul.*

No. 278.

Consul Morgan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 5, 1848.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sol, November 1, 1847.

THE rebellion which lasted in this province during the years of 1835 to 1845, and the active part taken therein by a great number of slaves, by joining the ranks of the Republicans, in the hopes of securing their freedom, caused the importation of Africans entirely to cease.

Since the pacification, the Portuguese slave-dealers at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro have tried to give activity to the Traffic, by continually sending a number of Bozal Africans, under the specious designation of passengers, in almost every coasting vessel proceeding from those places to this port.

Hitherto no vessels have been fitted out at this port for the direct trade with the coast of Africa; but a Portuguese house here is now preparing a vessel, which is to be followed by others, for the purpose of carrying on this iniquitous and illegal Traffic on a large scale.

If the other provinces of Brazil have hitherto offered so many advantages towards the extension of this Traffic, by the facilities met with on every part of their coasts, the same facilities cannot be found on the coasts of this province.

There is no other port on all the coast of Rio Grande do Sul but this one; and towards the north as well as towards the south of its bar, from the shallowness of the waters and the many dangerous sand-banks, this coast does not favour the clandestine disembarkation of Africans.

The introduction, therefore, of Bozal Negroes can only be permitted with the tacit concurrence of certain authorities, who, on the arrival of vessels at the bar of this port, are entrusted with the fiscal and police regulations of the port, and who allow every African to pass on the receipt of Rs. 10⁸ to 15⁸ (1*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*) per head, which is divided amongst themselves.

The occasional presence, however, in this port of a British cruizer, demanding a light draught of water, would in my opinion effectually put a stop to the importation of Africans into this province, and deter the company which is now organizing by the Portuguese house above mentioned, from prosecuting their illegal practices.

The emigration of free labourers from the Plata States has in a great measure supplied the want of slaves in this province, and the flourishing condition of the German colonists attest without controversy, that Slavery is not necessary to its prosperity; on the contrary, it is found to be prejudicial, inasmuch as slaves monopolize—to the advantage alone of their rich masters—every mechanical art and profession, to the great detriment of the poorer Brazilian classes, who are prevented from embracing those professions from the repugnance they feel to be found working with the slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, JUN., *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

NETHERLANDS.

No. 279.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 22.)

My Lord,

The Hague, March 19, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note from General de la Sarraz of the 19th March, and I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my despatch marked Slave Trade, of February 20, 1846, for information on the subject to which it relates, and I venture to request your Lordship's further instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 279.

General de la Sarraz to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

La Haye, 19 Mars, 1847.

PAR mon office du 18 Février, 1846, j'ai eu l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien me faire connaître si le Gouvernement Britannique consent à ce qu'il puisse être signé ici un document explicatif y mentionné, quant au § 5 de l'Article Additionnel du 25 Janvier, 1823, au Traité conclu à la Haye le 4 Mai, 1818, entre les Pays Bas et la Grande Bretagne, pour la répression du Traffic des Esclaves.

Deux jours plus tard vous avez bien voulu m'informer que cette proposition avait été transmise à Londres.

Comme cependant je ne possède jusqu'ici aucun renseignement sur l'accueil qu'elle aurait pu y trouver, je me permets, M. le Chevalier, de vous rappeler cet objet, en le recommandant à vos soins obligeans.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé)

DE LA SARRAZ.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 280.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 27th of November last, and to previous correspondence respecting certain actions brought against Mr. Schenley in the Court of Surinam, by persons who complain of defamation of character, in consequence of some statements reflecting

the letter addressed to Mr. Schenley from Paramaribo, of the 18th December, adding that I was directed to express the just expectation of Her Majesty's Government, that the sentence of the tribunal at Surinam will be forthwith rescinded. Your Lordship will observe, that the date of the sentence is not stated in Mr. Schenley's letter, and it became therefore necessary to ascertain it.

It appears on reference to the proceedings, that the sentence of which Mr. Schenley's correspondent gives him notice in his letter of the 18th December, was pronounced on the 15th July; no appeal being offered, it was formally promulgated on the 8th September, and published in the Surinam newspapers of the 20th September; that an article to this purport appeared in the Amsterdam newspapers the last days of October; and that it was to this latter publication M. de la Sarraz and M. Baud called my attention on the 3rd November. These transactions are therefore all anterior to my remonstrance of the 25th October.

M. Baud has only received despatches to the above effect by the last mail; on the receipt of them he put himself into official communication with the Minister of Justice, to ascertain the best mode of proceeding, and had intended speaking to me before the resolution was taken. Unfortunately, the Minister of Justice is of opinion that as judgment was allowed to go by default, no appeal lies to the superior court, and that, legally and constitutionally speaking, the Government would find great difficulty in protecting Mr. Schenley from the power of the court.

M. Baud, however, added, that Mr. Schenley shall be protected at all events, as he had a right to that protection, but that the best mode of proceeding would call for reflection.

The next day I saw General de la Sarraz, and after a conversation with his Excellency, I suggested that as the King is supreme in the colonies, His Majesty might pass a decree declaring that in consequence of the British Government having taken the act upon itself, the question is no longer an ordinary question, nor does it any longer belong to the tribunal of Surinam, but must be decided by international law.

M. de la Sarraz promised to consider the possibility of some such act, and would speak to me again next week.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 282.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

The Hague, April 27, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from his Excellency General de la Sarraz, from which your Lordship will perceive that, in conformity with the promise held out in my despatch of April 5, orders have been sent out to the Governor-General of Surinam to suspend without reserve, until the final decision of the King of the Netherlands, the sentence pronounced by the tribunals of Paramaribo against Mr. Schenley.

General de la Sarraz, in concluding his note, refers to the proceedings of the court as affording proof that Mr. Schenley was ill informed when he made the assertions in his despatch which have given rise to these proceedings.

The inclosure in his Excellency's note, of which I forward a translation, explains the ground on which this opinion is founded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 282.

General de la Sarraz to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

La Haye, le 22 Avril, 1847.

EN réponse à l'office que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 9 de ce mois, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, que le Département des Colonies s'empressera d'envoyer sans délai à Surinam, l'ordre de suspendre sans réserve, en attendant la décision finale de Sa Majesté, l'arrêt prononcé par le tribunal à Paramaribo contre Mr. Schenley.

Je me permets, M. le Chevalier, de vous envoyer ci-joint un exemplaire de cet arrêt, dans l'unique but de vous fournir la preuve que les injures lancées par Mr. Schenley contre M. Roperhoff, paraissent ne pas avoir été méritées.

Agrérez, &c.

(Signé) DE LA SARRAZ.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe,

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 282.

Sentence in the case of Roperhoff v. Schenley.

In the name of the King.

ON the part of the plaintiff, the following demand and conclusion is exhibited:—

That defendant, in a letter addressed by him on the 14th of August, 1843, to the Earl of Aberdeen, inserted in the correspondence of the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Surinam, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, St. Paul de Loanda, and Boã Vista, relative to the Slave Trade, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1843, inclusive, laid before both the British Houses of Parliament, and universally circulated, has not scrupled to assert that a member of the Colonial Council, named Roperhoff, the owner of a plantation with 500 to 600 slaves, did inflict on a negro upwards of one hundred years old, the dreadful punishment of the Spanish yoke; that the said negro would in all probability not survive the punishment; and that Governor Elias had determined to apply the law against the offender:

That the defendant further, in a subsequent letter, altogether similar to the above, dated 15th of September, 1843, to the Earl of Aberdeen, did write, that Governor Elias had dismissed from the Colonial Council the two principal offenders, Roperhoff and Freudenberg, whose barbarities against the unfortunate slaves had been described in the letter of 14th of August, 1843:

That it is thereby apparent that the defendant has been guilty of gross calumny against the plaintiff, and that the latter consequently is entitled to institute an action against the defendant:

For which reasons plaintiff demands—

That by sentence of this court defendant shall be adjudged to have grossly calumniated the plaintiff, and be accordingly condemned to make retribution honourable and profitable; honourable, by appearing in the public assembly of the rolls of court, and there, with head uncovered, in hearing of all present, ask forgiveness of the plaintiff (if the latter choose to be personally present), declaring to be sincerely sorry to have made use of the aforesaid offensive expressions against the plaintiff, and acknowledging and declaring himself to hold the said plaintiff to be a man of honour, in regard to whose conduct and deportment he has no fault to find; and profitable, by paying into the hands of the Chief Direction of the Society for the propagation of Christianity among the slaves and other heathen population of the Colony of Surinam, District Paramaribo, the sum of 10,000 guilders, or as much more or less as the court may see fit to adjudge.

That the sentence of the court shall be declared to be executable, notwithstanding appeal without bond.

And that defendant be condemned in costs of the present suit, or others, &c.

Defendant, although duly summoned on the roll of 10th February, 1845, not having made appearance, plaintiff demanded act of default with damages, according to law.

Previous to admitting the required default, with leave to issue a second summons, the Governor-General of the Netherland West Indian Possessions, by resolution of 11th of February, 1845, in conformity with Act 38 of the Regulations for the government of the Netherland West Indian Possessions (G.B. 1828, No. 3), caused the proceedings in the present suit to be suspended for a period of twelve months from the date of the existing pleadings.

On the roll of 23rd February, 1826, the period of suspension having then fully expired, plaintiff required default previously demanded, to be now adjudged by the court.

The court accordingly by decree of 25th of the following month, no decision having come forward from the Colonial Department pending the period of suspension, in conformity with Act 58 of the Regulations for the government of the Netherland West Indian Possessions (G.B. 1828, No. 3), did grant default, adjudging defendant to have forfeited the right of exception, and admitting plaintiff's right to make a second summons.

Defendant having neither in person nor by proxy made appearance either to this second summons, nor to a subsequent one, default was granted in second and third instance, with damages according to law, and plaintiff admitted to present verify complaint.

The Court of the Colony of Surinam having seen the documents presented by plaintiff, having deliberated on the facts,—

That on the 15th August of the year 1843, by virtue of the letter of the previous day issued by the Procurator-General, H. I. Rettn, captain; Abraham Jillis van Sitteren, second lieutenant; Jacob Schotteling, fourier, and Gerrit Jan Ter Braah, surgeon in the division Lower Cattich, did by desire of the sheriff of said district, institute inquiry at the Plantation Resolution, of which defendant is half-proprietor, as to the state "of a very aged slave represented to have been punished with the so-named Spanish yoke, in consequence of which he is represented to have been seriously indisposed; and further, as to the reasons or cause for inflicting the punishment aforesaid on said negro."

That the committee aforesaid, having instituted inquiry, did make the following report, of which an authentic copy has been handed in by plaintiff:

"There are on this property (Estate Resolution) two aged negroes, David and Caspar, who reside in the guard-house at the river side, and are employed in keeping the grounds around the dwelling-house clear.

"These two negroes had a quarrel about a piece of bread, on which occasion David struck Caspar with a stick on the joint of the right hand, by reason of which Caspar had to be treated for several days at the hospital belonging to the estate, where he was attended by Surgeon Hammond, of Her Majesty's brig 'Pelican.' Some days after this occurrence, M. Roperhoff, part-proprietor and administrator, arrived at the estate, and considered it necessary for the maintenance of order, that some punishment should be inflicted on the negro David; but in consideration of his great age, he had him held down across a piece of ordnance, and caused him to receive some stripes with tamarinds, not amounting in all to twenty strokes, from which punishment the said negro David did not experience any injurious consequences, having the very same day resumed his work as usual, in cleaning the flower-beds around the house, and having never since that period been for a single day in the hospital.

"The precise ages of the negroes in question are not known, neither has the date been recorded, when the punishment was inflicted, but at all events it took place about three weeks ago.

"We have seen the negro David, but have not been able to discover that he has recently experienced any bad treatment or severe punishment.

"In conformity with which examination, we have drawn up the present procès-verbal, which having been read to the Director of the Plantation, Her-

manus Christiaan Boer, he did at our request affix thereto his signature and approval.

“Surgeon Gerrit Jan Ter Braah was enjoined to draw up a medical report on the spot, respecting the state of the aforesaid negro David, which will be appended to the present procès-verbal.

“That in respect to the aforesaid negro, Surgeon Ter Braah has furnished the following *visum repertum*:—‘On this day, the 15th of August, 1843, I, Gerrit Jan Ter Braah, surgeon for the Division Lower Cottica, at the instance of the burgher captain of this division, did repair to the Estate Resolutie, E No. 2, situated in this division, for the purpose of instituting inquiry respecting the condition of a negro named David, who was pointed out to me by the burgher captain aforesaid. I found the aforesaid negro (age unknown, African by birth) at his usual place of work, engaged in his daily occupation, and upon examination did not discover any signs of his having been subjected to bad treatment or to punishment. Ready at all times to confirm the truth of the above by oath, I have signed the present *visum repertum*, written on the spot and on the day aforesaid. (Signed) G. J. TER BRAAH, Surgeon.’”

That plaintiff having been made aware of the result of the above inquiry, and of the complaint preferred against him by the Governor-General (as he supposes) to the Procurator-General, did present a petition to the Governor-General, complaining that the Governor-General, contrary to truth, had accused him, the said petitioner, by letter addressed to the Procurator-General, of having inflicted on a very aged slave belonging to Plantation Resolutie, the punishment of the Spanish yoke, in consequence of which he was seriously indisposed; that petitioner, after representing the moral impropriety of employing secret spies and informers, desired to be more acquainted with the parties who had so scandalously slandered him, threatening, in case of refusal, to institute against the Governor-General in person, an action for slander and libel.

That in reply to the aforesaid petition, the following resolution agreeably to extract from the journal of acts and resolutions of the Governor-General of the Netherland West India Possessions, was received: “Taking into consideration that the Governor-General is not and cannot be responsible for the acts of his agents, as regards the letters or orders which in his official capacity he may have occasion to issue, nor for the disclosures they may make in violation of their duty and oath; Taking into consideration that the petitioner has in his petition lost sight of the respect he owes the Governor-General, as well in his position of Resident as in that of member of the Colonial Council; Taking into consideration that the tone of the petitioner’s petition, and his avowed declaration, is manifestly intended to undermine the public authority: It has been resolved and ordered to suspend the person of G. L. Roperhoff in his functions as member of the Colonial Council, in anticipation of the measures which the Government at home may prescribe, and in the meantime provisionally to defer reply to his petition aforesaid.”

That some time subsequently to the above, plaintiff came into possession of a printed work entitled “Class A. Correspondence with British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Surinam, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, St. Paul de Loanda, and Boá Vista, relating to the Slave Trade, from January 1 till December 31, 1843, inclusive. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1844. London: printed by William Clowes and Sons, 14, Charing Cross, for Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1844.”

That in the collection two letters among others are to be met with, written by defendant to the Earl of Aberdeen, in which the following is said:—“August 14, 1843. A certain member of the Colonial Council, named Roperhoff, 70 years old, the owner of a plantation with 500 or 600 negroes, caused a negro who had attained the age of more than a hundred years, to undergo the dreadful punishment of the Spanish yoke. It is not probable that the negro will survive, and Governor Elias has determined to apply the law against the offender; but as his Excellency remarked to me, from a court constituted like the one here, there is very little justice to be expected for the poor negroes.”

And in the letter of 15th September, 1843.—“I take the liberty to in-

form your Lordship that Governor Elias has dismissed from the Colonial Council or Council-in-chief of the Government, the two principal delinquents, Roperhoff and Freudenberg, whose barbarities to the unfortunate slaves I had the honour by my letter of 14th August, 1843, to report to your Lordship."

That by notarial summons of 11th February, 1845, plaintiff did address the following queries to defendant:—

"1st. Whether defendant was not obliged to admit having written the above letters?"

"2nd. Whether he, the defendant, had written the aforesaid letters for the purpose, or at least well knowing that they would be inserted and printed into the 'Anti-Slavery Reporter,' and thereby will be made public?"

Of which summons it does not appear that defendant has taken any other notice than expressions through the medium of a certain William Low, with whom the sworn clerk on serving the summons at plaintiff's residence, conferred, a desire to be furnished by the sworn clerk, in writing, with what he had to say; with which request the said functionary complied, by handing over a copy of the summons.

Taking into consideration that defendant must in the eye of the law be held to be the writer of the two letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State in Great Britain for the Colonies, as well on account of the official character of the work in which the letters aforesaid appear, being a publication emanating from the highest authority in Great Britain, and containing the correspondence of the British Commissioners for the prevention of Slavery with the aforesaid Secretary of State, as also because defendant, although legally summoned, has not responded to the interpellation.

Taking into consideration that the contents of the two letters aforesaid are in the highest degree offensive towards the plaintiff, who is therein called "a principal delinquent," in respect to the treatment of the slaves, and is thereby charged with acts of which, had he been guilty, would have exposed him not only to the contempt of his fellow-citizens, but to criminal prosecution and punishment besides.

Taking into consideration that the contents of the letters aforesaid are slanderous, inasmuch as it is apparent by the above procès-verbal of inquiry, that plaintiff has in no degree committed the deed laid to his charge, and was not on that account, but on account of the disrespectful terms used in his petition to the Governor-General of the Netherland West India Possessions, suspended by the said Governor from his functions as member of the Colonial Council.

Taking into consideration that, by virtue of the existing law, no public suit can be instituted on account of libel and slander in writing against private individuals, but that the slandered and libelled party, even if the slander and libel shall have been committed by letter to a third party, is at liberty to institute a civil action against the libeller and slanderer for legal damages, honourable and profitable.

Taking into consideration that in the present instance plaintiff has good cause so to proceed, inasmuch as the defendant knew that his correspondence with his own Government is published every year, and he must have known that by writing the above letters his charges against the plaintiff would be made known to the world.

Taking into consideration that the question whether defendant who, as Commissioner on the part of Her Britannic Majesty in the Mixed Court for the prevention of Slavery, was at the time of the libel residing in the colony, can be amenable to the Colonial Judge, cannot be of any validity in the present case, inasmuch as if even a plea of incompetency every thereon preferred, such incompetency *ratione personæ* may not be entertained by the judge *ex officio*, as a ground of defence.

Taking into consideration that at the time of libel, plaintiff belonged to the most respectable class of residents in the colony, and defendant filled a high situation on the part of the British Government.

The court adjudgeth defendant to have grossly slandered the plaintiff, condemns him to make restitution for such injuries, honourable and profitable: Honourable, by appearing in the public assembly of the rolls of this court, and there with head uncovered, in the hearing of all present, to ask

forgiveness of the plaintiff, if the latter chooses to be present, declaring that he heartily regrets to have used the injurious expression towards the plaintiff, and that he considers plaintiff to be a man of honour, respecting whose conduct or deportment he has nothing to allege: and profitable, by paying into the hands of the Head Direction of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the slaves and other heathen population of the Colony of Surinam, Division Paramaribo, the sum of 5000 guilders.

And condemns defendant and defaulter in the costs of the present suit.

Refuses plaintiff his additional or other pleas, and conclusion against defendant.

No. 283.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 3, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 19th of March last, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to you on that day by General de la Sarraz, requesting attention to his note of the 18th of February, 1846, in which he requested to be informed whether, under the circumstances therein detailed, Her Majesty's Government would consent to admit a modification in the 5th paragraph of the Additional Article signed on the 23rd of January, 1823, to the Treaty of the 4th of May, 1818, between Great Britain and the Netherlands, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, similar to the modification which was admitted by the Protocol of Conference of the 3rd of October, 1845, in a corresponding stipulation of the Treaty of the 20th December, 1841, between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

The modification in question exempts vessels from seizure, on account of having on board a larger quantity of water than required for the use of their crews, provided the papers of such vessels are in order so as to prove that they are engaged in licit trade.

In reply, I have to say that Her Majesty's Government are willing to accede to the wish expressed by the Netherland Government, provided the Netherland Government will agree to make the Equipment Article, the operation of which is limited to a portion of the west coast of Africa, co-extensive with the right of search; and will agree that the ships of the royal navies of the two countries which are to be furnished with special instructions giving them the right of search and seizure under the Treaty of 1818, shall not be restricted in regard to number.

By the Treaty of 1818 the number of ships to be so employed by either nation is limited to twelve, but it is obvious that this number is quite inadequate to exercise an effectual supervision of vessels under the Netherland flag, suspected of being engaged in Slave Trade. In none of the existing Treaties for the suppression of Slave Trade, concluded between Great Britain and other countries, except in that with the Netherlands, is there any stipulation restricting the number of ships to be invested with the right of search; and experience has shown that these Treaties could not be effectually carried into execution by the employment of a force of less than forty vessels.

I inclose to you for communication to the Netherland Government, an extract from a despatch from Captain Wyvill, of Her Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," showing that Slave Trade is carried on in the Mozambique Channel under the Netherland flag, and this fact alone shows the necessity of investing a larger number of British ships with the right of search over the Netherland flag and ships, as well as of extending the limits of the operation of the Equipment Article.

I transmit to you accordingly, herewith, a draft of three Articles Additional to the Treaty of 1818, which you will propose to the Dutch Government: the first granting the modification requested by General de la Sarraz; the second rendering the Equipment Article co-extensive with the right of search; and the third cancelling the restriction in the number of cruisers to be employed under the Treaty.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 283.

Captain Wyvill to Rear-Admiral Dacres.

(Extract.)

“*Cleopatra,*” *Simon’s Bay, November 28, 1846.*

AT Johanna I found a Dutch barque, the “*Echo,*” belonging to the same owners as the “*Prince Henrie,*” that visited that island last year. There can be no doubt that the supercargo of the “*Prince Henrie,*” M. de la Combe, was landed last year on the Island of Madagascar to procure slaves; and that several Dutch vessels have been in the Mozambique Channel under very suspicious circumstances; but as the Equipment clauses in the Slave Trade Treaty with that nation are limited to the west coast of Africa, I have not been enabled to examine any of these vessels.

Inclosure 2 in No. 283.

Draft of Additional Articles to the Treaty of the 4th of May, 1818, between Great Britain and the Netherlands, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, to be proposed to the Dutch Government.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, having deemed it expedient to enter into a further arrangement, additional to the Treaty concluded at the Hague on the 4th of May, 1818, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, as well as to the Articles additional to, and explanatory of, that Treaty, concluded on the 31st of December, 1822, on the 25th of January, 1823, and on the 7th of February, 1837, have named, authorized and appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, *ad hoc*, namely:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe &c.; and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, &c. Who after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Whereas by the 5th section of the Additional Article concluded on the 25th of January, 1823, to the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, between Their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the Netherlands, signed at the Hague on the 4th of May, 1818, any ship or vessel subject to examination under that Treaty, or under the Explanatory or Additional Articles thereto, detained hovering or sailing upon the coast of Africa within one geographic degree to the westward thereof, and between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, or at anchor within any of the rivers, bays, or creeks of the said coasts within those limits, or at anchor in any port within the limits, was declared liable to seizure and condemnation, if she should be found to have on board an unreasonable quantity of water in casks or in tanks more than sufficient for the consumption of her crew as a merchant-vessel: and whereas cases might arise in which lawful commerce might be interrupted, and merchant-ships destined for the transport of emigrants or cattle might be prevented from pursuing such lawful occupation by too strict an application of the stipulation above cited:

It is hereby agreed by the two High Contracting Parties, that if there should be found on board of a merchant-vessel of either nation, a greater quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, or in other receptacles, than is necessary for the use of the crew, that circumstance alone shall not be considered as sufficient reason for authorizing the detention of the said vessel; provided that the ship’s papers with which she is furnished, are in order, so as to prove that she is not engaged in the Slave Trade.

ARTICLE II.

Whereas by Article II of the aforesaid Treaty of May 4, 1818, it was agreed that ships of the Royal Navies of the two High Contracting Parties, provided with special instructions, should have the right of visiting merchant-vessels of the two nations suspected of being engaged in Slave Trade, and should have the right of seizing such vessels when found with slaves actually on board: and whereas that right of search and seizure was permitted throughout the whole extent of the high seas, except in the Mediterranean Sea and in the seas of Europe lying without the Straits of Gibraltar to the northward of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20° west of Greenwich:

And whereas by the Additional Article to the aforesaid Treaty signed on January 23, 1823, it was agreed that the right of seizure should be extended to vessels found within specified limits on the west coast of Africa, equipped for slave-trading:

And whereas the Traffic in Slaves is not confined to that part of the west coast of Africa within which seizure for equipment is allowed, but is also carried on both on the east coasts of Africa and in other parts of the world:

It is therefore agreed by the two High Contracting Parties, that the mutual right granted by the Additional Article aforesaid, to the cruizers of the two nations, of seizing vessels found equipped for Slave Trade, shall be co-extensive with the right of search; and that vessels so seized on account of such equipment, on any part of the high seas where the mutual right of search exists, shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts of Justice established under the Treaty of 1818.

ARTICLE III.

Whereas by Section 3 of Article III to the Treaty of the 4th May, 1818, it was agreed that the number of ships of each of the Royal Navies authorized to search and detain merchant-vessels under the provisions of that Treaty, should not exceed the number of twelve belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties, without the special consent of the other High Contracting Party being first had and obtained: and whereas experience has shown the inadequacy of so small a number of cruizers to suppress the Slave Trade:

It is mutually agreed by the two High Contracting Parties, that either Party shall be at liberty to employ, under the conditions and restrictions stipulated by the Treaty of 1818, and in order to carry into effect that Treaty and its Additional and Explanatory Articles, such number of ships of its Royal Navy as may appear to either Party to be expedient.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Additional Articles shall have the force and validity of an engagement made by Treaty; they shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the Hague within one month from the date of their signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at the Hague, &c., &c.

No. 284.

The Hon. Henry Howard to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 23.)

My Lord,

The Hague, May 21, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have received from his Excellency General de la Sarraz, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Governor of Surinam had informed the Minister of the Colonies, that full liberty had been granted to all the negroes known under the name of "Free Labourers;" and that those who stood in relationship to the negroes of the "Snow," who had already departed for Demerara, had likewise received permission to follow their companions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. HOWARD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 284.

General de la Sarraz to the Hon. Henry Howard.

Monsieur,

La Haye, 17 Mai, 1847.

POUR faire suite à ma communication à la Légation Britannique, du 24 Octobre, 1846, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, que dans une lettre du 15 Février dernier, M. le Gouverneur de Surinam a informé le Département des Colonies, que des lettres de manumission ont été délivrées à tous les nègres y connus sous le nom d'ouvriers libres, et que ceux d'entre eux qui se trouvent en relations de famille avec les nègres du "Snow," partis pour Demerary, ont obtenus la permission de les suivre. Il ne constate pas cependant des rapports reçus au département susdit, que ces derniers auraient fait usage de la permission accordée.

Agrééz, &c.

Monsieur Howard,

(Signé) DE LA SARRAZ.

&c.

&c.

No. 285.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. Henry Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 21st instant, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to you on the 17th instant, by General de la Sarraz, stating that the Governor of Surinam had issued letters of manumission to the whole of the body of negroes in Surinam, known by the denomination of "Government Free Labourers;" and had granted permission to such among them as have formed family ties with the negroes of the "Snow," who have been removed to British Guiana, to follow their relations thither.

I have to instruct you to convey to General de la Sarraz the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this act of liberality and justice, and to state to his Excellency that the Governor of British Guiana will be instructed to put himself in communication with the Governor-General of Surinam, relative to the removal to British Guiana of such of the persons above referred to as may desire to avail themselves of the permission accorded to them by the Netherland Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Hon. Henry Howard,

&c.

&c.

No. 286.

The Hon. Henry Howard to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

The Hague, June 4, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 31st ultimo.

I have lost no time in conveying to General de la Sarraz the sincere thanks of Her Majesty Government for the act of liberality and justice on the part of the Governor of Surinam in issuing letters of manumission to the whole of the body of negroes in Surinam known by the denomination of "Government Free Labourers;" and of granting permission to such among them as had formed family ties with the negroes of the "Snow," who had been removed to British Guiana, to follow their relations thither.

I have likewise not failed to state to his Excellency, that the Governor of British Guiana will be instructed to put himself in communication with the Governor-General of Surinam, relative to the removal to British Guiana of such of the persons above referred to as may desire to avail themselves of the permission accorded to them by the Netherland Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. HOWARD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 287.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. Henry Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 16, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have recently been informed that a scheme has been set on foot in Porto Rico for introducing slaves into that island from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies; and that two expeditions had been already undertaken for that purpose, one to the Islands of St. Eustatius and St. Martin, and the other to Curaçao.

The expedition to St. Eustatius and St. Martin, it is said, has not been successful, as no slaves were procured from either of these places; but at Curaçao a small cargo of slaves, chiefly females, had been purchased and conveyed to Porto Rico, where they were distributed among different estates.

A suitable representation has been addressed to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that proper steps will be taken by the Government of Madrid to put a stop to this Traffic, which is contrary to the treaty engagements between Great Britain and Spain.

But as it is equally important and necessary that corresponding measures should be taken by the Netherland Government, I have to desire that you will address a note to General de la Sarraz, communicating to him the substance of this despatch, and urging him to cause such instructions to be issued to the Dutch authorities in the West Indies, as will effectually prevent this Slave Trade from being continued. I have further to desire that you will report to me the result of your application to the Dutch Minister.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

The Hon. Henry Howard,

&c

&c.

No. 288.

The Hon. Henry Howard to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 22.)

My Lord,

The Hague, July 20, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 16th instant, and I have to inform your Lordship, that in conformity with the instructions contained therein, I have addressed to General de la Sarraz a note (a copy of which I have the honour to inclose), communicating to his Excellency the substance of that despatch, and urging him to cause such instructions to be issued to the Netherland authorities in the West Indies, as will effectually prevent the Slave Trade from being continued in those settlements.

I will not fail to report to your Lordship, as soon as General de la Sarraz enables me to do so, the result of this application.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. HOWARD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

 Inclosure in No. 288.
The Hon. Henry Howard to General de la Sarraz.

Monsieur le Général,

The Hague, July 19, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have recently been informed that a scheme has been set on foot in Porto Rico for introducing slaves into that island from the Netherland Settlements in the West Indies; and that two expeditions had been already undertaken for that purpose, one to the Islands of St. Eustatius and St. Martin, and the other to Curaçao.

The expedition to St. Eustatius and St. Martin, it is said, has not been successful, as no slaves were procured from either of those places; but at Curaçao a small cargo of slaves, chiefly females, had been purchased and conveyed to Porto Rico, where they were distributed amongst different estates.

A suitable representation has been addressed to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that proper steps will be taken by the Government of Madrid to put a stop to this Traffic, which is contrary to the treaty engagements between Great Britain and Spain.

But as it equally important and necessary that corresponding measures should be taken by the Netherland Government, I have been directed by the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to address your Excellency upon this subject, and to urge you to cause such instructions to be issued to the Netherland authorities in the West Indies, as will effectually prevent this Slave Trade from being continued.

In fulfilling the instructions which I have received from Viscount Palmerston, I have to express to your Excellency the hope that the well-known humanity so frequently evinced by the Netherland Government, will upon this occasion be again speedily and effectually exercised to put an end to the Traffic which is now universally condemned.

I have lost no time in putting your Excellency in possession of the above information, and I trust your Excellency will have the goodness to enable me to report to my Government with as little delay as possible, the result of the present application.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HY. HOWARD.

His Excellency General de la Sarraz,

&c.

&c.

No. 289.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. Henry Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 6, 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have been informed that the vessel which lately purchased a cargo of slaves at Curaçao, and landed them in Porto Rico, as mentioned in my despatch, marked Slave Trade, dated the 16th ultimo, had set out on another expedition to Curaçao for a similar purpose; and they have been further informed, that in the meanwhile three other small cargoes of slaves had been imported into Porto Rico from the Dutch West Indian Settlements. These three cargoes were all landed in the first instance at Mayaguez on the south-west side of Porto Rico, and two of them were afterwards carried to a small port called Cabo-Rojo.

I have to desire that you will communicate these additional facts to the Dutch Government, with reference to the note which you addressed to General de la Sarraz on the 19th ultimo, and of which you inclosed a copy in your despatch to me dated the 20th ultimo.

The Hon. Henry Howard,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 290.

Viscount Palmerston to M. Schimmelpenninck.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 6, 1847.

A SHORT time ago Her Majesty's Government were informed that a scheme had been set on foot in Porto Rico, for introducing slaves into that island from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies, and that two expeditions had been undertaken for that purpose, one to the Islands of St. Eustatius and St. Martin, and the other to Curaçao.

The expedition to St. Eustatius and St. Martin, it was said, had not been successful, as no slaves had been procured from either of those places; but at Curaçao a small cargo of slaves, chiefly females, had been purchased and conveyed to Porto Rico, where they were distributed among different estates. Her Majesty's Government have been recently informed that the vessel which landed the slaves above mentioned had set out on another expedition to Curaçao for a similar purpose; and, moreover, that three other small cargoes of slaves had in the meanwhile been imported into Porto Rico from the Dutch settlements. These three cargoes were all landed in the first instance at Mayaguez on the south-west side of Porto Rico, and two of them were afterwards carried to a small port called Cabo-Rojo for the use of the estates in that neighbourhood.

A representation has been addressed to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that proper steps will be taken by the Government of Madrid to put a stop to this Traffic, which is contrary to the treaty engagements between Great Britain and Spain; but as it is equally important and necessary that corresponding measures should be taken by the Government of the Netherlands, I have instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague to represent this matter to General de la Sarraz, and to request that suitable instructions may be issued to the Dutch authorities in the West Indies, in order to prevent this Slave Trade from being continued.

Her Majesty's Government attach great importance to such instructions being sent without delay, and I therefore trouble you with this communication in the hope that you may be disposed to employ your good offices with your

Government, in support of the representations which Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to make to General de la Sarraz upon this subject.

M. Schimmelpenninck,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 291.

M. Schimmelpenninck to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 9.)

My Lord, *Great Cumberland Street, August 7, 1847.*

I HAVE duly received your Lordship's letter of the 6th instant, respecting a scheme which appears to be adopted in the West Indies to establish a Slave Trade between the Dutch and Spanish possessions.

I beg to assure your Lordship that, though I can hardly conceive how the illicit trade alluded to can be carried on, owing to the great dearth of slaves in our colonies, I will most cheerfully concur, as far as my influence may go, to promote the means likely to prevent it.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) G. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

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

No. 292.

The Hon. Henry Howard to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord, *The Hague, August 9, 1847.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 6th instant.

I have this day communicated to General de la Sarraz the additional facts relating to the introduction of slaves into Porto Rico from the Dutch West Indian settlements; and I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of the note which I have addressed to his Excellency upon this subject.

I have, &c.
 HY. HOWARD.

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

Inclosure in No. 292.

The Hon. Henry Howard to General de la Sarraz.

Monsieur le Général, *The Hague, August 9, 1847.*

WITH reference to the note which I had the honour of addressing to your Excellency on the 19th ultimo, relating to the scheme that had been set on foot in Porto Rico for introducing slaves into that island from the Netherland settlements in the West Indies, I have now, in conformity with the instructions which I have received from Viscount Palmerston, to communicate to your Excellency some additional facts upon the same subject.

Her Majesty's Government have been informed that the vessel which lately purchased a cargo of slaves at Curaçao and landed them in Porto Rico (as mentioned in my previous note to your Excellency), had set out on another expedition to Curaçao for a similar purpose; and they have been further informed that in the meanwhile three other small cargoes of slaves had been imported into Porto Rico from the Netherland West Indian settlements.

These three cargoes were landed in the first instance at Mayaguez, on the south-west side of Porto Rico, and two of them were afterwards carried to a small port called Cabo-Rojo.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HY. HOWARD.

His Excellency General de la Sarraz,
 &c. &c.

No. 293.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 13, 1847.

I DULY received your despatch marked Slave Trade, dated the 27th of April last, in which you inclosed a copy of a note from his Excellency General de la Sarraz, dated the 22nd of the same month, announcing that orders had been sent out to the Governor-General of Surinam to suspend the sentence pronounced by the tribunals of Paramaribo against Mr. Schenley.

I have to instruct you to convey to the Dutch Minister the acknowledgment of Her Majesty's Government for this compliance with its request.

But as General de la Sarraz, in transmitting to you a copy of the sentence in question, states that he does so with a view of showing that the expressions made use of by Mr. Schenley in his mention of M. Roperhoff do not appear to have been deserved by the conduct of M. Roperhoff, I feel it incumbent on me to make the following observations, and to instruct you to communicate them to the Dutch Government.

The assertions made by Mr. Schenley, and which formed the ground of action against him, are contained in the following passages:

1st. "A member of the Colonial Council, named Roperhoff, seventy years of age, who possesses an estate with 500 or 600 slaves, caused to be inflicted upon a negro who is upwards of one hundred years old, the horrible punishment of the Spanish Buck; the negro is not expected to survive; and Governor Elias is determined to put the law in force towards this man; but as his Excellency said to me, with a court of justice so constituted as this is, little can be hoped for in the way of justice to the poor negroes."

2nd. "Governor Elias has dismissed from the Colonial Raad or Council of the Government, the two principal delinquents, Roperhoff and Freudenberg, whose atrocities towards the unfortunate slaves I had the honour to communicate in despatch of the 14th of August."

Now upon this I have to observe, that with respect to the infliction of the punishment of the Spanish Buck on the aged slave, the sentence of the court of Surinam states that an inquiry was instituted on the 15th of August, 1843, under the authority of the Procurator-General, as to the state of a very old slave who was said to have had the punishment of the Spanish Buck inflicted on him; that it was found that the slave in question had by order of M. Roperhoff been held down across a cannon, and had received some stripes not amounting to twenty, inflicted upon him with tamarinds; that the negro was not injured by the punishment; and that he resumed his work the same day, and had never since that period been for a single day in the hospital.

The decree goes on to state that the precise age of the negro was not known; and that the time when the punishment had been inflicted on him, had not been recorded, but that it took place about three weeks before the date of the document.

Now I have to observe that this statement does not disprove Mr. Schenley's assertions. The punishment of the Spanish Buck is a flogging on the naked body with fresh-cut tamarind rods; and it is admitted that the man was so punished. Therefore Mr. Schenley's assertion that the negro had been subjected to the punishment called the Spanish Buck, is acknowledged to be true.

Mr. Schenley's statement that the man was not expected to live after the punishment was inflicted, is an assertion in itself extremely probable, in regard

to so old a man, who had undergone so severe a punishment; and nothing that is stated in the decree induces Her Majesty's Government to disbelieve that assertion, for the inquiry mentioned in that decree was not made till three weeks after the punishment had been inflicted, and the man might have been dangerously ill immediately after undergoing the punishment, and might nevertheless have recovered in the course of three weeks afterwards. The decree indeed states that the slave went to work again the very day on which he had been punished, and that he never was in hospital at all. But it is very unlikely that this assertion can be true, considering the great age of the slave and the severe nature of a flogging with newly-cut tamarind rods; and it is highly probable, seeing the interest which all the parties concerned in this matter had in concealing the facts of the case, that the effects of the punishment inflicted on the slave were far more severe than they were represented to be by the committee of inquiry.

There is no good reason, therefore, to disbelieve the second assertion of Mr. Schenley, that it had been reported to him that the slave was at first expected to die from the effects of his punishment.

Then comes Mr. Schenley's third assertion, that M. Roperhoff had been dismissed from the Colonial Council, and this the decree of the court admits to be true.

The decree indeed appears to assume that Mr. Schenley had reported that M. Roperhoff had been dismissed on account of his cruelty to his slaves; and the decree states that such was not the case, but that he was suspended from office on account of disrespectful language used by him in a petition to the Governor-General, with reference, however, to this very matter. Now it is to be observed that Mr. Schenley did not say what were the grounds of M. Roperhoff's dismissal, but merely reported the fact that M. Roperhoff had been dismissed.

But admitting that, which it is fair to assume, namely that Mr. Schenley did mean to imply that M. Roperhoff was dismissed on account of his ill treatment of his negro, that statement of Mr. Schenley, instead of being libellous, is far more honourable to the Governor of Surinam, than the assertion of the court of inquiry, which says that the dismissal or suspension was ordered by the Governor as a punishment for the use of language disrespectful towards himself; for that assertion in the decree represents the Governor as being more ready to take vengeance for unseemly words addressed to himself, than to repress by just punishment the perpetration of cruelties upon the weak, the aged, and the defenceless, whom it was his especial duty, as Governor of the colony, to protect.

The court decreed Mr. Schenley's statements to be libellous; and "inasmuch as he knew that his correspondence with his own Government is published every year, and he must have known that by writing the above letters, his charges against the plaintiff would be known to the world," adjudged him to ask pardon of Roperhoff in open court, and to pay a fine of 5000 florins.

Now as to Mr. Schenley's statement being libellous, I have shown that out of three assertions which he made, the first and last are admitted to have been true; and though the second is contradicted, no proof of its inaccuracy is given. It is admitted that the aged negro did undergo the punishment called the "Spanish Buck;" and it is admitted that M. Roperhoff was suspended from the Council. It is denied that the negro was injured in his health by the effects of his punishment, or prevented thereby from labour; but that denial, which is very improbable in itself, seems supported by no sufficient proof.

Then as to the knowledge which Mr. Schenley is asserted to have had that his papers would be published, I have to assert that Mr. Schenley knew that some portions of the correspondence of the Commissioners are laid annually before Parliament; but he also knew that it rests with the Secretary of State, and not with the Commissioners, to determine what portions of that correspondence shall be so published.

Mr. Schenley, in regard to these matters, strictly performed his duty by reporting to his Government facts which came to his knowledge, and with respect to which he seems to have been very correctly informed; and for anything done in the performance of that duty he cannot be allowed to be made answerable to any power or authority whatever, but the Government of Great Britain. The Secretary of State for the time being seems to have

considered it proper that the misconduct of M. Roperhoff should be publicly made known ; thinking probably that such publicity would be the best check upon abuses which the Dutch Colonial authorities were either unwilling or unable properly to restrain ; and Her Majesty's Government are not without hope that the notice which has been taken in Surinam of this publication, may produce in this respect some salutary effect.

You will however state, that Her Majesty's Government consider the proceedings which have taken place in Surinam against Mr. Schenley, as having been highly disrespectful and extremely offensive towards the British Government ; and Her Majesty's Government expect and require that all those proceedings and all their effects shall be wholly annulled and swept away ; and they cannot doubt that when Mr. Schenley returns to Surinam, a suitable apology will be made to him, and through him to the British Government, for this most unjustifiable and inexcusable attempt of the Surinam authorities to prevent an officer of the British Crown from faithfully performing his public duties.

You will read this despatch to General de la Sarraz, and you will transmit to him officially a copy of it.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 294.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord,

The Hague, August 23, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches marked Slave Trade, of the 13th instant. As General de la Sarraz was about to leave the Hague for a fortnight, I have been obliged to postpone the execution of the instructions which they contain.

I beg to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the exportation of slaves from the Netherland Colonies in the West Indies to Porto Rico.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 294.

General de la Sarraz to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

La Haye, le 20 Août, 1847.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir l'office de la Légation Britannique, du 19 Juillet dernier, relatif à l'exportation d'esclaves des Colonies Néerlandaises aux Indes Occidentales, pour Porto Rico.

M'étant consulté à cet égard avec le Département des Colonies, je me permets, Monsieur le Chevalier, de vous présenter les observations suivantes.

En admettant la précision des informations reçues par le Gouvernement Britannique, par rapport à l'exportation d'esclaves de Curaçao pour l'Île Espagnole de Porto Rico, la question se présente : si telle exportation devra être considérée comme contraire aux Traités conclus entre les deux Puissances, le 13 Août, 1814, et le 4 Mai, 1818, et aux lois pénales des Pays-Bas contre la Traite des Nègres.

Par l'Article VIII du premier de ces Traités, les Pays-Bas se sont engagés à coopérer de la manière la plus efficace avec la Grande Bretagne, à l'effet de parvenir à l'entière abolition de la Traite des Esclaves sur la côte de l'Afrique. L'Article Premier du second de ces Traités dit : " Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, se référant à l'Article VIII de la Convention conclue avec Sa Majesté Britannique, le 13 Août, 1814, s'engage en conséquence à défendre

dans le terme de huit mois après la ratification des présentes, ou plus tôt si faire se pourra, à tous ses sujets de la manière la plus efficace et spécialement par les lois pénales les plus formelles, de prendre aucune part quelconque à la Traite des Nègres."

Aussi les lois pénales des Pays-Bas, publiées avant et par suite des dits Traités, pour empêcher le Commerce d'Esclaves, se rapportent toutes à des esclaves Africains.

Il est vrai que pour mieux entraver ce Trafic, le Gouvernement Néerlandais a défendu également l'importation et l'exportation d'esclaves de et pour des colonies étrangères où l'importation directe d'esclaves Africains est défendu par la loi.

Or, les lois d'Espagne ayant défendu, à l'instar de celles des Pays-Bas, le commerce Africain d'esclaves, il paraît que l'exportation d'esclaves des Colonies Néerlandaises pour Porto Rico, ne saurait fournir à la Grande Bretagne un juste objet de plainte.

Le Département des Colonies, auquel je vais communiquer également l'office ultérieur du 9 de ce mois, ne demandera pas moins des renseignemens par rapport aux faits allégués, à Monsieur le Gouverneur de Curaçao et dépendances, dont la réponse donnera probablement lieu à revenir sur cet objet.

Je profite de cette occasion, &c.

(Signé)

DE LA SARRAZ.

Sir Edward Disbrowe,
&c. &c.

No. 295.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 25, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatches to Mr. Howard marked Slave Trade, of the 16th ultimo and 6th instant, on the subject of the exportation of slaves from the Dutch West Indian possessions to the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, I herewith transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Porto Rico upon the same subject.

I am, &c.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
&c. &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 295.

Consul Lindegren to Viscount Palmerston, July 13, 1847.

[See No. 75, p. 65.]

No. 296.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 3.)

My Lord,

The Hague, August 31, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 25th instant, inclosing a copy of a further despatch from Porto Rico, upon the subject of the exportation of slaves.

As General de la Sarraz, in his note of the 20th August, stated that the Minister of the Colonies would make inquiries relative to other complaints of a similar nature, I shall not fail to inform him of the fact to which your Lordship's despatch refers as soon as he returns to the Hague.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

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

No. 297.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 24, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note, dated the 20th ultimo, which you had received from General de la Sarraz, in which, in reply to the note addressed to him on the 19th of July last, by Mr. Howard, calling the attention of the Netherland Government to a practice recently adopted of introducing slaves into Porto Rico from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies, that Minister maintains that such transport of slaves is not contrary to the engagements contracted by the Netherlands by the Treaties of the 18th August, 1814, and 4th May, 1818, but adds that he had called upon the Governor of Curaçao for information on the subject.

I have to instruct you to present a further note to General de la Sarraz, stating that Her Majesty's Government did not intend to argue that the transport of slaves above referred to was an infraction of the engagements of any existing Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands. Her Majesty's Government readily admit that the Traffic in question is not contrary to any of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 4th of May, 1818, nor at variance with Article VIII of the Treaty of the 13th of August, 1814, which clearly apply only to slaves brought from Africa.

But Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the Dutch Government would not wish to take ground on a verbal distinction, in order to justify an infringement of the great principle of humanity upon which the Treaties between the two countries are founded.

The assent of the Netherland Government to the truth and importance of that principle was given spontaneously and without reservation.

That principle was, that it ought not to be lawful for man to buy and sell his fellow-man, for the purpose of carrying him away from the country of his birth, to be held in slavery in a foreign country.

But that principle is violated, whether the unfortunate captive who is the subject of purchase and sale, was born in Africa or in the West Indies. In each case the slave is torn from his family and friends, from the place of his birth, from the associations of his childhood, and from the ties of kindred, in order to be sent to be a slave in another land.

Her Majesty's Government cannot think that the Government of the Netherlands will upon full reflection be of opinion that this sale of Dutch negroes to Spanish colonists is a practice which ought to be permitted to continue.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 298.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord,

The Hague, September 23, 1847.

AS soon as General de la Sarraz returned to the Hague I called on his Excellency by appointment, and read to him, in the French language, your Lordship's despatch of the 13th ultimo, on the subject of the conduct of the tribunal of Surinam towards Mr. Schenley.

In former conversations I have found it necessary to combat the right of jurisdiction assumed by that tribunal to take any notice of what passes within the British dominions, more particularly of any transaction between the British Government and its Parliament; and as his Excellency seemed on the present occasion to consider that the British Government had only taken on itself the responsibility after the trial had actually taken place, and therefore could not demand that the proceedings should be annulled; I pointed out to him that

the title-page of the only evidence that could have been brought against Mr. Schenley, bore distinctly the phrase "Presented to both Houses of Parliament by order of Her Majesty." It is difficult to suppose that the tribunal was at any period of the proceedings ignorant of the real nature of the publication.

I hope, therefore, your Lordship will approve of my having embodied these remarks in the note which I presented by your commands, and of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 298.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to General de la Sarraz.

The Hague, September 22, 1847.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy, &c., begs to transmit to his Excellency General de la Sarraz, a copy of the despatch which he had the honour to read to him this morning, complaining of the proceedings of the Court of Judicature of Surinam, against the British Commissary Judge, Mr. Schenley.

The Undersigned has already taken on his Government the whole responsibility, but his Excellency seemed still to hold to the opinion that Mr. Schenley is to a certain degree amenable for the publication, because the British Government only took upon itself the responsibility at a later period.

Now, although the point has been previously discussed, the Undersigned deemed it expedient to point out to his Excellency, that the very title-page of the book, which must have been brought as evidence against Mr. Schenley, because it is the only authentic publication which took place, bears the words, "Presented to both Houses of Parliament by order of Her Majesty."

It is difficult, therefore, to conceive that the tribunal of Surinam, at the moment of the trial, could have been ignorant that the act was the act of the British Government, and not the act of Mr. Schenley.

It only remains, therefore, to the Undersigned, to express the hope that the Netherland Government, actuated by that sense of justice which distinguishes it, will, now the whole case is laid before it, reconsider the question, will be convinced itself of the incompetence of the tribunal in this case, and will, consequently, annul and sweep away all these proceedings, and direct the authorities of Surinam to offer a suitable apology to Mr. Schenley, and through him to the British Government, for such an unjustifiable and unwarrantable attempt on their part to prevent an officer of the British Crown from performing his public duties.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

His Excellency General de la Sarraz,

&c.

&c.

No. 299.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 30.)

My Lord,

The Hague, September 27, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship copies of two notes which I have addressed to General de la Sarraz on the subject of the Additional Articles to the Treaty of 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

CLASS B.

Inclosure 1 in No. 299.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to General de la Sarraz.

M. le Général,

The Hague, September 22, 1847.

IN the notes which your Excellency did me the honour to address me on the 18th of February, 1846, and the 19th of March, 1847, you requested to be informed if the British Government will consent to certain alterations in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of the 4th of May, 1818, for the better suppression of the Slave Trade, which Additional Article was signed at the Hague, the 25th of January, 1823; and if the British Government is disposed, under the circumstances detailed in these notes, to consent to place these stipulations more in accordance with the modification agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in a conference held in London, the 20th December, 1841.

I am now directed to reply, that Her Majesty's Government are willing to accede to the wish expressed by the Netherland Government, provided the Netherland Government will consent to make the Equipment Article, the operation of which is limited to a portion of the west coast of Africa, co-extensive with the right of search; and will agree that ships of the two royal navies of the two countries, which are to be furnished with special instructions, giving them the right of search and seizure under the Treaty of 1818, shall not be restricted in regard to number.

By the stipulations of the Treaty of 1818, the number of the ships employed by either nation is limited to twelve, a number quite inadequate to exercise an effectual supervision; and as no such limitation exists in the Treaties between Great Britain and other countries for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and as experience has shown that it would at least give employment to forty vessels, it is to be hoped that the Netherland Government will see the necessity of consenting to the revision of this clause, in order to assimilate the Treaty of 1818 to the stipulations made with other Powers.

I beg therefore to transmit for your Excellency's consideration the draft of four Articles additional to the Treaty of May, 1818, between Great Britain and the Netherlands, for the suppression of Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.

His Excellency General de la Sarraz,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 299.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to General de la Sarraz.

Monsieur le Général,

The Hague, September 22, 1847.

IN my note of this day I proposed for the consideration of the Netherland Government, certain Additional Articles to former treaties, for the purpose of extending the limits in which the right of search is now confined by the Treaty of May 4, 1818, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, as well as the Article relative to the equipments.

In order to convince the Netherland Government of the necessity for such a step, I beg leave to inclose the extract of a despatch* which Captain Wyvil, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship the "Cleopatra," addressed to Rear-Admiral Dacres, dated November 28, 1846, pointing out that vessels under the Netherland flag are actually employed in the Slave Trade on the Mozambique Channel.

Such a proceeding being contrary to the intentions and wishes of both Governments, shows the necessity of employing a larger number of vessels with the right of search, as well as of extending the limits of the operation of the Equipment Article.

I beg to renew, &c.
(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.

His Excellency General de la Sarraz,
&c. &c.

* See Inclosure 1 in No. 283, p. 317.

No. 300.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 30.)

My Lord,

The Hague, September 27, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th instant, and I herewith transmit the copy of a note which I have in consequence addressed to General de la Sarraz.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 300.

*Sir Edward Disbrowe to General de la Sarraz.**The Hague, September 27, 1847.*

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which his Excellency General de la Sarraz did him the honour to address him on the 20th of September, relative to the practice recently adopted, of introducing slaves into Porto Rico from the Dutch settlements in the West Indies.

When Mr. Howard, in conformity with his instructions, addressed his note of the 19th July to General de la Sarraz, it was by no means the intention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to maintain that this practice was an infraction of any of the stipulations of the Treaty of May 20, 1818, nor at variance with Article VIII of that of August 13, 1814, which clearly apply only to slaves brought from Africa; but at the same time it cannot be considered as consonant with the great principle of humanity on which these Treaties between the two countries are founded.

The principle to which the Netherland Government at that time gave its assent spontaneously and without reservation, was, that it ought not to be lawful for man to buy and sell his fellow-man, for the purpose of carrying him away from the country of his birth, to be held in slavery in a foreign land.

Now it must be evident that the principle is equally violated, whether the unfortunate captive, who is the subject of purchase and sale, was born in Africa or in the West Indies. In each case the slave is torn from his family and friends, from the place of his birth, and the associations of his childhood, and from the ties of his kindred, in order to be sent as a slave in another land.

In the full conviction that the Netherland Government did not in the note of the 20th May, wish to take ground on a verbal distinction, in order to justify the infringement of the great principle of humanity upon which the Treaties between the two countries are founded, the Undersigned has been directed to present these observations to General de la Sarraz, not doubting that the Netherland Government will, upon full reflection, be of opinion that this sale of Dutch negroes to Spanish colonists is a practice which ought not to be permitted to continue, and would itself wish at once to repress it.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

His Excellency General de la Sarraz,

&c.

&c.

No. 301.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 4, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 23rd ultimo, reporting the steps which you took in accordance with the instructions

conveyed to you in my despatch Slave Trade of the 13th of August last, on the subject of the proceedings lately had in the courts of justice at Paramaribo, against Mr. Schenley, and inclosing a copy of a note addressed by you to General de la Sarraz upon that subject; and I have the satisfaction of informing you that I approve of the conduct you have pursued in the matter.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 302.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 5, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 27th ultimo, inclosing copies of two notes dated the 22nd and 23rd ultimo, which you addressed to General de la Sarraz on the subject of the proposed Additional Articles to the Treaty of 1818, between Great Britain and the Netherlands, for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that I approve of those notes.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 303.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 6, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note dated the 27th ultimo, which you addressed under my instructions to General de la Sarraz, upon the practice recently adopted, of introducing slaves into Porto Rico, from the Dutch Settlements in the West Indies; and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that I approve of that note.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 304.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

The Hague, October 12, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have received from General de la Sarraz, on the subject of the exportation of slaves from Curaçao to Porto Rico.

I called on General de la Sarraz, and informed him verbally, that I could not but regret to find that the sale of slaves was now in fact legalized by the Decree of 1832; that it is a cruel measure, by which the slave is torn from the few connections and friendships which he could cultivate, and sent to a foreign land; that although such a step is not forbidden by any of the stipulations of existing Treaties, it appeared to me so contrary to the spirit of these engagements, by which the two Governments had promised each other to do everything in their power to prevent the sale of man by man.

General de la Sarraz answered, that the Netherland Government is most desirous of acting openly in this question, and of making no secret of its proceedings; that it regretted most sincerely, whenever it found itself compelled by particular circumstances, to adopt this measure, or rather to grant the per-

mission ; that it was only done when no other alternative existed, when, owing to a continued drought and famine, the planters had no choice left, and the slave-owner was compelled to part with some of his slaves to prevent the remainder, as well as himself, from perishing with want ; and that the formalities with which the permission is surrounded, are such as to prevent any abuse.

Of course I could not express any satisfaction with such an explanation ; but I told him I left these remarks for his consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 304.

General de la Sarraz to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

La Haye, le 8 Octobre, 1847.

LE Soussigné, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a eu l'honneur de recevoir la note que Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, a bien voulu lui adresser le 27 Septembre dernier.

Le Gouvernement Néerlandais y a remarqué avec plaisir, que le Cabinet Britannique admet que le transport d'esclaves de Curaçao à Porto Rico (supposé que le rapport demandé prouve ce fait) n'est pas contraire aux traités existans entre les Pays-Bas et la Grande Bretagne, relativement au Commerce d'Esclaves et que dès-lors les offices de la Légation du 19 Juillet et 9 Août dernier, ne doivent pas être considérées comme une plainte de violation de traité, mais seulement comme un appel amical à la philanthropie du Gouvernement Néerlandais.

Cet appel a été reçu avec d'autant plus de satisfaction, que le Cabinet de la Haye retrouve sa propre manière d'envisager cette question, dans le principe développé par la note du 27 Septembre dernier.

Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas a mis en avant dans les réglemens sur l'importation et l'exportation d'esclaves dans et de ses possessions aux Indes Occidentales, le double principe de défense absolue d'exportation pour des colonies et d'importation de colonies où l'importation directe d'esclaves de l'Afrique est encore légalement admise ; et ensuite, défense d'exportation pour une colonie étrangère quelconque, sans une permission expresse du Ministre des Colonies.

Dès-lors, en pratique, aucune exportation d'esclaves ne peut avoir lieu pour des colonies étrangères, à l'insçu du Gouvernement en Europe. Cependant on n'a pu retrancher entièrement la perspective de pouvoir obtenir de pareilles permission, eu égard à la position exceptionnelle de Curaçao. Il arrive fréquemment que par défaut de pluie pendant quelques saisons subséquentes, la famine règne dans cette île, et que des colons pauvres se trouvent généralement obligés de vendre quelques esclaves, afin de pouvoir suffire à l'entretien des autres, moyennant des denrées importées d'ailleurs.

En 1832 une autorisation a été donnée à l'effet d'exporter, sans permission préalable, des esclaves de Curaçao, lors d'une cherté extraordinaire de denrées, mais pour ce cas spécial seulement ; et en recevant l'office de la Légation Britannique qui a donné lieu à demander des explications à Curaçao, il a été écrit à Monsieur le Gouverneur de la dite île, que la permission conditionnelle de 1832 a été remplacée par une permission plus restreinte, savoir, que dans des cas très extraordinaires et très pressans, des esclaves pourront être exportés pour des colonies étrangères où le Trafic direct de Nègres est défendu, mais qu'il sera tenu chaque fois qu'un tel cas se présente, de faire rapport de ses actions en les soumettant à l'approbation du Gouvernement.

Le Soussigné se permet d'espérer que le Cabinet de Londres voudra bien le convaincre par tout ce qui précède, qu'à cette occurrence les principes sont les

mêmes dans les deux pays, et que si le Gouvernement Néerlandais laisse exister à contre-cœur une exception d'ailleurs très restreinte maintenant en faveur de Curaçao, celle-ci est impérieusement commandée par l'aridité de cette île.

Le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) DE LA SARRAZ.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe,
 &c. &c.

No. 305.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 27, 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 12th instant, inclosing a copy of a note dated the 8th instant, which you had received from General de la Sarraz in reply to that which, in pursuance of instructions conveyed to you in my despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 24th ultimo, you had addressed to that Minister on the 27th ultimo.

In that note General de la Sarraz expresses his satisfaction that the representations made by Her Majesty's Government to that of the Netherlands, respecting the recent exportations of slaves from Curaçao to the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, were not intended to convey a complaint of infraction of the stipulations of any treaty between the two Governments, but were intended in the light of a friendly appeal to the philanthropy of the Dutch Government.

The General then proceeds to explain the conditions under which the export of slaves was originally permitted from Curaçao, and which were, that such export was only to be made to places where the direct importation of slaves from Africa was prohibited; and then only by express permission from the Minister of the Colonies. He adds, however, that during the year 1832, at which time, owing to a long drought, the planters of Curaçao were compelled to sell a portion of their slaves in order to enable them to maintain and feed the remainder, they received permission to export their slaves without the previous consent of the Netherland Government; but he states that this extension of the permission to export which was accorded in 1832 had on the representations recently made by Her Majesty's Government, been again restricted to extraordinary and very urgent cases; and that a report of the circumstances of each case had been ordered to be made to the Netherland Governments.

I have now to instruct you to present a note to General de la Sarraz, conveying to him the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his communication of the 8th instant. You will further express the pleasure experienced by Her Majesty's Government at the modification of the permission granted in 1832 to export slaves, and you will state that Her Majesty's anxiously hope that the benevolent and humane feelings which originally prompted the Netherland Government to co-operate with Great Britain in measures for the suppression of Slave Trade, and which have now induced them to modify the permission above referred to, will lead them to rescind them altogether; for it is obvious that this West Indian Slave Trade is liable to many of the objections which exist to the African Slave Trade, and is moreover attended with the additional evil, that it tends to establish a system of breeding slaves in Curaçao for exportation; a practice replete with cruelty, and in the highest degree demoralising to any country in which it is practised.

I am, &c.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 306.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 11.)

My Lord,

The Hague, November 9, 1847.

YESTERDAY I reminded General de la Sarraz that I had not received any reply to my two notes of September 22; the one relative to the complaint of the proceedings against Mr. Schenley, and the other relative to the Additional Articles to the Treaty of the 4th May, 1824, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which I had submitted for his consideration.

His Excellency told me both questions are under the consideration of the Government, and that he hoped shortly to send me replies to each.

I believe the real difficulty to the former (the case of Mr. Schenley) lies in the fact that the laws have not provided for a case of appeal; and that however blameable the tribunal may be, it is difficult to deal with them according to law.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No 307.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1847.

I HAVE to instruct you to present a note to the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that Her Majesty's Government beg to submit that the Netherland Government would contribute most effectual and important assistance towards the abolition of the Slave Trade if it would prohibit its subjects in its possessions on the coast of Africa from purchasing or owning slaves.

The practice of slave-holding cannot be necessary for any purpose, agricultural or domestic, on that coast, because there being no want of population on the continent of Africa, free labour may always be procured there; and if any practical proof of this truth were wanting, that proof would be afforded by the example of the British settlements in Africa, in which no slaves are to be found, and by the example of the American settlement of Liberia, where also there are none but free men.

The continuance of the practice of the purchase and employment of slaves by European settlers and residents on the coast of Africa, tends to encourage and perpetuate on the part of the African slave-dealers, all those barbarous practices and those atrocious cruelties which are inseparably connected with the original procurement of the slaves in the interior of the country and with their march down to the coast; and it has also the effect of shaking the belief of the African chiefs in the sincerity of the desire professed by the Powers of Europe to put the Slave Trade down; since it must be difficult for these uninstructed chiefs to comprehend how it happens that the same nations who have made Slave Trade an offence when carried on by sea should permit and encourage it, and even partake in it themselves, when it is carried on by land.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.

&c.

&c.

No. 308.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 13.)

My Lord,

The Hague, January 11, 1848.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade No. 15, and I beg to inclose the copy of a note which in obedience to those instructions I have addressed to his Excellency Count Randwyck.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 308.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Count de Randwyck.

Monsieur le Comte,

The Hague, January 10, 1848.

I BEG leave in obedience to my instructions, to address your Excellency the following remarks on the subject of certain usages in the Netherland possessions on the west coast of Africa, which must unfortunately prove, to a certain degree, injurious to the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade.

It appears that the inhabitants of the Netherland possessions on the coast of Africa are in the habit of purchasing and owning slaves.

If it could be argued that such a practice was founded on a case of necessity, it would remain a subject of deep regret; but in point of fact this practice of slave-holding cannot be necessary for any purpose, agricultural or domestic, on that coast, because, as there is no want of population on the Continent of Africa, free labour may always be procured. The truth of this assertion has been practically tested by the example of the British settlements in Africa, in which no slaves are to be found, and also by the example of the American settlement of Liberia, where also there are none but free men.

I feel certain that your Excellency will agree in the opinion that the continuance of the practice of the purchase and employment of slaves by European settlers and residents on the coast of Africa must encourage and perpetuate, on the part of the African slave-dealers, all those barbarous practices and atrocious cruelties which are inseparably connected with the original procurement of the slaves in the interior of the country, and with their march down to the coast; and it has also had the effect of shaking the belief of the African chiefs in the sincerity of the desire professed by the Powers of Europe to put down the Slave Trade; since it must be difficult for those uninstructed chiefs to comprehend how it happens that the same nation which makes the Slave Trade an offence when carried on by sea, should permit, and encourage, and even partake in it themselves, when carried on by land.

In the full persuasion that His Majesty the King of the Netherlands will continue, conjointly with the British Government, those efforts which they have so often made in common, I beg to offer these remarks, and avail myself, &c.

M. le Comte de Randwyck,

&c.

&c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

No. 309.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1848.

WITH reference to my despatch to you, marked Slave Trade, of the 31st ultimo, in which I instructed you to suggest to the Netherland Government the expediency of prohibiting its subjects in its possessions on the coast of Africa from purchasing or owning slaves, I beg to state to you, for your information, that I have instructed Her Majesty's Representatives at the Courts of Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and Copenhagen, to make similar representations to the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish Governments, each of which Governments holds possessions on the coast of Africa, or in islands off that coast, in which the purchase and holding of slaves is believed to be still tolerated.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 310.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 20.)

My Lord,

The Hague, January 18, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 13th instant, the contents of which I shall take the first opportunity of communicating to Count Randwyck.

I have reason to believe the Colonial Minister, M. Baud, is maturing some plan, which has been for a long period in his contemplation, for the abolition of Slavery in the West Indian possessions of this country.

I do not give this information as official, although I believe it to be authentic.

I understand the slaves are to work out their liberty under certain regulations, the value of the slave being previously settled.

The money to go to the proprietor.

The estimated value of the slave has been variously stated to me, but I cannot believe it will be as low as the lowest sum named, viz., 50*l.* sterling.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 311.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

The Hague, February 29, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from Count Randwyck, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by which his Excellency most kindly communicates to me that the ship "*Anima*," Captain Von-der-Meyden, has sailed from Maarsluis with powder on board, and which there is reason to conceive is destined for trade on the coast of Africa.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 311.

Count de Randwyck to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

La Haye, le 26 Février, 1848.

EN me référant à la communication faite le 2 Mai, 1845, par mon prédécesseur, le Lieutenant-Général de la Sarraz, à la Légation de Sa Majesté Britannique, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance qu'il résulte d'une lettre du Département de la Justice en date d'hier, que le navire "*Anima*," Capitaine Arend Von-der-Meyden, vient de mettre en mer à Maarsluis en destination pour Gibraltar, ayant à bord 3912 livres de poudre à tirer, mais qu'il y a lieu de soupçonner que cette destination est simulée et que la véritable but de son voyage pourrait être de se livrer à un commerce d'échange sur les côtes d'Afrique.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
§c. §c.

Agréé, &c.
(Signé) RANDWYCK.

No. 312.

*Count Schimmelpenninck to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 10.)**Great Cumberland Street, March 8, 1848.*

THE ship "*Anima*," Captain Meyden, belonging to M. Hoogendyk at Vlaardingen, is cleared out of the port of Maarsluis for Gibraltar; but as she has taken on board full 6000lbs. of gunpowder, and her equipment is further completed in a style which precludes the idea that the Mediterranean is really her destination, it is supposed that she is intended to trade along the African coast, of which circumstance the Netherland Minister is commanded to apprise the British Government.

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

No. 313.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 9.)

My Lord,

The Hague, March 7, 1848.

COUNT RANDWYCH informed me that the "*Anima*," with gunpowder on board, had put into Lisbon, where a real or simulated sale had been effected, in order, as he believed, that the trade with the coast of Africa might be carried on under the Portuguese flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
§c. §c. §c.

No. 314.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 12.)

My Lord,

The Hague, March 10, 1848.

IN reference to my despatch marked Slave Trade, I beg leave to inclose the copy of a note which I have just received from Count Randwyck.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
§c. §c. §c.

Inclosure in No. 314.

Count Randwyck to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

La Haye, le 10 Mars, 1848.

POUR faire suite à ma lettre du 26 Février, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, que d'après les informations transmises à la Légation des Pays-Bas à Madrid, par le Consul-Général Néerlandais à Lisbourn, sous la date du 14 Février dernier, le Sieur Suillekamp était attendu dans ce port venant de Vlaardingen à bord de la galéasse "*Anima*," en qualité de subrecargue, et que, par une vente simulée, la propriété de ce bâtiment, chargé de produits Néerlandais pour le compte de différens actionnaires, devait passer à un Portugais, pour pouvoir sous le pavillon de ce pays le rendre à la baie de Lourenzo Marquez, et trafiquer avec les Boeren.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.

§c.

§c.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé)

RANDWYCK.

No. 315.

Count Schimmelpenninck to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

London, 17 Mars, 1848.

POUR faire suite aux informations que j'ai eu l'honneur de faire parvenir à votre Excellence, concernant la destination de la galéasse "*Anima*," je m'empresse d'inclure ci-joint l'extrait d'une dépêche du Ministre des Pays-Pas près des Cours d'Espagne et de Portugal, qui concerne le même navire, et que je viens de recevoir.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé)

G. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

Son Excellence le Vicomte Palmerston, G.C.B.

§c.

§c.

§c.

Inclosure in No. 315.

The Dutch Minister at Madrid to Count Randwyck.

Monsieur le Comte,

Madrid, le 20 Février, 1848.

JE viens de recevoir, à l'instant même, une dépêche du Consul-Général en Portugal, en date du 14 du courant, qui m'informe que le Senor Snellekamp est attendu à Lisbonne, venant de Vlaardingen à bord de la galéasse "*Anima*," en qualité de subrecargue. Ce bâtiment chargé de produits Néerlandais pour le compte de différens actionnaires doit être vendu simulément à un Portugais pour pouvoir se rendre, sous pavillon de cette nation, à la baie de Lourenzo Marquez, trafiquer avec les Boeren.

(Signé)

GROVESTIUS.

Son Excellence M. le Comte de Randwyck,

§c.

§c.

§c.

No. 316.

*Viscount Palmerston to Count Schimmelpenninck.**Foreign Office, March 22, 1848.*

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Count Schimmelpenninck's notes of the 8th and 17th instant, containing information of the sailing of the Dutch vessel "*Anima*" from Maarsluis laden with powder, for the coast of Africa under suspicious circumstances, and begs to return his thanks to Count Schimmelpenninck for those communications.

Count Schimmelpenninck,

§c.

§c.

No. 317.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 30.)

My Lord,

The Hague, March 27, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Count Randwyck, in reply to mine of the 10th of January, on the subject of the purchase of slaves in the Netherland Possessions on the coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. DISBROWE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 317.

Count Randwyck to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

La Haye, le 23 Mars, 1848.

J'AI l'honneur de recevoir votre office du 10 Janvier dernier, relativement à l'achat et à la possession des esclaves par des sujets Néerlandais residant à la côte occidental d'Afrique.

En réponse je dois me faire observer, Monsieur le Chevalier, que le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas ne s'étant pas engagé à l'abolir, l'esclavage existe encore de droit dans ses colonies, et que dès lors la possessions d'esclaves par des sujets Néerlandais n'est pas en desharmonie avec ce qui a été convenu.

Mais le Gouvernement Néerlandais ayant contracté un engagement pour la répression de la Traite des Nègres, des lois ont été promulguées à cet effet, et la question se présente maintenant, si en contravention aux dispositions législatives, de nouvelles importations d'esclaves sont effectuées, par terre ou par mer, dans les Possessions Néerlandais sur la côte d'Afrique. Ces importations étant absolument inconnues au Ministère des Colonies, celui-ci doit le borner, pour le moment, à demander à cet égard, un rapport à Monsieur le Gouverneur des Etablissements dont il s'agit.

Aussitôt que le Département des Affaires Etrangères aura été instruit du résultat de cette démarche il ne manquera pas, Monsieur le Chevalier, de vous en faire part.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.

&c.

(Signé)

RANDWYCK.

&c.

No. 318.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Edward Disbrowe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1848.

I HAVE to refer you to Mr. Howard's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 31st of May, 1847, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to him by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Governor of Surinam had issued letters of manumission to the whole of the body of negroes in Surinam known by the denomination of "Government free labourers;" and had granted permission to such among them as had formed family ties with the negroes of the "Snow," who had been removed to British Guiana, to follow their relations thither.

In my despatch of the 31st of the same month, I directed Mr. Howard to convey to General de la Sarraz the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this act of liberality and justice, and to state to His Excellency that the Governor of British Guiana would be instructed to put himself in communication with the Governor-General of Surinam, relative to the removal to British Guiana of such of the persons above referred to as might desire to avail themselves of the permission accorded to them by the Netherland Government.

I have now to transmit to you copies of correspondence that has passed since the date of my despatch to Mr. Howard above referred to, between this office and the Colonial Department on this subject, from which you will see that Her Majesty's Government considers that the permission afforded by the Netherland Government to such of the "Government free labourers" as might wish to join their relatives in British Guiana, has not been fairly offered to them by the Dutch authorities in Surinam, and that the Governor of that colony seems to have thrown obstacles in the way of such offer by declining to allow a British agent to visit Surinam for the purpose of taking measures to remove such of the negroes as may wish to go to British Guiana, without the sanction of his Government.

I have to instruct you to communicate these papers to Count Randwyck, and to request that orders may be sent forthwith to the Governor of Surinam, to pay due attention to any agent of the Colonial Government of British Guiana, who may proceed to Surinam on the business alluded to above, and to give every facility towards the accomplishment of the objects for which such agent will be employed.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
&c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

. Inclosure 1 in No. 318.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley to Mr. Stephen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1847.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to him by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Governor of Surinam had issued letters of manumission to the whole of the body of negroes in Surinam, known by the denomination of "Government free labourers;" and had granted permission to such among them as have formed family ties with the negroes of the "Snow," who have been removed to British Guiana, to follow their relations thither.

I am to request that you will lay the inclosed papers before Earl Grey, and that you will state to his Lordship that, as Her Majesty's Commissioner in the Mixed Court established in Surinam is at present in England, and as Her Majesty's Government have no Consular or other agent in Surinam, Lord Palmerston begs to suggest for his Lordship's consideration, whether it may not be desirable to instruct the Governor of British Guiana to put himself into communication with the Governor-General of Surinam respecting these negroes, and to offer to take charge of such of them as may wish to avail themselves of the permission accorded to them by the Netherland Government, and to defray the expenses which may be incurred in their removal.

John Stephen, Esq.
&c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. J. STANLEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 318.

Mr. Stephen to the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.

Sir,

Colonial Office, October 5, 1847.

WITH reference to your letter of 31st May last, I am directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the inclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, accompanied by the copies of a correspondence which had passed between himself and the

Governor of Surinam, on the question of the removal to British Guiana, of certain negroes in Surinam, known by the denomination of "Government free labourers."

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 318.

The Governor of British Guiana to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, August 14, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, dated 7th June, with communication from Lord Palmerston, relative to certain manumitted negroes at Surinam, with instructions to put myself in communication with the Governor of that colony, in order to facilitate their removal to this province.

In obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I addressed a letter to the Governor of Surinam, of which copy is annexed.

To this letter I received an answer yesterday in the Dutch language, signed by the Governor, accompanied by a translation in English, of which I inclose copy; by this it will appear to your Lordship, that the persons manumitted have no disposition to leave Surinam for this colony.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

Inclosure 4 in No. 318.

The Governor of British Guiana to the Governor of Surinam.

British Guiana, Government House, Demerara,
July 17, 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to address your Excellency on the subject of a communication dated La Haye, 17 March last, from M. de Sarraz, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the King of the Netherlands, addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, relative to the manumission by your Excellency at Surinam, of certain negroes, known by the denomination of Government free negroes; Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, having notified to Her Majesty's Government this manumission, as well as the consent of your Excellency to the departure from Surinam of these manumitted negroes, I have been desired by Earl Grey to place myself in communication with the Governor of Surinam, with a view to offer such facilities to these persons as it may be in my power to afford them, in accordance with the suggestion of Viscount Palmerston. Having thus premised, I await your Excellency's reply, at the same time stating that there are funds appropriated by the legislature for the introduction of emigrants into this province, which will remove all difficulties as to the expense of conveyance from Surinam to Demerara, of any number of persons who are disposed to come here.

His Excellency the Governor of Surinam.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT,
Governor of British Guiana.

Inclosure 5 in No. 318.

The Governor of Surinam to the Governor of British Guiana.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Paramaribo, August 4, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 17th of July last, wherein I am informed of a communication, dated the Hague, 17th March last, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, relative to the manumission by me at Surinam of certain negroes known by the denomination of Government free labourers.

That Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague having notified to Her Majesty's Government this manumission, as well as the consent on my part to the departure from Surinam of these manumitted negroes, your Excellency had been desired by Earl Grey to place yourself in communication with the Governor of Surinam, with a view to offer such facilities to these persons, as it may be in your Excellency's power to afford them, in accordance with the suggestion of Viscount Palmerston.

Your Excellency having thus premised, wished to receive my reply, at the same time that your Excellency stated that there are funds appropriated by the legislature for the introduction of immigrants into British Guiana, which would remove all difficulties as to the expense of conveyance from Surinam to Demerara of any number of persons who are disposed to go thither.

Willingly complying with your Excellency's desire, I have, in the first place, the honour to state for your information, that in the months of December, A. P., and January and February of the present year, letters of manumission have been handed to 417 individuals of both sexes, the children included, known under the denomination of Government free labourers, and of whom several were even before that time virtually liberated of all bonds towards the Government.

In the supposition that some of them, after being put in possession of their letters of manumission, would wish to go and join connections residing at Demerara, ten joined the officers charged with the engineer department, under whose administration the said free labourers were placed, to participate in my name to those of the discharged free labourers, which, to his knowledge, might be placed in relationship of husband or wife, parent or child, to the individuals who already went to Demerara, that liberty was offered to them to join said relations there, explaining to each of them, that if they wished to avail themselves of that liberty, dispensation would in such case be granted of the law holding stipulations against idleness and vagrancy, whereby it is forbidden to those of the manumitted, who have not yet obtained the citizenship, to leave the colony; and that consequently no impediment whatever would be placed in their way to go Demerara in order to join their relatives there.

This well-meaning offer, which has been explained at the proper time to those concerned, and with due care, has led to no result whatever.

Even at the very moment that some of them were directed to explain the matter to those of their comrades who were absent from the city, they gave it as their decided opinion that none of them would prefer to leave Surinam. In this state the question has remained until this present day, not one has presented himself; a number of the former Government free labourers have engaged themselves voluntarily to re-enter the service of Government, the elderly and weak persons have remained according to their wishes, and are provided for by Government; but the greater number have spread over the country, and have consequently been lost sight of.

Notwithstanding, I can state to your Excellency as my firm conviction that now, no more than then, not one of said individuals does feel inclined to leave this colony.

Surmising that it would be agreeable to your Excellency to be placed immediately on the height of the present state of the question, I have considered it advisable to communicate all the foregoing details, begging the liberty to accompany them with the assurance of the high consideration with which,

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. F. VAN RADERS.

His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana.

Inclosure 6 in No. 318.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Stephen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 15, 1847.

I LAID before Viscount Palmerston your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing a copy of a despatch and of its inclosures from the Governor of British Guiana, upon the subject of certain negroes in Surinam termed "Government free labourers," who have received letters of manumission from the Dutch Government, and in whose favour Her Majesty's Government is interested, with a view to the removal to British Guiana of such among those negroes as have formed family ties with the negroes of the "Snow," and who may be desirous of following their relatives thither.

With reference to the letter from the Governor of Surinam to the Governor of British Guiana, dated from Paramaribo, the 4th August last, in which it is stated that none of the negroes of the class above referred to have manifested any desire to avail themselves of the offer made by Her Majesty's Government for their free conveyance to Demerara, I am directed by Lord Palmerston to observe to you, for the information of Earl Grey, that it appears to his Lordship that the best way of ascertaining with certainty the wishes of these people would be to send some British agent to interrogate them; for the Governor's letter admits that only a portion of them have been so questioned as to their wishes in this respect; and it is very probable that means of various kinds may have been used to deter the persons so questioned from expressing a wish to remove, or the persons employed to question them may have purposely misrepresented their answers. And with regard to those who have not been questioned, the supposition that they do not wish to remove, is founded on mere guess.

But even if they had all been questioned *bond fide*, it seems evident to Lord Palmerston that the answers which they might have given to Dutch officers, and with no visible means of removal at hand, may have been very different from the answers which they would have given to a British agent authorised and prepared to make immediate arrangements for their removal.

John Stephen, Esq.

(Signed)

H. U. ADDINGTON.

&c. &c.

Inclosure 7 in No. 318.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Downing Street, March 9, 1848.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th October last, I am now directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana respecting the removal of certain free negroes from Surinam to that colony.

I have, &c.

H. U. Addington, Esq.

(Signed)

HERMAN MERIVALE.

&c. &c.

Inclosure 8 in No. 318.

The Governor of British Guiana to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, January 17, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated 22nd October, with inclosure from Lord Palmerston, recommending me to send an agent to Surinam on the subject of certain Surinam negroes, released by the King of the Netherlands, and who by the letter of the Governor of Surinam, transmitted by my despatch dated 14th August last, appeared unwilling to leave that colony.

Having due regard to the known reserve on the part of the Government

of the Netherlands of the presence of foreign agents in their colonies, it was my duty to ascertain from the Governor of Surinam whether he had received instructions on the matter in question, previous to putting this colony to fruitless expense, or subjecting Her Majesty's Government to the risk of having a servant of Her Majesty unacknowledged; I therefore wrote a short letter to the Governor of Surinam, copy of which appears second in the documents annexed.

On the 15th instant I received the Governor's reply, in Dutch, with translations, which in copy stand first and third in the correspondence forwarded, by which it is evident that without the previous sanction of the King of the Netherlands no agent from this colony would have been received. I trust respectfully that your Lordship will not disapprove of the explanation given by me for not carrying into effect the instructions I received in the despatch now acknowledged.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

Inclosure 9 in No. 318.

The Governor of British Guiana to the Governor of Surinam.

British Guiana, Government House, Demerara,
December 8, 1847.

Sir,

IN reference to my letter of the 17th July, and to your Excellency's reply of the 4th August last, relative to the removal, to this colony, of certain negroes liberated at Surinam by order of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, I have the honour to state, that having transmitted copies of the above-mentioned letters to Earl Grey, I have received, by last mail, a despatch inclosing a communication from Lord Palmerston, by which I am instructed to ascertain, through a duly qualified British agent to be sent down from this colony to Surinam, what are the real wishes of the liberated negroes with respect to their removal to British Guiana. Presuming your Excellency will have received instructions on this head, and waiting the honour of your Excellency's reply,

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

His Excellency the Governor of Surinam.

Inclosure 10 in No. 318.

Governor of Surinam to the Governor of British Guiana.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Paramaribo, January 10, 1848.

IN answer to your Excellency's letter of December 8, 1847, I have the honour to state, that up to the present moment no information of the High Government in the Mother Country has reached me concerning the matter stated by your Excellency.

I must further take the liberty to inform your Excellency, that, pursuant to standing orders, no agents of foreign Powers may be admitted in Surinam without the King's special consent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. H. VAN RADERS.

His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana.

SWEDEN.

No. 319.

Sir Thomas Cartwright to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 24.)

My Lord,

Stockholm, January 5, 1847.

AT the last Diet, a sum of 30,000 Spanish dollars was voted to be applied towards the emancipation of the slaves in the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomew; and it was stipulated that such slaves as were ready to contribute themselves in part towards the purchase of their freedom should be first considered.

A committee was formed in the island to carry out this object, and it appears from a report which has recently been received by the Swedish Government from the Governor, dated 27th October last, that the total number of slaves upon the island amounted to 523, of whom 432 had been valued, at the time he wrote, at 38,831 dollars; and that the slaves themselves, or their masters, had signified their readiness to contribute 2000 dollars towards the purchase of their freedom. 241 slaves had already been purchased for the sum of 21,497 dollars, with a view to being declared free.

The sum voted by the last Diet will not suffice, according to the valuation which has been made, for the emancipation of the whole number of slaves upon the island, but there is little room to doubt that the next Diet will vote whatever sum may be wanting to carry out this philanthropic object.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 320.

Mr. Gordon to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord,

Stockholm, October 11, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the Slave Trade series, dated September 3rd, and of the printed papers forming its inclosures.

I presented to Baron Ihre one of the copies of the minutes of evidence on the condition and extent of the Slave Trade a few days ago; and his Excellency, in thanking me for the same, informed me that inasmuch as the sum voted by last Diet had not been sufficient to complete the emancipation of all the slaves on the Island of St. Bartholomew's, the King had directed that object, notwithstanding, to be carried into immediate effect; having found it possible to appropriate other funds at the disposal of the Government, to that purpose; and that before the close of this year, his Excellency hoped the entire emancipation of all the slaves existing in the Swedish colony would be completed.

I expressed to his Excellency in reply, my conviction, that this energetic and philanthropic decision on the part of the Swedish Government, would meet

with the most marked and prompt approval from that of Her Majesty, as soon as the facts should be communicated to your Lordship, which Baron Ihre then said that Baron Rehausen had already received instructions to effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

G. J. R. GORDON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 321.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Gordon.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1847.

I HAVE received and laid before Her Majesty, your despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 11th ultimo, reporting the steps which had been taken by the Swedish Government to complete the emancipation of the slaves in the Island of St. Bartholomew, and stating that that important measure of humanity would probably be entirely completed before the end of the present year.

I have to instruct you to present a note to Baron Ihre, expressing the high gratification which is felt by the Government of Great Britain at the liberal and humane policy thus pursued by the Government of Sweden on the question of Slavery; a policy which cannot fail to draw still closer the bonds of amity which already happily unite the Governments and the people of the two countries.

I am, &c.

G. J. R. Gordon, Esq.,

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

&c.

&c.

No. 322.

Mr. Gordon to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 1, 1848.)

My Lord,

Stockholm, December 15, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of this series, dated the 10th ultimo, instructing me to present a note to Baron Ihre, expressing the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the measures which have been taken by that of His Swedish Majesty to insure the speedy emancipation of the slaves in the Island of St. Bartholomew; and I beg to transmit herewith copy of the note which I addressed to the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs in compliance with your Lordship's directions.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. J. R. GORDON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Inclosure in No. 322.

Mr. Gordon to Baron Ihre.

Stockholm, November 24, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., did not fail to report to the Queen's Government, the information communicated to him by his Excellency Baron Ihre, &c., in the beginning of last month, of the gracious determination of the King of Sweden and Norway to direct the immediate completion of the emancipation of the slaves in the Island of St. Bartholomew, in consequence of which that important measure would be entirely completed before the end of the present year.

The Undersigned has had the satisfaction of receiving by yesterday's post a despatch from Viscount Palmerston, acquainting him that the one he had written, with the above information, had been laid by his Lordship before the Queen, and conveying to him the welcome instructions to express to Baron Ihre the high gratification which is felt by the Government of Great Britain at the liberal and humane policy thus pursued by the Government of Sweden on the question of Slavery,—a policy which cannot fail to draw still closer the bonds of amity which already happily unite the Governments and the people of the two countries.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

G. J. R. GORDON.

Baron Ihre,
&c. &c.

REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR.

No. 323.

Viscount Palmerston to Consul Cope.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you the Queen's ratification, under the Great Seal, of the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which was signed by you and the Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Equator on the 24th of May, 1841, as well as of the two Additional Articles thereto, which were also signed on the 24th of May, 1841, and of the further Additional Article signed on the 15th of January, 1846; the third Additional Article (or Agreement), which was signed at the same time as the Treaty, and was attached to it, and also the Additional Article signed on the 24th of April, 1845, being both suppressed, in conformity with the arrangement proposed in your despatch of the 12th of August last, marked Slave Trade.

I am to desire that you will exchange Her Majesty's ratification against a similar instrument ratified by the President of the Republic of the Equator. You will of course take care to ascertain, by a careful collation previously to the exchange of the ratifications, that the two instruments are conformable to each other.

It has been found necessary to correct, in the British ratification, some slight inaccuracies which occur in the Treaty as signed. I inclose a list of them; and you will see that the corrections are adopted in the ratification of the Equatorian Republic.

I also inclose a certificate, to be signed by you and the Minister of the Republic on the exchange of the ratifications. You will return this certificate to me, at the same time that you send home the ratification of the Treaty which you will receive in exchange for that of Her Majesty.

I have great pleasure in conveying to you, on this occasion, the entire approbation of Her Majesty's Government of your conduct throughout the protracted negotiation of the Treaty.

Walter Cope, Esq.,
 &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON. ;

Inclosure 1 in No. 323.

List of Errata corrected in the British Ratification of the Treaty with Equator.

(The References are for convenience' sake made to the printed copy
of the Treaty sent herewith.)

1. Annex B, page 16, last line of Article II.—“Article VII” in the Treaty as signed, should be “Article VIII.” The error occurs in the English only.
2. Ditto, page 19, line 8 of Article VI.—“Article X” in the Treaty as signed, should be “Article XI.”
3. Ditto, page 20, line 15 of Article VIII.—“Article IX” in the Treaty as signed, should be “Article X.”

any isolated cases which may occur under their flag might properly be disposed of by the Mixed Court at Sierra Leone, if the Government of the Republic should concur in a provisional undertaking to that effect.

I am, &c.

Walter Cope, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 325.

Consul Cope to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 8.)

My Lord,

Quito, January 1, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular marked Slave Trade, of the 11th of November last, referring me to the circular issued under date of the 8th of May, 1841, to Her Majesty's functionaries residing in countries where the condition of slavery exists; and informing me that all British functionaries residing in slave-holding countries are prohibited from administering to the estates of deceased persons in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER COPE.

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

No. 326.

Consul Cope to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 8.)

My Lord,

Quito, May 8, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of March 6th, and of the Queen's ratification of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of the Equator for the abolition of the Traffic in Slaves, which accompanied it, and also its three inclosures, viz. :—

1st. Printed copy of the said Treaty.

2nd. List of errata which have been corrected in the British ratification, that the same corrections may be adopted in the Equatorian ratification.

3rd. Copy of the certificate to be signed by me and the Minister of the Equator, on the exchange of ratifications.

I have likewise to state that I have received your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, also of March 6, relating to the declarations to be made by the two Governments at the time of the exchange of the ratifications, each for its own dominions, in what place the Mixed Court of Justice shall reside according to the stipulations of Article VII of the Treaty, and that I shall carefully follow the instructions in both despatches.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER COPE.

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

No. 327.

Consul Cope to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 5)

My Lord,

Quito, June 8, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular marked Slave Trade, of March 19, stating that a British subject in a foreign country renders himself liable to punishment under the Statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, either by receiving and becoming owner of slaves in pay-

CLASS B.

ment of debts due to him, or by selling such slaves and exchanging them for the money in lieu of which they were received.

I shall make the same known to all Her Majesty's subjects resident within the jurisdiction of this Consulate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER COPE.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 328.

Consul Cope to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Guayaquil, August 12, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the ratification by the President of the Republic of the Equator of the Treaty of the abolition of the Slave Trade, which was signed by me and the Plenipotentiary of the Republic on the 24th of May, 1841, as well as of the two Additional Articles thereto, which were also signed on the same date, and the further Additional Article signed on the 13th of January, 1846.

I likewise inclose one copy (according to the draft transmitted in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th of March last) of the certificate signed by me and the Plenipotentiary appointed *ad hoc* on the part of the Equator, to make with me the exchange of the ratifications upon the celebration of that act.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER COPE.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 329.

Consul Cope to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Guayaquil, August 12, 1847.

HAVING made the declarations and other communications as directed in your Lordship's despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 6th of March last, to be made to the Government of the Equator at the time of the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, now concluded, I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic the corresponding counter-declaration,—a copy and translation of which I inclose herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER COPE.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 329.

Señor Salvador to Consul Cope.

*Office of Foreign Affairs of the Equator,
Quito, July 6, 1847.*

(Translation.)

I RECEIVED the esteemed communication dated the 5th instant, wherein you are pleased to notify to my Government that Her Britannic Majesty has decided that Sierra Leone is to be the station for the residence of the Mixed Court to be established as stipulated in Article VII of the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The Equatorian Government agreeing to the selection of the place named by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I have received orders from the President of the Republic to say, that the flag of the Equator not being used

for the purpose of carrying on the Slave Trade, there does not appear at present any urgency for the appointment of the persons who on the part of the Equator ought to compose the Mixed Court at Sierra Leone; and, therefore, that the said Court may dispose of such cases as may occur, even without the presence of the Equatorian Judge and Arbitrator, agreeably to the 1st Additional Article, until it may be expedient to make the respective appointments and arrange with you which may be required for the reception of the judges of the Court.

The same reasons as above have decided my Government not to consider for the present necessary the establishment of the Mixed Court in the territory of the Equator, as Her Britannic Majesty has also prudently judged; it being understood that if in the course of time it should become necessary to establish the said Court in the Republic, the Government will select the city of Guayaquil as the station where the Court in question is to reside.

I repeat, &c.

(Signed) JOSE FERNZ. SALVADOR.

Walter Cope, Esq.

&c. &c.
