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Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

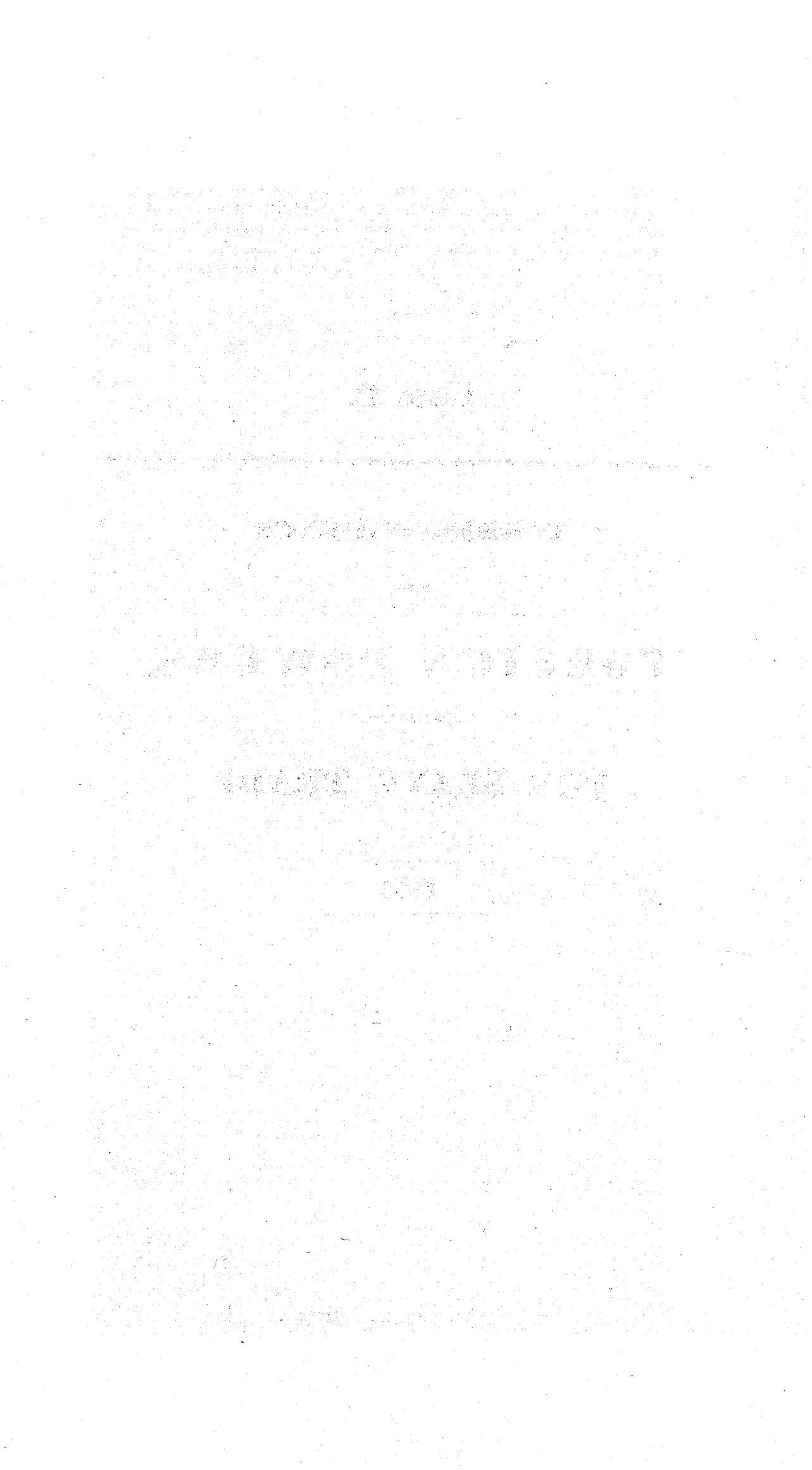
WITH

FOREIGN POWERS,

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

1832.



Class B.

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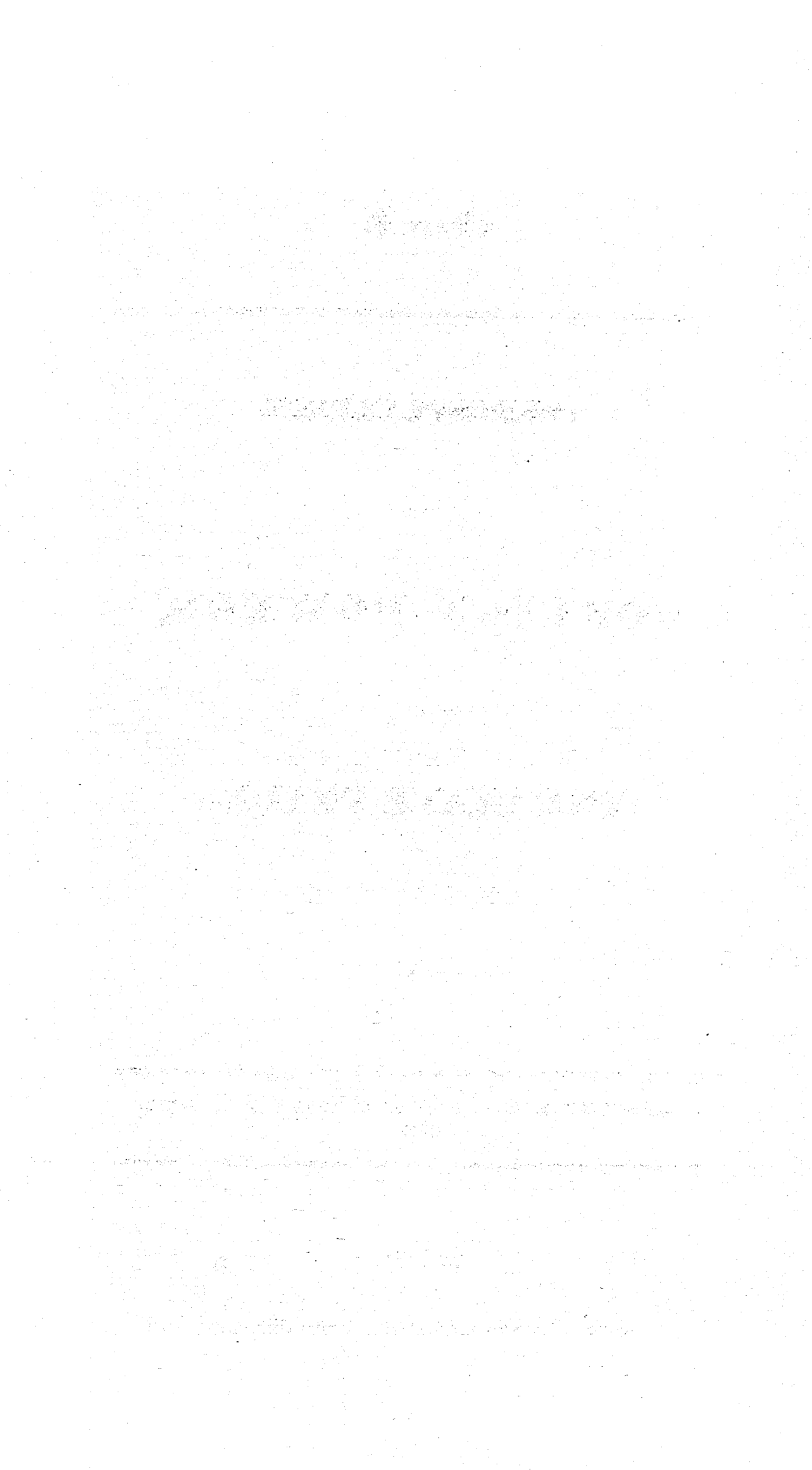
THE SLAVE TRADE.

1832.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of His Majesty,
1833.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES, 14, CHARING CROSS,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.



Class B. 1832.

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Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS.

SPAIN.

No. 1.

Viscount Palmerston to M. de Zea Bermudez.

Foreign Office, January 9th, 1832.

THE Undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, lost no time in transmitting to His Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Instructions to comply with the desire contained in the Note which was addressed to the Undersigned on the 1st of June last, by M. de Zea Bermudez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Catholic Majesty, for further information, as therein detailed and required by the Spanish Courts of Law, respecting the Proceedings in the Case of the Spanish vessel "*Veloz Pasajera*," captured by His Majesty's ship "*Primrose*," carried to Sierra Leone and condemned there, on a charge of having been concerned in the illegal traffic in slaves.

His Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone having sent in the required Report, the Undersigned has the honour to transmit a Copy of it, *in extenso*, to the Chevalier de Zea Bermudez, together with the attested Copies, as desired by the Spanish Court, of the evidence which had been taken in the Case at Sierra Leone.

The Undersigned has likewise the honour to transmit to the Chevalier de Zea Bermudez a Copy, *in extenso*, of the prior Report of His Majesty's Commissioners on the subject.

M. de Zea will observe, that the temporary absence of the Master is accounted for by the circumstance of his having been wounded and taken on board of His Majesty's ship "*Primrose*," for the benefit of medical attendance.

Further inquiry has since been made through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the reasons which induced the Captor to select the 24 men given up to the Spanish Government out of the whole of the surviving crew of the "*Veloz Pasajera*," when all, as it is observed, appear to have been equally culpable.

The Undersigned will not fail to acquaint the Chevalier de Zea Bermudez with the answer that shall be received to this inquiry.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

The Chevalier de Zea Bermudez,

&c. &c. &c.

* Class A, 1831, p. 35, No. 24.

† Class A, 1830, p. 42, No. 33.

No. 2.

Viscount Palmerston to the Chevalier de Zea Bermudez.

Foreign Office, February 8, 1832.

THE Undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the Note, which, on the 9th ultimo, he addressed to

the Chevalier de Zea Bermudez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, on the subject of the "*Veloz Pasagera*" and her crew, has now further to inform the Chevalier de Zea Bermudez that it appears by a Communication* recently received from His Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, that the portion of the crews of the Spanish ship "*Veloz Pasagera*," together with those of the Spanish brigantine "*Marinerito*," who were committed to the gaol of Freetown, on a charge of resisting the legal search of His Britannic Majesty's cruizers and wounding several of their men, were, at a sitting of the Royal Commission Court, held on the 30th of December, 1831, discharged by Proclamation, under the opinion of the Solicitor to the Admiralty that they could not be legally dealt with as pirates before any British Tribunal.

The Chevalier de Zea Bermudez,
&c. &c. &c.

The Undersigned, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

* Class A. No. 11.

No. 3.

Mr. Addington to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 27.)

MY LORD,

Madrid, February 9, 1832.

SINCE the decease of Mr. Salmon, I have renewed my often repeated Representations to this Government respecting the repression of the Havana Slave Trade, in a Letter addressed to M. Calomarde, of which a Copy is herewith enclosed.

Since I addressed this Letter to M. Calomarde, I have conversed with him upon the point, but His Excellency declared to me at once, that, as he only held the Portfolio of the Foreign Department *ad interim*, until the instalment of the new Secretary, which might be expected very shortly, he would prefer not entering into a question which would require so much research and consideration.

I am not more sanguine now than I have previously expressed myself respecting the success of our unceasing Representations to the Spanish Government against their proceedings and those of their insular Authorities in regard to the prosecution of the Slave Trade in Cuba. In fact, I have never expected that we should yet be able to prevail upon them to change their system, or adopt our propositions. But I should strongly recommend that our applications should be continued again and again until such time as a favourable combination of circumstances may arise for compelling attention to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

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

Enclosure in No. 3.

Mr. Addington to M. de Calomarde.

SIR,

Madrid, 24th January, 1832.

SINCE the period of my entrance on my functions as Minister of Great Britain at this Court, I have had occasion to make no less than 9 formal Representations in writing, besides many verbal to His Catholic Majesty's Secretary of State respecting the Slave Trade carried on between Cuba and the Coast of Africa under the Spanish flag, and with the connivance of the Authorities at the Havana: and I have submitted, by the express orders of my Government, repeatedly and urgently to the Spanish Government certain propositions which have been by them thought best calculated to put a stop to this shameful abuse and violation of existing Treaties.

To none of these appeals have I ever yet received any satisfactory answer; nor indeed has any notice whatever been taken of the major part of them. I feel myself, therefore, called upon earnestly to invite your Excellency's attention to this subject, and to request that you will exert your influence to have the propositions, so repeatedly and urgently submitted to the Spanish Government on the part of Great Britain, taken into consideration without further delay.

Those propositions, as well as the general subject of the disgraceful trade in slaves openly carried on in the Island of Cuba in defiance of all decency, and in direct opposition to the solemn engagements existing between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, will be found stated in more or less detail in my Letters to the late Secretary of State, dated the 10th of May, and 8th of De-

ember, 1830, and the 13th February, 15th March, 18th April, and 28th November, 1831. It is therefore only necessary for me to refer your Excellency to those Representations for all the details, which can be required respecting the subject of which they treat; and in so doing, I cannot but express a hope that the suggestions of the British Government may be deemed by H. C. M. not only worthy of consideration, but also of adoption.

His Excellency Don Francisco Tadeo de Calomarde,
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington.

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 13, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a Despatch* and of its Enclosures, which I have received from His Majesty's Commissioner at the Havana, containing a List of slave vessels, which have arrived at, and sailed from that Port during the year 1831, together with remarks upon the present state of the Slave Trade in the Island of Cuba.

You will communicate to the Spanish Minister such portion of the contents of these Papers as you shall judge to be useful in promoting the success of the application, which you are hereby directed to make, that fresh Instructions may be given to the new Captain-General of Cuba to show more zeal and energy than were displayed by his predecessor, in enforcing the execution of the Treaties between Spain and Great Britain, for the entire abolition of the African Slave Trade.

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

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

* Class A. No. 48.

No. 5.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1832.

I SEND to you, for your information, and for communication to the Spanish Government, the accompanying Copy of a Despatch*, dated 17th February last, from His Majesty's Commissioner at the Havana, in corroboration of former Representations made by that Officer respecting the illegal traffic in slaves at present existing in the Island of Cuba.

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

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

* Class A. No. 50.

No. 6.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 21, 1832.

AN Account having been called for by Parliament of the number of vessels belonging to Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Brazil, which have been employed in each year under the several Treaties with those Powers, and furnished with special Instructions relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade; I have to desire that you will use your endeavours to obtain correct information on this head from the Government of the Sovereign to whom you are accredited, in so far as concerns the Cruizers holding Commissions from that Sovereign, and that you will transmit such information to me with the least delay

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

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

B 2

No. 7.

Mr. Addington to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 23.)

MY LORD,

Aranjuez, 14th April, 1832.

IN conformity with the Instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's Despatch of the 13th ultimo, which I received on the 5th instant, I have communicated to the Spanish Secretary the Returns of the state of the Slave Trade as carried on during the year 1831 in the Island of Cuba, together with a Translation of the Despatch of His Majesty's Commissioner at the Havana, which accompanied those Returns.

At the same time I intimated to His Excellency that I was yet in expectation of an answer from the Spanish Government to the numerous Representations which I have made to them on the same subject, since my residence at this Court, and also on that of the Propositions submitted to them on the part of His Majesty's Government for the more complete suppression of the Slave Trade in the Spanish Possessions.

I enclose herewith a Copy of my Letter to the Count de la Alcudia.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. U. ADDINGTON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Mr. Addington to the Count de la Alcudia.

SIR,

Aranjuez, 11th April, 1832.

By the directions of His Majesty's Secretary of State I have the honour to lay before your Excellency Copy of a Report (with Inclosures) on the state of the Slave Trade, as carried on during the year 1831, in the Island of Cuba, which has been made to the British Government by their Commissioner at the Havana; and in drawing the attention of the Spanish Government to the disgraceful negligence displayed by the late Captain-General of Cuba, in the execution of the provisions of the Treaties existing between Great Britain and Spain, for the entire abolition of the Slave Trade, I am further expressly ordered to desire that such Instructions may be given to the newly appointed Captain-General as shall prevent the future recurrence of the abuses complained of; and prove that the Spanish Government, at least, does not connive at or authorize the violation of solemn national compacts which from the moment of their formation have been treated by the Spanish Provincial Authorities as a mere dead letter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform your Excellency that I am yet in expectation of the honour of a reply to certain Letters on the subject of the Cuba Slave Trade which I addressed to His Catholic Majesty's late Secretary of State on the 10th and 19th of May, and of 8th of December, 1830, and also on the 13th of February, 18th of April, 15th of August, and 28th of November, 1831, and 24th January of the present year.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. U. ADDINGTON.

His Excellency the Count de la Alcudia,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 8.

Mr. Addington to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 1st.)

MY LORD,

Aranjuez, April 19th, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith Copy of a Letter which I received from the Count de la Alcudia on the 15th inst. in reply to that which I addressed to His Excellency on the 11th inst., and of which I enclosed a Copy in my Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 14th April.

In that Letter His Excellency, I am sorry to perceive, makes no allusion to the Propositions submitted by Great Britain for the more effectual execution of the provisions of our existing Slave-Trade Abolition Treaties with Spain; but he informs me that orders have already been despatched to the new Captain-

General of Cuba by which he is commanded to take the most energetic measures for preventing a recurrence of the abuses complained of by His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
H. U. ADDINGTON.

(Signed)

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

Enclosure in No. 8.

The Count de la Alcudia to Mr. Addington.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Aranjuez, 15th April, 1832.

I HAVE received the Note which you addressed to me on the 11th of this month, accompanying, by order of Viscount Palmerston, Copy of the Report (with its Enclosures) of the British Commissioner in the Havana, on the state of the Slave Trade in the Island of Cuba, during the year 1831. And the King, my august Master, having been made acquainted with the whole, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that information be required on this subject from the Captain-General of that Island, which I have done under date of the 12th current, expressing to him, at the same time, the most energetic prohibitions against the recurrence of such abuses as are supposed to have taken place, and stimulating his zeal in favour of humanity.

I have the honour to communicate this to you for your information, and in answer to your above-mentioned Note.

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

I seize this occasion, &c.
(Signed) EL CONDE DE LA ALCUDIA.

No. 9.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington.

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, and for the purpose of urging the purport of it in your Communications with the Spanish Government, the Copy of a Despatch (dated December 28, 1831) which I have received from His Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, relative to the Slave Trade carried on by Spanish vessels on the coast of Africa.

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

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

* Class A. No. 12.

No. 10.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington.

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 4, 1832.

I HAVE received your Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 19th of April last, enclosing the translation of a Note, which you had received from the Spanish Minister, in acknowledgment of your Representations to the Court of Spain, on the subject of the gross and continued infractions of the Treaty between this Country and Spain for the abolition of Slave Trade.

In this Note His Majesty's Government regret to perceive, that no allusion is made by the Spanish Minister to the propositions submitted by you, under orders from your Court, for the more effectual execution of the Treaty.

You are, therefore, instructed to bring those propositions again, in the most urgent manner, under the consideration of the Spanish Government.

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

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Mr. Addington to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 13, 1822.)

MY LORD,

Aranjuez, 26th May, 1832.

IN conformity with your Lordship's instructions I have communicated to the Spanish Government, the Papers transmitted to me in your Lordship's Despatches, of the 20th April, and the 8th of May, relative to the Slave Trade still carried on between the Coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. I enclose herewith the 2 Letters which I addressed on those occasions to the Count de la Alcudia, as well as the Reply of that Minister to the first of them.

I have not yet been able to discover in his Excellency, any symptom of an intention to concede to the wishes of His Majesty's Government, in adopting the additional Article to existing Treaties proposed by them. But he appears averse to that vicious traffic in general, and sensible of the evils to be apprehended from a large Slave Population in the Spanish Colonies. I therefore do not despair of his exerting his influence, in due time, to bring His Catholic Majesty to accede to our desires.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. U. ADDINGTON.

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

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 11.

Mr. Addington to the Count de la Alcudia.

SIR,

Aranjuez, 12th May, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency, herewith, Copy of a Despatch and its Enclosure, which I have lately received from my Government, by which you will see that the Slave Trade in Cuba, far from being suppressed or even mitigated, is still carried on with the utmost vigour and unreserve in that Island; nor do the authorities appear to interfere in any manner to prevent so flagrant a violation of the Treaties existing between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, for the abolition of that degrading traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON

His Excellency the Count de la Alcudia,

&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 11.

The Count de la Alcudia to Mr. Addington.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Aranjuez, 16th May, 1832.

I have received the Note which you addressed to me, under date of the 12th instant, enclosing Copies of a Despatch from Viscount Palmerston, and of another from one of the British Commissioners at the Havana, relative to the Slave Trade which is carrying on in the Island of Cuba; and with this day's date I communicate the same to the Captain-General of that Island, in order that, in consequence thereof, he may adopt the proper measures, and report to me his opinion upon this subject. So soon as I shall have received his reply, I shall hasten to give an answer to your Note.

I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) EL CONDE DE LA ALCUDIA.

H. U. Addington, Esq.,

&c. &c. &c.

Third Enclosure in No. 11.

Mr. Addington to the Count de la Alcudia.

SIR,

Aranjuez, 24th May, 1832.

I AM directed by His Majesty's Secretary of State, to lay before your Excellency a Communication, which his Lordship received not long since, from the British Commissioner at Sierra Leone, by which your Excellency will perceive that the Slave Trade is carried on between the Coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba with undiminished vigour and effrontery, and that it is the opinion of the said Commissioner, that the only effectual mode of putting a stop to that odious traffic would be by the acceptance, on the part of Spain, of the additional Article to the existing Slave Trade Treaties, proposed by Great Britain, by which, vessels manifestly fitted up as slave traders, should be mutually made liable to capture and confiscation, although they might have no slaves actually on board at the moment of the capture.

I once more earnestly call the attention of the Spanish Government to this subject; and, in representing to them, in the strongest terms, the national disgrace which attaches to the non-performance of solemn compacts, such as the Treaties for the suppression of Slave Trading, which exist between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, I would also ask whether the Spanish Government, for the sake of a temporary, and rather apparent than real advantage, are prepared to risk the eventual convulsion, or even loss, of their splendid Colony of Cuba, by the daily and most impolitic increase of the negro population; which, in the event of any foreign attack or civil disturbance in that Island, would inevitably side with the invaders or insurgents, in order to overthrow all vestige of government, and make themselves masters of the Colony.

This is no ideal apprehension. The picture of the painful scenes, which have lately passed in Jamaica, may well be held up to the possessors of other Colonies, and to Spain in particular, as a warning of the danger to be apprehended from a disproportioned negro population, when once excited to acts of resistance, however strong and vigilant the Government, to which they are subject, may be.

His Excellency the Count de la Alcedia,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON

No. 12.

Mr. Addington to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 21.)

MY LORD,

Madrid, June 13, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, Copy of a Letter which, in conformity with the Instructions conveyed to me in your Despatch marked Slave Trade, of 21 April last, I addressed to the Count de la Alcedia, and also of his Excellency's Reply thereto, which I have recently received.

Your Lordship will perceive by that Reply, that there are, in point of fact, no Spanish vessels of war *especially* employed for the suppression of the Slave Trade. This information, which I collect by implication, and somewhat doubtfully, from that Document, has been confirmed to me by more positive intelligence derived from private sources.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 12.

H. U. Addington, Esq. to the Count de la Alcedia.

SIR,

Aranjuez, May 12, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the Translation of a Despatch, which I have recently received from my Government, by which your Excellency will see that I am directed to request, from that of His Catholic Majesty, information respecting the number of cruizers holding Commissions from His Catholic Majesty, which have been employed for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in each year since the formation of the Treaties, concluded for that object, between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain.

I have, in consequence, the honour to request that your Excellency will have the goodness to cause an Account to be drawn up and presented to me, of the number of cruizers which have been employed each year by Spain for the above object, since the year 1817.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.
His Excellency the Count de la Alcedia,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 12.

The Count de la Alcedia to H. U. Addington, Esq.

SIR,

Aranjuez, June 9, 1832.

The Secretary of State for the Marine Department, to whom I communicated the Note which you addressed to me on the 12th of May last, writes to me, under date the 16th instant, as follows.

“On the 6th of May, 1822, my Predecessor wrote to your Excellency's Predecessor as follows:— Under this day's date, and notwithstanding the previous Communications to the same purport, I

transmit to the Commandant-General of the Havana Station the Royal Order, which you addressed to me on the 30th of March last, relative to the Instructions annexed to the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, with which all the Spanish men-of-war, cruising in the Windward Islands, are to be furnished; enclosing to him a Copy of the Note addressed to your Office by the British Minister at this Court; and as, since that time, several men-of-war, large or small, according to circumstances, have remained in that station, all destined to the protection of trade, and further objects belonging to the Royal Navy, I doubt not, that, in their cruizes, they have watched over the illicit Slave Trade, although without meeting with any vessel employed in that traffic, since no Case has been reported by the said Commandant-General."

Which I have the honour to communicate to you in answer to your above-mentioned Note of the 12th of last month.

I avail myself, &c.

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

(Signed) EL CONDE DE LA ALCUDIA.

No. 13.

H. U. Addington, Esq. to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 9.)

MY LORD,

Madrid, June 29, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 4th instant, and I herewith transmit Copy of a Communication which, agreeably to the Instructions therein conveyed to me, I have addressed to the Count de la Alcudia, on the subject of the Cuba Slave Trade, and the propositions, heretofore repeatedly submitted on the part of Great Britain to this Government, for the more effectual suppression of that trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

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

Enclosure in No. 13.

H. U. Addington, Esq. to the Count de la Alcudia.

SIR,

Madrid, June 29, 1832.

I HAVE lately received a Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State, in which, in acknowledging the receipt of one from me, wherein I transmitted to his Lordship, your Excellency's Note of April 15th last, in reply to a Representation from me respecting the Cuba Slave Trade, he says that His Majesty's Government regret to perceive, that in that Note no allusion is made to the proposition, submitted by me to this Government, under orders from my Court, for the more effectual execution of the Treaties respecting Slave Trading, which exist between Great Britain and Spain.

And his Lordship instructs me to bring those propositions again, in the most urgent manner, under the consideration of the Spanish Government.

As it would be difficult to execute the task thus imposed upon me, in more urgent terms than those, in which I first brought the subject under the consideration of your Excellency's predecessor, on the 8th December 1830, I enclose herewith a Copy of that Communication, which may possibly have not hitherto met your Excellency's eye.

In doing this, I think it only necessary to add, that all the Reports respecting the Cuba Slave Trade, which since the date of that Note I have had occasion to submit to this Government at various times, have tended to show that that trade, so far from having been suppressed or even restrained, has continued, and still continues, in undiminished vigour, and therefore that no measure hitherto adopted by His Catholic Majesty has answered to the character of those which His Majesty has bound himself by Treaty to take in concert with Great Britain "for bringing about the Abolition of Slave Trade."

The sole measure which appears to the British Government calculated to produce that effect, is that of a mutual permission, which should be accorded to the cruisers of both countries to seize every vessel manifestly fitted up for the Slave Trade, although at the moment of visitation no slave may be found actually on board.

That measure I have, therefore, again the honour to submit, in the most urgent and particular manner, to your Excellency's consideration, and to request your powerful interposition with His Catholic Majesty to induce him to give his sanction to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

His Excellency the Count de la Alcudia,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 14.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington.

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you for your information 3 Copies of Papers marked A and B, relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented by His Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

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

No. 15.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Addington.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 26th, 1832.

ACCOUNTS have from time to time been received by His Majesty's Government, that vessels, condemned by the British and Foreign Mixed Commissions for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, contrary to the Treaties between His Majesty and Foreign Powers for the suppression of that trade, have subsequently been found again engaged in that illegal traffic.

This practice tends so directly to defeat the objects of those Treaties, that His Majesty's Government are of opinion that some corrective is absolutely required, and it appears to them that the entire destruction of vessels condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the sale of their materials when broken up, will be the only effectual means of preventing a repetition of such proceedings.

As the concurrence, however, of the several Powers who were Parties to the Slave Trade Treaties must be obtained, before this measure can be adopted, I have to desire that you will, without delay, endeavour to obtain the consent thereto of the Court at which you are resident, and that you will acquaint me with the result of your application.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

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

PORTUGAL.

No. 16.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hoppner.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1832.

I SEND to you certain Papers on Slave Trade, enumerated in the List * annexed to this Despatch; and I have to desire that you will lose no time in addressing the Portuguese Government upon the subject.

You will refer them to the various declarations of every successive Government of Portugal, from 1810 downwards, that the entire abolition of the Slave Trade of Portugal was a measure always in contemplation by those Governments, and only delayed while the situation of Portugal made its delay essential to that country.

You will refer them to the several subsequent declarations and engagements of that country, whenever the question of Slave Trade was concerned, from 1810 downwards, and to the many passages which are found throughout the diplomatic Correspondence of Portugal with Great Britain, in confirmation of the intention above-mentioned.

You will remind the Portuguese Government, more particularly, that by the 10th Article of the Treaty of Alliance of February 19, 1810, she declared her "determination to co-operate with His Britannic Majesty, in bringing about a gradual abolition of the Slave Trade."

That by the Declaration of Vienna of February 8, 1815, she expressed herself desirous to "concur in the prompt fulfilment of the final abolition of the traffic;" the time to be settled by each Government, according to the interests of each country.

That by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Vienna of January 22, 1815, she engaged, that "during the interval, until the general and final abolition shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of Portugal to engage in the same, except for the purpose of supplying the transatlantic possessions belonging to the Crown of Portugal."

That by the additional Article of July 28, 1817, she renewed her engagement to "fix the time when the Trade in Slaves shall cease entirely, and be prohibited in the Dominions of Portugal;" and further declared, that, in the mean time, all Portuguese Slave Trade should be deemed unlawful, which should be carried on, upon account of any other than the Portuguese Government, or for any Port not in the Dominions of Portugal.

And lastly, that by the separate Article of September 11, 1817, to the Convention of January 28 of that year, it was engaged, that as soon as the total abolition shall have taken place, the stipulations of the Convention of January 28, shall be adapted to such a state of circumstances, or in default thereof, it shall remain in force 15 years from such total abolition of the Slave Trade, on the part of the Portuguese Government.

In citing these Papers you will point out to the attention of the Portuguese Government, that the time seems now arrived when the interests of Portugal are in no wise connected with the continuance of this traffic; that in fact, by the separation of Brazil from the Mother Country, the exercise of the trade by

* A Set of Papers on Slave Trade, presented from the Foreign Office to Parliament, from the earliest date, and a Set of Hertslet's Commercial Treaties.

Portuguese subjects ceased to be lawful, under the subsisting engagements and declarations of Portugal; and you will state, that His Majesty's Government have deferred making this application, in the hope that it would have been rendered unnecessary, by some declaration on this subject on the part of the existing Government of Portugal.

You will in consequence call upon that Government to issue a declaration, announcing the final and total abolition of the Portuguese Slave Trade, and their determination to suppress it, according to the terms of the additional Article to the Treaty of 1817.

A compliance on the part of the Portuguese Government with this demand, seems the more necessary, from a Communication which I have just received from His Majesty's Commissioner at the Havana, and of which I enclose a *Copy, stating, that the flag of Portugal is at present abused to cover the illegal traffic in slaves; together with a Communication from His Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, of which I also enclose a †Copy, and which affords the strongest evidence of connivance in this trade on the part of the Portuguese Authorities at Cacheo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

R. B. Hoppner, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

* Class A, No. 44.

† Class A, No. 23.

No. 17.

Mr. Hoppner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 9.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, 23d March, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 13th February, on the subject of the illegal traffic in slaves; immediately on receipt of which, with the printed Papers accompanying it, I addressed a Note to M. de Santarem, in conformity with the instructions therein delivered to me, requiring the Portuguese Government to issue a Declaration, abolishing the traffic in slaves throughout their Dominions.

At my subsequent interview with His Excellency, he told me that it would be necessary, before he could answer me, to submit this question to his Colleagues in Council, which he would do without loss of time, acquainting me with the result. Three weeks having since elapsed without any answer coming to my hands, I once more drew His Excellency's attention to the subject, at my interview with him this day, when he again made me a similar reply, and I pressed His Excellency to forward the decision of his Government, the object in question being one which your Lordship had desired me to submit to his immediate consideration. M. de Santarem renewed his promise to make known to me the decision of his Government, with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. HOPPNER.

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

No 18.

Viscount Palmerston to R. B. Hoppner, Esq.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 21, 1832.

AN account having been called for by Parliament of the number of vessels belonging to Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Brazil, which have been employed, in each year, under the several Treaties with those Powers, and furnished with special Instructions relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade; I have to desire that you will use your endeavours to obtain correct information on this head, from the Government of the Country where you are

resident, in so far as concerns the cruisers of Portugal, and that you will transmit such information to me with the least delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

R. B. Hoppner, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 19.

M. de Sampayo to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 30, 1832.)

MY LORD,

London, 29th May, 1832.

I RECENTLY received an intimation from my Government, accompanied by a Report from the competent Authorities, informing me that there are at present confined in one of the prisons of Lisbon, 2 individuals named João Baptista and Mateo Mayo, formerly belonging to the schooner "*Nymphia*," a slave vessel, captured by His Britannic Majesty's brig "*Conflict*," in November, 1831, and respecting whom I had the honour to receive a Communication from your Lordship, under date of July 30, in the same year.

These 2 men were sent to Lisbon for trial, by orders of the British Government, and have since been claimed as subjects of His Catholic Majesty, but no charges having been preferred against them, which could bring their Case within the cognizance of the Portuguese Courts of Law, I am instructed to acquaint your Lordship of this fact, and at the same time to request, that if any evidence tending to establish the guilt of the parties above-named is in existence, it may without delay be furnished to my Government, in order that they may have it in their power to comply with the wishes expressed in your Lordship's Letter above-mentioned, or otherwise, that the pleasure of His Britannic Majesty's Government upon this subject be made known.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. de SAMPAYO.

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

No. 20.

Mr. Hoppner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 2.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, 19th May, 1832.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 21st ult., a Copy of which I immediately transmitted to Viscount de Santarem, requesting His Excellency would have the goodness to supply me with the information therein required.

M. de Santarem informs me that he has referred this Document to the proper Department, and would lose no time in forwarding to me their reply, whenever the same shall come to his hands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. HOPPNER.

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

No. 21.

Viscount Palmerston to R. B. Hoppner, Esq.

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 9, 1832.

WITH reference to my Letter to you of the 30th of July, 1831, and to subsequent correspondence, on the subject of the crew of the Portuguese slave schooner "*Nymphia*," I have to acquaint you, that advices have been received

in this Country, that a certain portion of the crew of that vessel are still imprisoned in the Gaol of Sierra Leone, for having fired at the boats of His Majesty's brig "Conflict;" and I have to desire, that you will ascertain from the Portuguese Government where and to whom the men in question may be delivered up, to be at the disposal of the Portuguese Government, in order to their being dealt with according to the Law of their own Country, for the outrage which they have committed upon the occasion referred to.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

R. B. Hoppner, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 22.

Mr. Hoppner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, 22d June, 1832.

IN obedience to the Instructions conveyed to me by your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 9th inst., I have addressed a Note to M. de Santarem, requesting he would state to me, for the information of His Majesty's Government, where and to whom certain seamen belonging to the crew of the Portuguese slave schooner "*Nympha*," now confined in the Gaol of Sierra Leone, on the charge of firing upon the boats of His Majesty's brig "Conflict," can be delivered, in order that they may be punished by the Laws of Portugal for that offence.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the Copy of a Letter which I addressed to M. de Santarem on the 5th inst., again calling on the Portuguese Government to issue an Order for the total abolition of the Slave Trade throughout their Dominions, in conformity with their engagements to that effect, to which I have hitherto received no written Answer; but, nevertheless, a verbal assurance from the above Minister, that steps would be immediately taken in compliance with the wishes of His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. HOPPNER.

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

Enclosure in No. 22.

Mr. Hoppner to Viscount de Santarem.

SIR,

Lisbon, 5th June, 1832.

I CANNOT, without neglecting my duty, permit another week to pass, without again requesting your Excellency's attention to the Note which, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, on the 28th February, and again referred to on the 7th May, I had the honour to address to you, calling on the Portuguese Government to issue an Order for the total abolition of the Slave Trade throughout their Dominions, in conformity with the engagements they have already entered into to this effect.

Your Excellency is fully aware of the great importance which His Majesty's Government, as well as the whole of the British Nation, attach to this question, and will therefore conceive the necessity of enabling me to satisfy my Government as early as possible, of the intentions of that of Portugal, with regard to a traffic, the extinction of which is an object of their constant solicitude.

I avail myself of the same opportunity again to request your Excellency to furnish me, as soon as you can with convenience, with the information required by Viscount Palmerston's Despatch of the 21st May, a Copy of which I had the honour to transmit to you on the 14th ult., respecting the number of ships of war employed, under Treaties with Great Britain, in the suppression of the above traffic, the same being required, in order to be submitted to the British Parliament, which has called for these particulars.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. HOPPNER.

His Excellency Viscount de Santarem,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

Mr. Hoppner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, 23d June, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Translation of a Note addressed to me by M. de Santarem, respecting the seamen of the "*Nympha*," which reached me after I had closed my Despatch of this day's date.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. B. HOPPNER.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 23.

(Translation.)

*Viscount de Santarem to R. B. Hoppner, Esq.**Caxias, June 23d, 1832.*

ACKNOWLEDGING receipt of your Note of the 20th instant, with Copy of Lord Palmerston's Despatch to you of the 9th, requiring to know to whom and where the remainder of the crew of the schooner "*Nympha*" are to be delivered, I have the honour to state to you, that 4 of the individuals composing that crew having already been sent to this city, and placed at the disposal of the Portuguese Government, it would appear that the others, being under circumstances precisely similar, ought to be delivered up in the same manner, in order to be prosecuted according to law.

And I avail myself of this opportunity to add, that as 2 of the Prisoners are Spaniards, and the right of deciding upon their Case has been claimed by the Minister of His Catholic Majesty, and as the necessary Documents which His Majesty's Consul-General in London has been instructed to request from His Britannic Majesty's Government, have not yet been transmitted, the process of those now in custody in this city has been unavoidably delayed.

God preserve you, &c.

(Signed)

VISCONDE DE SANTAREM.

R. B. Hoppner, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hoppner.

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, 2 Copies of Papers marked A and B, relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented, by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

R. B. Hoppner, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 25.

M. Sampayo to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 18.)

MY LORD,

London, 17th September, 1832.

I HAVE received Instructions by the last Packet, to solicit your Lordship's final decision respecting 2 Spanish sailors, named João Baptista and Mateo Mayo, late of the Portuguese slave schooner "*Nympha*," captured by His Britannic Majesty's brig "*Conflict*," in November, 1830, and respecting whom I had the honour to address your Lordship, under date of July 30th, in the last, and May 29th in the current year.

The individuals above-named were conveyed to Lisbon for trial, by order of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and have remained in confinement ever since their arrival, no charge having been preferred on which the Court of Law in Portugal could proceed against them.—Being natives of Spain, they were claimed by His Catholic Majesty's Minister at the Court of Lisbon, who has again, in the most pressing manner, urged their trial or release, as they have

been detained a long period of time, which it would appear an act of injustice to prolong, under the circumstances in which they are placed.

May I therefore be allowed most respectfully to beg your Lordship to come to some decision upon this subject, by informing me whether it is the intention of His Britannic Majesty's Government to prosecute the prisoners above-named, for such offences as they may stand accused of, or whether, in the contrary case, there can be any objection to the Portuguese Authorities complying with the repeated solicitations of the Minister of His Catholic Majesty, by proceeding to their liberation, under such forms as are usual in our Courts, and those guarantees which will ensure their good conduct hereafter.

This being a point to which I am directed to call your Lordship's kind attention, and one that is very perplexing to the Government of Portugal, I avail of this opportunity to request an answer with as little delay as possible, a favour for which I shall feel indebted to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. J. DE SAMPAYO.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 26.

Sir G. Shee to M. de Sampayo.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 21, 1832.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge to you the receipt of the Letter, which you addressed to his Lordship on the 17th of this month, on the subject of João Baptista and Mateo Mayo, late of the Portuguese schooner "*Nympha*," and to acquaint you, that the subject is now under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and that his Lordship will not fail, in due time, to address a further Communication to you upon the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

G. SHEE.

M. de Sampayo,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Hoppner.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 26, 1832.

ACCOUNTS have from time to time been received by His Majesty's Government that vessels condemned by the British and Foreign Mixed Commissions, for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, contrary to the Treaties between His Majesty and Foreign Powers, for the suppression of that Trade, have subsequently been found again engaged in that illegal traffic.

This practice tends so directly to defeat the objects of those Treaties, that His Majesty's Government are of opinion that some corrective is absolutely required; and it appears to them that the entire destruction of vessels condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the sale of their materials when broken up, will be the only effectual means of preventing a repetition of such proceedings.

As the concurrence, however, of the several Powers who were parties to the Slave Trade Treaties, must be obtained before this measure can be adopted, I have to desire that you will without delay, endeavour to obtain the consent thereto of the Court at which you are resident, and that you will acquaint me with the result of your application.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

R. B. Hoppner, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

NETHERLANDS.

No. 28.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Charles Bagot.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency the Copy of a Communication, which has been received from the Colonial Department, stating, that slave ships are supplied at Elmina with canoes and canoe-men, to take off their slaves from the leeward coast.

Your Excellency is instructed to take an opportunity of speaking to the Minister of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands upon this subject, and referring him to the various representations which have been made upon it since the conclusion of the Treaty of 1818.

You will then request that he will take the pleasure of the Sovereign, His Master, for the issue of orders which may prevent the further infraction of a Treaty which it has been equally the desire of Holland and of Great Britain to see fulfilled to its fullest extent, and with the most entire good faith.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

*Sir C. Bagot,
&c. &c. &c.*

Enclosure in No. 28.

Mr. Hay to Sir G. Shee.

SIR,

Downing Street, 6th March, 1832.

I AM directed by Viscount Goderich to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the enclosed Extract of a Report, made by Captain Webb, of His Majesty's ship "Dryad," on the state of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast; and I am to request that you will call his Lordship's particular attention to the circumstance adverted to by that Officer, of the facilities afforded to the Slave Trade at the Dutch Settlement at Elmina, and submit to his Lordship the propriety of addressing some representation to the Dutch Government upon this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HAY.

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

Sub-Enclosure in No. 28.

Extract of a Report from Captain Webb, of His Majesty's ship "Atholl," to Commodore Hayes, C.B. dated 1st November, 1831.

THERE are no slaves exported from any part of the Gold Coast to windward of Accra; but at Elmina the slave vessels are supplied with canoes and canoe-men, to take off their slaves from the leeward coast, for which they pay at Elmina heavy duties and customs.

No. 29.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Charles Bagot.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 21, 1832.

AN Account having been called for by Parliament of the number of vessels, belonging to Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Brazil, which have been employed in each year, under the several Treaties with those Powers, and furnished with special Instructions relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have to request that your Excellency will use your endeavours to obtain correct information on this head, from the Government of the Sovereign to whom you are accredited, in so far as concerns the cruisers holding Commissions from that Sovereign, and that you will transmit such information to me with the least delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 30.

Sir Charles Bagot to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 30.)

MY LORD,

The Hague, April 27, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatches, marked Slave Trade, of the 20th and 21st instant, the former enclosing to me the Copy of a Representation, made to your Lordship's Office by the Colonial Department, respecting the facilities afforded to the Slave Trade in the Dutch Settlement of Elmina; the Letter desiring a Return of the number of Netherland vessels employed, in each year, which have been furnished with Instructions for the suppression of that Trade.

I shall lose no time in communicating with this Government upon the subject of both these Despatches.

I take this opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship the Copy of a Note, which I addressed as long ago as the 14th of July last, to M. Verstolk, upon the subject of the present state of the free negroes, emancipated under Sentences of the Mixed Commission in the Colony of Surinam, and delivered over to the Netherland Colonial Government, to be employed as free labourers.

Your Lordship will recollect, that Representations upon this subject were made by me to the Netherland Government, as early as the year 1828, and I therefore thought it expedient to transmit to M. Verstolk, *in extenso*, a Copy of your Despatch of the 7th of last July.

I regret to say that I have not yet received any reply to my Note, although I have repeatedly reminded M. Verstolk, that the question was one to which my Government attached the highest importance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

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

Enclosure in No. 30.

*Sir Charles Bagot to Baron Verstolk de Soëlen.**The Hague, July 14, 1831.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit, herewith, to His Excellency the Baron Verstolk de Soëlen, &c., the Copy of a Despatch which he has received from his Government, replying to the observations contained in His Excellency's Note to the Undersigned of the 4th of May last, respecting the state of the free negroes, emancipated under Sentences of the Mixed Commission in the Colony of Surinam, and delivered over to the Netherland Colonial Government, to be employed as free labourers.

The Undersigned cannot impress upon M. de Verstolk, in a more forcible manner, the strong

interest which is taken by His Majesty's Government in the fate of these unfortunate persons, or place in a clearer point of view the condition which they are entitled to claim, than by submitting to His Excellency, *in extenso*, the Despatch which he has received upon the subject, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he earnestly entreats His Excellency again to call the attention of the Netherland Government, to the remarks made in this Despatch, in such a manner as may permanently and effectually guarantee to the negroes in question, that full measure of personal liberty, which it was certainly the common object of the two Governments to assure to them, by the 6th Article of the Regulations attached to the Treaty of the 4th of May, 1818.

His Excellency Baron Verstolk de Soëlen,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

No. 31.

Sir Charles Bagot to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

MY LORD,

The Hague, 21st May, 1832.

AGREEABLY to the directions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 21st of last month, I have now the honour to enclose to you the Copy of a Note, which I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitting to me an Account of the different vessels belonging to this Government, which, since the year 1818, have been employed in and have been furnished with special Instructions, relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

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

Enclosure in No. 31.

Baron Verstolk de Soëlen to Sir Charles Bagot.

La Haye, le 18 Mai, 1832.

Le Soussigné, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à Son Excellence Sir Charles Bagot, &c., en réponse à la demande qu'elle a bien voulu lui adresser à ce sujet, sous la date du 29 Avril dernier, un Tableau des bâtimens de guerre, qui depuis 1818, jusqu'à ce jour ont été munis, de la part du Gouvernement des Pays Bas, des Instructions convenues pour l'exécution des Traités contre le commerce des esclaves.

Le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) VERSTOLK DE SOËLEN.

Son Excellence Sir Charles Bagot,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

The Hague, May 18, 1832.

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to enclose to His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, &c., in reply to the request which His Excellency was pleased to address to him on this subject, under date of the 29th of April last, a List of the ships of war which, from 1818 to this day, have been furnished, on the part of the Netherlands Government, with the Instructions agreed upon for the execution of the Treaties against the Slave Trade.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) VERSTOLK DE SOELEN.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 31.

Tableau des Bâtimens de Guerre, munis des Instructions du Gouvernement des Pays Bas sur la Traite des Noirs.

Noms des Bâtimens.	Rangs et Noms des Commandeurs.	Calibre.	Force.	Date du Départ.	Date du Retour dans les Pays Bas.	Destination.	Observations.
La Corvette <i>Dolphyn</i> . . .	Capit.-Lieut. <i>J. F. C. Wardenburg</i>	Pièces. 28	Hommes. 150	29 Sept. 1818	24 Mai 1820	Indes Occidentales.	
" <i>Ajas</i>	{ Capit.-Lieut. <i>L. Fûchs</i> ; en suite le Capit.-Lieut. <i>J. Van Ginkel</i> ; après lui le Lieut. de 1er classe, <i>J. Fredricks</i> ; et en fin le Capit.-Lieut. <i>P. Foussaint</i> }	28	150	17 Oct. "	" "	{ Indes Orientales en longeant l'Amérique Méridionale.	
Le Brick <i>Irene</i>	Capit.-Lieut. <i>E. Lucas</i>	18	120	4 Déc. "	16 Févr. 1822	Indes Orientales.	
" <i>Merkausé</i>	{ Capit.-Lieut. <i>G. A. Pool</i> ; après lui le Capit.-Lieut. <i>H. W. de Quartel</i> }	18	100	24 Déc. "	11 Sept. "	{ Indes Orientales longeant l'Amérique Méridionale.	
La Corvette <i>Galatée</i>	Capit.-Lieut. <i>G. Hinat</i>	20	150	22 Juin 1819	" "	{ Indes Orientales longeant l'Amérique Méridionale.	
" <i>Komeet</i>	Capit.-Lieut. <i>J. Blom</i>	28	150	27 Juillet "	29 Mai 1821	Côte de Guinée et Indes Occidentales.	
La Frégate <i>Van der Werff</i>	Capit. <i>J. E. Leuwe van Aduard</i>	44	350	1 Déc. "	" "	{ Indes Occidentales longeant l'Amérique Méridionale.	
La Corvette <i>Zeepaard</i>	Capit.-Lieut. <i>A. Reijns</i>	20	150	5 Mai 1820	" "	Même destination.	
Le Brick <i>Sirene</i>	{ Capit.-Lieut. <i>W. Pieman</i> ; en suite Capit.-Lieut. <i>D. Buys</i> }	18	100	18 Août "	27 Avril 1825	Même destination.	
La Frégate <i>Dageraad</i>	Capit. <i>J. Groote</i> ; en suite Capit.-Lieut. <i>W. Fie-</i> <i>man</i> ; en fin le Capit. <i>J. E. Leuwe van Aduard</i>	32	250	3 Oct. "	30 Mai 1822	Indes Occidentales.	
Le Brick <i>Zwaluw</i>	{ Capit.-Lieut. <i>J. J. de Jonge</i> ; en suite Capit.-Lieut. <i>C. A. Bodel</i> }	18	100	8 Nov. "	24 Janvier 1824	Côte de Guinée et Indes Occidentales.	
La Corvette <i>Arend</i>	Capit.-Lieut. en suite Capit. <i>A Van Daalen</i>	20	150	23 Déc. "	15 Avril "	{ Indes Orientales longeant l'Amérique Méridionale.	
La Frégate <i>Melampus</i>	Capit. <i>A. W. de Man</i>	44	350	16 Avril 1821	" "	Même destination.	
La Corvette <i>Komeet</i>	{ Capit. <i>P. Pietersen</i> ; en suite le Capit.-Lieut. <i>F. G. Courrier dit Dubekart</i> }	28	150	4 Janvier 1822	31 Juillet 1826	{ Indes Orientales, en doublant la Côte de Guinée.	
" <i>Dolphyn</i>	Capit.-Lieut. <i>N. P. Blommedal</i>	26	150	5 Janvier "	6 Juin "	Indes Occidentales.	

Sub-Enclosure in No. 31—(continued.)

Noms des Bâtimens.	Rangs et Noms des Commandeurs.	Calibre.	Force.	Date du Départ.	Date du Retour dans les Pays Bas.	Destination.	Observations.
Le Brick <i>Kemphaan</i> .	{ Capit.-Lieut. J. J. Dingemans; en suite le Capit.-Lieut. J. W. van Ryn.	Pièces, 18	Hommes, 100	10 Février 1822	27 Sept. 1826	Indes Occidentales.	
La Frégate <i>Euridice</i> .	Capit. J. F. C. Wardenburg	32	250	22 Sept. "	10 Juillet "	Indes Orientales.	
La Corvette <i>Eendragt</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. O. Schröder	28	150	10 Nov. "	17 Août "	Indes Occidentales.	
La Frégate <i>Dageraad</i> .	Capit. W. A. van der Hart	32	250	13 Juin 1823	.. ..	{ Méditerranée, Côte de Guinée et Indes Orientales.	
Le Brick <i>Merkuwe</i> .	{ Capit.-Lieut. P. Muller; en suite Capit.-Lieut. A. J. Fam	18	100	26 Août "	.. ..	Indes Occidentales.	
La Corvette <i>Proserpina</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. W. Fieman	20	150	29 Sept. 1824	24 Sept. 1828	Côte de Guinée, en suite Méditerranée.	
Le Brick <i>Valk</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. W. J. van Ess	18	100	22 Janvier 1825	22 Mai 1827	Indes Occidentales.	
La Frégate <i>Amstel</i> .	Capit. F. Bakker	44	300	5 Mai "	18 Sept. 1825	Même destination.	
La Corvette <i>Arend</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. J. P. Machielsen	20	150	5 Mai "	.. ..	{ Amérique Septentrionale, en suite Indes Orientales.	
La Frégate <i>Amstel</i> .	Capit. F. Bakker	44	300	10 Mai 1826	26 Sept. 1826	Rio Janeiro et Côte de Guinée.	
La Corvette <i>Pallas</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. H. van de Velde	20	120	20 Avril "	20 Janvier 1831	{ L'Amérique Méridionale et Indes Occidentales.	
Le Brick <i>Panier</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. D. Buys	18	100	3 Juillet "	25 Août 1830	Indes Occidentales.	
"	{ Capit.-Lieut. W. J. van Ess; en suite Capit.-Lieut. G. A. C. Helderwier Vignot; enfin Lieut. de 1er classe H. J. Galup	18	100	26 Sept. 1827	.. ..	Côte de Guinée et Indes Occidentales.	
"	Capit.-Lieut. J. Van der Straaten	18	100	2 Mai 1828	.. ..	Indes Occidentales.	
La Frégate <i>Sumatra</i> .	Capit. E. Lucas	44	800	15 Mai "	20 Avril 1829	{ Croisière entre l'Europe, l'Afrique, et l'Amérique.	
La Corvette <i>Proserpina</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. C. B. van der Bosch	20	150	29 Juillet 1829	27 Mai 1830	Indes Occidentales.	
La Frégate <i>Sumatra</i> .	Capit. E. Lucas	44	800	20 Octobre "	8 Juin 1830	{ Croisière entre l'Europe, l'Afrique, et l'Amérique.	
La Corvette <i>Hippomenes</i> .	Capit. H. W. de Quartel	28	150	29 Octobre 1831	.. ..	Indes Occidentales.	
Le Brick <i>Pegasus</i> .	Capit.-Lieut. J. P. Muller	18	100	24 Avril 1832	.. ..	Même destination.	

No. 32.

Sir Charles Bagot to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 8.)

MY LORD,

The Hague, 5th June, 1832.

UPON the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 20th of April last, I took an opportunity of speaking to M. Verstolk upon the subject of it, and of acquainting him with the Representations, which had been made to your Lordship by the Colonial Department, that slave ships were supplied at Elmina with canoes and canoe-men, to take off their slaves from the Leeward Coast.

I have now the honour to enclose to you the Copy of a *Note Verbale*, which M. Verstolk, in consequence of my conversation with him, put yesterday into my hands, assuring me, at the same time, that the Dutch Commander on the Coast of Guinea had been required to make a Report upon the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BAGOT.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 32.

Note Verbale.

L'ON ne sait à quoi attribuer les informations parvenues au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, d'après lesquelles la Traite des Nègres trouverait des facilités dans l'Établissement Hollandais d'Elmina sur la Côte d'Afrique.

Les derniers Documents reçus de l'Administration des Pays Bas sur la Côte de Guinée, et qui vont pour les Dépêches jusqu'en Dec. 1831, et pour les pièces périodiques jusqu'au troisième trimestre de la même année inclusivement, ne donnent pas le moindre motif de croire, qu'il se passe dans cet endroit rien de contraire au Traité convenu, ou aux Instructions y relatives envoyées depuis à M. le Commandeur Last. Ces Documents portent même au contraire, que les rapports d'Accra, et de toutes les Possessions Néerlandaises le long de la Côte, sont toujours satisfaisans en ce qui concerne la Traite des Nègres.

On se permet d'observer, que selon les Listes d'arrivages existant au Departement des Colonies, il n'y a eu, pendant les trimestres précités, que 2 navires Brésiliens venus de Bahia, et ayant mouillé dans la rade de St. George d'Elmina, qui s'y soient munis de canots,—savoir, le premier de 2, et l'autre de 3. Or, ce nombre, eu égard à celui des bâtimens entrés, et qui se monte à 26 pour le même laps de temps, ne semble pas annoncer, que la Traite sur cette côte soit de quelque importance.

Quoiqu'il en soit, les Représentations du Gouvernement Britannique seront portées à la connaissance de M. le Commandeur susdit, qui s'empressera de s'expliquer sur leur objet.

(Translation.)

It is not easy to account for the intelligence received by His Britannic Majesty's Government, according to which the Slave Trade is said to be favoured by the Dutch Settlement of Elmina on the African coast.

The last Documents which have reached the Netherlands Administration on the subject of the coast of Guinea, consisting partly of Despatches up to December 1831, and partly of periodical Returns up to the third quarter of that year inclusive, afford not the least ground for suspecting that any thing passes in that Settlement contrary either to the subsisting Treaty, or to the Instructions relating to it, sent since to Mr. Last, the Commandant. It would rather appear, that the Reports from Accra, and from all the Netherlands Possessions along the coast, continue to be satisfactory with regard to the Slave Trade.

It may also be observed, that according to the Lists of arrivals lodged in the Colonial Department, there came during the quarters above-mentioned, only 2 Brazilian vessels, direct from Bahia, which, having cast anchor in the road of St. George d'Elmina, provided themselves with canoes, namely, the former with 2, and the latter with 3. This number, considered in proportion to that of the vessels arrived, amounting to 26 for the same period of time, does not render it probable that the Slave Trade on that coast can be of any importance.

Be this how it may, the Representations of the British Government shall be communicated to the Commandant in question, who will not fail to give some explanation on the subject.

No. 33.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Charles Bagot.

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you for your information, 3 Copies of Papers marked A and B, relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented by His Majesty's Command to both Houses of Parliament.

Sir Charles Bagot,

&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

No. 34.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. J. Bligh.

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 17, 1832.

I HEREWITH send to you the Copy of a Despatch, dated June 18 last, which I have received from His Majesty's Commissioners at Surinam, stating that the whole of the males emancipated by them have been united to a Corps, forming part of the regular Troops; and that the order of the late Governor directed, that the females emancipated by the Mixed Commission Court should be treated in every respect as the slaves of the Colony.

I have to desire, that you will ask from the Netherlands Government an explanation of these Regulations, by which the emancipation of the captured negroes, which is secured to them by Treaty, seems to be rendered null and of no effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Hon. J. Bligh,
 &c. &c. &c.

See Class A, No. 94.

No. 35.

Mr. Bligh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 14).

MY LORD,

The Hague, 11th September, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 11th ult., enclosing 3 Copies of Papers presented to Parliament; and also of your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 17th ult., enclosing a Copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Commissioners at Surinam, respecting the treatment of emancipated slaves in that Colony; and I have the honour to enclose a Copy of the Note which I addressed, on the 19th ultimo, to M. Verstolk, demanding explanations from the Dutch Government upon the subject, in conformity with your Lordship's Instructions; but although I have subsequently pressed His Excellency, in conversation, to enable me to satisfy His Majesty's Government in this matter, I have not received any answer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. BLIGH.

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

Enclosure in No. 35.

Mr. Bligh to Baron Verstolk de Soëlen.

SIR,

The Hague, August 19, 1832.

INFORMATION having reached His Majesty's Government, by the Despatch from His Majesty's Commissioners at Surinam, of which I have the honour herewith to enclose an Extract, that the whole of the males emancipated by them have been united to a Corps forming part of the regular Troops, and that an Order of the late Governor directed that the females emancipated by the Mixed Commission Court should be treated in every respect as the slaves of the Colony, I have, in obedience to the Instructions which have been transmitted to me, to ask from this Government for an explanation of these Regulations, by which the emancipation of the captured negroes, which is secured to them by Treaty, seems to be rendered null and of no effect; and I beg to express a hope that your Excellency will enable me to satisfy His Majesty's Government upon this point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. BLIGH.

His Excellency Baron Verstolk de Soëlen,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 36.

Mr. Jerningham to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 28.)

MY LORD,

The Hague, 26th October, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Copy of a Note, (with its Enclosure,) which I have received from Baron Verstolk, giving information relative to the treatment of certain free negroes, emancipated by the Mixed Commission of Surinam, which had been applied for both by Sir Charles Bagot and Mr. Bligh.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. J. JERNINGHAM.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Baron Verstolk de Soëlen to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

SIR,

The Hague, Oct. 24, 1832.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving the Note of the British Embassy, dated the 14th July, 1831, and the Letter, dated the 19th August last, both relative to the rigorous manner imagined to be employed in treating the negroes of the schooner brig the "Snow," who have been liberated in consequence of the Judgment passed by the Mixed Commission of Surinam.

I cannot, I think, reply better to those Communications, than by enclosing to you the Translation of a descriptive List of the blacks in question, which specifies the destination and present state of each of them. A mere glance at this List seems to prove that these individuals are not treated as slaves, as it is again affirmed, and the Colonial Department is of opinion that the information which this List contains, refutes sufficiently the allegations of the Judge and Arbitrator of the said Commission, especially with regard to the orders which they pretend to have been given in this respect by the late Governor-General, Mr. Cantzlaar, an assertion which seems totally groundless, because it is unsupported by any proof, and involves, besides, a measure totally militating against the philanthropic views which have always guided the Surinam Government.

As to the small number of these negroes which is added to the company of guides, it ought to be observed that their incorporation could not have taken place but with their full consent, and that, after all, they are treated in it on the same footing as all the military of the Colonies, or of the Mother Country.

Finally, to prove further that all possible care is taken of these individuals, it may not be improper, in addition to all the above, to make the following statement in continuation of what I had the honour of observing in my Letter of the 4th May, 1831.

The task assigned to free labourers, even to those among them who are exclusively employed in the fields, so far from being arduous or beyond their strength, is scarcely equal to one-half of the ordinary work of a day-labourer or of a ploughboy in Europe.

The food given to the free labourers is plentiful, and such as they like best; and the careful manner in which they are nursed in cases of sickness or accident, bears witness to the humanity with which they are treated; as to their clothing, it is suited to the climate and the usage of the country.

The discipline to which they are subjected is not more severe, and puts them even in some measure under much less constraint than that imposed on the European garrison and the marines.

I flatter myself, Sir, that the preceding particulars will induce the English Government to discard the ideas which it has imbibed from inaccurate reports on this subject, and I take this opportunity to repeat, &c.

(Signed)

VERSTOLK DE SOËLEN.

The Honourable G. J. Jerningham,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 36.

(Translation.)

Statement of the Names and Employments of the free Labourers from on board the schooner brig "Snow," alias "Los Nuevos," specifying those that have died and those incapable of working.

Names of the Free Labourers.	Places at which they are established, or Works on which they are employed.	Placed in the Houses of the Negroes, or elsewhere, on account of Age or Infirmary, or Incapacity for Labour.	DIED.
Apollo	In the Corps of Guides		
Adonis	"		
Pluto	"		
Adam	"		
Jeck	"		
Isac	"		

Names of the Free Labourers.	Places at which they are established, or Works on which they are employed.	Placed in the Houses of the Negroes, or elsewhere, on account of Age or Infirmities, or Incapacity for Labour.	DIED.
Cesar	In the Corps of Guides		
Jan Zeland .	ditto		
Goes	ditto		
Socrates . . . . .	.....	{ Old and worn out; at Fort Amsterdam.	
Cicero . . . . .	.....	.....	{ 9th Sept. 1828, at the Military Hospital.
Hercules . . . . .	.....	Ruptured; at ditto.	
Samson . . . . .	.....	.....	9th Dec. 1825, at ditto.
Bachus . . . . .	.....	Sick; at ditto.	
Nero . . . . .	.....	Deaf; at the Military Hospital.	
Mars	Field Labour (lame).	"	
Solon . . . . .	.....	{ Sick and has an ulcer in his nose; at ditto.	
Saturn . . . . .	.....	.....	{ 12th Sept. 1828, at the Negroes' Houses.
Jupiter . . . . .	.....	Sick; at ditto (blind).	
Pieter	Field Labour.		
Jan	{ A Servant of the Public Administration .		
Wellington	Field Labour.		
Otto . . . . .	.....	At the Jawshuis at Paramaribo.	
Alexander	ditto.		
Cromwell . . . . .	.....	At the Hospital.	
London	ditto.		
Thomas . . . . .	.....	{ Sick, having had his feet burnt; at Fort Amsterdam.	
Carron . . . . .	.....	Sick with bruised feet; at ditto	
Minerva . . . . .	.....	.....	{ 10th Oct. 1828, at the Hospital.
Diana . . . . .	.....	.....	At the Hospital, had a Child.
Juno . . . . .	.....	.....	{ 8th Oct. 1829, at the Hospital.
Pallas . . . . .	.....	.....	6th May, 1824, at ditto.
Venus	Ditto, has a Child.		
Flora	{ In Service at the Government House.		
Proserpina	Field Labour.		
Vesta	{ In the Infirmary at Pont St. Maurice.		
Antonia	Field Labour.		
Maria . . . . .	.....	At the Jawshuis at Paramaribo.	
Emma . . . . .	.....	ditto.	
Elizabeth	Ditto, has a Child.		
Helena	Field Labour.		
Betsy . . . . .	.....	.....	26th January, 1826
Polly . . . . .	.....	.....	3d September, 1831
Guinary	ditto.		
Louisa . . . . .	.....	{ At Fort Amsterdam (distorted legs).	
Victoire . . . . .	.....	{ Sick, and sent to the Establishment at Batavia.	
Carolina . . . . .	.....	ditto.	
Adele . . . . .	.....	.....	27th August, 1823
Marianne . . . . .	.....	.....	14th October, 1823

Recapitulation of the 49 Negroes from on board the schooner brig the "Snow."

Entered into the Corps of Guides	9	{ Amongst these are 4 Boys, and some Women with Infants, from whom, in consequence, no regular labour is required. These are a mere charge upon the Colony, because, notwithstanding their state of idleness, they are fed, clothed, and attended. The greater part of these have never done any thing for the Colony, and have always been a burthen to it.
Working at handicraft for one or other branch of the Administration	14	
Sick or ill	15	
Died	11	
Total	49	

Paramaribo, 2d February, 1832.

No. 37.

Viscount Palmerston to the Honourable Mr. Jerningham.

SIR,

Foreign Office, Dec. 26, 1832.

ACCOUNTS have from time to time been received by His Majesty's Government that vessels condemned by the British and Foreign Mixed Commissions for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, contrary to the Treaties between His Majesty and Foreign Powers for the suppression of that Trade, have subsequently been found again engaged in that illegal traffic.

This practice tends so directly to defeat the objects of those Treaties that His Majesty's Government are of opinion that some corrective is absolutely required, and it appears to them that the entire destruction of vessels condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the sale of their materials when broken up, will be the only effectual means of preventing a repetition of such proceeding.

As the concurrence, however, of the several Powers who were Parties to the Slave Trade Treaties, must be obtained before this measure can be adopted, I have to desire that you will, without delay, endeavour to obtain the consent thereto of the Court at which you are resident, and that you will acquaint me with the result of your application.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

The Honourable G. J. Jerningham,
&c. &c. &c.

BRAZIL.

No. 38.

Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 20, 1832.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, 10th January, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Copy and Translation of a Decree which passed the Legislative Assembly last Session, and has since received the sanction of the Regency, imposing further and more rigid restrictions for the prevention of the importation of slaves into the Ports of Brazil.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 38.

(Translation.)

DECREE.

THE Regency, in the name of Emperor Dom Pedro II., makes known to all the Subjects of the Empire, that the General Assembly has decreed, and they have sanctioned, the following Law:—

ARTICLE I.—All slaves entering the Territory or the Ports of Brazil, coming from abroad, are free, excepted:

1st. Those slaves enrolled in the service of vessels belonging to the Country where Slavery is allowed, as long as they are employed in the service of those vessels.

2ndly. Those who may have escaped from the Territory or vessel of a Foreign Country, in which case they shall be delivered to their Masters, who may claim them, and be re-exported from Brazil.

In the cases of the first exception, a List shall be made of the number of slaves, at the time of visiting or entering the Port, together with the necessary declarations to identify the same, and an investigation, at the time of leaving, whether the vessel conveys the same slaves she brought in.

Those slaves that may be found, after the departure of the vessel, shall be taken into custody, and detained till they be re-exported.

ARTICLE II.—The Importers of slaves into Brazil shall incur the corporal punishment of *Article CLXXIX.* of the Criminal Code, awarded to those who may reduce free persons to slavery, and a fine of 200,000 reis for each imported slave, besides the payment of the expenses of re-exporting them to any part of Africa; which re-exportation the Government shall carry into execution as promptly as possible, after having contracted with the African Authorities for an asylum for them.

Those who shall infringe this *Article*, shall be answerable for themselves and for all else.

ARTICLE III.—The following are Importers:

1st. The Commander, Master, and Mate.

2ndly. Whoever wittingly gave or received, or otherwise was involved in the vessel destined for the Slave Trade.

3dly. All those interested in the business, and all those who wittingly may have advanced funds, or in any way assisted in disembarking, or allowing them upon their property.

4thly. Those who may have wittingly purchased as *slaves* the negroes declared free by *Article I.* They, however, are only obliged to *share* in the expense of re-exporting them, being nevertheless subject to the other penalties.

ARTICLE IV.—If a vessel be captured by the National Forces without the Ports of Brazil, in the act of trading in slaves, proceedings are to be carried on according to *Articles II. and III.*, as if the capture were within the Empire.

ARTICLE V. Whoever shall give information of, and furnish the means of apprehending, any number of persons imported as slaves, or shall, without previous denouncing or judicial mandate, have apprehended any of the same, or shall have given notice of the disembarkation of free persons as slaves to the Judge of the Peace, or other local authority, in such manner as shall enable them to

apprehend them, shall receive from the Public Treasury the sum of* 30,000 reis per head of captured persons.

ARTICLE VI.—The Commander, Officers, and Seamen, belonging to the capturing vessel, are entitled to the proceeds of the fine, according to the partition regulated for the Navy in the distribution of Prize Money.

ARTICLE VII.—No free man, not being a Brazilian, shall be allowed to land slaves in the Ports of Brazil under any circumstances. Those who may be disembarked shall be immediately re-exported.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Commander, Master, and Mate, who may bring persons mentioned in the preceding Article, shall incur the fine of 100,000 reis† for each person, and the expenses of re-exportation.

The denouncer shall receive from the Public Treasury the sum of 30,000 reis per head.

ARTICLE IX.—The proceeds of the fines imposed in virtue of this Law, after deducting the rewards stipulated in Articles V. and VIII., and other expenses incurred by the Public Treasury, shall be applied to the Foundling Hospitals of the respective Province, and if these do not exist, to Hospitals for the relief of the sick.

All the Authorities, therefore, to whom the knowledge and execution of the above Law belong, are enjoined to fulfil the same, and abide strictly by its Statutes. The Secretary of State for the Affairs of Justice shall cause it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1831, 10th of Independence and of the Empire.

F. DE LIMA E SILVA.

J. DA COSTA CARVALHO.

J. BRAULIO MONIZ.

* At the par of Exchange £7. 10s. sterling, at present about £3. 13s.

† Or £25 sterling at the par of Exchange, at present about £12.

No. 39.

The Chevalier de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 10.)

Brunswick Place, 9th April, 1832.

LE Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté L'Empereur du Brésil, a l'honneur d'accuser réception de la Note que Son Excellence Monsieur Le Vicomte Palmerston, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique au Département des Affaires Etrangères, lui a adressée le 16 Septembre, 1831, en réponse à celle du Soussigné du 14 Avril de la même année. Comme cependant les argumens y énoncés par Son Excellence ne détruisent pas le principe sur lequel sont fondées les réclamations du Gouvernement Impérial, contre le procédé des croiseurs Britanniques et de la Commission de Sierra Leone, dans les cas de tant de navires Brésiliens capturés et condamnés en opposition manifeste à la lettre et à l'esprit des Traités répressifs du commerce illicite d'esclaves, le Soussigné se croit encore obligé de soumettre à la considération de Son Excellence quelques reflexions à l'appui des réclamations contenues dans sa Note du 14 Avril, et dans celles qui la précéderent sur le même sujet.

Les Gouvernemens du Brésil et de la Grande Bretagne, stipulèrent que les prises faites dans les mers et ports d'Afrique, pour violation des Traités susdits, fussent jugées sans appel par les Commissions Mixtes créées à cet effet. Les Parties intéressées se plaignent des jugemens rendus par la Commission de Sierra Leone. Les jugemens, demande-t-on, peuvent-ils être controversés? Non! dit le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, parcequ'une pareille controverse serait contraire à la stipulation expresse des Traités, qui n'admettent point de recours contre les mêmes jugemens. Telle est la question comme Son Excellence l'a conçue, et telle est sa Réponse, en substance.

Mais le Soussigné prend la liberté de nier que ce soit précisément la question, et passe à l'établir dans le point de vue, sous lequel il lui paraît qu'elle doit être envisagée et décidée.

Une Commission ayant été installée, de commun accord, entre les deux Gouvernemens, pour juger définitivement les prises faites sur la Côte d'Afrique par leurs croiseurs respectifs, si les Sentences de cette Commission offensent les intérêts généraux d'un des Gouvernemens, l'offensé, a-t-il le droit de s'en plaindre, et d'exiger la revocation de telles Sentences, et le dédommagement des pertes en resultantes? Ou bien, la stipulation des Traités qui refuse aux Parties, aux Individus préjudiciés de droit d'appel, s'étend-elle aussi au Gou-

vernement lésé ? En d'autres mots ; les stipulations, à l'égard des sujets, comprennent-elles aussi les Gouvernemens respectifs ?

Celle-ci est la question dont il s'agit, et que le Soussigné n'hésite pas à soutenir négativement, attendu que dans leurs Conventions, aucune des Hautes Parties Contractantes n'a cédé, ni ne pouvait céder, valablement, des droits qui dérivent de Leur Souveraineté. Les Tribunaux des Gouvernemens ne sont pas des Commissions de sujets. Si ceux-ci ne peuvent appeller des décisions de la Commission, les Gouvernemens ne sont pas pour cela inhibés de se plaindre des mêmes décisions, lorsqu'elles attaquent des intérêts nationaux, et d'en demander la réparation convenable.

Le Soussigné a soutenu, dans sa Note du 14 Avril, et le repète maintenant, que plusieurs des navires capturés n'avaient pas des esclaves à bord loin de leur arrestation ; d'autres ont prouvé ne pas être destinés à la Traite d'Esclaves ; quelques uns étaient à peine en route vers l'Afrique, sans en avoir touché aucun Port ; d'autres furent détenus par des bâtimens armés, mais non de guerre, et dont les Commandeurs n'avaient, ni les Instructions compétentes, ni même le grade militaire requis par les Traités ; à plusieurs d'entr'eux il ne fut pas permis de ce défendre ; quelques uns ont été relâchés sans aucune espèce de procédure ; d'autres avant qu'elle eût été terminée ; et tous enfin, ou presque tous, furent capturés et condamnés contre la lettre expresse des Traités existans.

Tous ces faits, en dernière analyse, prouvent que les croiseurs, ainsi que la Commission de Sierra Leone, au lieu de s'opposer à la violation des Traités, ont eu seulement en vue d'interdire tout commerce quelconque entre le Brésil et l'Afrique ; et que, dirigeant tous leurs efforts vers ce seul but, ils ont non seulement ruiné un grand nombre de sujets Brésiliens, mais porté préjudice aux intérêts de l'Empire, pour le présent et l'avenir.

Le motif donc des réclamations du Gouvernement Impérial ; leur objet principal ; est l'intérêt national, dont il est le gardien.

Si les Parties lésées n'ont point le droit d'appel contre les Sentences de la Commission, si elles ne voulaient pas même s'en plaindre, le Gouvernement Impérial serait toujours tenu d'en demander l'indemnité ; et c'est un accomplissement d'un devoir aussi incontestable que le Gouvernement Brésilien réclame contre les violations des Traités commises, non seulement par les croiseurs Britanniques, comme par la Commission de Sierra Leone. Aucun Article des Traités respectifs ne s'oppose ni ne peut s'opposer, à une telle réclamation.

Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston prétend, qu'en vertu de l'Article 13ème du Règlement annexé à la Convention de 1817, il est seulement permis au Gouvernement Impérial de demander la démission des Commissaires, ou la punition des capteurs, dans le cas qu'il y eut de justes motifs de plainte contre les uns ou les autres. Mais, outre que la justice de pareille plainte ne pourrait jamais être estimée sans un nouveau et plein examen des cas jugés par la Commission, qui est justement ce que le Soussigné a eu l'honneur de réclamer par sa Note du 14 Avril, le Soussigné croit devoir observer encore, que la démission des Commissaires, ou la punition des capteurs, étant preuve sûre du mal qu'ils auraient fait, si ce même mal n'était d'ailleurs dûement dédommagé, il s'en suivrait l'absurdité de punir l'offenseur, et de laisser l'offense sans réparation.

Ces simples observations portent le Soussigné à renouveler la prétention contenue dans sa Note du 14 Avril, 1831. Et quand le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique ne les trouve pas convaincantes, et soutienne encore que les Traités, en refusant aux Parties le droit d'appel, inhibent aussi le Gouvernement Impérial d'exiger la réparation d'attaques portées à l'intérêt général du Brésil, le Soussigné est autorisé à proposer de soumettre la détermination définitive de cette question à la décision d'une troisième Puissance, qui ait fait avec l'Angleterre des Conventions semblables à celle de l'année 1817, par exemple, la Suède ou le Danemark.

Le Soussigné, &c.

LE CHEVALIER DE MATTOS.

Son Excellence Mons. le Vicomte Palmerston,

&c.

&c.

&c.

(Translation.)

Brunswick Place, 9th April, 1832.

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note which His Excellency Viscount Palmerston, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, did him the honour to address to him on the 16th September, 1831, in answer to that of the Undersigned, dated the 14th April of the same year. As, however, the arguments there brought forward by His Excellency do not affect the principle on which are founded the complaints of the Imperial Government against the procedure of the British cruizers and the Commission at Sierra Leone, in the case of so many Brazilian vessels captured and condemned in manifest opposition to the letter and spirit of the Treaties for the repression of the illicit Slave Trade, the Undersigned deems it still his duty to submit to His Excellency's consideration some reflections in support of the complaints contained in his Note of the 14th April, and in those which preceded it on the same subject.

The Governments of Brazil and Great Britain stipulated that the prizes made in the Seas and Ports of Africa should, for the violation of the above Treaties, be adjudged, without appeal, by the Mixed Commissions appointed to that effect. The Parties concerned complain of the Sentences passed by the Commissions at Sierra Leone. But it is asked, can these Sentences be disputed? They cannot, it is replied by His Britannic Majesty's Government, because to dispute them would be contrary to the express stipulation of the Treaties, which allow of no appeal against those Sentences. Such is the question, as it appears to His Excellency, and such is, in substance, his answer.

But the Undersigned takes the liberty of denying that this is precisely the question, and proceeds to place it in the point of view in which, it appears to him, that it ought to be considered and decided.

A Commission having, by the common consent of the two Governments, been appointed to judge definitively the prizes made on the coast of Africa, by their respective cruizers, if the Sentences of this Commission clash with the general interests of either of the Governments, is it competent to the party injured to complain of it, and to require the repeal of such Sentences and indemnity for the losses thence resulting? Or, does the stipulation of the Treaties which refuses to the Parties, the individuals prejudiced, the right of appeal, extend also to the injured Government? In other words, do the stipulations which have regard to subjects include also the respective Governments?

This is the question which the Undersigned does not hesitate to negative, inasmuch as in their Conventions neither of the contracting Parties did, or could lawfully, give up rights emanating from their sovereignty. Tribunals of Governments are not Commissions of Subjects: if the latter are not competent to appeal against the decisions of the Commission, this cannot prevent the Governments from complaining of those decisions when they interfere with national interests, and from demanding adequate reparation for them.

The Undersigned maintained in his Note of the 14th April, and now repeats, that several of the captured vessels had no slaves on board when they were detained; others have been proved not to have been intended for the Slave Trade; some had scarcely begun their voyage to Africa, not having touched at any part of it; others were detained by armed vessels, but not of war, and whose Commanders had neither the competent Instructions, nor even the military rank required by the Treaties; many were not even permitted to defend themselves; some have been released without any kind of procedure, and others before it had been concluded; and, in fine, all, or almost all, were captured and condemned against the express letter of the existing Treaties.

To conclude, all these facts prove, that the cruizers, no less than the Sierra Leone Commission, instead of opposing the violation of the Treaties, have only had in view the obstruction of every kind of commerce between Brazil and Africa, and that, directing all their efforts towards this end alone, they have not only ruined a large number of Brazilian subjects, but have prejudiced the interests of the Empire, both for the present and for the future.

The motive, then, for the complaints of the Imperial Government, and their principal object, is the national interest, of which it is the guardian.

If the Parties aggrieved have not the right of appeal against the Sentences of the Commission, or even if they did not choose to complain of them, the Imperial Government would always be obliged to demand indemnity for them, and it is with a view of discharging such an incontestable duty, that the Brazilian Government complains of the violations of Treaties, committed not only by the British cruizers, but also by the Commission of Sierra Leone. No one Article of the respective Treaties does or can oppose such a complaint.

Viscount Palmerston is of opinion that in virtue of Article 13 of the Regulations subjoined to the Convention of 1817, the Imperial Government is only permitted to demand the withdrawal of the Commissioners, or the punishment of the Captors, in case there should be just motives of complaint against either. But, besides, that the justice of such a complaint could never be estimated, without a fresh and full examination of the cases adjudicated by the Commission, (the very point which the Undersigned had the honour to insist on in his Note of the 14th April,) the Undersigned deems it incumbent on him further to observe, that the dismissal of the Commissioners, or the punishment of the Captors, being a certain proof of the injury committed by them, if that injury were not in some other way duly atoned for, there would result from it this absurdity, that the offender would be punished and the offence be left without reparation.

These simple observations induce the Undersigned to renew the demand contained in his Note of April 14th, 1831. Should His Britannic Majesty's Government not find them convincing, and still maintain that the Treaties, in refusing to the Parties the right of appeal, restrain also the Imperial Government from exacting reparation for the encroachments upon the general interest of Brazil, the Undersigned is authorized to propose, that the definitive determination of this question may be submitted to some other Power which may have concluded with England Conventions similar to that of 1817, for example, Sweden or Denmark.

The Undersigned, &c.

THE CHEVALIER DE MATTOS.

(Signed)

His Excellency Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Aston.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 21, 1832.

AN Account having been called for by Parliament of the number of vessels belonging to Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Brazil, which have been employed in each year under the several Treaties with those Powers, and furnished with Special Instructions relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade; I have to desire, that you will use your endeavours to obtain correct information on this head from the Government of the Sovereign to whom you are accredited, in so far as concerns the cruizers holding Commissions from that Sovereign, and that you will transmit such information to me with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Arthur Aston, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 41.

The Chevalier de Mattos to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 31.)

Brunswick Place, le 30e Mai, 1832.

LE Soussigné, &c. a l'honneur de communiquer à Son Excellence M. le Vicomte Palmerston, &c. que le Gouvernement Impérial vient de nommer le Sieur Matheus Egidio da Silveira pour siéger à la Commission Mixte de Sierra Leone, en qualité de Commissaire Arbitre, de la part du Brésil; et prie Son Excellence de vouloir bien expédier les ordres nécessaires pour que le Sieur Silveira soit admis à l'exercice de ses fonctions.

Le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) LE CHEVALIER DE MATTOS.

Son Excellence Mons. le Vicomte Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

Brunswick Place, May 30, 1832.

THE Undersigned, &c. has the honour to communicate to His Excellency Viscount Palmerston, &c. that the Imperial Government has just appointed M. Matheus Egidio da Silveira, to sit in the Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, in quality of Commissioner of Arbitration, on the part of Brazil, and requests His Excellency to have the goodness to issue the requisite orders for the admission of M. Silveira to the exercise of his functions.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) THE CHEVALIER DE MATTOS.

His Excellency Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

Viscount Palmerston to the Chevalier de Mattos.

Foreign Office, June 4, 1832.

THE Undersigned, &c. has had the honour to receive the Note, which was addressed to him on the 9th of April last, urging again, though in another shape, the right of appeal from the Sentences of the Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, which had formed the subject of prior Representations from M. de Mattos to the Undersigned, and which had already received the serious attention of His Majesty's Government, and been answered in detail, in the Note which was addressed, under His Majesty's command, by the Undersigned to M. de Mattos on the 16th of September, 1831.

Upon the fullest further consideration, which the Undersigned can give to this question, he feels it his duty to state, that he can see no reason for altering the view, which he took of the question in his Note to M. de Mattos, of the 16th of September, 1831, and to which he must beg to refer M. de Mattos as containing the deliberate and advised opinion of the British Government upon the subject.

The Undersigned, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Chevalier de Mattos,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 43.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Aston.

SIR,

Foreign Office, July 19, 1832.

I HAVE to acquaint you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. George Jackson, in the room of Alexander Cunningham, Esq. deceased, to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge in the Mixed British and Brazilian Court of Commission established at Rio de Janeiro, under the Slave Trade Convention with Brazil, of November, 1826.

I have to desire that you will notify this appointment to the Brazilian Authorities, and request from them that the necessary orders may be given for the recognition of Mr. Jackson in the above-mentioned character.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Arthur Aston, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 44.

Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 13.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, May 19th, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Translation of a Decree of the Regency, containing regulations for a more rigid examination into the equipment of vessels arriving at, or departing from Ports in Brazil, for the purpose of detecting any illicit attempt to carry on the Slave Trade.

I have not neglected to state to the Brazilian Minister, at a personal interview, the desire entertained by His Majesty's Government to conclude an arrangement similar to that formerly proposed to the Brazilian Government, by which vessels found in certain latitudes, and evidently fitted out for Slave Trade, should be made subject to the same penalties as if slaves had been found on board.

Perceiving, however, that during the recess of the Legislative Assembly, the Brazilian Government were averse to coming to a definitive resolution, I deferred addressing to the Minister an Official Representation.

The Session of the Assembly having now commenced, I shall carry into effect your Lordship's Instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

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

Enclosure in No. 44.

(Translation.)

DEGREE.

THE Regency, in the name of the Emperor Dom Pedro II., in conformity with Article CII, paragraph 12, of the Constitution, and in order to regulate the execution of the Law of the 7th November last, decrees that :

1st. Every vessel shall be visited by the Police immediately on her arrival, and immediately preceding her departure, the visiting Officer shall write on her Passport the word "Visited," with the date and his signature; without which formality no vessel shall be despatched.

2d. In the Ports where there is no visiting Police, a Justice of the Peace, or his Delegate, shall visit the vessel in the Custom-House boat, or, there not being one, in any other boat; where there is more than one Justice of the Peace, the Governor shall appoint the one to be charged with this duty.

3rd. The visiting Officer shall inform himself, from the ship's Papers (which he must demand) from what Port the vessel comes; for what purpose; her cargo and destination; who is the Owner or Master; and the number of days on the voyage. He shall also examine her water-casks, and any property of the vessel likely to fit her for carrying slaves; all which circumstances must be mentioned in the Minute of visit, signed by the Judge or Delegate, his Clerk, and 2 witnesses if at hand.

4th. If during the visit any blacks are found, the Officers shall proceed in conformity with Article II. of the above-mentioned Law; declaring in the Passport the names, birth-places, description of person, and any particular mark of each, by which they may be known at the visit preceding their departure.

5th. In case of there being found or taken any blacks, coming under the provisions of the Law, whether slaves or free, they shall immediately be placed in deposit, and the importers be obliged to deposit the sum that may be judged necessary for their re-exportation, and, on their refusal, an embargo shall be laid upon their property; and further, they shall be imprisoned as *in flagrante delicto*, and shall be proceeded against, awaiting the decision of the Justice of Peace, or Superintendent of Police, and then sent to the competent Criminal Judge, or, where there is more than one, to the *Ouvidor da Comarca*, who, when the process is finished, shall inform the Government, in order that proper steps may be taken for their re-exportation.

6th. If the visiting Officer should find any indication of the vessel having carried blacks, he shall make the necessary inquiries to inform himself of the fact, and shall proceed according to the above-mentioned Law.

7th. During the visit the Officer must observe the number and condition of the crew, or passengers, and shall remark the number, if any, that are not civilized, or the number exceeding what is necessary for the management of the vessel; the free men shall not be allowed to disembark, and the slaves shall be placed in deposit, and further proceeded with according to Law.

8th. The Consignees and Owners of vessels shall not be allowed to prove the death of any black, except by the inspection of the dead body by the Authority who may have taken down the description of his person, or by comparing the Report which was taken on the vessel's arrival.

9th. If the Superintendents of Police, or any Justice of the Peace, or Criminal Judge, should receive information of any person buying or selling any new negro, shall order the black to their presence, and examine if he understands the Brazilian language; if he was in Brazil previously to the cessation of the Slave Trade; and informing himself, by means of an Interpreter, when the said black arrived from Africa; in what vessel; where he disembarked; through what places he has passed; and through how many persons' hands he has gone, &c. Should it appear that he arrived after the cessation of the Slave Trade, he shall have him placed in deposit, and proceed according to the Law; and in all cases the parties interested shall be instantly heard, avoiding all superfluous delays.

10th. Should any black, at any time, represent to the Justice of the Peace that he came to Brazil after the cessation of the Slave Trade, the Judge shall interrogate upon every circumstance that may elicit the truth, and officially proceed by every means to assure himself of it, obliging the Owner of the black to explain all doubts that may arise on this head. Should there appear strong presumption that the black is free, the Judge shall place him in deposit and proceed according to the other provisions of the Law.

11th. The Authorities charged with the execution of the present Decree, shall inform the Provincial Government of every thing that may happen with regard to it, and the latter shall inform the General or Supreme Government.

Palace at Rio de Janeiro,
12th of April, 1832.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO DE LIMA E SILVA.
JOZE DA COSTA CARVALHO.
JOAO BRAULIO MONIZ.

DIOGO ANTONIO FEIJO.

No. 45.

Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 13.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, 19th May, 1832.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, dated Nov. 1st, of last year, respecting the condition of the negroes who have been emancipated in pursuance of Sentences of the Mixed Commission Court at Rio de Janeiro, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that I did not fail to call the attention of the Brazilian Minister to that subject, and that, in consequence of the investigations which have been instituted into the actual state of these negroes, measures have been finally adopted, calculated, as it is hoped, to prevent in future the recurrence of those abuses of which there has hitherto been such just cause to complain.

By a Despatch, addressed by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Department of Justice (a Copy of which I have the honour to enclose), it is directed that henceforth a regular Correspondence should be maintained between the Brazilian Authorities charged with the superintendence of the execution of the Alvará of 1818, relating to the condition of the negroes and the Mixed Commission, by which arrangement the Commissioners will now be enabled to exercise a proper controul as to the treatment of the negroes.

It is but fair to state that the delay which has occurred towards effecting this desirable object, has not arisen from any reluctance on the part of the Brazilian Government to interfere in behalf of those unfortunate individuals, but rather from the difficulty experienced in establishing the necessary communications between the Local Authorities in so extensive an Empire.

In case the present arrangement should not be found to ensure to the negroes the anticipated benefits, I shall again bring this subject before the Brazilian Government, conformably to your Lordship's Instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

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

Enclosure in No. 45.

(Translation)

Palace at Rio, 2d May, 1832.

AFTER the prudent precautions reported in the Decree of the 12th of last month, expedited from the Department under your Excellency's superintendence, respecting the manner in which vessels with slaves found on board ought to be dealt with, it behoves me to inform your Excellency that, better to fulfil the philanthropic ends contemplated by the Alvará of 26th January, 1828, it will be necessary for your Excellency to forward the proper orders to the Judges, intrusted to hire out the services of blacks freed by the Mixed Brazilian and British Commission, that a regular Correspondence may be kept up with that Commission on this subject, in order that precautions may be taken to prevent these poor blacks, thus publicly freed, being overworked.

(Signed) FRANCISCO CARNEIRO DE CAMPOS.

M. Feijo, Minister of Justice.

No. 46.

Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 29.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, 1st October, 1832.

IN compliance with the Instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, dated 21st April last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a List of the vessels of war, which have been employed by the Brazilian Government, furnished with Special Instructions relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade, from May 31 to August of the present year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

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

Enclosure in No. 46.

List of Vessels which have sailed from this Harbour furnished with Instructions to prevent illicit Slave Trade.

Corvette	" <i>Seventh of April</i> "	in May,	1831.
Frigate	" <i>Da Francisca</i> "	in June.	
Corvette	" <i>Bertioga</i> "	"	
Schooner Brig	" <i>Rio da Prata</i> "	"	
Corvette	" <i>Seventh of April</i> "	"	
Ditto	Ditto	in July.	
Brig	" <i>Cabôclo</i> "	in September.	
Corvette	" <i>Bertioga</i> "	in January,	1832.
Ditto	Ditto	in February.	
Brig	" <i>Third of May</i> "	in August.	

No. 47.

Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 29.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, 1st Oct. 1832.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 8th October of last year, directing me to state to the Brazilian Government the anxious desire of His Majesty's Government to conclude with that of Brazil, an arrangement having for object specifically to subject Brazilian vessels that shall be found fitted up for Slave Trade, in latitudes which no vessels but slave traders frequent, to the penalties which fall by Treaty, upon all Brazilian vessels concerned in that traffic, I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship a Copy of the Note which I have addressed to the Brazilian Minister upon this subject.

In my Despatch of the 17th of May, I had the honour to inform your Lordship that I had not failed to submit the proposition of His Majesty's Government to the Brazilian Minister; but the frequent changes that have taken place in the Brazilian Ministry since the meeting of the present Session of the Legislative Assembly, have hitherto unfortunately obstructed further progress being made towards obtaining a decision upon this question.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR ASTON.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 47.

*Mr. Aston to M. da Silva.**Rio de Janeiro, September 22, 1832.*

In the year 1827 His Majesty's Government proposed to that of Brazil to conclude an arrangement, having for object more explicitly to define what should be held to constitute the illegal prosecution of the Slave Trade, subject to penalty under Treaty, and thereby more effectually prevent the evasion of the stipulations of the Convention of 1826.

By this arrangement, Brazilian vessels found fitted up for Slave Trade in latitudes which no vessels but those employed in the Slave Trade frequent, were specifically to be made subject to the penalties which fall, by Treaty, upon all Brazilian vessels concerned in that traffic.

This proposal subsequently formed the subject of a Negotiation between His Majesty's Government and the Plenipotentiary of Brazil in London, in 1829; but the conclusion of an arrangement was delayed, and ultimately did not take place.

Whatever objections may have been entertained by the Government of Brazil to entering into such an agreement, previous to the expiration of the period fixed by Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, it is not to be supposed that any can now exist.

The tenor of the Decree issued by the Brazilian Government during the present year, sufficiently attests that it is the sincere desire of the Imperial Government cordially to co-operate with that of Great Britain, in putting an effectual stop to this detestable commerce.

It is, nevertheless, notorious that, notwithstanding these laudable intentions, the Slave Trade still continues to be carried on with impunity, and to a great extent.

Vessels are constantly arriving from Africa, with slaves on board, which put into the unfrequented Bays on this coast; there land their cargoes of *human beings*, and afterwards openly enter the harbours of Brazil, receive the necessary supplies, and again proceed on their nefarious voyages; and it is in vain to expect that, unless more definite and rigorous measures are adopted, the evil will cease.

His Majesty's Government having it greatly at heart to see an end put to the Slave Trade, and being anxious to make every possible effort to attain that great object, have instructed the Under-signed again to bring this proposition under the consideration of the Brazilian Government, and to urge them, in the strongest manner, to adopt it.

In pursuance of these orders, he has, therefore, the honour to request that His Excellency Senr. Bento da Silva Lisboa, &c. &c., will take the earliest opportunity to lay this representation before the Regency.

Senhor Bento da Silva Lisboa,
&c. &c. &c.The Undersigned, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

No. 48.

Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 15.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, 22d October, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship Copy of a Note which I have received from the Brazilian Minister, in reply to the Representation which

I addressed to His Excellency, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 8th October, 1831.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR ASTON.

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

Enclosure in No. 48.

M. da Silva to Mr. Aston.

(Translation.)

Palace of Government, October 9, 1832.

THE Undersigned, &c. has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note, which Mr. Aston, &c. addressed to him on the 22d of last month, renewing the proposal which his Government made to that of His Imperial Majesty in the year 1827, to add some Articles to the Convention of 23d November, 1826, for the purpose of rendering the stipulations of that Treaty more effective, stating in detail the circumstances that constitute illicit Slave Trade.

The Undersigned is much gratified to perceive that Mr. Aston acknowledges that the recent acts of the Imperial Government attest the sincere desire by which they are animated, cordially to co-operate with that of His Britannic Majesty in putting an end to so odious a traffic. And this circumstance (as it conveys to the Undersigned the assurance that Mr. Aston duly appreciates the philanthropic sentiments that characterize the Government of Brazil) precludes him from saying more on the subject, it being only necessary to assure Mr. Aston that humanity and a well-conceived policy were the cause of those measures being adopted, which the General Legislative Assembly decreed in the late Law of the 7th November, 1831.

That Law contains within it such wholesome provisions, that it appears to the Government of Brazil sufficient in itself to cause a cessation of the inhuman traffic of slaves to Brazil, in spite of the sordid desire of gain that may still animate some individuals, whose vile interests deserve general execration.

So great, however, is the desire of the Regency, in the name of the Emperor, to exterminate this horrid trade, that it has issued the most positive orders to the Brazilian Authorities to redouble their vigilance, in order to obtain the good ends contemplated by the Convention of the 23d of November, 1826, and by the above-mentioned Law of the 27th November of last year.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

BENTO DA SILVA LISBOA.

Arthur Aston, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 49.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Fox.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 26th, 1832.

ACCOUNTS have from time to time been received by His Majesty's Government, that vessels, condemned by the British and Foreign Mixed Commissions for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, contrary to the Treaties between His Majesty and Foreign Powers for the suppression of that trade, have subsequently been found again engaged in that illegal traffic.

This practice tends so directly to defeat the objects of those Treaties, that His Majesty's Government are of opinion that some corrective is absolutely required, and it appears to them that the entire destruction of vessels condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the sale of their materials when broken up, will be the only effectual means of preventing a repetition of such proceeding.

As the concurrence, however, of the several Powers who were Parties to the Slave Trade Treaties must be obtained before this measure can be adopted, I have to desire that you will, without delay, endeavour to obtain the consent thereto of the Court at which you are resident, and that you will acquaint me with the result of your application.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Henry Stephen Fox, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

BRAZIL. (*Consular.*) RIO DE JANEIRO.

No. 50.

Mr. R. C. Pennell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 29.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, 1st May, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that of 40 new slaves which were lately landed a few miles from this city, 23 have been seized by the Brazilian Authorities. The activity manifested by them on this occasion may be looked upon as a proof of the feeling which now exists amongst the better class of Brazilians against this abominable traffic.

I have been informed by a Magistrate that they have all been furnished with Licences, authorizing them to search any house suspected of secreting new negroes, and, if any be found, they are seized and confiscated, unless the owner can satisfactorily prove the legality of his possession. The 23 referred to were taken in this manner; and I am persuaded that His Majesty's Government will feel gratified to hear that its praiseworthy exertions in the cause of humanity have thus far been successful.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. C. PENNELL, *Vice-Consul.*

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 51.

Viscount Palmerston to His Majesty's Consuls in Brazil.

(Circular.)

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1832.

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

I am, &c.

His Majesty's Consuls in Brazil,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 52.

Mr. R. C. Pennell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 24.)

MY LORD,

Rio de Janeiro, 16th May, 1832.

WITH reference to my Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the number of slaves finally landed on that occasion amounted to 108. These slaves are supposed to have been landed from the Portuguese schooner "*Delfina*," lately arrived from Angola, she belongs to M. Joaquim Antonio Ferreira; speculations of this nature will, I am persuaded, gradually die away, convinced as the Traders must now be of the determination of this Government to put a stop to this diabolical traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. C. PENNELL, *Vice-Consul.*

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

&c. &c. &c.

BRAZIL. (Consular.) BAHIA.

No. 53.

Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 31, 1832.)

MY LORD,

Bahia, 25th July, 1831.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a List of such vessels as have cleared out from this Port for the Coast of Africa; together with a separate List of those which have arrived here from that Coast, during the 6 months ending June 30, 1831.

I beg, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

First Enclosure in No. 53.

(Translation.)

List of such Vessels as have sailed from this Port of Bahia to the Coast of Africa, from January 1 to June 30, 1831, including the Master's Name and a Description of the Cargoes, &c.

January 22d—The Brazilian schooner "*Africana Cantante*," Caetano Dias da Silva, Master, for the Coast of Africa, with liberty to touch at Rio de Janeiro—General Cargo—Passengers, Nicholào da Silva Lisboa, and his wife and 5 children, and 15 slaves; Domingo Antonio Luanni, the manager of St. John's Theatre, and a slave; John and Rita, slaves sent by Antonio Lopes Ribeiro; Profiro, a mulatto, sent by Antonio Joaquim Antunes; Luciano, a creole, sent by Doctor João Joaquim da Silva; Jozé, a mulatto, Tristan, Maria, and Antonia Nagds, slaves sent by Colonel Francisco Maria André Pereira; Tito, a mulatto, sent by M. Antonio Policarpo Cabral; Francisca, a black, John and Libania, mulattoes, slaves, sent by Ignacio Garcia Rosa; Crew, 19 men; Tons, 22.

On the 25th January—The Portuguese brig schooner "*Virtude*," João Jozé de Freitas, Master, for the Coast of Africa; Cargo, 27 pipes of spirit, 1400 rolls of tobacco, and 50 bales of goods; Crew, 21 men; Tons, 100.

On the 2d of February—The Brazilian brig "*Tiberio*," Francisco Jozé d'Almeida, Master, for the Coast of Mina; Cargo, 4266 rolls of tobacco, 100 pipes, 200 demijohns, 3 half pipes, 1 cask, and 25 barrels of spirit; 100 bales of goods, and 200 barrels of gunpowder; Crew, 25 men; Tons, 188.

On the 13th March—The Portuguese schooner "*Januaria*," Antonio Jozé Gomes, Master, for the Ports of the Coast of Mina, St. Thomas and Princes Islands, and Cape Verd; General Cargo; Passengers, Francisco de Borges and Rodrigo Vieira, free black men; Crew, 14 men; Tons, 73.

On the 3d of April—The Portuguese sumaca "*San Juan*," Januario Jozé da Cruz, Master, for St. Thomas's Island; Cargo, 9 pipes of spirit, 1 ditto wine, 18 barrels of sugar, 3 rolls of tobacco, and other goods; Crew, 8 men; Tons, 13.

On the 11th April—The American brig "*Palmire*," Christopher William, Master, for St. Thomas's Island, with her inward cargo; Crew, 15 Men; Tons, 369.

On the 11th May—The Brazilian brig "*Nossa Senhora da Gloria*," Zacharias d'Assiz Ferreira, Master; for the Coast of Africa; Cargo, 5378 mangotes, and 97 rolls of tobacco, 50 pipes and 10 barrels of spirit; Passengers, Francisco Chinchurnetta and Jozé Airiassa, Spaniards; Crew, 17 men; Tons, 121.

On the 28th of May—The Brazilian schooner "*Constituição*," João Francisco Carneiro, Master, for the Coast of Africa; Cargo, 1836 rolls of tobacco, 9 pipes and 4 barrels of spirit; Crew, 14 men; Tons, 102.

On the 29th May—The Brazilian patach "*Fortunato*," Jacintho Antonio Pereira Carneiro, Master; for Angola, with liberty to touch at Benguela, Novo Redondo, and Rio de Janeiro; Cargo, 55 pipes of spirits, a sedan chair, 4 bales, and 1 box of stones; Passengers, the

Brigadier Bento da França Pinto d'Oliveira, a Portuguese subject, with his wife Donna Maria José da França Tovar, 3 Costa, 3 little children, a mulatto servant called Justina, and a young black slave; Dr. Antonio Policarpo Cabral, and a servant; the merchant Joaquim Carvalho da Fonseca, and a servant; Gabriel de Souza Pereira, seaman; Christovão Joaquim de Souza; João Alz dos Santos Portos, Manoel Joaquim Pereira, workmen; José Joaquim Ferreira d'Andrade, a sea-faring man; and the emigrants, Carlos Felles, Jeronimo Felipe Simoes, all Portuguese men; the Colonel Henrique Garcez Pinto de Madureira, native of Portugal, having with him 4 servants, slaves, with the lawful Passports, and a clerk, named Agostinho Valadarez, sent to Manoel Correa, 3 slaves, Joaquim, native of Gabao, Felicidade Gege, and Maria Mina; Manoel João dos Reis, sent 20 others, viz., 19 new slaves, and a creole, Rita; Luiz Alz dos Santos, 1 ditto, Benedicta Cabinda; Manoel Ferreira Valonga, 1 ditto, Antonio Monjado; Cyrinheira Rios de Moreira, 1 ditto, Domingo, a mulatto; Antonio José de Costa, 4 ditto, viz. Theresa, Rafael, and Joseph, (Nagos,) Manoel, (Calabar); Crew, 18 men; Tons, 109.

On the 20th June—The Brazilian schooner "*Aprigia*," Francisco Nicolo da Costa, Master; for the Coast of Mina; Cargo, 1235 rolls and 12 barrels of tobacco; 31½ pipes of spirit; Passengers, Manoel José Teixeira, Raimundo Ferreira dos Santos, Antonio da Costa Brandao, native of Portugal, and all Brazilian subjects; Crew, 16 men; Tons, 92.

On the 21st of June—The American brig "*New Packet*," John W. Fisher, Master; for the Coast of Africa; Cargo, 700 mangotes of tobacco, 12 barrels with sugar, 111 pipes of spirit, 2 dozens of chairs, 1 box of pipes, and 2 ditto of combs, 4 ditto of shoes, 4 barrels of wine, 2 bales of bags; Passenger, Fryland Pollard, American subject. Crew, 10 men; Tons, 126.

It is correct.

(Signed) MANOEL FRANCISCO DA SOUZA, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
By order of Government.

Second Enclosure in No. 53.

(Translation.)

A LIST of such Vessels as have entered this Port from the Coast of Africa, during the 6 Months ending June 30, 1831, including the Master's Name and a Description of the Cargoes.

On the 10th of February—The American brig "*Latona*," John J. Butler, Master, from the Coast of Africa in 31 days; Cargo, 8 barrels of palm-oil and other goods, to the Master; Crew, 18 men; Tons 353.

On the 26th February—The Portuguese sumaca "*San João*," Manoel José de Conceição Ribeiro, Master, from St. Thomas's Island in 43 days; Cargo, 7 barrels of palm-oil, 18 elephants' tusks, and other goods, to Joaquim José Duarte Silva; Passengers, Manoel do Sacramento, free black man; José Borreiro, a Spanish man; Agostinho Perreira, a Brazilian; Crew, 14 men.

On the 27th February—The Brazilian brig schooner "*Constituição*," José Francisco Carneiro da Costa, Master, from Africa in 28 days; in ballast, to José de Cerquiera Lima; Crew, 19 men; Tons 102.

On the 15th May—The British schooner "*Margareta*," William Allen, Master, from the Coast, in 22 days; Cargo, 3,600 arrobas of coffee, 14 pipes of palm-oil, and other goods; to Gilmer and Co.; Passengers, Antonio Claudio da Rocha, Isaac Madeire; Crew, 4 men; Tons 80.

On the 27th May—The American ship "*London Packet*," Benjamin K. Churchill, Master, from St. Thomas's Island in 25 days; Cargo, coffee, palm-oil, goods, ivory; to J. S. Gilmer and Co.; reported to have been taken as sailors at Cape das Palmas; Passengers, João Piura Carneiro, black, and the orphans Bento and Emilia, black children; Miguel Antonio and Joaquim Francisco da Silva, black men; 2 mulattoes, Maria and Louisa; and black men, Amok and Acham, all natives of the coast of Mina; Antonio Francisco and Francisco Rieiros, Spanish seamen; Crew 30 men, 13 being black men.

On the 26th of June—The Brazilian brig "*Tiberio*," Francisco José d'Almeida, Master, from the Coast of Mina in 25 days; Cargo, 11 casks of oil, 2 bales of mats, a box of panniers; to Manoel Cardoso dos Santos; Crew 15 men; Tons 162.

It is correct.

(Signed) MANOEL FRANCISCO DE SOUZA, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
By order of Government.

No. 54.

Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 21, 1832.)

MY LORD,

Bahia, 2d December, 1831.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, dated 22d September last, and marked Slave Trade, transmitting a Copy of Papers, marked A and B, relative to the Slave Trade.

I beg, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 55.

Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 4.)

MY LORD,

Bahia, 29th February, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, Copies of a Correspondence which I have recently had with the President of this Province, regarding a Spanish schooner named "*Segunda Tentativa*," which has fitted out in this Port for the traffic in slaves on the Coast of Africa.

The leading facts are expressed in the Copy of my Despatch to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, and the explanatory Documents, translated, are exhibited in the following 12 Enclosures.

It is needful for me to add, that, by the measures I adopted, the Master of the Spanish slaver was compelled to give up the 2 sailors who had been ensnared into his illegal employ, and that I succeeded in obtaining for them the full payment of their wages.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

First Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

*Affidavit of M. Vassalo.**Bahia, 13th January, 1832.*

PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, John Parkinson, Esquire, His Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Province of Bahia, João Baptista Vassalo, a British subject, native of Malta, who made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he embarked on board the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*," Don Joseph Garay, Master, in the Port of the Havana, at the rate of 25 dollars per month, bound to the Islands of St. Thomas and Princes, which Ports he has not visited, but that of Onim instead, where the schooner landed the rum composing part of her cargo, 2 large cauldrons and irons for slaves which had been concealed on board; that he, the deponent, seeing that the schooner took her course to this Port, in order to take in a cargo of tobacco, to enable her, with the other objects, to purchase slaves, availed himself of the first opportunity to come ashore in order to present himself to the Consul of his Nation, (without the Captain's permission, fearing he should be put in jail, as other men of the crew had been,) he doing so in order to avoid the penalties to which he might be exposed by serving on board a vessel destined to carry on a traffic forbidden by the Laws of England, which he solemnly believes to be the purpose of the said schooner.

Second Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

Affidavit of M. Zeitz.

PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, John Parkinson, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Province of Bahia, Frederick Zeitz, a native of the town of Brunswick, in the Kingdom of Hanover, and solemnly deposed on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on the 26th of September last he shipped, as seaman, on board the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*," bound to the Islands of St. Thomas and Princes, and to return to the Havana; that instead of proceeding to those Islands, according to contract, the schooner went to Onim, a slave town on the Coast of Africa, and there landed cauldrons, manacles, and other requisites for vessels engaged in the Slave Trade; that the schooner was then navigated to this Port to take in cargo, as the deponent verily believes, to enable the Master to purchase and pay for a cargo of slaves at Onim; for the confinement of whom, on the run back to the Havana, the manacles and other things of that description, left in deposit at Onim, he verily believes are intended.

The Deponent further makes oath, that he considers his life in danger from the violence of the Master, and that he wishes to be released from an engagement which proves to be illegal, and likely to subject him to great and severe penalties and punishments.

(Signed)

FREDERICK ZEITZ.

Sworn before me, as aforesaid, at Bahia this 18th day of January, 1832.

(Signed)

JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

Third Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

Petition of the Spanish Sailors of the "Segunda Tentativa."

THE Undersigned Spanish sailors belonging to the schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*," make known to you with the greatest respect that they are at this moment imprisoned in the jail of the Arsenal, by an order from the Juiz de Paz, issued at the request of the Master, in consequence of their having asked permission to come ashore to take measures to obtain payment of what is due to them, and to be discharged, and wishing to relinquish a voyage which is likely to be attended with evil consequences, through the bad conduct of the Master towards the crew; as also for having sailed from the Havana in order to trade with the Islands of St. Thomas and Princes, and which has not been verified, but instead, they were taken to Onim on the Coast of Africa, where the cargo

was landed, which not being sufficient for his purposes, he, the Master, determined to come and seek it here at Bahia, without having given notice to the crew, or at least visiting the Port of his destination.

For these reasons we beg your favour and justice, submitting ourselves to the law and right, all the men composing the crew being ready to declare in detail whatever has happened since the departure from the Havana, which was on the 1st October last; if you think that you can discharge us, and provide us with whatever is due to us, so much the more as one of the vessel's owners is in this Port.

The Petitioners flatter themselves that they will receive favour from your goodness.

(Signed)

RAMON DEL RIO.
ANDRES BLANCO.
FRANCISCO BELGADO.
JOZE' GARCIA.

Bahia, 7th January, 1832.

Fourth Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

Royal Order.

Rio de Janeiro, February 17, 1817.

HIS MAJESTY, being persuaded that one of the most efficacious measures to prevent the simulated violations of the Treaty of 22d January, 1815, is, without doubt, that of prohibiting all Spanish ships from fitting out in the Ports of this Kingdom for the purpose of trading in slaves to those of the Coast of Africa, is pleased to order that all Spanish ships are prohibited from fitting out in the Ports of the United Kingdom for the purpose of trading for slaves, it being necessary for the authorities to whom it belongs to fiscalize the cargo and preparations of such vessels.

(Signed)

CONDE DE BARCAS.
LUIZ JOZE' DE CARVALLO E MELLO.

Fifth Enclosure in No. 55.

Mr. Parkinson to M. de Barros.

SIR,

Bahia, February 9, 1832.

HAVING reference to your Excellency's Official Letter of the 31st ult., wherein you signify that the 2 mariners lately belonging to the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*" are at liberty to have recourse to the laws, in order to establish their claims against the Master, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the preliminary measures are taken before a Justice of the Peace, but as there is no Consul lawfully empowered to act on the part of the Spanish Master, the process cannot advance with the usual speed. Under these circumstances it is of urgent moment to bring the facts to the knowledge of your Excellency, in order that justice may not be defeated by the sudden departure of the schooner, without payment being made to the men, a bond being given to defend their action at law.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the President of Bahia,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

Sixth Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

M. de Barros to Mr. Parkinson.

Palace of the Government of Bahia,
31st January, 1832.

IN consequence of what you made known to me in your Despatch of the 18th instant, regarding the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*," lying in this Port, I caused the needful inquiries to be made by the competent Judge, and according to its result I have now to answer, that it is not possible to issue any order for the purpose of prohibiting the schooner, belonging to a Nation with which Brazil is not at war, from loading the produce of this Country for her commerce, let it even be, as alleged, for that in slaves, of which there scarcely appears a suspicion, moreover there is no express condition in the Treaties which can be applied to the present case, neither can the quotation from the Royal Order, to which you refer, apply thereto.

With regard to the seamen, British subjects, notwithstanding your Representation, it is stated in the same Judge's Report, that they do not remain on board ship, having abandoned the vessel, but they are competent to urge their rights against the Master, in order to obtain whatever is due to them.

God preserve you,

John Parkinson, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HONORATO JOZE' DE BARROS PAIM.

Seventh Enclosure in No. 55.

Mr. Parkinson to M. de Barros.

SIR,

Bahia, 7th February, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, dated the 31st ult., in reply to my Representation on the subject of the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*."

I cannot but express my surprise that your Excellency should characterize the grave facts submitted to you on oath, as scarcely affording grounds of suspicion that this vessel is destined for purposes expressly prohibited by the "Alvará" of the 7th February, 1817.

However, since such is your Excellency's determination, nothing remains for me to do but to transmit to my Government Copies of the Correspondence and Depositions, and, seeing that the Report of the Judge appointed by your Excellency to investigate the matter in question is a main and most important Document in the chain of evidence, I respectfully request to be furnished with a Copy of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, Consul.

His Excellency the President of Bahia,
&c. &c. &c.

Eighth Enclosure in No. 55.

Mr. Parkinson to M. de Barros.

SIR,

Bahia, 18th January, 1832.

I FEEL it incumbent on me to submit to your Excellency the Case of a British subject, named João Baptista Vassalo, who shipped as mariner, at the Havana, for a voyage to St. Thomas and Princes, and back to the Havana, in the armed schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*," now in this harbour. It appears from sworn evidence of this man, that the voyage contracted for has not been performed, but, on the contrary, that the schooner went to Onim, and there landed a stock of manacles for the confinement of a cargo of slaves, together with the cauldrons and other utensils used in this unlawful traffic.

She has since come hither to load a cargo for the slave market; and it is understood that her destination is for Onim, there to purchase slaves, re-ship the manacles and other utensils deposited there, and then run for the Havana.

As such a procedure is manifestly an infraction of the Royal Order of the 17th Feb. 1817, from which I enclose an Extract, I am compelled to lay the particulars before your Excellency, comprising a Copy of Vassalo's Affidavit, a Copy of an Affidavit of another of the crew, a Hanoverian sailor, and a Copy of a Letter addressed to me by four other mariners of the vessel. Your Excellency will observe that these men unite in asserting, that manacles and implements in use for vessels engaged in this forbidden traffic were landed at Onim from this schooner.

In this point of view the matter seems to call for strict inquiry; on the other hand, it is my imperative duty to claim your Excellency's aid, in rescuing 2 of my Sovereign's subjects from an engagement, founded in deception as to the voyage, and in fraud and crime as to its ultimate object,—an object in direct violation of Law, whether Spanish, Brazilian, or British. I need scarcely add, that a British subject in a vessel so employed, as there appears strong reason to assign to the "*Segunda Tentativa*," would be subject to the severest penalty of British Law; I therefore respectfully submit to your Excellency that, under these circumstances, the British subject, João Baptista Vassalo, is entitled to his formal discharge, and that Frederick Zeitz, a subject of His Britannic Majesty, in his quality of King of Hanover, is entitled to the same redress.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, Consul.

His Excellency the President of Bahia,
&c. &c. &c.

Ninth Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

M. de Barros to Mr. Parkinson.

SIR,

Palace of the Government of Bahia, 11th Feb. 1832.

IN reply to your Despatch of the 9th inst., regarding the want of a Consul to act on behalf of the Master of the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*," in the pending question with 2 seamen, British subjects, who belonged to the crew of the said schooner, I have to observe to you that the Dutch Consul having, at the instance of the Master, taken on him, before this Government, the protection of the Master's affairs, as is permitted and established by practice where there is no Consul of his own nation, you must communicate with that Consul on whatever you may have to urge in this affair, as he is not at liberty to relinquish the representative character he has undertaken.

God preserve you,

John Parkinson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HONORATO JOZÉ DE BARROS PAIM.

Tenth Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

M. de Barros to Mr. Parkinson.

SIR,

Palace of the Government of Bahia, 9th Feb. 1832.

IN consequence of the Requisition signified in your Despatch of the 17th inst., I transmit to you the Copy of the Report given by the proper Judge, regarding the investigation which I gave orders to adopt about the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*."

God preserve you,

John Parkinson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HONORATO JOZE' DE BARROS PAIM.

Eleventh Enclosure in No. 55.

(Translation.)

M. da Silva to M. de Barros.

SIR,

Bahia, 28th January, 1832.

IN compliance with your Excellency's determination of the 20th instant, I make known to you the process relative to the Spanish schooner "*Segunda Tentativa*," and it becomes me to inform your Excellency that although the suspicion be well grounded, that the schooner is employed in the Slave Trade, and that for that purpose the Merchants of this place, who will advance money and cargo to the Master who acts as Consignee, will co-operate, nevertheless it seems to me that the final determination on the subject rests only with your Excellency, the exact knowledge of the crime that may result being scarcely within my jurisdiction.

It is however my duty to assure your Excellency that the seamen mentioned in the British Consul's Despatch, are not on ship-board, they having quitted the vessel under some pretext, and remaining free to pursue the Master by law, adding finally that only one is an Englishman, who had made the voyage willingly. This is all I have to inform your Excellency.

God preserve you,

(Signed) JOÃO JOAQUIM DA SILVA.

His Excellency the President of Bahia,
&c. &c. &c.

Ovidor of the Custom-House.

Twelfth Enclosure in No. 55.

Mr. Parkinson to Mr. Aston.

SIR,

Bahia, 11 February, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your notice the herewith transmitted Correspondence between the President of Bahia, Sen^r. Honorato Jozé de Barros Paim, and myself, touching a suspicious Spanish schooner, "*Segunda Tentativa*," now fitting out in this Port for the Coast of Africa.

The vessel came hither from the notorious Port of Onim; she is commanded by a Spanish Master bearing or assuming the name of Don Joseph Garay, who, according to the statement of some of his own crew, is known at the Havana, as having been in command of a pirate vessel, which was captured by a British cruiser.

The schooner is of the most rakish rig, her tonnage may be 120 tons, she carries a long 12-pounder a-midship, is well armed and equipped, and the crew consisted of 36 men when she left the Havana.

Her hands were engaged to go "from the Havana to the Islands of St. Thomas and Princes, and back to the Havana," instead of which she proceeded to Onim, and then came hither direct.

Speedily after her arrival in Bahia, 2 of her crew found their way ashore, and claimed my assistance in obtaining their liberation from the schooner, and the payment of their wages; grounding their claims on their being subjects of His Majesty, one a British subject (native of Malta), the other a Hanoverian. They declared their conviction that the schooner was intended to carry on the Slave Trade, and were most urgent in wishing to avoid being forced into the illegal traffic, and thereby becoming exposed to the heavy penalties of the law.

They moreover made solemn oath before me, that the schooner had disembarked at Onim, manacles, and implements, &c., used in slaving expeditions, and they solemnly declared their belief that the cargo now loading here, is destined to complete the purchase of a cargo of slaves at Onim, where the before-named manacles, &c. are in deposit.

Through the mediation of the Consul of France, I sought to obtain the payment of the men's wages, but the Spanish Master refused to come to a settlement.

So circumstanced, I felt it my duty to represent the whole matter to the President of Bahia, in the first place to obtain justice for the 2 individuals who had, under false pretences, been led into an engagement, the object of which was so manifestly illegal, and in the second, to call his attention to the "*fitting out*" of a vessel under Spanish colours, for the purpose of carrying on the Slave Trade, in violation of the Alvará of the 17th February 1817.

To this, the latter and more important part of my Representation, His Excellency's Reply proved very unsatisfactory. The solemn deposition as to the fact of slaving utensils and manacles having been landed from the schooner at Onim, and the confirmatory avowal of part of the Spanish crew, as to the purpose of the voyage, appeared to have no weight in his mind: as little he appeared to think of the "Alvará," which I brought to his notice.

His Excellency, it is true, informed me that he had appointed a Judicial Functionary to take cognizance of the facts and illegalities, but he abstained from communicating the result of his inquiry. I could not but draw the inference, that the Report did not altogether tally with his Excellency's sentiments; I therefore addressed a second Letter to him, requesting to be favoured with a Copy of the Judge's Report; Enclosure No. 11 is the Copy I obtained.

It is not for me to endeavour to reconcile the inconsistencies of his Excellency's declared opinion, resting, as it *might seem*, on the Judge's Report, and the Report itself. They are so glaringly opposed, as to illustrate and exhibit the true feeling which actuates the ruling Party in this Province in the great question of the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, Consul.

Arthur Aston, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 56.

Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 31.)

MY LORD,

Bahia, 23d March, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a List of such vessels as have cleared out from this Port for the Coast of Africa, together with a separate List of those which have entered from that coast during the 6 months ending 31st December, 1831.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 56.

(Translation.)

List of Vessels which have sailed from this Port for the Coast of Africa, during the Six Months ending 31st December, 1831.

On the 10th July—Schooner "Emma," Manoel José Ribeiro, Master, for the Coast of Africa; Cargo 1,230 rolls of tobacco and 6 pipes of rum.

On the 19th July—Brazilian schooner "Umbelina," Liberio Nunez d'Oliveira Barros, Master, for the Gold Coast, with liberty to touch at St. Thomas and Princes Islands; Cargo, 1,662 rolls of tobacco, 2 barrels ditto, 8 pipes of rum, 2 pipes contained in 12 barrels, and 10 pipes contained in 350 demijohns, $\frac{1}{2}$ pipe ditto, and 6 bales of merchandize.

On the 27th July—Brazilian schooner "Aprigia," Francisco Nicolão da Costa, Master, for the Gold Coast; Cargo, 1,235 rolls of tobacco, $31\frac{1}{2}$ pipes of rum, and some other goods.

On the 27th July—British schooner "Margaret," Thomas Coverdall, Master, for the Gold Coast; Cargo, 61 pipes of rum, 1,200 rolls and 2 barrels of tobacco.

On the 16th August—American ship "London Packet," B. K. Churchill, Master, for the Coast of Africa; Cargo, 500 rolls of tobacco, 36 pipes of rum.

On the 20th of August—Brazilian brig "Tres Amigos," Manoel Francisco d'Arango, Master, for Angola, with liberty to touch at Rio de Janeiro; Cargo, rum, merchandize, and some other goods.

On the 25th of August—Brig schooner "Mathilde," Pedro José Netto, Master, for the Gold Coast; Cargo, 3,036 small rolls of tobacco, 55 pipes of rum, 50 barrels of gunpowder, 8 cases of muskets, 4 cases of glass beads.

On the 6th September—Brazilian brig schooner "Carolina," Mathias Baptista de Carvalho, Master, bound to St. Thomas and Princes Islands; Cargo, 2,100 rolls of tobacco, 8 barrels of ditto, 37 pipes and 8 barrels of rum.

On the 30th October—Brazilian brig "Tiberio," Francisco José d'Almeida, Master, for the Gold Coast; Cargo, tobacco, gin, and other merchandize.

On the 21st of November—Brazilian schooner "Fortuna," José Teixeira Nobrega, Master, for the Gold Coast; Cargo, 3,369 rolls and 9 small rolls of tobacco, $56\frac{1}{2}$ barrels, and a demijohn with rum, 36 bales of merchandize.

On the 19th December—Portuguese brig schooner "Espardarte," José Ferreira Gomez, Master, for Benguela, with liberty to touch at Rio de Janeiro; Cargo, 69 pipes of rum, 18 bales, 2 packages, and 3 cases of merchandize, 16 barrels of knives, and 58 chests of tea.

On the 24th December—Brazilian patacho "Penha," Antonio Francisco d'Oliveira, Master, bound to Angola, with liberty to touch at Benguela, and Novo Redondo; Cargo, 139 pipes of rum, 5 dozen of planks, and other goods.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO J. A. B. M. BARRETTO, *Lieutenant-Colonel.**Government Palace of Bahia,*
22d March, 1832.

By order of the Government.

Second Enclosure in No. 56.

(Translation.)

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the half-year ending 31st December, 1831.

JULY 9th—Portuguese brig schooner, "Spardarte," Master and First Mate, Thomas Guedes Pinto de Vasconcellos, from the Port of Atoco, on the Gold Coast, in 23 days; Cargo, linen, palm-oil, and part of her outward cargo returned.

July 14th—Brazilian schooner, "Aprigia," Master, Francisco Nicolão da Costa; returned dismasted, having cleared out from this Port for the Gold Coast on the 20th ultimo.

July 15th—French brig “*Bonne Amelie*,” Master, Louis M. Vendererugea, from Onim in 24 days; Cargo, linen and elephants’ teeth.

August 26th—Portuguese schooner “*Januaria*,” Master, Antonio Joaquim Gomez, from Princes Island in 23 days; Cargo, skins, elephants’ teeth, and palm-oil.

October 9th—Brazilian brig “*Nossa Senhora da Gloria*,” Master, Zacharias de Assiz Ferreira, from Ajuda in 31 days; Cargo, palm-oil and other merchandize.

October 10th—Portuguese brig “*Hebe*,” Master, Jozé de Coulto Faca, from Angola in 22 days in ballast.

December 4th—Brazilian brig “*Espardarte*,” Master and Mate, Francisco Theodoro Arraia, from Ajuda in 38 days; Cargo, oil, masts, and brooms.

December 27th—American brig “*New Packet*,” Master, John W. Fisher, from the Gold Coast in 45 days; Cargo, coffee.

(Signed) FRANCISCO J. A. B. M. BARRETTO, *Lieutenant-Colonel*,
By order of the Government.

Government Palace, Bahia, 22d March, 1832.

No. 57.

Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 13.)

MY LORD,

Bahia, 20th July, 1832.

IN my Despatch of the 29th of February last, I had the honour to submit to your Lordship Copies of my Correspondence with the late President of this Province, relating to the “*Segunda Tentativa*,” a Spanish schooner fitted out in this Port for the Slave Coast. In confirmation of the suspicions I at that time felt it my duty to express, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that intelligence has reached this place that the “*Segunda Tentativa*” succeeded in landing at the Havana a cargo of 430 slaves.

The Spanish brig “*Almirante*,” which gave rise to my long Correspondence with the previous President, (see my Despatch, dated 25th September, 1830,) met with similar success; and it is currently reported and credited here, that the French ship “*Paquet de Bordeaux*,” which lately left this Port for the coast, is richly laden with merchandize, to effect the purchase of another cargo of slaves for the same brig.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul*.

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

&c. &c. &c.

No. 58.

Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 13.)

MY LORD,

Bahia, 31st August, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, for your Lordship’s information, a Copy of my Despatch to His Majesty’s Chargé d’Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, together with its Enclosures, regarding an equivocal schooner which entered this Port under British Colours, having as part of her crew an African slave.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul*.

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

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 58.

THESE are to certify that the designation and description of the schooner “*Friendship*,” of Accra, whereof R. F. Fry, Esq. of Accra, is sole owner, and James Vent, Master, have been duly registered in the Records of this Settlement.

Wherefore the said schooner being employed and engaged in lawful traffic on the western coast of Africa, the Commanders of His Majesty’s Shipping, and all others whom it may or doth concern,

are therefore requested to allow the same to pass without let, hinderance, seizure, or molestation.

Given under my hand, the Public Seal of the Colony, this 10th day of February, 1832.
 (Signed) GEO. MACLEAN, Governor

L. S.

Dimensions of the Schooner "Friendship."

Length . . . 53 Feet.
 Breadth . . . 23
 Depth . . . 6
 Admeasures $46\frac{2}{3}$ Tons.

Entered, WM. TOPP, Sid^e.

Second Enclosure in No. 58.

Affidavit of John Brian.

JOHN BRIAN, Mate of the schooner "Friendship," of and belonging to British Accra, voluntarily makes oath, that the said vessel sailed from Salem the latter end of September last, under the colours, and with the character, of a vessel of the United States of North America, being registered in the Port of Salem, to the best of the knowledge and belief of him, the deponent; and he further makes oath, that they arrived at Bissao in the month of October following; that they remained at Bissao about 10 days, and then proceeded to the American Settlement of Libaya on the African Coast; that they staid there about 3 weeks, and then proceeded to trade the coast, down as far as Accra; that at Accra aforesaid, Mr. Nathan Fry, the Master of the said schooner, sold her to Mr. Richard Fry, a British resident of Accra, who appointed him, the deponent, Mate, and Mr. James Vent, a native of Salem aforesaid, Master, thereof; that early in the month of February last, they cleared out from Accra, having on board Mr. Richard Fry aforesaid, to the windward coast, trading throughout and touching at every Port; that they returned to Accra in April last, and made 2 trips to Pram Pram; that they subsequently made a trip to Cape Coast in ballast, and there received a cargo of iron bars, cowries, and so forth, the property of Mr. Richard Fry aforesaid; that they landed the iron bars at Accra, and all the rest of the cargo, excepting the cowries; that afterwards they received on board a cargo of muskets, cloth, and cowries, the property of Mr. R. Fry aforesaid, which was sold to Don Francisco de Souza, commonly known by the name of Chá Chá; that the cargo being sold, they returned in 17 days to Accra, where they took in another cargo of cloth and muskets, with which they again sailed to Whydah, and delivered it to the said Don Francisco de Souza, by whose orders and instructions the vessel was directed to repair to this Port. That in the month of July last, they were boarded by His Majesty's sloop of war "Favorite," and the vessel was overhauled for slaves; that they were not further restrained, and proceeded in the voyage hither, and came to an anchor in Bahia Harbour on Sunday last, the 19th instant; that the crew consists of 12 persons, viz. the Master, Mr. James Vent, an American subject; himself the deponent, a native of Suffolk, in Great Britain; Amos Holding, a native of Nottingham, in Great Britain aforesaid; a negro, named Richard Bruce, native of Accra; 5 negro Crewmen, 2 Fantee men, and 1 boy, a negro slave.

Mark
 The + JOHN BRIAN.
 of

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1832.
 (Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, Consul.

Third Enclosure in No. 58.

Agreement of the Crew of the "Friendship" with Captain Vent.

WE, the Undersigned, do hereby agree with Captain James Vent, sailing Master of the schooner "Friendship," of British Accra, and the Owner of the said vessel, R. F. Fry, Merchant of said place, and hereby engage to obey all orders, and every thing agreeable to Articles of War, in consideration of receiving wages agreeable to the sums fixed to our names.

British Accra, 1832.

Names.	Capacity.	Date of Entry.	Pay per Month.			Remarks.
			Currency.			
			£.	s.	d.	
1. John Brian . .	Mate . .	22d January, 1832	4	"	"	The Schooner sails for Whydah this day, for Palm-oil, and returning here.
2. Amos Holding .	Seaman .	4th February, "	1	"	"	
3. Richard Bruce .	Steward .	" "	1	"	"	
4. Cudgoe	Cooper .	" "	"	15	"	
5. Amah	Cook . .	" "	"	15	"	
6. Bottle Beer . .	Crewman	7th June, "	"	15	"	
7. Spruce Beer . .	"	" "	"	15	"	
8. Black Jack . .	"	" "	"	15	"	
9. Black Will . .	"	" "	"	15	"	
10. Smoke	"	" "	"	15	"	
11. Guacco	Boy . .	July 18, "	"	10	"	

Passenger,—João Coelho da Silva.
 ,, Angelo Custodio Ribeiro.
 1st June, 1832.

(Signed) R. F. FRY,
 Commandant, British Accra.

Fourth Enclosure in No. 58.

(Translation.)

A List of the Cargo of the British yacht "Friendship," arrived from the Coast of Africa.

82 Casks of Palm- oil
 338 Gourds
 124 Cloths
 28 Gourds with pools
 24 Mats
 5 Baskets

Bahia, 21st August, 1832.

(Signed) JAMES VENT.

I hereby certify that this Manifest has been sworn before me at the British Consulate in Bahia, this 21st August, 1832.

L. S.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

Fifth Enclosure in No. 58.

Mr. Fry to Captain Vent.

SIR,

British Accra, June 1, 1832.

I ENCLOSE you a Copy of Invoice of goods ordered and sent on board the schooner "Friendship," for Mr. de Souza, which, if it suits, please deliver *all* and *every* quantity to M. de Souza's liking, also an Order for 865½ dollars on the above gentleman. You will receive all the oil possible M. de Souza puts on board, with ivory, servellors, and cash, for and on my account. You are aware how time flies and bad season is approaching fast, so its to yours, *mine*, and all our friends' interest to make despatch, as your destination, after delivering the oil here, if for Bahia, or any other Port M. de Souza thinks proper to obtain roll tobacco, leaving every thing to your best judgment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD F. FRY.

My agreement with M. de Souza for goods, is cash, palm-oil, and ivory, or servellors. Regarding every thing else you know how to act.

R. F. F.

P.S. For the 25 baskets of grease, if M. de Souza takes them, you will please receive whatever he likes to send in return.

I have put on board 2 large sheep for Hope, and 2 casks 10 doz. ale and porter, for M. de Souza's acceptance.

Captain Vent.

R. F. F.

Mr. Valentin to Captain Vent.

DEAR SIR,

Whydah, July 17, 1832.

AFTER your arrival at the Brazils you will proceed on your voyage to the Coast of Africa, beginning your trade from Winder Coast to your destination of British Accra, to receive the orders of Mr. F. Fry.

Yours,

(Signed)

P. VALENTIN,

For Mr. F. F. DE SOUZA.

Consigned to Mr. Andre Pinto.

Your trade is for Gold.

Captain Vent.

Sixth Enclosure in No. 58.

Mr. Parkinson to M. de Vasconcellas.

SIR,

Bahia, 21st August, 1832.

I HAVE to inform your Excellency that a small schooner under English colours arrived in this Port on the 19th instant. According to established usage, application was made for my Certificate, declaring her to be a British vessel, owned and navigated according to law, in order to her being admitted to entry at the Custom-House.

On examination of the Papers presented by the Master, I have to inform your Excellency, that they are not invested with such a character of regularity as the law requires, neither is the schooner lawfully commanded or manned.

Under these circumstances it would be a compromise of my public duty to issue the Certificate required, and I must delay doing so until otherwise instructed.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the President of Bahia,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

Seventh Enclosure in No. 58.

M. de Vasconcellas to Mr. Parkinson.

(Translation.)

SIR, *Palace of the Government of Bahia, 23d August, 1832.*
 YOUR Despatch addressed to me on the 22d inst., transmitting the intelligence of the entry into this Port, on the 19th inst., of a schooner, under British colours, has been sent to the Collector of the Customs, in order to his being made acquainted, that she is not in a situation to be considered as British property.

God preserve you,
 (Signed) JOAQUIM P. DE VASCONCELLAS.

John Parkinson, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

Eighth Enclosure in No. 58.

Mr. Parkinson to Mr. Aston.

SIR,

Bahia, 28th August, 1832.

I FEEL it my duty to submit to you the enclosed Correspondence and Documents relating to a schooner which entered this Port under British colours, with Papers of very questionable legality.

Enclosure 1 is a true Copy of a Document presented to me by the Master, Mr. James Vent, and her Certificate of Registry.

It purports to be issued by Governor Maclean, and to be sealed by the public seal of the Colony, but it fails to state *what Colony*.

Mr. James Vent is therein described as Master. I have his own explicit avowal, that he was born at Salem, and has no claim whatever to the character of a British subject. His avowal is confirmed by the affidavit of John Brian, the Mate, Enclosure 2. The Schooner is therefore not lawfully commanded. Out of a complement of 12 hands, 2 only are British, one a native of Accra and another a *negro slave*. This was fully avowed by Mr. James Vent, and sworn to by the Mate, John Brian. She is therefore not manned according to law. Enclosure 3 is a true Copy of her so called sailing Articles, the slave being entered No. 11, under the name of Guacco.

Enclosure 4 is a Copy of the schooner's Manifest, as sworn by the Master, Mr. James Vent. Enclosure 5 is copied from the Instructions given to Mr. Vent, by Mr. R. F. Fry, the real or nominal owner, as the case may be, and the Agent of Señor de Souza, of Whydah, the reported owner of the vessel. This Señor de Souza, alias Chá Chá, is notoriously eminent on the coast for wholesale slave-dealing, and the schooner is consigned by him to his agent here, Señor Andre Pinto, likewise well known as a great dealer in slaves.

With such Papers, Documents, and facts before me, I did not feel at liberty to issue my Official Certificate, to stamp this vessel with the character of a British schooner, commanded and manned according to law, and you will find in Enclosure 6 the reasons I assigned to the President of Bahia.

Enclosure 7 contains his reply. I trust in this proceeding my conduct will be deemed to come within the true spirit of my Instructions; and I cannot but point out the utility of the Port Regulation, by which vessels are refused entry from foreign ports until they are recognized as legal by their respective Consuls or other constituted Authorities.

I respectfully await your instructions as to my ulterior proceedings.

I am, &c.

Arthur Aston, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

No. 59.

Mr. Parkinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 17.)

MY LORD,

Bahia, 14th Sept. 1832.

IN my Despatch, dated the 31st ult., I transmitted to your Lordship a Copy of my Despatch to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, relating to the armed schooner "*Friendship*," of Salem, which recently entered this Port, from the Slave Coast, under British colours, having informal Papers, being commanded by a native Citizen of the United States of North America, irregularly manned, armed without licence, and having on board a negro slave, "used and dealt with as such," contrary to the 9th sec. of the 5th Geo. IV. cap. 113.

With such abundant matter of illegality and suspicion before me, I adopted the measures already detailed.

On the 1st instant His Majesty's ship "*Pylades*" entered this Port, and I

made immediate communication to Captain Blanckley of the facts established in evidence against the schooner, as well as of the circumstances warranting suspicion that the vessel was destined to participate in the traffic for slaves, if not to commit piracy under the British flag.

Captain Blanckley's opinion fully coincided with mine; he determined to claim the aid of this Government, in order that the schooner might be sent to Rio de Janeiro, for inquiry and adjudication before the competent Authority or Tribunal.

In the conviction, that I should best fulfil my duty, by co-operation with Captain Blanckley, I lent him my best aid in moving the President of Bahia to consent to her going under the protection of His Majesty's ship "Pylades," and, after some scruples, the permission and consent was finally granted, and the schooner sailed for Rio on the 13th instant.

I beg to add, that I was induced to take this course, as well for the countenance of the lawful navigators frequenting this Port, under the British flag, as to prove to the Authorities that my official vigilance in matters connected with slave-trading is not partially directed against such criminal enterprises under the cover of Spanish, Portuguese, or Brazilian flags.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

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

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 59.

Affidavit of Captain Vent.

ON this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1832, personally came and appeared before me, James Vent, a native citizen of the United States of North America, and voluntarily made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he was present at British Accra when Mr. Richard F. Fry, the Commandant of that Settlement, made the purchase of the Salem schooner "*Friendship*," of which he the deponent was Chief Officer, and Nathan Fry, of Salem, Master, and that the purchase-money was paid down in his presence, and the Bill of sale executed by the said Nathan Fry, under instructions and authority to that effect, from the owner of the schooner aforesaid; and he further made oath, that, on the purchase-money being paid, he, the deponent, was appointed Master by Mr. Richard F. Fry aforesaid; and he further made oath, that he was ordered to take in a cargo of palm-oil and other merchandize, the property of the said Mr. R. F. Fry, then lying at Whydah, which palm-oil and other merchandize, the lawful property of the said Mr. R. F. Fry, the Commandant of British Accra, was accordingly shipped on board the schooner, for and on account of R. F. Fry aforesaid, by Señor Francisco Felix de Souza, the agent of that gentleman; and he further made oath, that in pursuance of Señor de Souza's instructions, under the authority of the said Commandant Fry, he sailed for this Port of Bahia, the vessel or schooner "*Friendship*" being considered a British vessel, being the sole property of the said Mr. R. F. Fry, and sailing under the British ensign; and he further made oath, that on her arrival in this Port, the schooner required considerable repair.

(Signed) JAMES VENT.

Sworn before me at Bahia, this 11th day of September, 1832.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

Second Enclosure in No. 59.

Memorandum.

HAVING specially inquired of Mr. James Vent into the reason of his having on board the schooner the lad "Guacco," and cautioned him against criminating himself, he freely assigned the following reasons and particulars, namely;—that in consequence of the Owner, Mr. Richard Fry, taking out of the schooner one of his own people, who had acted as Cabin Boy, he became short-handed, and stating the circumstance to Mr. Fry, his Owner, he was told that on application to Señor de Souza, to whom the vessel was consigned at Ajuda, he would be supplied with another lad; that when the schooner was loaded, the said Señor de Souza ordered one of his Overseers to send one accordingly, and the boy or lad "Guacco" was thereon sent. Mr. James Vent did not deny that the boy was a slave, and he admitted that he considered himself responsible to return the lad into the custody of his Owner, Señor de Souza aforesaid. He remarked that all the people there (Ajuda) were slaves, and therefore he thought he had not done anything wrong in using and dealing with him as a slave.

(Signed) JOHN PARKINSON, *Consul.*

11th September, 1832.

BRAZIL. (*Consular.*) PERNAMBUCO.

No. 60.

Mr. Cowper to Sir George Shee.—(Received January 7, 1832.)

SIR,

Pernambuco, 4th November, 1831.

WITH reference to the subject of my Despatch of the 11th of February last, I have now the honour to report that the "*Clementina*," French slaver, therein alluded to, has been adjudged by the Supreme Court at Rio to be a good prize.

I only learn this from a Letter, in the official part of the "*Diario*," from His Excellency the President to the French Consul to this effect, adding, that if he feels aggrieved, he is at liberty to seek his remedy by legal means, but that it is not competent in this Government to interfere.

When I procure a Copy of the Sentence, I shall have the honour to enclose it.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) HENRY COWPER, *Consul.*

No. 61.

Mr. Cowper to Sir George Shee.—(Received February 13, 1832.)

SIR,

Pernambuco, 16th December, 1831.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 4th ultimo, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of Lord Viscount Palmerston, a Translation of the Judgment given by the Supreme Court of this Province, in the Case of the "*Clementina*" slaver, seized under French colours by the Authorities at Goiana, on the 19th January last.

I trust that I may be allowed to remark, upon this Case, that throughout the proceedings the course of justice has been direct and undeviating, and I need only call his Lordship's attention to the assiduity displayed in arriving at the ground for condemnation, as exhibited in the judgment.

As the period is fast approaching for the transmission of the usual Returns, I beg leave to reserve any general observations on the state of the Slave Trade, until that period.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) H. COWPER, *Consul.*

Enclosure in No. 61.

M. de Freitas to Mr. Cowper.

(Translation.)

Recife, Dec. 6, 1831.

ANSWERING the Despatch that you addressed to me on the 10th of November last past, I send you enclosed a Copy of the Awards that were delivered in the Chief Court of Justice of this City, relative to the French schooner "*Clementina*," to which you refer in your said letter.

God preserve you, &c.

(Signed) F. J. DE FREITOS, *Counsellor Chancellor.*

Henry Cowper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure A, in No. 61.

M. Freitas to M. Rebello.

Recife, Nov. 28, 1831.

LET the Secretary of the General Criminal Court, José Joaquim Ferreira Rebello, after examining the Process relative to the French schooner "*Clementina*," apprehended with slaves on board by the Justice of Peace of Taquara, in the Port of Goianna, make out here-under a certified Copy of the Awards delivered in the Chief Court of Justice of this City, respecting the said apprehension.

(Signed) F. J. FREITAS, Governor.

Sub-Enclosure B, in No. 61.

Award of the Chief Court of Justice.

I, José Joaquim Ferreira Rebello, Secretary of the General Criminal Court under the authority of the Chief Tribunal of Pernambuco, and in the name of His Imperial and Constitutional Majesty, whom God preserve, &c. certify that on examination of the Proceedings mentioned in the above Order, they are found to contain the following Award:—

AWARD PRONOUNCED IN THE CHIEF COURT OF JUSTICE, &c. That having seen these proceedings in accusation of the culprit, J. Fornilliet, a subject of France—his Defence—the Examination of Witnesses—the Minutes respecting his apprehension, and the deposit of the French schooner "*Clementina*" and her cargo—being the Documents and proof contained in those proceedings, it appears that the schooner in question departed from the river Calabar, in 4° 22' north latitude, on the 16th of December, 1830, and that arriving at the Port of Goianna, of this Province, on the 19th of January, of this current year, at 9 o'clock in the evening, he stood out to sea, and came in the morning of the 20th to procure a Coast Pilot, with whose assistance he cast anchor on the 1st of the same month.

It appears moreover, that the said schooner "*Clementina*" had on board slaves just purchased, and that his object was to sell them, as in fact the accused and his deceased companion, Paulier, Boatswain of the said vessel, sold 4, namely one to José Jacinto de Mattos, and 3 to Elias Coelho Cintra, and that he was prevented from selling more in consequence of the seizing the schooner and slaves, from the well-founded suspicions of the culprit's and Boatswain's intentions to dispose of all the slaves, which intentions became manifest by the sale alluded to. The accused defends himself by saying, that at Calabar, on the coast of Africa, he was engaged by Lesper (Raoul Julien), a French Citizen and Captain, and Owner of the said schooner, to serve as Steersman as far as the Port of Martinique, and that, on his consenting to it, they departed from thence on the 17th December, 1830, but that the Captain having died in the course of the voyage, on the 2d of January of this current year, the accused began to take charge of the direction of the voyage, when he found that they had not sufficient provisions and water for the rest of the voyage to Martinique, which circumstance, as well as the sickness of the crew, from an inflammation of the eyes and dysentery, compelled him to put into the Port of Goianna, with the view of trying to find any French merchant that would supply his necessities. That the sale of a slave took place during the absence of the accused, and that the 3 slaves were sold by order of the Justice of Peace, to meet the distress arising from their want of provisions.

That he did not put into the Island of Fernando de Noronha, from its being uncertain whether he could procure the supplies he wanted, and that consequently his having been necessitated to touch there cannot be ascribed to any illegal design, or render him amenable to the Laws of this Empire, and the Treaties subsisting with Great Britain. This defence, or rather evasion of the accused, of his having been compelled by irresistible necessity, is disproved, not only by what the witnesses, principally the 5th, 6th, 10th, 1st, and 17th have deposed in their examination, but also by the course that the schooner "*Clementina*" invariably steered after her departure from Calabar, by keeping designedly the coast of Brazil, and particularly the Port of Goianna, in view, notwithstanding that all the winds they had during the voyage were more favourable to go to Martinique than to Brazil, as appears by reference to folio 29 of the Appendix to the Log-Book, and also by keeping aloof from the Port of the Island of Fernando de Noronha, where he might have supplied himself with water and some cattle, particularly as the slaves had abundance of yams, passing to windward more than a degree; and as he likewise went upwards of a degree more to the windward, he might, instead of incurring that risk, with much greater ease have put into the Rio Grande do Norte, Ciara, or Maranhão, than have come to this Province. But the fact is, the schooner had smuggled slaves, and for this purpose it was necessary to run to the south of the Equator, which he did in a few days, insomuch that finding himself, on the twelfth day of the voyage, in a position of doubling Cape Palmas, situated in 4° 22' north, and which is one of the most difficult points for ships to double, that is to say, for coasting vessels sailing to the westward, the accused forbore doubling it, continuing his course towards the south, which evidently shows a premeditated plan to put into Goianna, and there to sell the slaves he had on board. In consideration of this, and the accused John Fornilliet, being neither Master nor Proprietor of the vessel, nor the Supergargo, they do not judge him liable by law to be called to account on the present occasion, and therefore exempt and absolve him from the penalties. And as to the seizure mentioned in the proceedings, they judge it just, well founded, and lawful, not only because the Slave Trade is not permitted to French Citizens, according to the Ordonnance of the 8th of January, 1817, and the Law of the 15th April, 1818, promulgated in the Kingdom of France, but also, and principally, because it is prohibited amongst us by the Laws and existing Treaties, to import and traffic in negroes; and therefore they declare the Africans found in the said schooner "*Clementina*" to be free, and order them to be placed at the disposal of the Judge of the District, with the view of disposing them as laid down in § 5 of the Charter of 26 January, 1818, and condemn the schooner and her tackle in payment of costs, and other ex-

penses that have and may be incurred on behalf of the said Africans; for which purpose the account shall be required from the respective station, and transmitted to the Judge of the Treasury, along with the contents of this Award, for him to proceed to the sale of the said schooner and her tackle, and to lodge the proceeds, as well as those of the services of the freedmen that may be hired, in the National Chest. And inasmuch as the 4 slaves that were sold have not been apprehended, their capture must be effected with all possible despatch, and they must be disposed of in the manner before directed.

Recife, 11th October, 1831.

Present, BELMONT, SILVA TAVARES, SOUZA, FRANÇA.

AWARD IN THE CHIEF COURT OF JUSTICE, &c.

That notwithstanding the Appeal, which, on account of its object and the arguments set forth in the Pleadings, is not admitted by the Court, let the Decree concerning the detention alluded to, folio 94, be carried into effect; and let the Appellant pay the costs incurred, but with the understanding that the schooner "*Clementina*" shall be liable only for the costs of suit, and for all the expenses occasioned by her seizure, custody, and preservation, from the time she was seized; and as soon as the Appellant shall be willing to pay these expenses, the vessel shall be given up to him; and the charges occasioned by the negroes from the time of their seizure, shall be deducted from the wages which may become due to them.

(Signed)

FREITAS.
MACIEL MONTEIRO.
SOUZA.
FRANÇA.

AWARD IN THE CHIEF COURT OF JUSTICE, &c.

That notwithstanding the Appeal, which, from its object and the arguments set forth in the Pleadings, is not admitted by the Court, let the Decrees concerning the detention be carried into effect, because they have been passed in conformity with the Laws of this Empire, and not those of France, and let the Appellant pay the costs.

(Signed)

FREITAS.
SILVA TAVARES.
SOUZA.
FRANÇA.

Recife, 29th October, 1831.

Recife, 26th November, 1831.

Present, BELMONT, MACIEL MONTEIRO.

Nothing more was contained in the above final Awards, which I, the above-mentioned Secretary, had faithfully copied from the Proceedings to which I refer, and I entertain no doubt concerning any part of it. Delivered, after it had been collated and read over in the usual way, in this City of the Recife of Pernambuco, Dec. 6, 1831.

Having had it copied, I signed it, to attest the truth, and demanding the credit due to a Notary Public.

(Signed)

JOZE' JOAQUIM FERRA. REBELLO.

With me the Notary,

(Signed)

JOAO GALDINO DOS SANTOS VITAL.

Faithful Translation.

(Signed)

HENRY COWPER, *Consul*.

BRAZIL. (Consular.) MARANHAM.

No. 62.

Mr. William Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Jan. 9, 1832.)

MY LORD,

Maranhã, 29th November, 1831.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith Copies of my Correspondence with His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, and His Excellency the President of the Province, relative to the arrival at this Port, on the 10th instant, of the Portuguese schooner "*Flora de Harmonia*," Jozé Tavares de Almeida, Master, suspected of having brought negroes from the Cape Verd Islands.

Also respecting the arrival of the schooner "*St. Antonio Conceição*," João Severino de Avelar, Master, on the 27th instant, from Boa Vista. By which your Lordship will perceive, that the inhuman traffic in negroes from Africa still continues to be carried on with impunity.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM HESKETH, *Deputy Consul.*

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

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 62.

Mr. W. Hesketh to Mr. Aston.

Maranhã, November 29th, 1831.

THE Portuguese schooner "*Flora de Harmonia*," Jozé Tavares d'Almeida, Master, having again entered this Port, and it being a notorious fact that she is still employed in the illicit introduction of negroes from the coast of Africa, I avail myself of the first opportunity to inform you, of the total impunity with which this odious traffic is still pursued.

This vessel is the same schooner so frequently mentioned in my Correspondence on this subject, and was formerly simply named the "*Flora*." She arrived here on the 10th instant, and reported in ballast from the Cape Verd Islands, having touched at Ilha Brava, and several other Islands on the Coast of Africa. However, I personally observed on her deck, as she passed up the harbour, several negroes disguised as seamen, though evidently intended for sale; and from the quantity of water-casks on board, and her general appearance, I have no doubt more negroes were brought, and landed on the Coast before she entered the harbour.

Indeed, I have been informed, that during her previous voyage to this Coast, 65 negroes were landed from her at the Out-ports near Turi, and that she has been actively engaged in this commerce, together with other vessels, during the whole of the present year.

Her Passport is dated Bissáu, 9th August, 1831, in which she is described as bound to Maranhã, with liberty to touch at Pará on her return; and her owner is represented to be a person residing at Bissáu, of the name of Jozé Joaquim de Oliveira, though, I feel persuaded, the real proprietors are inhabitants of this place.

On her arrival I lost no time in communicating my suspicions to His Excellency the President, particularly as she answers the description of the piratical schooner that attacked the British brig "*Norna*," on the 17th April, during her passage from Liverpool to this Port.

Herewith I beg to transmit Copies of the Correspondence I had with His Excellency on the subject, and to remark that no strict investigation took place. However, as His Excellency had again permitted the schooner to depart, I refrained from making further comment, in consequence of the agitated state of the Province, fearing that it might create a feeling of irritation, without producing any beneficial result.

I have likewise to inform you of the arrival at this Port, on the 27th instant, of a small schooner called the "*St. Antonio Conceição*," João Severino de Avelar, Master, which vessel reported from Fayal and Boa Vista, with a few barrels of fish.

Her Pass is dated at the first-mentioned place, but I have not hitherto been able to see it; however, the clearance from Boa Vista is dated the 8th instant. From the known practices of this person I am persuaded that she has landed negroes on this Coast, as the facility with which the voyage is effected from the Cape Verd Islands at this season of the year, enables them to bring several negroes on deck. This Coast is likewise more accessible, the wind being less violent, and transient showers enabling them to perform the voyage with a less supply of water.

Notwithstanding that the general price of negroes is at present low, and that purchasers are difficult to be found, slaves from the northern Ports of Africa are eagerly bought up, at such prices as will tempt the avarice of these inhuman speculators. And unless more effective measures are taken to check this contraband traffic, piracy will become of frequent occurrence on this Coast.

I am likewise confident, that this system would have been carried on to a much greater extent, had not the political convulsions of this country disturbed the Portuguese traders in their commercial pursuits.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM HESKETH, *Deputy Consul.*

Arthur Aston, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure A, in No. 62.

Mr. W. Hesketh to M. Viana.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR,

Maranham, November 10, 1831.

THE schooner "*Flora*" having just anchored in the Port, and reported from the Cape Verd Islands, I hasten to acquaint your Excellency that I personally observed on her deck several negroes clothed like sailors, as she passed up the harbour, which leads me to suspect that her owners still persist in the unlawful introduction of negroes, notwithstanding the total abolition of the Slave Trade.

From her former practices, which I apprized your Excellency of in my Despatch of the 19th July, 1830, there is too much reason to suppose that she has landed negroes on this Coast. I therefore trust that your Excellency will cause a strict investigation of the circumstances of her voyage; particularly as she answers to the description of the piratical schooner that attacked the British brig "*Norna*," on her voyage from Liverpool to this Port. I understand also, that this schooner is again sailing under a different name, which I have not hitherto been able to obtain correctly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM HESKETH, *Deputy Consul.*

His Excellency Candido José de Arango Viana,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure B, in No. 62.

M. Viana to Mr. W. Hesketh.

(Translation.)

Government House, Maranham, November 11, 1831.

BEFORE I received the Despatch, which you addressed me yesterday, respecting the Portuguese schooner that arrived from the Cape Verd Islands, I had given the requisite directions to commence the necessary judicial examination, having suspected her to be engaged in the illegal traffic of negroes, the result of which I am waiting for. I communicate this in answer to the above-mentioned Despatch.

God preserve you,
(Signed) CANDIDO JOZE DE ARANGO VIANA.

William Hesketh, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure C, in No. 62.

Mr. W. Hesketh to M. Viana.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR,

Maranham, November 22nd, 1831.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, dated the 11th instant, acquainting me that your Excellency had given the requisite directions, (previous to the receipt of my communication of the 10th instant,) for the necessary judicial examination of the circumstances attending the arrival at this Port of the schooner "*Flora de Harmonia*," Jozé Tavares d'Almeida, Master, from the Cape Verd Islands, in consequence of your Excellency having suspected her to have been engaged in the illegal introduction of negroes.

As the suspicions stated in my Despatch to your Excellency of the 10th instant, respecting the lawless pursuits, in which that vessel is supposed to have been employed, are of a most serious nature; and the above-named schooner having again cleared for Para, and sailed this morning, I am compelled by my duty to beg, that your Excellency would be pleased to furnish me with the result

of the Judicial Investigation, in order to report the circumstances of the case to His Britannic Majesty's Government, and remove all further unfounded impressions.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HESKETH, *Deputy Consul.*

His Excellency Candido Jozé de Aranjó Viana,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure D, in No. 62.

M. Viana to Mr. W. Hesketh.

(Translation.)

Government House, Maranham, 23d November, 1831.

FROM the examinations which I ordered to be commenced, in consequence of the communication I received from the Judge of the Peace, of the Parish of Vinhaes, relative to the Portuguese schooner "*Flora de Harmonia*," suspected of trading in negroes, nothing resulted that would render any person criminal.

The which I communicate in answer to your Despatch, dated yesterday.

God preserve you,

(Signed)

CANDIDO JOZÉ DE ARANJO VIANA.

William Hesketh, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 63.

Mr. Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

MY LORD,

Maranham, 29th January, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of this series, dated September 23d, 1831, transmitting a Copy of the Papers which were on that day presented by His Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, *Consul.*

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

No. 64.

Mr. Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 24.)

MY LORD,

Maranham, 30th January, 1832.

I TRANSMIT enclosed an Account of the slaves imported coastways into Maranham, during six months ending December 31st, 1831.

As the importation of slaves from Africa is prohibited, and now only carried on surreptitiously, every instance of any such illegal introduction of slaves will be reported as soon as known.

I should therefore presume, that the Half-yearly Returns of Slave Trade, having now only reference to the transport of slaves coastways, will not be required; upon which, I should be honoured by receiving your Lordship's determination.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, *Consul.*

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

Enclosure in No. 64.

An Account of Slaves imported into the Port of Maranham during the half Year ending December 31, 1831.

Date of Arrival.	Description of Vessels.	Name of Vessels.	Name of Masters.	Where Laden.	Number of Slaves.			OBSERVATIONS.
					Embarked.	Died.	Landed.	
1831. September 1	Brazilian Schooner	Emilia	Antonio da Silva Pereira	Pernambuco	1		1	
October... 17	Ditto { Packet } { Schooner }	Feliz	Jozé Maria Wandenkolk	Ditto	2		2	Taught Negroes, with regular Passports.
November. 17	Ditto	Feliz	Jozé Maria Wandenkolk	Pará	1		1	
" 20	Ditto	Dons d'Outubro.	Manoel Pereira da Silva	Bahia	13		13	1 A Mulatto Creole with Passport, and 12 New Negroes with Clearances from Bahia, dated 3d November, 1831, wherein they are reported to have been imported by the Schooner Maria from Cabinda in March, 1830, but these Negroes were all of the Mina Nation.
				Total	17		17	

(Signed) ROBERT HESKETH, Consul.

No. 65.

Mr. Hesketh to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 18.)

MY LORD,

Maranham, 26th May, 1832.

ON the 20th instant, I received private information, that a schooner had entered an inlet about the Island of St. John, a day's sail to leeward of Maranham, under circumstances so suspicious as to convince me that she has brought a cargo of slaves from Africa. She is reported to be anchored in a small creek, at the entrance of which a boat is stationed to prevent the approach of any fishing canoe, the sole vessels frequenting such places.

His Majesty's schooner "Pickle" has been thrice at the same spot to intercept these smugglers; but the period of her cruize in this quarter having unfortunately expired, the Commander, Lieutenant Stopford, sailed for Para on the 15th ultimo, looking into all the haunts of these smugglers on his way down.

Experience has proved that it is hopeless to expect from the Local Authorities any measures to suppress or punish this illegal traffic; in fact, were I to communicate to the President the slight information I as yet possess of this suspicious occurrence, I should only deprive myself of all chance to obtain further particulars, by putting the parties on their guard.

I have, therefore, privately despatched a person to the spot, called "Ourumarú," to obtain every information, so as to enable me to place before His Excellency a defined case of slave smuggling; even after which any official measure to punish the parties will be very doubtful.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT HESKETH, *Consul.**The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.*

&c.

&c.

&c.

FRANCE

No. 66.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, January 4, 1832.

WITH reference to the 5th, 6th, and 8th Articles of the Convention, recently concluded between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the illegal Trade in Slaves, I herewith transmit to your Excellency, for the consideration of the French Government, the Copy of a Communication, which has been received at this Office from the Admiralty, together with the Draughts therein enclosed, of an Instruction proposed to be issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Commanders of British ships of war, and of the Warrant proposed to be furnished, under the Signature of the Lords of the Admiralty, to Commanders of French ships employed in carrying the Convention into effect.

The Letter from the Admiralty contains likewise observations of their Lordships upon the subject of the places, to which it is proposed that vessels captured by the cruisers on the respective stations should be taken, for adjudication by the Authorities of the Countries to which the vessels belong.

A scheme of private signals, for the use of the cruisers of both nations, is likewise enclosed for the consideration of the French Government; and a List of ships and vessels of the British Navy to be employed in this service is added, together with the names of the Commanders, to whom the Lords of the Admiralty propose that the Instructions and Warrants alluded to should be issued.

Lastly, a hope is expressed, in which His Majesty's Government fully participate, that the French Government will give all convenient acceleration to the issue of the Instructions that should emanate from them in this matter, and to the completion of any other arrangements which may yet be wanting, to enable the cruisers of both Countries to commence their operations under the Convention.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Enclosure in No. 66.

The Hon. Captain Elliot to Sir G. Shee.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, 15th December, 1831.

WITH reference to the Letter which Viscount Palmerston addressed to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the 7th instant, enclosing Copies of a Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and of a Convention, which was concluded on the 30th November, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and requesting that my Lords would cause to be prepared such Instructions, as should appear to them necessary for duly carrying into effect the objects of the Convention; I am commanded by my Lords to request that you will lay before Lord Palmerston the two enclosed Draughts, being the forms proposed by my Lords, for the Instruction to be issued by them to the Commander of a British ship of war, and for the Warrant to be furnished, under their Lordships' signature, to the Commander of a French ship employed in carrying the Convention into effect; and of which forms, if the same be adopted by the French Government, the Instruction from the Minister of Marine to a French ship of war, and his Warrant to a British ship may, *mutatis mutandis*, be counterparts.

My Lords direct me to observe that, in their proposal of the places to which vessels, captured by the cruisers on the respective stations, should be taken for adjudication by the Authorities of the

countries to which the vessels belong, their Lordships apprehend that no difficulty will occur with regard to the selection of the places mentioned for the West Indian, Brazil, and Madagascar stations.

If Jamaica should appear to make the passage long, for the captures made by French ships off Porto Rico, it will be perceived that the passage to Martinique, for the British captures off Cuba, brings the matter to an equality.

Rio Janeiro is obviously the only spot to which the cruizers of either Nation can take vessels captured off the coast of Brazil; and a perfect reciprocity exists between requiring the British cruizers of the Cape of Good Hope, to take their captures from Madagascar to Bourbon, and the French cruizers to take theirs to the Cape of Good Hope.

With respect to the selection of Fernando Po for the African station, my Lords are not unaware that a preference might, on certain points, be given by the French Government to Goree, or Senegal; but when my Lords state that a similar preference, heretofore felt by this Government in favour of Sierra Leone, has given way to the experience of several years, by which it has been ascertained, that of the unhappy blacks who have been found on board vessels captured in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, (where the traffic in slaves is most actively pursued,) more than one-fourth perished in the protracted voyage, against the wind, to Sierra Leone, and when it is considered that Goree and Sinegal are yet much further to windward than Sierra Leone,—that the mortality amongst the poor slaves would probably be increased two-fold, by endeavouring to reach either of those two places;—that Fernando Po, on the contrary, is within easy reach from the spots where the captures will mostly take place;—that it has been found perfectly healthy for natives of Africa;—and that its supposed insalubrity for Europeans may be expected progressively to diminish, especially under measures, which may be taken in concert by the two Governments, for clearing the woods; my Lords flatter themselves that the French Government will not refuse to concur with the Government of His Majesty, in selecting the Island of Fernando Po for the purpose in question, as a means by which so great a waste of human life may be spared.

With reference to the appointments of the cruizers, to be furnished with Instructions agreeably to the 3d, 4th, and 5th Articles of the Convention, I am directed by my Lords to request, that you will communicate to Lord Palmerston the names of the following ships and vessels of the British Navy, with their Commanders, to which my Lords propose that the Instructions and Warrants alluded to should be issued, viz.—

AFRICAN STATION.

Isis Captain Polkinghorne.	Pelorus . . Commander Meredith.
(Admiral's flag-ship, both here and at the Cape of Good Hope.)	Pluto . . . Lieutenant Buchanan.
Dryad . . . Captain Hayes.	Brisk . . . „ Butterfield.
Favourite . Commander Harrison.	Charybdis . „ Crawford.

WEST INDIAN STATION.

Winchester . Captain Lord William Paget.	Gannet . . Commander Sweny.
Sapphire . . „ Wellesley.	Arachne . . „ Agar.
Columbine . Commander Love.	

BRAZIL STATION.

Druid Captain Hamilton.	* Pylades . . Commander Blanckley.
Tyne „ Hope.	Algerine . . „ De Roos.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

Isis Captain Polkinghorne.	Badger . . . Commander Stow.
(Flag-ship, as above mentioned.)	Curlew . . . „ Trotter.
Undaunted . Captain Harvey.	

I herewith enclose a Scheme of Private Signals, proposed for the use of the cruizers of both Nations, agreeably to the 8th Article of the Convention; but I am to observe that any alteration may be made in the Flags, which may be convenient to the French Naval Service.

And my Lords have lastly commanded me to request, that you will express to Lord Palmerston their hope that the French Government may be induced to give all convenient acceleration to the issue of the Instructions, and to the completion of any other arrangements which may yet be wanting, to enable the cruizers of both Countries to commence operations, which, it may be confidently expected, will essentially contribute to put, at length, an end to the cruel and infamous traffic in human beings.

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

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT.

Sub-Enclosure A, in No. 66.

Draught of Instructions to the Commander of a British Ship of War, authorized to visit Vessels under the French Flag, suspected of being engaged in the Traffic in Slaves.

By, &c.

WHEREAS a Convention between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, was signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1831; in which Convention the following Articles are contained, viz. :—

ARTICLE I. The Mutual Right of search may be exercised on board the vessels of each of the two Nations, but only within the under-mentioned limits, viz.—

1st. Along the Western Coast of Africa, from Cape Verde to the 10th degree south of the Equator; that is to say, from the 10th degree of south latitude, to the 15th degree of north latitude, and as far as the 30th degree of west longitude, reckoned from the meridian of Paris, (27° 40' west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich).

2d. All round the Island of Madagascar, within a zone of about 20 leagues in breadth.

3d. Within the same distance from the Coasts of the Island of Cuba.

4th. Within the same distance from the Coasts of the Island of Porto Rico.

5th. Within the same distance from the Coasts of Brazil.

It is, however, to be understood, that a vessel suspected, seen, and chased by the cruisers, within the said circle of 20 leagues, may be visited by the cruisers even beyond those limits, if, without having ever lost sight of her, they should succeed in coming up with her at a greater distance from the coast.

ARTICLE 2. The right to visit the merchant vessels of either of the two Nations within the limits above described, shall be exercised only by vessels of war, the Commanders of which shall have the rank of Captain, or at least that of Lieutenant of the Navy.

ARTICLE 3. The number of vessels to which this right may be granted, shall be fixed, each year, by a Special Convention: the number may not be the same for both Nations; but in no case shall the number of the cruisers of one Nation be more than double that of the cruisers of the other.

ARTICLE 4. The names of the vessels and those of their Commanders shall be communicated by each of the contracting Governments to the other, and notice shall be mutually given of all the changes which may take place in the cruisers.

ARTICLE 5. Instructions shall be drawn up and agreed upon, in common, by the two Governments, for the cruisers of each of the two Nations, which vessels shall mutually afford assistance to each other, in all cases in which it may be advantageous that they should act in concert. The vessels of war mutually authorized to exercise the right of search, shall be furnished with a special Authorization from each of the two Governments.

ARTICLE 6. Whenever one of the cruisers shall have chased, and shall come up with a merchant vessel, as liable to suspicion, the Commander, before he proceeds to visit, shall show to the Master the Special Orders, which confer upon him the exceptional right of search; and when he shall have found that the papers are regular, and the vessel engaged in lawful pursuits, he shall cause to be certified on the vessel's log, that the visit has taken place only by virtue of the said Orders. These formalities having been fulfilled the vessel shall be at liberty to continue her course.

ARTICLE 7. The vessels captured for having engaged in the traffic in slaves, or as being suspected of being fitted out for that infamous traffic, shall, together with their crews, be delivered over without delay to the jurisdiction of the Nation to which they belong.

It is, moreover, well understood that they shall be tried agreeably to the Laws in force in their respective Countries.

ARTICLE 8. In no case shall the mutual right of search be exercised on board the vessels of war of either of the two Nations.

The two Governments will agree upon a particular signal, with which the cruisers only, to which this right may be granted, shall be furnished, and which shall not be made known to any other vessel, not employed upon this service.

AND WHEREAS we think fit that you shall be furnished with the Authorization mentioned in the said Convention; you are accordingly authorized and empowered, by virtue of this present Instruction, and of the accompanying Warrant from the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, to visit vessels under the French Flag, suspected of being engaged in the traffic in slaves, within the limits set forth in the 1st Article of the above Convention, with the conditional extension therein explained, and to deal with such as shall have engaged in a traffic in slaves, or shall be suspected of having been fitted out for that traffic, as directed in the 7th Article of the Convention.

Whenever any vessel shall be visited, by virtue of the authority so conferred upon you, the same shall be done in the mildest manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly Nations; the search shall in no case be made by an officer holding a rank inferior to that of Lieutenant of the Navy, and if there shall not appear to be any ground for detaining the vessel, she shall be allowed, after the directions contained in the 6th Article of the Convention have been complied with, to continue her course with the least possible interruption and delay.

When a vessel shall be found liable to detention according to the terms of the Convention, the proper course is to be followed for delivering her up, with her crew, to the French Authorities at

The strictest care is to be taken to prevent the removal of any articles whatsoever from such vessel, and if there be any slaves on board, they are to be delivered up to the French Authorities, together with the vessel and crew and cargo.

In the prosecution of the object of this Convention you will not fail to co-operate cordially with the Commanders of any French vessels of war, employed on the same service.

* N.B. This blank to be filled up with the names of the following places, respectively, according to the Nation of the cruiser, and to the station, viz.—

For British Ships of War.

“ Fernando Po,” on the African station.
 “ Martinique,” on the West-Indian ditto.
 “ Rio de Janeiro,” on the Brazil ditto.
 “ Bourbon,” on the Madagascar ditto.

For French Ships of War.

“ Fernando Po,” on the African station.
 “ Port Royal, Jamaica,” on the West-Indian ditto.
 “ Rio de Janeiro,” on the Brazil ditto.
 “ Cape of Good Hope,” on the Madagascar ditto.

And finally, in all your proceedings towards vessels under the French Flag, you are to conform most strictly to all the provisions and stipulations of the Convention, as above recited.

Given under our hands the _____ of

To the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's
the _____

Sub-Enclosure B, in No. 66.

Draught of Warrant to the Commander of a French Vessel of War, to authorize him, under the Convention of November 30, 1831, to visit Vessels under the British Flag, suspected of being engaged in the Traffic in Slaves.

By, &c.

WHEREAS, a Convention between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the traffic in slaves was signed at Paris, November 30, 1831, in which Convention the following Articles are contained, viz.—

(Convention recited.)

AND WHEREAS, the Government of His Majesty the King of the French has thought fit that you should be furnished with the Authorization mentioned in the said Convention; you are accordingly authorized and empowered, by virtue of this present Warrant, and of the Instruction which the said Government has addressed to you, to visit vessels under the British Flag, suspected of being engaged in the traffic in slaves, within the limits set forth in Article 1 of the above Convention, (with the conditional extension therein explained,) and to deal with such as shall have engaged in a traffic in Slaves, or shall be suspected of having been fitted out for that traffic, as directed in Article 7 of the Convention.

Given under our hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the _____ of
To the Commanding Officer of the French
the _____

Sub-Enclosure C, in No. 66.

(Set of Private Signals.)

No. 67.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 23, 1832.)

MY LORD,

Paris, January 20, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Copy of a Note, which I have received from Monsieur Casimir Perier, in answer to one which I addressed to him, in obedience to the Instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 31st of December last, expressing His Majesty's acknowledgments for the services rendered to Mr. Rendall, Lieutenant-Governor of Bathurst, by the French Governor of Senegal, and by the other Civil and Military Authorities in that settlement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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

Enclosure in No. 67.

M. Perier to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 11 Janvier, 1832.

J'AI reçu la Lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 7 de ce mois, et par laquelle vous m'exprimez les remerciemens du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour l'empressement avec lequel M. le Gouverneur du Sénégal s'est porté au secours de l'Etablissement de Ste. Marie, attaqué par les Mandingues au mois de Septembre de l'année dernière. Le Gouvernement du Roi était déjà, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, informé de cet événement, et il a vu avec d'autant plus de plaisir la conduite de M. le Gouverneur du Sénégal, qu'elle est une nouvelle preuve des relations amicales qui subsistent entre les deux Pays, ainsi que des sentimens de bienveillance mutuelle, dont sont animés leur Agens respectif.

Je donne au Ministre de la Marine communication de la Lettre de votre Excellence, et du rapport qui s'y trouve joint, pour qu'il transmette à M. le Gouverneur du Sénégal et aux personnes

qui dans cette circonstance ont si dignement secondé ses intentions, un témoignage aussi honorable de la satisfaction du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Sa Excellence Mons. l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre, (Signed) CASIMIR PERIER.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, January 11, 1832.

I HAVE received the Letter which your Excellency did me the honour of writing to me the 7th instant, and in which you state to me the gratitude with which His Britannic Majesty's Government is impressed, for the alacrity with which the Governor of Senegal succoured the settlement of St. Mary, when in September last it was attacked by the Mandingoes.

The King's Government was already informed of that occurrence; and it learned with so much the more pleasure the conduct of the Governor of Senegal, as it is a fresh proof of the amicable relations subsisting between the two Countries, as well as of the sentiments of mutual benevolence with which their respective Agents are actuated.

I shall communicate to the Minister of Marine your Excellency's Letter, as well as the Report enclosed in it, for him to transmit so honourable a testimonial of the satisfaction of His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Governor of Senegal, and to the persons who on that occasion so worthily seconded his intentions.

His Excellency the English Ambassador, (Signed) CASIMIR PERIER.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 68.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, February 8, 1832.

ACCOUNTS have been received by His Majesty's Government, from which it is to be inferred that clandestine outfits for Slave Trade take place at Martinique and Guadaloupe. The information does not come in such a shape as to admit of its being placed formally before the Government of France, as it only mentions the circumstances generally, and without any specification of facts, dates, or names. But your Excellency is instructed to take an opportunity of conversing upon the subject with the French Minister of Marine, and of suggesting to him the expediency of issuing directions to the Commanders of French cruizers, to exercise the utmost vigilance in intercepting adventurers engaged in the Slave Trade, in their way to and from Guadaloupe and Martinique, and also from those and other places to Cayenne and Cuba. Such directions, it is stated, will assist materially in defeating the efforts of the remaining French slave traders at Nantes, to carry on in other places those criminal undertakings, which it is hoped they will find to be completely frustrated in their own Ports, by the Provisions of the late Convention, and by the present Law of France.

I am, &c.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Granville, (Signed) PALMERSTON.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 69.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 9.)

MY LORD,

Paris, February 6th, 1832.

I HAVE this moment only received the enclosed Note from Mons. Casimir Perier, holding per interim the Portefeuille des Affaires Etrangères, in reply to the communication I made nearly a month ago to the French Government, of the Instructions proposed by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be given to the British and French cruizers, employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

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

Enclosure in No. 69.

M. Perier to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 6 Fevrier, 1832.

Je me suis empressé de transmettre au Ministre de la Marine les Documents que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 10 Janvier, relativement à l'exécution de la Convention conclue le 30 Novembre, 1831, entre l'Angleterre et la France, pour la repression de la traite des noirs.

Le Département de la Marine adopte entièrement les projets d'Instructions rédigés par les Lords Commissaires de l'Amirauté. Il fait seulement observer que l'île *Fernando Po* s'y trouve désignée comme le point où devront être conduits les navires Français arrêtés par les bâtimens de guerre Anglais de la station d'Afrique : or, aucun Agent Français, n'est établie à *Fernando*, et jusqu'au moment où il y en aura un, il est indispensable que les navires dont il s'agit soient dirigés sur l'île de Gorée.

Aussitôt que cette affaire qui, j'aime à le croire, ne souffrira aucune difficulté, sera définitivement réglée, je m'empresserai de transmettre à votre Excellence les mandats en vertu desquels les bâtimens désignés par l'Amirauté Anglaise pourront, aux termes de la Convention du 30 Novembre dernier, visiter les navires de commerce Français. Ces Mandats, ainsi que les Instructions aux commandans de nos propres bâtimens, seront entièrement analogues aux Documents que vous m'avez communiqués, et dont le Département de la Marine a adopté le fond et la forme. En attendant j'ai l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence la Liste des bâtimens de guerre Français, qui devront être munis de pouvoirs semblables, pour visiter les navires Anglais.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

(Signé) CASIMIR PERIER.

Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Angleterre,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, Februray 6, 1832.

I lost no time in transmitting to the Minister of Marine the Documents, which your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me on the 10th of January, relative to the Convention concluded the 30th November, 1831, between England and France, for the repression of the Slave Trade.

The Marine Department fully approves the draughts of the Instructions drawn up by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. It only desires me to observe, that the Island of *Fernando Po* is there designated as the point, whither the French ships, detained by the English men of war on the African station, are to be conducted. Now, there is no French Agent established at *Fernando Po*, and till any such can be appointed, it is indispensable for the ships in question to be taken to the Isle of *Goree*.

As soon as this business, which I trust will meet with no difficulty, shall be finally arranged, I will hasten to communicate to your Excellency the Warrants, empowering the ships indicated by the English Admiralty, on the terms of the Convention of the 30th of last November, to search the French merchant vessels. These Warrants, as well as the Instructions for our own vessels, will be quite similar to the Documents which you have transmitted to me, and whose substance and form the Marine Department has adopted. In the mean time, I have the honour of enclosing to your Excellency the List of French men of war, to be furnished with the like powers for visiting English vessels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CASIMIR PERIER,

The President of the Council, charged ad interim with
the Department of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency the English Ambassador,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 69.

(Translation.)

List of French Men of War appointed to ensure the execution of the Convention, concluded 30th November between France and England, relative to the repression of the Slave Trade, and which are to be provided with Warrants of the English Admiralty, for visiting Vessels under the British Flag.

African Station.

L'Hermione, Mr. Brou, Capitaine de vaisseau.
Le d'Assas, Mr. Pujgol, Capitaine de frégate.
La Cicogne, Mr. Baudin, Capitaine de corvette.
La Bordelaise, Mr. Louvel, Lieutenant de vaisseau.

West-India Station.

La Flore, Mr. Leblanc, Capitaine de vaisseau.
L'Isis, Mr. Delalun, Capitaine de corvette.
Le Lancier, Mr. Leprédour, Capitaine de corvette.

*La Cérés**, Mr. Cosmao Dumanoir, Capitaine de corvette.
Le Faune, Mr. Filhol Camas, Lieutenant de vaisseau.

Brazil Station.

L'Herminie, Mr. Villeneuve Bargemont, Capitaine de vaisseau.
L'Onychie, Mr. Larocheassière, Capitaine de frégate.
L'Alerte, Mr. Salvy, Capitaine de frégate.
L'Alcibiade, Mr. Alix, Capitaine de corvette.
L'Aigrette, Mr. Tavenet, Lieutenant de vaisseau.

Madagascar Station.

Le Lezard, Mr. Herpinde Fremont, Lieutenant de vaisseau.

* It is probable that the "*Cérés*" and "*Faune*" will shortly be replaced by other vessels. His Britannic Majesty's Government will be informed of it, in conformity with Article 4 of the Convention of the 30th November, 1831.

No. 70.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, February 17, 1832.

I HAVE transmitted to the Admiralty the communication of the French Government, enclosed in your Excellency's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 6th instant, as to the Instructions for French and English cruizers employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and also the List therein enclosed, of French cruizers to be furnished with those Instructions.

The Lords of the Admiralty dwell on the distance of Goree from the usual stations of slave traders, and express on that account anxiety that the French Government should take measures, as speedily as circumstances will allow, for placing a French Agent on the Island of Fernando Po, to adjudicate French vessels detained under the Convention.

I send to your Excellency a Copy of the Letters which have been received at this Office, from the Admiralty, on the subject.

I have to instruct your Excellency to communicate upon this matter with the French Government, and I trust that those humane motives, which appear to render it an arrangement so urgently desirable, will induce the French Government to endeavour to attain the object, as soon as it can be effected.

The Lords of the Admiralty observe, that but one French cruizer is assigned to the Madagascar station, and they therefore suggest, that French Instructions may be procured for the "*Undaunted*" and "*Curlew*," on the Cape station, leaving out the other 2 ships formerly proposed, viz. the "*Isis*," and "*Badger*."

Printed Copies of Instructions for the French ships will be transmitted to your Excellency without loss of time; and your Excellency will obtain from the French Government an interchange of Instructions to be given to the British vessels.

The Right Hon. Viscount Granville,
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON.

First Enclosure in No. 70.

The Hon. Captain Elliot to Sir G. Shee.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, 16th February, 1832.

I HAVE received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your Letter of yesterday's date, enclosing Copies of a Despatch and its Enclosures, from His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, containing the Reply of the French Government to the communication made to them, of the Instructions proposed to be issued to the French and English cruizers, employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and a List of the French cruizers to be furnished with Instructions for visiting English merchant vessels, suspected of being engaged in the illicit traffic in slaves; and, in return, I am commanded by my Lords to request, that you will observe to

Viscount Palmerston, how much they regret that the French Government are not prepared for the present to send an Agent to Fernando Po, and that it should be considered indispensable to take the captured ships to the Island of Goree.

Their Lordships are aware that it is the declared intention of the French Government to propose a Law to the Chambers, which shall enable them to appoint Consuls, invested with the authority of adjudicating prizes at Fernando Po, or any other convenient place; but until such Law shall have been passed, they cannot but be apprehensive, that the conveyance of a captured ship to a point so far to windward as Goree, will be attended with most calamitous circumstances to the poor negroes; as experience has but too clearly proved in a passage from the Bight of Benin to Sierra Leone, which requires but little more than half the time that will be consumed in a passage from the same place to the Island of Goree.

Their Lordships are very desirous, therefore, that Lord Palmerston should urge the French Government, on the score of humanity, to take measures as speedily as circumstances will allow, for placing an Agent on the Island of Fernando Po, to adjudicate such captured French merchant ships as may be carried thither by His Majesty's ships of war, duly authorized to make seizures.

My Lords will cause to be prepared, without loss of time, printed Copies of the Instructions to be given to the Officers in command of the several French ships of war named in the List which accompanied your Letter; and they request that Lord Palmerston will obtain from the French Government an interchange of the Instructions to be given to our ships of war.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT.

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

Second Enclosure in No. 70.

Captain Elliot to Sir G. Shee.

Admiralty, 17th February, 1832.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT presents his compliments to Sir G. Shee, and, with reference to the Letters, which have passed respecting the Convention with France, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, acquaints him, that as it appears that the French Government assign but *one* vessel to the Madagascar station, 2 British vessels only can be furnished with Instructions for that station, instead of 4, as mentioned in Captain Elliot's Letter to Sir G. Shee, of the 15th December last; and he, therefore, requests that Sir George Shee will procure French Instructions for the "Undaunted" and "Curlew" on the Cape station, leaving out the other 2 ships proposed, "Isis" and "Badger."

No. 71.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

MY LORD,

Paris, 19th February, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship the accompanying Papers, which I have just received from M. Casimir Perier, in answer to the Copy of Instructions, intended to be issued to Commanders of vessels employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, in conformity with the Convention of 30th November, 1831, which I forwarded to the President of the Council by your Lordship's desire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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

Enclosure in No. 71.

M. Casimir Perier to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L' AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 18 Fevrier, 1832.

J'AI l'honneur de transmettre à votre Excellence les Copies,

1°. Des Instructions que de le Department de la Marine doit adresser aux Commandans des bâtimens de guerre Français, qui seront employés à la répression de la Traite des Noirs, en exécution de la Convention conclue le 30 Novembre, 1831, entre la France et l'Angleterre.

2°. Des Mandats que signera le Ministre de la Marine, et en vertu desquels les Commandans des bâtimens Anglais pourront visiter les navires sous pavillon Français, dans les parages déterminés par la Convention.

3°. D'un modèle de signaux secrets à l'usage des croiseurs des deux Nations.

Ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur d'en prévenir votre Excellence par ma Lettre du 6 de ce mois, ces Documens ne sont en quelque sorte que la traduction des Ordres et des Instructions rédigés sur le même objet par les Lords Commissaires de l'Amirauté.

J'ai également entretenu votre Excellence des motifs, qui portaient le Gouvernement du Roi à décider que les navires Français arrêtés par les bâtimens de guerre Anglais de la station d'Afrique, fussent conduits à l'Île de Gorée, au lieu de l'être à celle de Fernando Po, comme le demandent les Lords de l'Admirauté Anglais.

Il est dans tous les cas indispensable que, jusqu'à ce que cette question soit réglée définitivement, les Instructions remises aux Commandans des bâtimens de guerre Anglais, indiquent Gorée, comme le point où les navires sous pavillon Français doivent être conduits. Aussitôt que votre Excellence m'aura fait connaître les intentions de son Gouvernement à ce sujet, je m'empresserai de lui transmettre les Mandats signés par le Ministre de la Marine, et destinés aux Commandans des bâtimens de guerre Anglais.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous adresser la Liste des bâtimens Français, qui doivent être munis de Pouvoirs semblables pour visiter les navires Anglais.

Je dois faire connaître à votre Excellence que depuis la canonnière-brick "la Champenoise," commandée par M. Degènes, Lieutenant de vaisseau a été substituée dans la station d'Afrique au brick "le D'Assar," commandé par Mr. Pujol, Capitaine de frégate. Ce sera par conséquent à M. Degènes que devra être adressé le Mandat, qui avait d'abord été demandé pour Mr. Pujol.

J'ai, &c.

Son Excellence Lord Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CASIMIR PERIER.

M. Casimir Perier to Viscount Granville.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, February 18, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency Copies of:—

1°. The Instructions which the Department of the Marine is about to transmit to the Commanders of the French ships of war to be employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, in execution of the Convention concluded November 30, 1831, between France and England.

2°. Warrants to be signed by the Minister of Marine, and in virtue of which the Commanders of English ships will be able to search ships under the French flag in the latitudes specified by the Convention.

3°. The proposed secret Signals for the use of the cruisers of both Nations.

These Documents, as I had the honour to state to your Excellency in my Letter of the 6th inst., are in a manner only a Translation of the Orders and Instructions drawn up on this subject by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have also informed your Excellency of the motives which led His Majesty's Government to decide that the French vessels detained by the English men of war on the African station, should be conducted to the Isle of Goree, instead of that of Fernando Po, as the Lords of the English Admiralty require.

It is, at all events, indispensable that, until this question be definitively settled, the Instructions furnished to the Commanders of the English men of war should fix upon Goree as the point whither vessels under the French flag ought to be taken. As soon as your Excellency shall have made known to me the intentions of your Government on this subject, I will immediately transmit to you the Warrants, signed by the Minister of Marine, with which the Commanders of the English men of war are to be provided.

I have already had the honour to send to you the List of French ships to be furnished with similar Powers for visiting English ships. I am to acquaint your Excellency that since that time the gun-brig "La Champenoise," commanded by Mr. Degènes, *Lieutenant de vaisseau*, has been substituted, on the African station, for the brig "d'Assar," commanded by Mr. Pujol, *Capitaine de frégate*. It is, consequently, Mr. Degènes, who is to receive the Warrant which, in the first instance, had been required for Mr. Pujol.

His Excellency Lord Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CASIMIR PERIER.

Sub-Enclosure A, in No. 71.

Instructions to be issued by the French Marine Department to Commanders of French Vessels employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

MONSIEUR,

Paris, le Février, 1832.

LES Gouvernemens de France et de la Grande Bretagne, désirant rendre plus efficaces les moyens de répression jusqu'à présent opposés au trafic criminel connu sous le nom de *Traite des Noirs*, ont décidé, d'un commun accord, que le droit de visite réciproque pourra être exercé à bord des navires de l'une et de l'autre Nation, mais seulement dans les limites déterminées et sous certaines conditions.

Les Articles suivans sont contenus dans le Traité que ces deux Gouvernemens ont conclu à ce sujet à Paris, le 30 Novembre, 1831.

ARTICLE I.—"Le droit de visite réciproque pourra être exercé à bord des navires de l'une et de l'autre Nation, mais seulement dans les parages ci-après indiqués, savoir:—

"1°. Le long de la côte occidentale d'Afrique, depuis le Cap Verd jusqu'à la distance de 10 degrés au sud de l'équateur, c'est-à-dire, du 10° degré de latitude méridionale au 15° degré de latitude septentrionale jusqu'au 30° degré de longitude occidentale à partir de méridien de Paris.

"2°. Tout autour de l'Île de Madagascar dans une zone d'environ 20 lieues de largeur.

"3°. A la même distance des côtes de l'Île de Cuba.

"4°. A la même distance des côtes de Porto Rico.

"5°. A la même distance des côtes du Brésil.

“ Toutefois il est entendu qu’un bâtiment suspect, aperçu et poursuivi par les croiseurs en dedans du dit cercle de 20 lieues, pourra être visité par eux en dehors même de ces limites, si, ne l’ayant jamais perdu de vue, ceux-ci ne parviennent à l’atteindre qu’à une plus grande distance de la côte.

ARTICLE II.—“ Le droit de visiter les navires de commerce de l’une et l’autre Nation dans les parages ci-dessus indiqués, ne pourra être exercé que par des bâtimens de guerre, dont les Commandans auront le grade de Capitaine, ou au moins celui de Lieutenant de vaisseau.

ARTICLE III.—“ Le nombre des bâtimens à investir de ce droit sera fixé chaque année par une Convention spéciale, il pourra n’être pas le même pour l’une et l’autre Nation, mais dans aucun cas le nombre des croiseurs de l’une ne devra être de plus du double de celui des croiseurs de l’autre.

ARTICLE IV.—“ Les noms des bâtimens, et ceux de leurs Commandans, seront communiqués par chacun des Gouvernemens contractans à l’autre, et il sera donné réciproquement avis de toutes les mutations qui pourront survenir parmi les croiseurs.

ARTICLE V.—“ Les Instructions seront rédigées et arrêtées en commun par les deux Gouvernemens pour les croiseurs de l’une et de l’autre Nation, qui devront se prêter une mutuelle assistance dans toutes les circonstances où il pourra être utile qu’ils agissent de concert.

“ Les bâtimens de guerre réciproquement autorisés à exercer la visite, seront munis d’une autorisation spéciale de chacun des deux Gouvernemens.

ARTICLE VI.—“ Toutes les fois qu’un des croiseurs aura poursuivi, et atteindra comme suspect, un navire de commerce, le Commandant, avant de procéder à la visite, devra montrer au Capitaine les ordres spéciaux, qui lui confèrent le droit exceptionnel de le visiter; et lorsqu’il aura reconnu que les expéditions sont régulières et les opérations licites, il fera constater sur le journal du bord que la visite n’a eu lieu qu’en vertu des dits ordres: ces formalités étant remplies, le navire sera libre de continuer sa route.

ARTICLE VII.—“ Les navires capturés pour s’être livrés à la traite, ou comme soupçonnés d’être armés pour cet infâme trafic, seront, ainsi que leurs équipages, remis, sans délai, à la juridiction de la Nation à laquelle ils appartiendront.

“ Il est d’ailleurs bien entendu qu’ils seront jugés d’après les lois en vigueur dans leurs Pays respectifs.

ARTICLE VIII.—“ Dans aucun cas le droit de visite réciproque ne pourra s’exercer à bord des bâtimens de guerre de l’une ou l’autre Nation.

“ Les deux Gouvernemens conviendront d’un signal spécial, dont les seuls croiseurs, investis de ce droit, devront être pourvus, et dont il ne sera donné connaissance à aucun autre bâtiment étranger à la croisière.”

Vous avez été désigné, Monsieur, pour être revêtu des Pouvoirs dont il est fait mention dans ce Traité; et vous êtes autorisé par ces Instructions et en vertu du Mandât délivré par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique à visiter les navires couverts du pavillon Anglais, qui seront soupçonnés de faire le trafic des noirs dans les limites déterminées par l’Article I. du Traité (avec l’extension additionnelle y mentionnée), et à agir envers ceux qui exerceront ce trafic, ou qui seront suspectés d’avoir été armés dans ce but, conformément aux dispositions prescrites par l’Article VII. du Traité.

Toutes les fois qu’un navire Anglais sera visité, en vertu des Pouvoirs dont vous êtes revêtu, la visite devra être exercée avec tous les ménagemens possibles, et avec les égards que se doivent des Nations alliées. Elle ne pourra être faite, dans aucune circonstance, par un Officier d’un grade inférieur à celui du Lieutenant de vaisseau.

Lorsque vous aurez reconnu, qu’il n’existe aucun motif pour retenir le navire, vous devrez lui permettre de continuer immédiatement sa traversée, après toutefois que les dispositions énoncées par l’Article VI. du Traité, auront été exécutées.

Quand un navire sera jugé susceptible d’être retenu, suivant les termes du Traité, vous devrez prendre les mesures nécessaires pour le remettre, ainsi que son équipage, entre les mains des autorités Anglaises à ———

Les soins les plus stricts devront être pris, pour prévenir le déplacement de quelque objet que ce soit, à bord des navires retenus; et si ces navires ont des noirs à bord, ces noirs devront être remis aux Autorités Anglaises, avec les dits navires et leurs équipages.

Pour remplir l’objet des présentes Instructions, vous ne devrez pas manquer de vous entendre et de coopérer cordialement avec les Commandans des bâtimens de Sa Majesté Britannique qui seront affectés au même service.

Enfin, dans toutes vos relations avec les navires couverts du pavillon Anglais, vous aurez soin de vous conformer, avec la plus grande ponctualité, aux stipulations du Traité, qui sont ci-dessus rapportées.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d’État, au Département de la Marine et des Colonies.

Department of Marine and Colonies.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Paris, February 1, 1832.

THE Governments of France and Great Britain being desirous to give more effect to the measures of repression hitherto opposed to the criminal traffic known by the name of the *Slave Trade*, have agreed that the right of reciprocal search shall be exercised on board the ships of both Nations, but only within determined limits and under certain conditions.

The following Articles are contained in the Treaty which these two Governments concluded on this subject at Paris, on the 30th November, 1831:—

(For translation of Treaty recited, see page 58.)

You have been appointed, Sir, to be invested with the Powers mentioned in this Treaty, and you are authorized by these Instructions, and in virtue of the Warrant issued by His Britannic Majesty’s Government, to search the vessels under the English flag, suspected of trading in slaves within the

limits fixed by the 1st Article of the Treaty (with the additional extension therein stated); and to act against those who shall exercise this traffic, or who shall be suspected to have been fitted out for this purpose, in conformity with the provisions laid down by Article VII. of the Treaty.

Whenever any English vessel shall be searched, in consequence of the authority vested in you, the search shall be effected with all possible discretion, and with the consideration due by allied Nations to each other. It shall in no case be undertaken by an officer of inferior rank to that of Lieutenant.

On ascertaining that there exists no reason for detaining the vessel, it will be your duty to allow her to pursue her voyage forthwith, but not till after complying with the provisions set forth in Article VI. of the Treaty.

When any vessel shall be considered liable to be detained on the terms of the Treaty, it will be incumbent upon you to take the necessary measures for surrendering her and her crew to the English Authorities at _____

The strictest care must be taken lest any article whatever on board the detained vessels should be removed; and if these vessels have any blacks on board, such blacks shall be delivered up to the English Authorities with the said vessels and their crews.

In order to fulfil the object of the present Instructions, you will not fail to communicate and co-operate cordially with the Commanders of His Britannic Majesty's ships appointed to the same service.

To conclude, in all your transactions with the vessels sailing under the English flag, you will take care to conform, with the strictest punctuality, to the stipulations of the Treaty above recited.

(Signed)

Mr. _____
Commander of _____

The Minister Secretary of State
for the Department of Marine and Colonies.

Sub-Enclosure B, in No. 71.

Mandât en vertu duquel un Commandant d'un Bâtiment de Guerre Anglais pourra, aux Termes de la Convention du 30 Novembre, 1831, visiter les Navires sous Pavillon Français soupçonnés de faire le Trafic des Esclaves.

Un Traité a été conclu à Paris le 30 Novembre, 1831, entre les Gouvernemens de France et de la Grande Bretagne pour la suppression de la *Traite des Noirs*.

Ce Traité contient les Articles suivans; savoir—

(Treaty recited, see Page 65.)

Attendu que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique a jugé convenable que vous fussiez pourvu de l'autorisation mentionnée dans le dit Traité, vous avez plein pouvoir et vous êtes commissionné (en vertu du présent Mandât et de l'Instruction que le dit Gouvernement vous a adressée) pour visiter tout bâtiment sous pavillon Français, soupçonné de faire la traite des noirs dans les limites décrites à l'Article I. du Traité du 30 Novembre, 1831, (avec l'extension additionnelle y expliquée,) et pour agir envers ceux des bâtimens qui font la traite des noirs, ou qui sont soupçonnés d'avoir été disposés dans cette intention, d'après l'Article VII. du Traité.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État,
au Département de la Marine et des Colonies,

Fait à Paris, le _____, 1832.

(Signed) COMTE DE RIGNY.

(Translation.)

Warrant in virtue of which a Commander of an English Man-of-War is empowered, on the terms of the Convention of the 30th November, 1831, to search Vessels navigating under the French Flag suspected of carrying on the Slave Trade.

A TREATY has been concluded at Paris, November 30, 1831, between the Governments of France and Great Britain for the suppression of the *Slave Trade*.

This Treaty contains the following Articles, viz.—

(For translation of Treaty recited, see Page 58.)

Whereas the Government of His Britannic Majesty has thought proper that you should be provided with the authorization mentioned in the said Treaty; you have full power, and you are commissioned (in virtue of the present Warrant and of the Instructions addressed to you by the said Government) to search every vessel under the French flag suspected of trading for slaves within the limits specified in Article I. of the Treaty of November 30, 1831, (with the additional extension there stated,) and to act against those vessels which carry on the Slave Trade, or which are suspected of having the intention of it, pursuant to Article VII. of the Treaty.

The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of
Marine and Colonies,

Done at Paris, the _____ 1832.

(Signed) COUNT DE RIGNY.

Sub-Enclosure C, in No. 71.

(Set of Private Signals.)

No. 72.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

MY LORD,

Paris, 20th February, 1832.

YOUR Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 17th instant, enclosing Copies of Letters which have been received at the Foreign Office, from the Admiralty, on the subject of the proposed Instructions for French and English cruizers employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, reached my hands last night.

I have this morning communicated to the President of the Council and Minister of Marine, the regret which has been expressed by the Lords of the Admiralty, and by your Lordship, that the French Government are not prepared for the present to send an Agent to Fernando Po, and that it should be considered indispensable to take the captured ships to Goree; I have represented to them that the conveyance of a captured ship to a point so far to windward as that Settlement would be attended with most calamitous consequences to the poor negroes, and expressed my hope that the humane motives which induced the French Government to conclude the Convention, authorizing the mutual right of search, would influence them to lose no time in taking measures for establishing an Agent in the Island of Fernando Po.

I am happy to say that there appeared to be a sincere disposition on the part of the French Ministers to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government.

Admiral de Rigny requested me to obtain precise information as to the nature of the settlement at Fernando Po, with a view to the form in which the appointment of a French Consular Agent to that Island should be drawn up. The King of Spain, he said, claims the Island as his property. Are there, he asked me, any Spanish Authorities whatever established there? And is it necessary that the French Government should make application to that of Spain, regarding their sending to Fernando Po a French Agent? Or can he be appointed as Consul to the British Settlement in that Island without the necessity of making such application? I promised to obtain answers to his inquiries, and I have no doubt, that, on receiving these answers, immediate steps will be taken by the French Government to authorize the adjudication of captured French slave trade vessels at Fernando Po.

Admiral de Rigny told me, that the Reports he had received led him to conclude that there were now very few, if any, French ships actually engaged in slave trading, but that the French flag was assumed by Spanish and Portuguese vessels. The right of search being, however, authorized by the late Convention, it would not be difficult for His Majesty's cruizers to detect the imposition; and that as these vessels would be dealt with as Spanish and Portuguese, little, if any, practical inconvenience would arise from the want, at the present moment, of a Consul at Fernando Po.

I have communicated to the Admiral de Rigny, that as the French Government assign but one vessel only to the Madagascar station, the "Undaunted" and "Curlew" are the 2 British ships of war for which French Instructions are required on the station of the Cape of Good Hope, leaving out the other 2 ships proposed, the "Isis" and "Badger."

Admiral de Rigny intimated to me, that in a short time another French cruiser would be added to the Madagascar station.

Lithographed Instructions have been prepared by the French Government, for the Officers in command of the several British ships employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, which they will exchange with those given by the Admiralty to the French ships of war engaged in the same service.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 73.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, March 13, 1832.

I HAVE received your Excellency's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 20th February, in which I observe that the French Ministers are desirous to obtain precise information respecting the settlement of Fernando Po, with a view to the form in which the appointment of the French Consular Agent in that Island should be drawn up.

It was once proposed that the British Establishment in Fernando Po should not interfere with the Sovereignty of the Island, which is claimed by Spain; and the Spanish Government acceded to this proposal. But difficulties having been found to exist in locating the slaves under such an arrangement, a negotiation was set on foot, which is still pending with Spain, for the relinquishment by her of her claim to Fernando Po, in consideration of Great Britain relinquishing on her part her title to Beque Island, one of the Falkland Islands, of which it is supposed that Spain might be desirous of acquiring the undisputed possession.

In the mean time an Establishment, dependent upon that of Sierra Leone, has been formed at Fernando Po, with the knowledge and without the objection of the Spanish Government, for the purpose of settling there the Commissions under the Treaties with Foreign Powers, for the suppression of Slave Trade. And the plan, therefore, which suggests itself to the British Government, as the best calculated, under present circumstances, for establishing a French Consul at Fernando Po, is that his Commission should style him Consul for France, at the Settlement of Sierra Leone, and its Dependencies, and that his Commission or his Instructions should give him liberty to reside at Fernando Po. In this arrangement there appears no difficulty, nor would there be any objection to an *Exequatur* being granted by this Government to an individual so commissioned. This plan, moreover, is rendered preferable to any other, by the circumstance that there are no Spanish Authorities whatever established at Fernando Po.

Your Lordship is instructed to take an early opportunity of submitting this point to the consideration of the French Government.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Viscount Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

No. 74.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 5.)

MY LORD,

Paris, 2d April, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Count Sebastiani, with reference to the appointment of a French Consular Agent at Fernando Po, and to the exchange of the powers of mutual search, in French and English vessels suspected of carrying on the traffic in slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

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

Enclosure in No. 74.

Count Sebastiani to Viscount Granville.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 27 Mars, 1832.

VOTRE Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de me donner communication, le 17 de ce mois, d'une Lettre de Son Excellence Lord Palmerston, relative à la question d'établir un Agent Consulaire Français à Fernando Po, pour y recevoir les navires arrêtés sous notre pavillon, et en vertu de la Convention du 30 Novembre, par les bâtimens de guerre Anglais, employés à la repression de la traite des noirs.

Je remarque qu'en attendant le résultat des négociations entamées avec l'Espagne, pour la cession ou l'échange de Fernando, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique nous propose de nommer un Consul de France à *Sierra Leone et ses dépendances*, avec la faculté de résider à Fernando Po.

Le Gouvernement du Roi adopte volontiers le moyen, et ne tardera point à faire choix d'un Agent pour Fernando. Seulement, M. l'Ambassadeur, avant de procéder à sa nomination il nous a semblé, que nous avions une démarche de pure convenance à faire auprès du Cabinet de Madrid, en le prévenant de nos intentions, et en lui exprimant notre désir de ne porter, par la mesure dont il s'agit, aucune atteinte aux droits de Souveraineté, que l'Espagne peut prétendre sur Fernando Po. Je viens de donner des Instructions dans ce sens au Chargé Affaires de France à Madrid. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique appréciera, je n'en doute point, les motifs de loyauté qui devaient en effet nous dicter une semblable démarche.

En attendant l'établissement définitif d'un Agent Français à Fernando Po, il sera toujours indispensable, comme je le faisais remarquer à votre Excellence par ma Lettre du 6 Février, que les navires Français qui pourront être arrêtés par les bâtimens de guerre Anglais de la station d'Afrique, soient dirigés sur l'Île de Gorée, et que ce point soit provisoirement indiqué dans les Instructions qui doivent être expédiées aux Commandans de ces bâtimens.

Je suis prêt à faire avec votre Excellence l'échange des Mandats, en vertu desquels les Commandans des bâtimens de guerre des deux Nations pourront visiter les navires respectifs, dans les parages déterminés par la Convention du 30 Novembre dernier. Il serait même à désirer que cet échange pût s'effectuer le plus promptement possible, parceque des bâtimens de l'Etat étant au moment d'être expédiés pour le Sénégal, nous pourrions en profiter pour faire parvenir aux Commandans de nos stations les Mandats, qui doivent leur être délivrés par l'Amirauté Anglaise. Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien presser auprès de son Gouvernement l'envoi de ces Documents.

Son Excellence le Vicomte Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.
(Signé) H. SEBASTIANI.

Enclosure in No. 74.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, 27th March, 1832.

Your Excellency did me the honour to communicate to me, on the 17th instant, a Letter from His Excellency Lord Palmerston, relative to the question of establishing a French Consular Agent in Fernando Po, for him to receive there the vessels detained under our flag, in virtue of the Convention of the 30th of November, by the English men of war employed for the suppression of the Slave Trade. I find that until the conclusion of the negotiations pending with Spain for the cession or the exchange of Fernando Po, His Britannic Majesty's Government proposes to us to appoint a French Consul at *Sierra Leone and its Dependencies*, with power to reside at Fernando Po.

The King's Government willingly adopts the expedient, and will lose no time in choosing an Agent for Fernando. Previous, however, to proceeding to his appointment, it appears to us, Sir, that it would be no more than proper for us to inform the Cabinet of Madrid of our intentions, and to assure it that we did not mean, by the measure in question, to intrench in the least on the rights of Sovereignty, which Spain may advance to Fernando Po; and I have already given Instructions to this effect to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid. His Britannic Majesty's Government is doubtless aware that, in taking this step, we have been influenced by nothing but good faith.

Until the definitive establishment of a French Agent at Fernando Po it will always be indispensable, as I mentioned to your Excellency in my Letter of the 6th of February, that the French vessels, which may be detained by the English men of war on the African Station, should be conducted to the Isle of Gorée, and that that point should provisionally be specified in the Instructions to be transmitted to the Commanders of those ships.

I am prepared to exchange with your Excellency the Warrants, by which the Commanders of the men of war of both Nations will be empowered to search the respective vessels, in the latitudes pointed out by the Convention of the 30th November last. It would be even desirable that this exchange should take place as speedily as possible, because the ships of the State being on the point of being despatched for Senegal, we might take this opportunity to send to the Commanders of our stations, the Warrants to be furnished to them by the English Admiralty. I therefore request your Excellency to be pressing with your Government for the issue of these documents.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. SEBASTIANI.

No. 75.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston. (Received July 9, 1832.)

MY LORD,

Paris, 6th July, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Copy of a Sentence, pronounced by the Court of Assizes at Guadaloupe against three French subjects, illegally engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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

Enclosure in No. 75.

Extract from the "Moniteur," July 3, 1832.

Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies.

PAR arrêt de la Cour d'Assizes de l'arrondissement de la Pointe-à-Pitre (Ile de la Guadeloupe) en date du 28 Avril, 1832,

Les nommés Pierre Robin, de Bordeaux, Victor, et Charles, tous 3 contumaces, ont été déclarés coupables de s'être livrés à la traite des noirs, du mois de Juin 1830, au mois d'Avril 1831, à bord du brick le "Julius Thalès," expédié de Saint Pierre (Ile de la Martinique) dont ils étaient, le premier armateur, les 2 autres officiers.

Par application de la loi du 25 Avril, 1827, ils ont été condamnés, chacun à la peine de 8 années de bannissement, et en outre, solidairement, à l'amende de 30,000 francs, valeur du bâtiment, à celle de 79,735 francs, 60 cents., valeur de la cargaison, et aux dépens.

Le même arrêt a prononcé la confiscation du navire le "Julius Thalès," et a déclaré lesdits Robin, Victor, et Charles, incapables de servir, à aucun titre, sur les bâtimens de l'Etat, et sur ceux du commerce Français.

Ministry of the Marine and of the Colonies.

(Translation.)

By a judgment of the Court of Assizes held in the district of Pointe-à-Pitre, Island of Gaudaloupe, dated the 28th of April, 1832,

Pierre Robin, of Bordeaux, Victor, and Charles, all three guilty of contempt of Court, have been convicted of having carried on the Slave Trade, from June 1830 to April 1831, on board the brig "Julius Thales," fitted out at Saint Pierre, Island of Martinique, the former being the fitter out, and the two latter officers thereof.

By the application of the law of the 25th April, 1827, they have, each of them, been condemned to the penalty of eight years' banishment, and besides, all of them, to the fine of 30,000 francs, being the value of the vessel, to that of 79,735 francs, 60 centimes, being the value of the cargo, and to the costs.

The same judgment has pronounced the confiscation of the "Julius Thales," and has declared the above Robin, Victor, and Charles, incapable of serving, on any account, on board ships of the State, and in French merchant vessels.

No. 76.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Granville.

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, 3 Copies of Papers marked A and B, relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented by His Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Right Hon. Viscount Granville,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 77.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 17.)

MY LORD,

Paris, 14th December, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a List of Convictions which have taken place at Saint Louis, under the Law in force for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and of the punishments awarded to the individuals so convicted, as published in the "Moniteur."

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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

Enclosure in No. 77.

(Translation.)

Extract from the "Moniteur," 11th December, 1832.

Department of the Marine and of the Colonies.

By a Decree of the Council of Appeal of Senegal and its Dependencies, holding its sittings at Saint Louis, passed the 8th of August, 1832 ;

1. Chevrement and Co., merchants at Pointe-à-Pitre, owners of the schooner "*La Caroline*," of the port of Pointe-à-Pitre, of 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons burden ;

2. Jean Marie Thomas Youngmann, a native of the Island of St. Thomas, late first mate of the said schooner ;

3. Tra baud, a native of Bordeaux, late second mate of the said schooner ;

4. Pierre Rousse, born at Marseille, late boatswain of the same schooner ;

5. Joseph Benjamin, born at Angoulême ;

6. Jean Durand, born at Marseille ;

7. Pierre Gaspard, native of Copheton ;

8. Louis Fevre, born at Dunkirk ;

9. Louis Morin, native of Vannes ;

(These last five sailors having been part of the crew of the "*Caroline*,") have, by the application of the Law of the 25th April, 1827, been sentenced for contempt of Court: the three first to ten years' banishment, the six last to five years' imprisonment, as convicted of having carried on, in the month of December, 1830, by means of the schooner "*La Caroline*," which has been declared confiscated, the traffic known by the name of the Slave Trade.

The above have been sentenced, besides, by the same Decree, altogether and one for all, and also the Master of the said schooner and his Mates, previously condemned, to a fine equal to the value of the vessel and of the cargo, and to costs.

No. 78.

Viscount Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 31, 1832.)

MY LORD,

Paris, 28th December, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Report, published in the "*Moniteur*," of the condemnation and sentences passed upon three individuals, by the Court d'Assises of Guadaloupe, for contravention of the Laws against the Traffic in Slaves, as also upon the person who fitted out the vessel, on board which the offence was committed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 78.

Extract from the "Moniteur," December 24, 1832.

(Translation.)

Official:

Department of the Marine and the Colonies.

A DECREE of the Court of Assizes, in the District of Pointe-à-Pitre, Island of Guadaloupe, passed on the subject of the Slave Trade the 28th of April, 1832, and an Extract from which was inserted in the "*Moniteur*" of the 3d July, has pronounced condemnations, for contempt of Court, against 3 individuals implicated in the affair of the vessel called the "*Julius Thales*," fitted out at Martinique.

By another Decree of the same Court of Assizes, passed peremptorily the 21st of July, 1832, M. Robin, of Bordeaux, fitted out of the "*Julius Thales*," has been, by the application of the Law of the 25th April, 1827, and on account of acts committed from June 30, 1830, to the last day of March, 1831, condemned to 5 years' banishment, as also to a fine equal to the value of the vessel and of the cargo, and to the costs of suit; and, moreover, been declared incapable of serving, on any account, in King's ships and merchant vessels.

The confiscation of the vessel has been ordered.

DENMARK.

No. 79.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Wynn.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 8, 1832.

ACCOUNTS have been received by His Majesty's Government, that the Merchants of the Island of St. Thomas are much connected with slave trading; and that the slave trading Merchants of Nantes act in conjunction with those of the Island just mentioned, in carrying on their criminal undertakings.

I have, in consequence, to instruct you to urge the Danish Government to give such directions to the Commanders of their cruizers, and to their Colonial Authorities, as shall effectually prevent all slave vessels, either from being fitted out at, or from visiting under any pretext whatsoever, the Island of St. Thomas.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

H. W. W. Wynn, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 80.

Mr. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 23.)

(Extract.)

Copenhagen, 15th May, 1832.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, respecting the connection between the Merchants of the Island of St. Thomas and those of Nantes, engaged in the Slave Trade, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Copy of the Note which I, at the time, addressed to M. de Krabbe, and of the answer which I received a few days ago.

Your Lordship will observe, that the Danish Government disclaims any connivance at the transactions in question, though they cannot at the same time deny their existence, attributing them to circumstances beyond their jurisdiction.

I have reason to believe that M. de Krabbe's Note is founded on information, received from General Von Scholten, the Governor of the Danish West-Indian Islands, who is now here. In conversations which I have had with that Officer on the subject, he has repeated to me, that St. Thomas being a Free Port, he can have no control over foreign ships as soon as they have landed their cargo. He says that he is well aware that several of those from Nantes proceed to the Coast for slaves, and return with them to the Spanish Colonies, but that their Papers are so carefully drawn up, and so difficult would it be to *prove* the illegal commerce in which they are engaged, that even were he to give information of their sailing to British cruizers, no captain would run the pecuniary risk of detaining them.

(Signed) H. W. W. WYNN.

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

First Enclosure in No. 80.

Mr. Wynn to M. de Krabbe.

MONSIEUR,

Copenhague, ce 1er Mars, 1832.

Je viens de recevoir les ordres de porter l'attention du Gouvernement Danois à la conduite de quelques Marchands de l'Isle de St. Thomas, qui se trouvent en relation avec ceux de Nantes, pour faciliter la réexpédition des vaisseaux engagés dans la traite illégale des nègres.

C'est dans la conviction qu'un pareil abus repugne aux sentimens bien connus de Sa Majesté Danoise, que je dois instamment urger votre Excellence de faire expédier les ordres aux autorités de l'Isle, et au Commandant de la force navale, que de tels vaisseaux soient ni équipés, ni même admis, à aucun Port des Antilles Danoises.

Je prie votre Excellence, &c.

Son Excellence M. de Krabbe Carisius,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. W. W. WYNN.

(Translation.)

Mr. Wynn to M. de Krabbe.

SIR,

Copenhagen, March 1, 1832.

I HAVE just received instructions to call the attention of the Danish Government to the conduct of certain Merchants at the Island of St. Thomas, who are in correspondence with those of Nantes, for facilitating the refitting of vessels engaged in the illegal trade in slaves.

It is under the conviction that such an abuse is repugnant to the well-known sentiments of His Danish Majesty, that I must earnestly urge your Excellency, to cause orders to be sent out to the Authorities of the Island, and to the Commander of the Naval Force, that such vessels may neither be equipped, nor even admitted, into any Port of the Danish Antilles.

I beg, &c.

His Excellency M. de Krabbe Carisius,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. W. W. WYNN.

Second Enclosure in No. 80.

(Extract.)

*M. de Krabbe to Mr. Wynn.**Copenhague, ce 9 Mai, 1832.*

Vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser une Note, en date du 1er Mars de l'année courante, au sujet de la conduite de quelques marchands de l'île de St. Thomas, soupçonnés de se trouver en relation avec ceux de Nantes pour faciliter la réexpédition des vaisseaux engagés dans la traite illégale des nègres.

Il vous est suffisamment connu, Monsieur, que le Gouvernement Danois a été le premier à supprimer la traite des noirs dans ses Colonies, et les Lois interdisent aux sujets de Sa Majesté toute participation à ce commerce. Je viens même d'engager les autorités compétentes à veiller à la stricte exécution de ces Lois, conformément aux intentions du Roi, mais je dois en même tems vous faire observer que le Port de St. Thomas est un Port franc. On peut donc facilement supposer, que la rivalité et la jalousie, qui doivent naturellement exister entre le grand nombre de commerçans et de vaisseaux de toutes les nations qui y affluent, puissent donner lieu à des dénonciations de participation au commerce en question, qui, fussent elles même fondées, échappent presque toujours à l'action légale, puisque les autorités peuvent seulement s'enquerir du genre de commerce que le navire fait, en venant ou en partant de l'île. Des perquisitions dirigées et des peines appliquées, en ce qui concerne les expéditions, précédentes ou futures, d'un navire étranger, répugneraient non seulement au caractère d'un Port franc, et détruiraient entièrement son commerce, mais ne sauraient sous aucun rapport être justifiées vis-avis de la nation, à laquelle appartiendrait le navire, puisque ce serait à elle, et non pas au Gouvernement Danois, qui n'a point reçu son consentement à cet effet, de prendre connaissance de ces délits. Les Autorités Danoises doivent se borner à empêcher, conformément aux Lois, toute participation des habitans des états de Sa Majesté à la traite des nègres, et l'équipement qui pourrait s'y faire d'expéditions dans le même but, et je puis assurer que les contraventions qu'on parviendra à découvrir seront rigoureusement punies; mais si malgré cela, ce commerce illégal continue, et que des vaisseaux qui y prennent part, auraient pu avoir une communication quelconque avec le Port de St. Thomas, ou avec tout autre Port, Danois ou étranger, il faut l'attribuer, non pas à un manque de bonne volonté ou de zèle de notre part, mais à la circonstance, que l'importation de nègres est encore légalement permise ou tolérée ailleurs, et que ce n'est que d'une cessation entière et générale de cette importation, qu'on peut espérer l'abolition totale de ce négoce.

(Translation.)

*M. de Krabbe to Mr. Wynn.**Copenhagen, 9th May, 1832.*

You have done me the honour to address to me a Note, under date of the 1st of March last, upon the subject of the conduct of certain Merchants of the Island of St. Thomas, suspected of being connected with others at Nantes, for the purpose of facilitating the refitting of vessels engaged in the illicit traffic in negroes.

You are, Sir, well aware that the Danish Government was the first to suppress the trade in negroes in her Colonies, and that the laws forbid to the subjects of His Majesty all participation in that commerce. I have even now instructed the proper Authorities to watch over the strict execution of these laws, conformably to the intentions of the King. But I must, at the same time, remark to you that the Port of St. Thomas is a free Port. It may easily then be supposed, that rivalry and jealousy, which must naturally exist among the great number of traders and vessels of all Nations, resorting there, might give rise to accusations of a participation in the trade in question, which, even had they any foundation, almost always escape the arm of the law, since the Authorities can only inquire into the nature of trade carried on by a vessel, on its arrival at and departure from the Island.

An inquisition into, and penalties attached to the prior or subsequent dealings of a foreign vessel, would be repugnant not only to the character of a free Port, and entirely destructive to its commerce, but could not in any point of view be justified to the nation to which the vessel might belong, since it would be for her, and not for the Danish Government, unauthorized by her, to take cognizance of these crimes. The Danish Authorities must confine themselves to forbid, conformably to the laws, all participation in Slave Trade, and in the equipments which may take place of expeditions for that purpose, to the inhabitants of the States of His Majesty; and I can assure you that the infractions which may be discovered will be rigorously punished; but if, in spite of this, this illegal trade continues, and if vessels employed therein have succeeded in having any communication whatsoever with the Port of St. Thomas, or with any other Ports, Danish or Foreign, it must be attributed not to a want of good will or of zeal on our part, but to the circumstance that the importation of negroes is still permitted by law, or otherwise tolerated, and that it is only from the entire and general cessation of this importation, that the total abolition of this trade can be hoped.

No. 81.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Wynn.

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, 2 Copies of Papers marked A and B, relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented by His Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament.

I am, &c.

W. W. Wynn, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

S W E D E N.

No. 82.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Bloomfield.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, February 8, 1832.

ACCOUNTS have been received by His Majesty's Government that, the Merchants of the Island of St. Bartholomew's are much connected with slave trading, and that the slave trading Merchants of Nantes act in conjunction with those of the Island just mentioned, in carrying on their criminal undertakings.

I have, in consequence, to instruct you to urge the Swedish Government to give such directions to the Commanders of their cruizers, and to their Colonial Authorities, as shall effectually prevent all slave vessels either from being fitted out at, or from visiting, under any pretext whatsoever, the Island of St. Bartholomew.

The Right Hon. Lord Bloomfield,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) I am, &c.
PALMERSTON.

No. 83.

Lord Bloomfield to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 17.)

MY LORD,

Stockholm, 2d March, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of February 8, 1832.

In pursuance of your Lordship's Instructions, I immediately addressed a Letter to Count de Wetterstedt, (a Copy of which I have the honour herewith to enclose,) urging the Swedish Government to give such directions to the Commanders of their cruizers, and to their Colonial Authorities, as shall effectually tend to the complete prevention of the Slave Trade at the Island of St. Bartholomew.

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

(Signed) I have, &c.
BLOOMFIELD.

Enclosure in No. 83.

Lord Bloomfield to the Count de Wetterstedt.

M. LE COMTE,

Stockholm, March 2, 1832.

PURSUANT to my Instructions I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that accounts have been received by my Government, that the merchants of the Island of St. Bartholomew are much connected with slave trading, and that the slave trading merchants of Nantes act in conjunction with those of the Island above named, in carrying on their criminal undertakings.

His Britannic Majesty's Government is well apprized of the feelings of horror, with which His Swedish Majesty views this detestable and inhuman traffic, and relies upon the Swedish Government giving such directions to their Colonial Authorities, as well as to the Commanders of their

cruizers in those seas, as shall effectually prevent all slave vessels, either from being fitted out at, or from visiting, *under any pretext whatsoever*, the Island of St. Bartholomew.

His Excellency Le Comte de Wetterstedt,
 &c. &c. &c. (Signed) I have, &c. BLOOMFIELD.

No. 84.

Lord Bloomfield to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 31.)

MY LORD,

Stockholm, 16th March, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Copy of Count Wetterstedt's answer to my Note of the 2d instant, and will, by every means in my power, engage his Excellency to give effect to the object contained in your Lordship's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 8th ult.

His Excellency, in the last paragraph of his Note, promises to enforce the injunctions, already given, in the most peremptory manner. One of the Authorities of St. Bartholomew (Major Hassam) is now here, and being speedily to return to his post, I hope to succeed in obtaining more explicit and more positive instructions for that Officer, in furtherance of your Lordship's wishes.

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

Enclosure in No. 84.

(Translation.)

MY LORD,

Stockholm, March 4, 1832.

IN doing myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note, which you addressed to me on the 2nd instant, I begin by directing your attention, and that of the Government of His Britannic Majesty, to the general nature of the heavy accusations brought against the Merchants of the Island of St. Bartholomew. It would have been desirable that more explicit facts might have been given, for our guidance in instituting any particular investigation, whereas we are in the very outset deprived of all means of justification by the absence of those facts.

The explanations which I have successively given you, my Lord, in consequence of the distrust again and again excited against the Merchants of St. Bartholomew, explanations founded on facts, whose veracity has not been disputed, afford us at least the hope that the fresh accusations to which the Colony has been exposed, may not rest on more solid grounds than the preceding ones. Sweden has never been acquainted either with the mercantile advantages or evils of the Slave Trade. She sincerely abolished this ignominious traffic, and was happy that, in her own dominions, she had only to proclaim the sacrifice of its principle. And this trade, when expelled from all countries by a generous civilization, and overwhelmed by the vigilant and magnanimous efforts of upright Governments—this trade, once so powerful, so devoid of shame, and disposing publicly of the gains made by its victims, but now about to perish, and only still carried on by stealth on some almost unknown shores—would it select a Swedish Colony for its last hiding-place, and show itself in open daylight among the Antilles? The more open such a situation is to general observation, the more easy must it be to obtain proofs of what has been advanced.

As to the orders demanded by the British Government for no slave-ship to be fitted out at St. Bartholomew, or be permitted to put in there, those orders have been for a long time in existence, as constant rules of conduct for the local administration; but as the King's intention, accordant with that of his august Ally, is to maintain vigorously and sincerely the principles of eternal justice and humanity, laid down by the Treaty of November 6, 1824, the above injunctions shall be renewed in the most peremptory manner.

(Signed) I accept, my Lord, the assurances, &c. COUNT DE WETTERSTEDT.
Lord Bloomfield,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 85.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Bloomfield.

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1832.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, 2 Copies of Papers marked A and B, relating to the Slave Trade, which have this day been presented by His Majesty's command to both House of Parliament.

(Signed) I am, &c. PALMERSTON.
The Right Hon. Lord Bloomfield,
 &c. &c. &c.

Lord Bloomfield to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 15.)

MY LORD,

Stockholm, 21st September, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of August 11, marked Slave Trade, enclosing 2 Copies of Papers, marked A and B, which have been presented to both Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

BLOOMFIELD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

MONTE VIDEO.

No. 87.

Mr. Consul Hood to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 16.)

MY LORD,

Monte Video, 30th March, 1832.

FROM the deep interest that His Majesty's Government have uniformly taken towards the universal suppression of slavery, I have much satisfaction in communicating the very energetic measures, that have been recently adopted in this Republic, so highly conducive to that great object.

It may be necessary to inform your Lordship, that the 131st Article of the Constitution made all children born of slave parents free, and entirely prohibited the importation or traffic in slaves, after the 10th of September, 1829. By this it was considered that slavery would become extinct in the present generation. But since the abdication of the Emperor of Brazil numerous individuals having emigrated to this Republic, bringing with them their property and slaves; at first, the Government, desirous of promoting emigration, wilfully shut their eyes to small numbers disembarking in the character of body servants, &c. In the course, however, of a very short time the slave dealers at Rio de Janeiro, ever upon the alert to take advantage of circumstances, commenced a traffic by introducing slaves, under the denomination of sailors, in Brazilian vessels, or servants to Brazilian passengers, and claiming protection in this traffic under the interpretation of the word *property*, in the 147th Article of the Constitution, which says, "Any individual is at liberty to enter the Republic, to reside in it, or to leave it *with his property*, observing the Laws, &c. &c." Those claims set up by Brazilian subjects, and supported by their Political Agent here, led to a correspondence between this Government and the Government of Brazil, which has terminated in the adoption, after rather a lengthened debate in the House of Representatives, on the 26th inst., of the following law.

ARTICLE I. All slaves that shall be introduced into the territory of the Republic after the promulgation of the present Law shall, by the same Act, be free. Except, 1st, sailors of foreign vessels entered on the Muster Roll. 2d. Slaves to foreign Agents,—the one and the other shall remain slaves whilst they continue in the same service. 3d. Slaves belonging to passengers, previous to the expiration of six months, will be protected by the office to which the case belongs. 4th. Slaves that had belonged to the Republic, and shall return with the same masters that exported them, within the term of two years.

ARTICLE II. Those slaves excepted in the 1st, 2d, and 3d cases of the foregoing Article shall be free, from the moment that their masters shall sell or exchange them. And those slaves comprehended in the 3d class of the 1st Article, if not exported within 6 months, shall, after the expiration of that term, by the said Act be free.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS SAMUEL HOOD.

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

&c.

&c.

&c.

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