



Center *for* Research Libraries  
GLOBAL RESOURCES NETWORK

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

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

### **Rights and usage**

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

### **Center for Research Libraries**

Identifier: f37a162e-5ebf-4af2-94f0-aa2301f1eaad

Range: Scans 001 - 500

Downloaded on: 2022-05-21 15:50:23

# **Class B.**

---

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

**BRITISH MINISTERS AND AGENTS**

IN

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES,**

AND WITH

**FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND,**

RELATING TO

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**

From April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854.

---

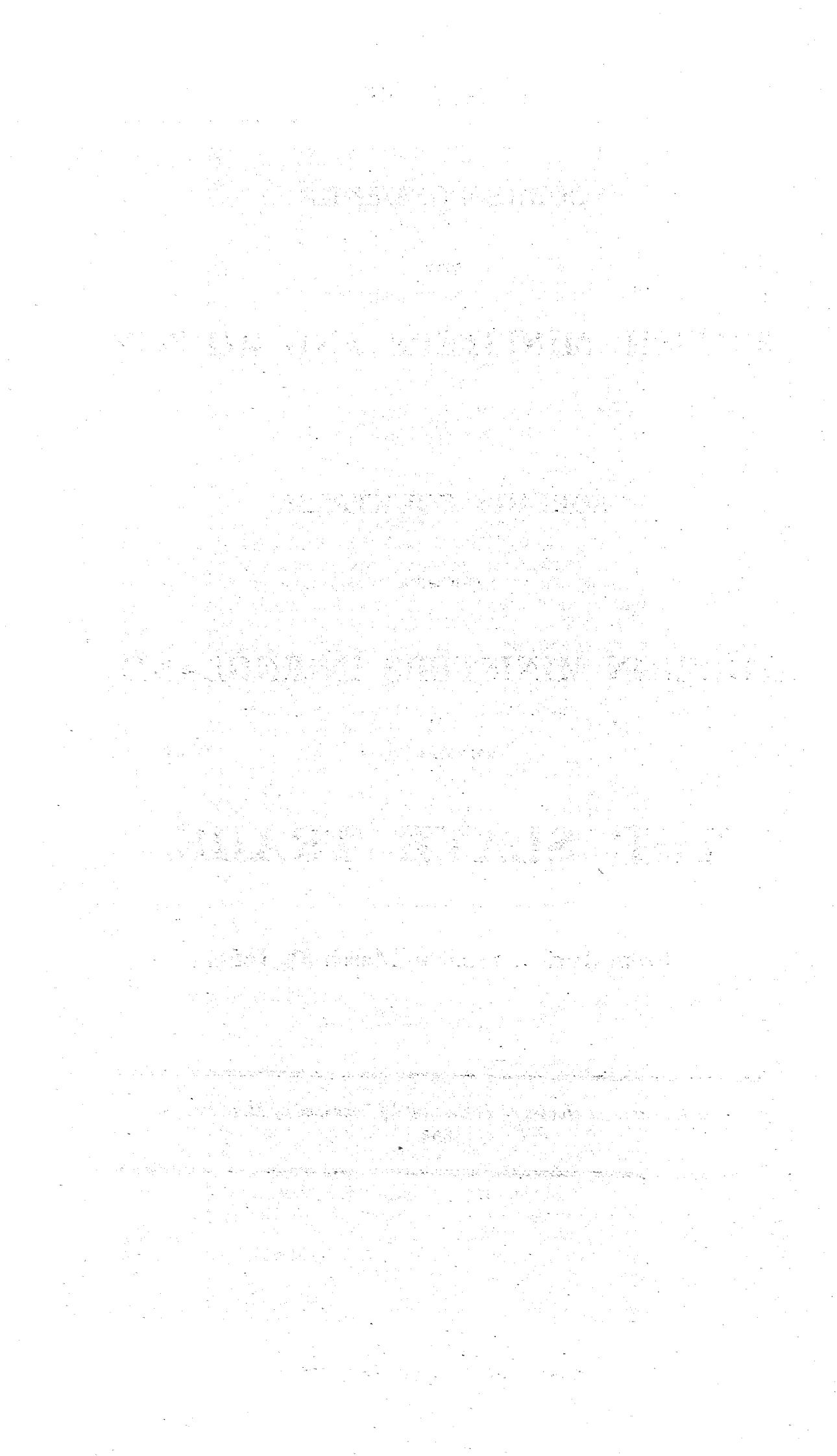
---

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*  
1854.

---

---

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.



## LIST OF PAPERS.

### AFRICA. (Consular)—*Bight of Benin.*

| No. | Date.<br>1853                                  | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT. | Page   |   |    |
|-----|--|------------------|----------|--|---|----|
| 1.  | Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Malmesbury   | Feb. 20          | Apr. 14  | Respecting Rosa, a black servant of Mr. Sandeman, having been kidnapped at Badagry ..  | 1   |    |
| 2.  | "  | "                | Mar. 3   | Apr. 14  | Referring to correspondence with Admiral Bruce respecting Badagry ..  | 5  |
| 3.  | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..    | Apr. 23          | ..       | Sending copies of the two preceding despatches ..  | 6   |    |
| 4.  | "  | "                | Apr. 28  | ..   | Ex-Vice-Consul Fraser's proceedings at Badagry have been disapproved ..   | 6  |
| 5.  | Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Malmesbury   | Mar. 24          | May 11   | Correspondence with Admiral Bruce on various subjects. 300 slaves taken by the " <i>Jasper</i> " from Secco, near Aghwey, on the 18th March .. | 7   |    |
| 6.  | Vice-Consul Fraser to Lord John Russell ..     | Apr. 8           | May 11   | Dispute between the Cabooceer Tappa and King Akitoye about the abduction of a woman ..   | 9   |    |
| 7.  | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..    | May 18           | ..       | Sending copy of the above ..   | 10  |    |
| 8.  | "  | "                | June 11  | ..   | Recommending Dr. Irving to his protection ..  | 10 |
| 9.  | "  | "                | June 17  | ..   | Approving his conduct as to two slavers in the Rio Pongas ..  | 11 |
| 10. | Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Clarendon .. | May 30           | July 14  | Amadie, an Austrian merchant, imprisoned for slave-dealing ..  | 12  |    |
| 11. | "  | "                | May 30   | July 14  | Disputes between Akitoye and the Chiefs ..  | 13 |
| 12. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..    | July 18          | ..       | Letters of Akitoye complaining of Vice-Consul Fraser ..  | 15  |    |
| 13. | "  | "                | July 30  | ..   | Sending copies of despatches of May 30 from Vice-Consul Fraser ..   | 15 |
| 14. | Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..    | July 5           | Aug. 16  | Relative to the two Spanish vessels captured in the Rio Pongas by the boats of Her Majesty's ship " <i>Linnet</i> " ..                         | 15  |    |
| 15. | "  | "                | July 23  | Sept. 10   | Warning proposed to be issued to British subjects respecting employment of slaves ..                            | 16 |
| 16. | "  | "                | July 28  | Sept. 10   | Quarrels between the traders and the missionaries. Excellent character of Mr. Gollmer ..                        | 17 |
| 17. | "  | "                | July 30  | Sept. 10   | Three vessels with slaves have sailed from Aghwey. Attempts to revive Slave Trade at Lagos. Discontent there .. | 18 |
| 18. | "  | "                | Aug. 3   | Sept. 10   | Correspondence with Mr. Fraser respecting four children presented to him by natives ..                          | 23 |
| 19. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..    | Sept. 15         | ..       | Approving measures for suppression of the insurrection against Akitoye ..  | 24  |    |
| 20. | "  | "                | Sept. 15 | ..   | Approving his proceedings with regard to slaves held by Mr. Fraser ..   | 25 |
| 21. | "  | "                | Sept. 17 | ..   | Respecting the two Spanish slavers captured in the Rio Pongas ..  | 25 |

| No.   | Date.<br>1853 | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|---|---------------|------------------|--|------|
| 22. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell .. | Sept. 17      | ..               | Sending correspondence with Messrs. Stuart and Douglas respecting prohibition against landing military stores at Lagos | 25   |
| 23. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Sept. 1       | Oct. 24          | Attack made on Lagos by Kosoko repulsed by boats of "Penelope" and "Polyphemus" under Commander Phillips .. ..         | 27   |
| 24. " " " " ..                                  | Sept. 3       | Oct. 24          | Death of King Akitoye. Steps taken in consequence. Accession of Docemo .. ..   | 30   |
| 25. " " " " ..                                  | Sept. 6       | Oct. 24          | Spanish barque " <i>Manuelita</i> " shipped 654 slaves at Aghwey in May .. ..  | 31   |
| 26. " " " " ..                                  | Sept. 10      | Oct. 24          | Outrages committed by Kosoko near Lagos. His intrigues ..  | 31   |
| 27. " " " " ..                                  | Sept. 11      | Oct. 24          | Correspondence with Kosoko and his chiefs. .. ..   | 35   |
| 28. " " " " ..                                  | Sept. 11      | Oct. 24          | List of Kings of Lagos during the last fifty years .. ..   | 37   |
| 29. " " " " ..                                  | Sept. 13      | Oct. 24          | Sardinian brig " <i>Carlotta</i> " brings an undue quantity of water ..  | 39   |
| 30. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell .. | Nov. 4        | ..               | Approving proceedings as to recognition of Docemo .. ..  | 39   |
| 31. " " " " ..                                  | Nov. 4        | ..               | Approving his conduct during the insurrection in August last   | 40   |
| 32. " " " " ..                                  | Nov. 4        | ..               | Approving letters to Chiefs of Abbeokuta and Jaboo ..  | 40   |
| 33. " " " " ..                                  | Nov. 4        | ..               | Approving letter to Kosoko and his partisans .. ..   | 40   |
| 34. " " " " ..                                  | Nov. 4        | ..               | Sending copies of two letters to the Admiralty respecting the defence of Lagos .. ..                                   | 40   |
| 35. Lord Wodehouse to Consul Campbell ..        | Nov. 16       | ..               | Admiral Bruce has been instructed to uphold British influence at Lagos .. ..   | 42   |
| 36. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Sept. 19      | Nov. 16          | Respecting Akitoye's complaints against Mr. Fraser .. ..   | 42   |
| 37. " " " " ..                                  | Sept. 30      | Nov. 16          | As to complaint against Mr. Fraser in the matter of Amadie's imprisonment; and intrigues of the Chief Possoo ..        | 45   |
| 38. " " " " ..                                  | Oct. 1        | Nov.             | Has ascertained that no human sacrifices took place on the death of Akitoye .. ..                                      | 46   |
| 39. " " " " ..                                  | Oct. 7        | Nov. 16          | Docemo expels some foreign slave-dealers and seizes their palm oil .. ..   | 47   |
| 40. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell .. | Nov. 17       | ..               | Sending amended form of notice to British subjects about keeping slaves .. ..  | 48   |
| 41. " " " " ..                                  | Nov. 22       | ..               | Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at discontinuance of human sacrifices .. ..                                   | 49   |
| 42. " " " " ..                                  | Nov. 23       | ..               | Approving application to Commander Phillips to defend Lagos against Kosoko .. ..                                       | 49   |
| 43. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Oct. 20       | Dec. 2           | Sends return of vessels consigned to the expelled slave-dealers .. ..  | 50   |
| 44. " " " " ..                                  | Oct. 20       | Dec. 2           | Commander Phillips's narrative of expedition against Epé begun on the 10th of October.                                 | 53   |
| 45. " " " " ..                                  | Oct. 28       | Dec. 2           | Misconduct of Mayoo, Chief of Badagry .. ..  | 55   |
| 46. " " " " ..                                  | Oct. 31       | Dec. 2           | Expedition against Jaboo on the 22nd October; its results ..   | 58   |
| 47. " " " " ..                                  | Oct. 31       | Dec. 2           | Recommends renewed blockade of several ports of Benin ..   | 59   |
| 48. Lord Wodehouse to Consul Campbell ..        | Dec. 6        | ..               | As to vessels from London bringing an excessive quantity of water .. ..  | 60   |
| 49. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell .. | Dec. 7        | ..               | Respecting proposal to annul Treaty with Mayoo .. ..   | 60   |
| 50. " " " " ..                                  | Dec. 8        | ..               | Approving request to Commander Phillips to assist the expedition of October 22 against Jaboo .. ..                     | 61   |

| No.   | Date.           | Receipt.   | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|---|-----------------|------------|---|------|
| 51. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell .. | 1853<br>Dec. 14 | 1854<br>.. | Question as to blockade of Benin ports referred to Admiral Bruce .. .. .                        | 61   |
| 52. Mr. Addington to Consul Campbell .. ..      | 1854<br>Jan. 3  | ..         | Respecting extra quantity of water on board the "Carlotta" .. .. .                              | 61   |
| 53. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1853<br>Nov. 30 | Jan. 9     | Satisfactory conduct of Docemo.   | 62   |
| 54. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell .. | 1854<br>Jan. 31 | ..         | Sardinian Government has warned shipowners with reference to the case of the "Carlotta" .. .. . | 62   |
| 55. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1853<br>Dec. 20 | Mar. 4     | Kosoko's people capture 300 Egbas opposite to Lagos. Letter to Chiefs of Abbeokuta .. .. .      | 62   |
| 56. " " " " ..                                  | Dec. 28         | Mar. 4     | Has taken under his protection some liberated slaves returned from Brazil .. .. .               | 65   |
| 57. " " " " ..                                  | 1854<br>Jan. 29 | Mar. 4     | Conference between the Cabooceers of Epé and of Lagos ..  | 65   |
| 58. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell .. | Mar. 7          | ..         | Approving letter to Chiefs of Abbeokuta. To procure release of the 300 Egbas ..                 | 66   |
| 59. " " " " ..                                  | Mar. 8          | ..         | Approving protection to liberated slaves from Brazil ..   | 67   |
| 60. " " " " ..                                  | Mar. 9          | ..         | Approving his proceedings in negotiation between Kosoko's Chiefs and those of Lagos ..          | 67   |

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Bight of Biafra.*

|  |                |                 |  |    |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--|----|
| 61. Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Malmesbury .. | 1853<br>Feb. 4 | 1853<br>Apr. 14 | Landing of Vice-Consul Fraser at Lagos. Incloses journal of proceedings .. .. .                  | 68 |
| 62. Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Mar. 29        | May 10          | Relative to the capture of slaves at New Calabar by Her Majesty's ship "Ferret" ..               | 83 |
| 63. " " " " ..                                   | Apr. 6         | May 11          | Shipment of slaves on board the American barque "Jasper" ..                                      | 84 |
| 64. " " " " ..                                   | May 19         | July 14         | Suggests conclusion of Treaty with Chief of Brass River ..                                       | 84 |
| 65. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Beecroft ..  | July 30        | ..              | To conclude Treaty with Brass Chiefs .. .. .   | 84 |
| 66. Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Sept. 6        | Oct. 24         | Slave schooner "XVI" embarks about 115 slaves in Brass River .. .. .                             | 84 |
| 67. " " " " ..                                   | Sept. 9        | Oct. 24         | Intends to conclude Treaty with Brass on same terms as with King Amacree, of New Calabar .. .. . | 85 |

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Liberia.*

|  |                 |                |   |    |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---|----|
| 68. Consul Newnham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1853<br>May 7   | 1853<br>June 3 | Sends Proclamation of the President respecting the emigration conducted by Messrs. Hyde and Hodge .. .. . | 86 |
| 69. " " " " ..                                 | July 9          | Aug. 16        | Information received respecting a slaver at Trade Town ..   | 87 |
| 70. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Newnham .. | Sept. 17        | ..             | To send report respecting proceedings of Messrs. Hyde and Hodge .. .. .                                   | 87 |
| 71. Consul Newnham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Nov. 10         | 1854<br>Jan. 9 | Relative to proceedings of Messrs. Hyde and Hodge ..  | 88 |
| 72. Lord Wodehouse to Consul Newnham ..        | 1854<br>Jan. 17 | ..             | Emigration from Africa to West Indies to be henceforward restricted to Sierra Leone ..                    | 89 |

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Sherbro River*.

| No.   | Date.        | Receipt. | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|---|--------------|----------|---|------|
|   | 1853         | 1854     |   |      |
| 73. Mr. Addington to Consul Hanson ..         | Sept. 21     | ..       | Sending additional Articles to Treaty with Chiefs of Sherbro. | 90   |
| 74. Consul Hanson to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Dec. 31 1854 | Feb. 13  | Annual Report on Slave Trade. Requests arms for boat's crew.  | 92   |
| 75. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hanson .. | Mar. 11      | ..       | Cannot be supplied with arms for his boat's crew .. ..        | 93   |

## BRAZIL.

|  | 1853    | 1853    |   |     |
|--|---------|---------|---|-----|
| 76. Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell ..     | Mar. 3  | Apr. 17 | Brazilian barque " <i>Sem Igual</i> " still suspected of being destined for Slave Trade .. ..               | 94  |
| 77. " " ..                                     | Mar. 4  | Apr. 17 | Representation of Municipal Chamber of Bananal respecting capture of slaves at Bracuhy ..                   | 96  |
| 78. " " ..                                     | Mar. 4  | Apr. 17 | Investigation respecting slaves landed at Bracuhy .. ..   | 99  |
| 79. " " ..                                     | Mar. 4  | Apr. 17 | Two slayers expected to the northward of Bahia. Deficiency of cruizers .. ..                                | 100 |
| 80. " " ..                                     | Mar. 16 | Apr. 17 | Spanish brig " <i>Paquete Canario</i> " suspected of being a slaver .. ..                                   | 101 |
| 81. The Earl of Clarendon to M. de Macedo ..   | May 23  | ..      | Sending draft of proposed Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil .. ..                                     | 102 |
| 82. M. de Macedo to the Earl of Clarendon ..   | June 3  | June 4  | Sending memorandum respecting the proposed Treaty .. ..   | 135 |
| 83. Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | May 13  | June 13 | Note from Senhor Paulino respecting Slave Trade schemes in River Plate .. ..                                | 141 |
| 84. " " ..                                     | May 13  | June 13 | Antonio Pinto da Fonseca expelled from Brazil; and Don Francisco Riverosa arrested for slave-dealings .. .. | 142 |
| 85. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .. | June 20 | ..      | Sending project and counter-project of Anti-Slave Trade Treaty. . . . .                                     | 143 |
| 86. " " ..                                     | June 25 | ..      | Satisfaction at measures taken as to Fonseca and Riverosa ..  | 143 |
| 87. Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell ..     | Apr. 2  | July 1  | Conversation with Brazilian Minister respecting Slave Trade   | 143 |
| 88. Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Apr. 8  | July 1  | The " <i>Sem Igual</i> " detained by Brazilian authorities .. ..  | 145 |
| 89. " " ..                                     | Apr. 8  | July 1  | Note to Senhor Paulino on disembarkation of slaves at Bracuhy .. ..   | 145 |
| 90. " " ..                                     | Apr. 12 | July 1  | Despatch from Consul Callander, and note from Senhor Paulino respecting the " <i>Sem Igual</i> ".           | 146 |
| 91. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .. | July 6  | ..      | Approval of language in despatch of April 2 .. ..   | 148 |
| 92. Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | June 11 | July 14 | Debates on landing of slaves at Bracuhy .. ..   | 148 |
| 93. " " ..                                     | June 11 | July 14 | Free negroes wish to be sent to Cabinda to form a colony ..   | 165 |
| 94. " " ..                                     | June 11 | July 14 | United States' Minister suggests measures for preventing Slave Trade in American vessels ..                 | 166 |
| 95. " " ..                                     | June 12 | July 14 | Declaration of President of Bahia respecting Slave Trade.   | 166 |
| 96. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .. | July 18 | ..      | Respecting F. A. Flores, the slave-dealer at Loanda ..  | 167 |
| 97. " " ..                                     | July 28 | ..      | Approving report of debates sent in despatch of June 11 ..  | 168 |
| 98. " " ..                                     | Aug. 6  | ..      | Attempt of Chief of Police at Bahia to compel a Netherland vessel to carry free negroes to Africa .. ..     | 168 |

| No.  | Date.<br>1853                              | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT. | Page  |     |
|------|--|------------------|----------|---|-----|
| 99.  | Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | June 27          | Aug. 13  | Senhor Souza Ramos, the Minister of Justice, resigns and is succeeded by Senhor L. A. Barboza .. .. .                 | 168 |
| 100. | " .. .. .                                  | July 4           | Aug. 13  | Reappearance of slave-trader Valencio Leonil .. .. .  | 169 |
| 101. | " .. .. .                                  | July 13          | Aug. 13  | Measures taken to prevent an intended landing of slaves..   | 170 |
| 102. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .. | Aug. 30          | ..       | Mr. Crawford instructed to send to Brazil information respecting the Slave Trade .. .. .                              | 171 |
| 103. | " .. .. .                                  | Aug. 30          | ..       | Approving measures respecting "Lucrezia Borgia." Sending list of captures on coast of Africa. . . . .                 | 172 |
| 104. | " .. .. .                                  | Aug. 30          | ..       | Approving demand for expulsion Leonil .. .. .   | 172 |
| 105. | " .. .. .                                  | Aug. 30          | ..       | Satisfaction at appointment of Senhor L. A. Barboza as Minister of Justice .. .. .                                    | 173 |
| 106. | Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Aug. 11          | Sept. 15 | Has communicated satisfaction at expulsion of Antonio Pinto da Fonseca .. .. .  | 173 |
| 107. | " .. .. .                                  | Aug. 11          | Sept. 15 | Slave Trade movements at St. Catherine's .. .. .  | 173 |
| 108. | " .. .. .                                  | Aug. 11          | Sept. 15 | No landing of slaves effected of late .. .. .   | 174 |
| 109. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .. | Sept. 22         | ..       | Detention of Netherland vessel at Bahia .. .. .   | 175 |
| 110. | " .. .. .                                  | Oct. 1           | ..       | Schooner "Maria" captured off Kilongo .. .. .   | 175 |
| 111. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard ..     | Oct. 7           | ..       | Conversation with M. de Macedo respecting proposed Slave Trade Treaty. . . . .  | 176 |
| 112. | Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Aug. 27          | Oct. 15  | Acquittal of the slave-dealer José de Souza Breves .. .. .  | 176 |
| 113. | " .. .. .                                  | Aug. 30          | Oct. 15  | Liberated African Fernandez discharged from "Crescent," for conveyance to England ..                                  | 177 |
| 114. | " .. .. .                                  | Sept. 12         | Oct. 15  | Sends copies of letters respecting F. A. Flores, found on board the "Valoroso" .. .. .                                | 177 |
| 115. | " .. .. .                                  | Sept. 13         | Oct. 15  | Slave Trade proceedings in the River Plate .. .. .  | 184 |
| 116. | " .. .. .                                  | Sept. 13         | Oct. 15  | Respecting arbitrary treatment of Netherland vessel at Bahia  | 186 |
| 117. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .. | Oct. 21          | ..       | Information from Rotterdam respecting vessels sent from Bahia to the Bight of Benin..                                 | 187 |
| 118. | " .. .. .                                  | Oct. 22          | ..       | Sending report of the Committee of House of Commons on Slave Trade Treaties .. .. .                                   | 187 |
| 119. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard ..     | Oct. 22          | ..       | Information from Loanda Commissioners respecting capture of the "Águia" .. .. .                                       | 187 |
| 120. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .. | Nov. 4           | ..       | Approving note to Senhor Abreo, respecting designs of slave dealers in the Plate .. .. .                              | 188 |
| 121. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard ..     | Nov. 5           | ..       | Portuguese vessel "Laura," at Terceira, suspected of being a slaver .. .. .   | 188 |
| 122. | Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Oct. 1           | Nov. 16  | Steps taken by Brazilian Government in order that foreign vessels may not be compelled to take free negroes to Africa | 188 |
| 123. | " .. .. .                                  | Oct. 1           | Nov. 16  | Consul Hunt's letter respecting slave-dealers in the Plate, communicated to Minister of Justice .. .. .               | 189 |
| 124. | " .. .. .                                  | Oct. 1           | Nov. 16  | Projected legislative measures for punishing slave-dealers ..   | 190 |
| 125. | " .. .. .                                  | Oct. 13          | Nov. 16  | Information respecting the "Maria," the "Maria Isabel," and the "Valoroso" .. .. .                                    | 191 |
| 126. | " .. .. .                                  | Oct. 13          | Nov. 16  | Demand for liberation of slaves belonging to the late John Craven .. .. .   | 192 |



| No.  | Date.<br>1853                              | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT. | Page   |     |
|------|--|------------------|----------|--|-----|
| 127. | Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Oct. 14          | Nov. 16  | Wishes to be informed of the flag under which vessels captured for Slave Trade have been sailing .. .. .               | 195 |
| 128. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard ..     | Nov. 25          | ..       | Satisfaction at projected legislative measures against slave-dealers .. .. .   | 196 |
| 129. | " ..                                       | Dec. 8           | ..       | Approving application made by Mr. Jerningham for liberation of John Craven's three slaves                              | 196 |
| 130. | Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon ..     | Nov. 14          | Dec. 17  | Acknowledging receipt of despatch of November 7, respecting Slave Trade Treaty ..                                      | 196 |
| 131. | " ..                                       | Nov. 14          | Dec. 17  | Conversation with Viscount Paraná on Slave Trade ..  | 196 |
| 132. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard ..     | Dec. 27          | ..       | Approving language held to Viscount Paraná .. .. .   | 197 |
| 133. | Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon ..     | Nov. 19          | Jan. 15  | Respecting the " <i>Laura</i> " ..   | 197 |
| 134. | " ..                                       | Dec. 3           | Jan. 15  | Complaint against Commander of " <i>Bonetta</i> ," for opening the ship's manifest of the " <i>Lagunense</i> " .. .. . | 199 |
| 135. | " ..                                       | Dec. 3           | Jan. 15  | Confirmation of sentence liberating the " <i>Sem Igual</i> " ..  | 202 |
| 136. | " ..                                       | Dec. 12          | Jan. 15  | Has communicated information received from Sir J. Turing ..  | 203 |
| 137. | " ..                                       | Dec. 14          | Jan. 15  | Brazilian Government asks for withdrawal of British cruisers   | 203 |
| 138. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard ..     | Jan. 16          | ..       | Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to convey free negroes to Cabinda .. .. .                                    | 205 |
| 139. | " ..                                       | Jan. 23          | ..       | Approving note respecting the " <i>Laura</i> " .. .. .   | 206 |
| 140. | " ..                                       | Jan. 23          | ..       | Approving note respecting the " <i>Lagunense</i> " .. .. .   | 206 |
| 141. | " ..                                       | Jan. 23          | ..       | Respecting desire of Brazilian Government to be rid of British cruisers .. .. .  | 206 |
| 142. | Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon ..     | Jan. 1           | Feb. 10  | Correspondence on right of British cruisers to search Brazilian merchant-vessels on the high seas .. .. .              | 207 |
| 143. | " ..                                       | Jan. 4           | Feb. 10  | Conversation with Viscount Paraná on Slave Trade question  | 209 |
| 144. | " ..                                       | Jan. 4           | Feb. 10  | Search of Brazilian vessels by Her Majesty's cruisers, is a wholesome check on the slave-dealers .. .. .               | 211 |
| 145. | " ..                                       | Jan. 7           | Feb. 10  | Asking directions respecting the liberated African Fernando .. .. .  | 212 |
| 146. | " ..                                       | Jan. 13          | Feb. 14  | Has expressed satisfaction at new project of law against slave-dealers .. .. .   | 212 |
| 147. | " ..                                       | Jan. 13          | Feb. 14  | Correspondence on liberation of John Craven's three slaves ..  | 213 |
| 148. | " ..                                       | Jan. 13          | Feb. 14  | Correspondence respecting vessels cleared out at Bahia for the Bight of Benin .. .. .                                  | 216 |
| 149. | " ..                                       | Jan. 13          | Feb. 14  | Condemnation of slavers " <i>Segundo</i> " and " <i>Tolerante</i> " ..   | 217 |
| 150. | " ..                                       | Jan. 13          | Feb. 14  | Steps taken to prevent a suspected attempt to land slaves at Alagoas .. .. .   | 220 |
| 151. | " ..                                       | Jan. 13          | Feb. 14  | Imperial decree respecting liberated Africans .. .. .  | 222 |
| 152. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard ..     | Feb. 25          | ..       | To suggest to Brazilian Government that they should put a stop to the conveyance of slaves coastwise .. .. .           | 223 |
| 153. | " ..                                       | Mar. 1           | ..       | Her Majesty's Government cannot order that Her Majesty's cruisers should cease to visit Brazilian vessels .. .. .      | 224 |
| 154. | " ..                                       | Mar. 1           | ..       | Satisfaction at measures taken as to suspicious vessels clearing out from Bahia .. .. .                                | 224 |

| No.  | Date.<br>1854                                  | Receipt.<br>1854 | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|------|--|------------------|---|------|
| 155. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard .. Mar. 2  | ..               | Approving request to Admiral Henderson to send a cruizer to Alagoas .. .. .               | 224  |
| 156. | " " .. Mar. 2                                  | ..               | Approving note as to Brazilian Decree respecting liberated Africans .. .. .               | 225  |
| 157. | " " .. Mar. 7                                  | ..               | Liberated African Fernando to be sent to a British colony ..                              | 225  |
| 158. | Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon .. Feb. 11 | Mar. 16          | Case of late John Craven's slaves about to be decided ..                                  | 225  |
| 159. | " " .. Feb. 11                                 | Mar. 16          | Inquiry respecting vessels fitting out at Bahia for Slave Trade ..                        | 226  |
| 160. | " " .. Feb. 11                                 | Mar. 16          | Explanation of Decree for emancipation of Africans .. ..                                  | 229  |
| 161. | " " .. Feb. 11                                 | Mar. 16          | Measures taken to prevent a projected landing of slaves on the coast of Rio de Janeiro .. | 231  |
| 162. | " " .. Feb. 11                                 | Mar. 16          | Information from Brazilian Government respecting schemes of slave-dealers at Loanda ..    | 234  |
| 163. | " " .. Feb. 12                                 | Mar. 16          | Steps taken to intercept two suspected slavers from Oporto, "Guerra" and "Trojano." ..    | 238  |
| 164. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard .. Mar. 22 | ..               | Expulsion of F. A. Flores from Loanda .. .. .   | 241  |
| 165. | " " .. Mar. 23                                 | ..               | Satisfaction at instructions to Bahia respecting suspected expeditions .. .. .            | 242  |
| 166. | " " .. Mar. 24                                 | ..               | Thanks for information respecting schemes of slave-dealers ..                             | 242  |
| 167. | " " .. Mar. 25                                 | ..               | Satisfaction at measures taken to intercept suspected slave adventures .. .. .            | 242  |

## BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

|      | 1853  | 1853            |   |     |
|------|---|-----------------|---|-----|
| 168. | Consul Morgan to Lord John Russell .. Mar. 18     | Apr. 18         | Rumours of a resumption of Slave Trade at Bahia ..  | 244 |
| 169. | " " .. Mar. 18                                    | Apr. 18         | Information as to slave agents on the coast of Africa ..  | 245 |
| 170. | " " .. Mar. 31                                    | May 17          | Returns of vessels trading between Bahia and Africa for the first quarter of 1853 ..                        | 245 |
| 171. | Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon .. May 13  | June 13         | Rumours of intended insurrection of slave population. Proceedings thereupon .. ..                           | 247 |
| 172. | " " .. June 6                                     | July 14         | Measures adopted by Provincial authorities for transporting free negroes to Africa ..                       | 247 |
| 173. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Morgan .. Aug. 6     | ..              | Respecting requisition to Netherland vessel to carry free negroes to Africa .. ..                           | 248 |
| 174. | Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon .. June 30 | Aug. 13         | Returns of vessels trading with coast of Africa for second quarter of 1853 .. ..                            | 249 |
| 175. | " " .. June 30                                    | Aug. 13         | Half-yearly return of prices of slaves .. .. .  | 251 |
| 176. | " " .. Aug. 18                                    | Sept. 15        | Activity in shipments for coast of Africa. Sends lists of vessels which have sailed and are loading .. .. . | 251 |
| 177. | " " .. Oct. 1                                     | Nov. 16         | Returns of vessels trading with Africa for third quarter of 1853. Suspected slave speculations ..           | 252 |
| 178. | " " .. Oct. 18                                    | Nov. 16         | Reason for refusing to certify documents for "Jenny Lind" ..  | 254 |
| 179. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan .. Nov. 25 | ..              | Approving refusal to certify documents for "Jenny Lind" ..  | 254 |
| 180. | Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon .. Dec. 7  | 1854<br>Jan. 16 | Acknowledging Report of Committee of House of Commons on Slave Trade Treaties ..                            | 255 |
| 181. | " " .. Dec. 17                                    | 1854<br>Jan. 16 | Report of an attempted landing of slaves .. .. .  | 255 |
| 182. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan .. Jan. 24 | ..              | Approving steps respecting intended disembarkation of slaves ..   | 256 |

CLASS B.

| No.   | Date.   | Receipt. | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|---|---------|----------|---|------|
|   | 1853    | 1854     |   |      |
| 183. Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..                          | Dec. 31 | Feb. 15  | Half-yearly return of prices of slaves. . . . .   | 257  |
| 184. " " " ..   | Dec. 31 | Feb. 15  | Returns of vessels trading with coast of Africa for last quarter of 1853 . . . . .                    | 257  |
| 185. " " " ..   | Jan. 2  | Feb. 15  | Respecting shipment of slaves from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro .  | 259  |
| 186. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan and other Consuls in Brazil | Mar. 2  | ..       | To add to half-yearly returns of prices of slaves a statement of the prices of the previous half-year | 260  |

**BRAZIL. (Consular)—Pará.**

|   |                 |                 |                                 |     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| 187. Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1854<br>Jan. 28 | 1854<br>Mar. 13 | Slave Trade Report for 1853 . . | 261 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|

**BRAZIL. (Consular)—Paraíba.**

|  |                 |                 |                                 |     |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| 188. Pro-Consul Krause to Her Majesty's Secretary of State | 1854<br>Jan. 11 | 1854<br>Feb. 15 | Slave Trade Report for 1853 . . | 263 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|

**BRAZIL. (Consular)—Pernambuco.**

|  |                 |                |  |     |
|--|-----------------|----------------|--|-----|
| 189. Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..         | 1853<br>Apr. 11 | 1853<br>May 17 | Quarterly Report on Slave Trade  | 264 |
| 190. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper ..         | Aug. 6          | ..             | To watch vessels carrying emigrants from Azores to Brazil                                    | 264 |
| 191. Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..         | July 4          | Aug. 13        | No Slave Trade during quarter ended June 30 . . . . .  | 265 |
| 192. Acting-Consul Vredenburg to the Earl of Clarendon | Sept. 3         | Oct. 3         | Respecting vessels bringing emigrants from Azores . . . . .                                  | 265 |
| 193. " " " ..  | Sept. 30        | Nov. 16        | No Slave Trade during quarter ended September 30 . . . . .                                   | 265 |
| 194. " " " ..  | Dec. 31         | Feb. 11        | No Slave Trade during quarter ended December 31 . . . . .                                    | 266 |
| 195. " " " ..  | 1854<br>Jan. 16 | Feb. 11        | Vigilance of authorities of Maceio respecting suspected attempt to land slaves . . . . .     | 266 |
| 196. The Earl of Clarendon to Acting-Consul Vredenburg | Feb. 25         | ..             | Satisfaction at vigilance of authorities as reported in his despatch of January 16 . . . . . | 267 |

**BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio de Janeiro.**

|   |                 |                 |   |     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----|
| 197. Consul Westwood to Lord John Russell ..    | 1853<br>Feb. 24 | 1853<br>Mar. 17 | Number of slaves landed in 1852. Value of exports of produce . .                        | 268 |
| 198. Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.. | Apr. 20         | June 13         | Quarterly return of African trade . . . . .   | 269 |
| 199. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Westwood.. | Aug. 6          | ..              | Respecting vessels bringing emigrants from Azores . . . . .                             | 271 |
| 200. Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.. | July 20         | Sept. 13        | Quarterly return of African trade . . . . .   | 271 |
| 201. " " " ..                                   | Sept. 12        | Oct. 15         | Acknowledging instruction respecting vessels bringing emigrants from Azores . . . . .   | 273 |
| 202. " " " ..                                   | Oct.            | Nov. 16         | Departures for Africa during last quarter . . . . .                                     | 273 |
| 203. " " " ..                                   | Dec. 12         | 1854<br>Jan. 16 | Acknowledging Report of Committee of House of Commons on Slave Trade Treaties . . . . . | 275 |
| 204. " " " ..                                   | 1854<br>Jan. 10 | Feb. 15         | Quarterly returns of African trade . . . . .  | 275 |
| 205. " " " ..                                   | Jan. 20         | Mar. 17         | Half-yearly return of price of slaves . . . . .   | 277 |
| 206. " " " ..                                   | Jan. 20         | Mar. 17         | No slaves landed during 1853. Value of exports in 1853 . . . . .                        | 278 |

## BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio Grande do Sul.

| No.  | Date.           | Receipt.        | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|--|------|
| 207. | 1853<br>June 30 | 1853<br>Aug. 13 | Half-yearly return of prices of slaves .. .. .                                     | 279  |
| 208. | "<br>June 30    | "<br>Aug. 13    | Remarks respecting Slave Trade for year 1852 .. .. .                               | 280  |
| 209. | "<br>Dec. 31    | "<br>Feb. 15    | Half-yearly return of prices of slaves .. .. .                                     | 281  |
| 210. | "<br>Dec. 31    | "<br>Feb. 15    | Return shewing changes of population in the province during last half-year .. .. . | 282  |

## BRAZIL. (Consular)—St. Catherine's.

|      |                |                |   |     |
|------|----------------|----------------|---|-----|
| 211. | 1853<br>Apr. 2 | 1853<br>May 17 | Correspondence respecting the " <i>Sem Igual</i> ." .. .. .   | 283 |
| 212. | Aug. 5         | Sept. 15       | Respecting suspected slave-trading operations .. .. .   | 285 |
| 213. | "<br>Dec. 31   | "<br>Feb. 15   | Slave Trade Report for 1853 .. .. .   | 285 |
| 214. | "<br>Feb. 4    | "<br>Mar. 17   | Corrects error respecting amount of export duty on slaves. Sends half-yearly return of prices of slaves .. .. . | 286 |

## FRANCE

|      |                 |            |   |     |
|------|-----------------|------------|---|-----|
| 215. | 1853<br>Apr. 18 | 1853<br>.. | Inquiring amount of damages claimed in the case of the " <i>Marabout</i> ." .. .. .   | 287 |
| 216. | May 2           | ..         | Sending returns of captures in 1851 for French Government .. .. .   | 287 |
| 217. | May 7           | May 9      | Respecting indemnity to the owners of the " <i>Eliza</i> " .. .. .  | 290 |
| 218. | May 17          | ..         | Acknowledging the above .. .. .   | 290 |
| 219. | June 8          | ..         | Sending for communication to French Government copies of Treaties concluded with the Chief of Zanga Tanga and King of Cabinda .. .. . | 290 |
| 220. | June 24         | June 25    | Claim of the owners of the " <i>Marabout</i> " on account of damages .. .. .  | 291 |
| 221. | July 2          | ..         | Acknowledging the above .. .. .   | 295 |
| 222. | July 13         | ..         | Gunpowder shipped at Cork on board the " <i>Sylphide</i> " for Goree .. .. .  | 295 |
| 223. | Aug. 22         | ..         | To thank French Government for assistance afforded to Mr. Backhouse by Captain Verdrain of the French navy .. .. .                    | 296 |
| 224. | Sept. 6         | ..         | To inquire respecting intention of French authorities to occupy the Island of Kanabak .. .. .   | 296 |
| 225. | Sept. 21        | Sept. 23   | The French Government does not intend to occupy Kanabak. Inquiry respecting British occupation of Bulama .. .. .                      | 297 |
| 226. | Sept. 30        | ..         | Explaining that Bulama was taken possession of in 1842 .. .. .  | 297 |
| 227. | Oct. 1          | ..         | Inquiry as to the tonnage of the " <i>Eliza</i> " and the duration of her detention .. .. .   | 298 |
| 228. | Nov. 24         | ..         | Respecting claim of the owners of the " <i>Marabout</i> " .. .. .   | 299 |
| 229. | Nov. 30         | Dec. 1     | Information as to tonnage and detention of the " <i>Eliza</i> " .. .. .   | 302 |
| 230. | Dec. 26         | Dec. 27    | Case of the " <i>Marabout</i> ." Claimants will abide by decision of the Court of Bourdeaux .. .. .                                   | 304 |

| No.  |  | Date.   | Receipt. | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|------|--|---------|----------|---|------|
|      |  | 1854    | 1854     |   |      |
| 231. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski .. | Jan. 7  | ..       | For further information respecting the " <i>Eliza</i> " ..  | 304  |
| 232. | " ..                                       | Jan. 12 | ..       | Sending cheque for 15 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> costs in the case of the " <i>Marabout</i> " .. | 305  |
| 233. | Count Walewski to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Jan. 13 | Jan. 14  | Acknowledging cheque for 15 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ..  | 305  |
| 234. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley ..    | Mar. 22 | ..       | Returns of captures in 1852 and 1853 for French Government.   | 305  |

## MEXICO.

|      |   | 1853     | 1853    |   |     |
|------|---|----------|---------|---|-----|
|      |   | July 3   | July 31 |   |     |
| 235. | Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon ..       | July 3   | July 31 | Measures taken for seizing the " <i>Mariana</i> " ..                                      | 308 |
| 236. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle ..       | Aug. 9   | ..      | Approving measures taken respecting " <i>Mariana</i> " ..                                 | 313 |
| 237. | Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon ..       | Aug. 2   | Sept. 1 | Proceedings as to " <i>Mariana</i> " ..   | 314 |
| 238. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle ..       | Sept. 10 | ..      | Approving notes respecting " <i>Mariana</i> " ..  | 318 |
| 239. | Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon ..       | Sept. 2  | Oct. 3  | Further details respecting " <i>Mariana</i> " ..  | 318 |
| 240. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle ..       | Oct. 22  | ..      | To thank Señor Bonilla for co-operation in case of " <i>Mariana</i> " ..                  | 332 |
| 241. | The Earl of Clarendon to Vice-Consul Sheils | Oct. 25  | ..      | Approving his conduct in the matter of the " <i>Mariana</i> " ..                          | 332 |
| 242. | Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon ..       | Oct. 3   | Nov. 2  | Arrival of " <i>Mariana</i> " at Vera Cruz ..   | 322 |
| 243. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle ..       | Nov. 8   | ..      | Answer to despatch of October 3   | 335 |
| 244. | Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon ..       | Oct. 2   | Dec. 5  | Condemnation of " <i>Mariana</i> ." Conduct of Mexican Consul at Havana ..                | 335 |
| 245. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle ..       | Dec. 9   | ..      | Sending copy of despatch from Mr. Otway respecting the Yucatan Indians ..                 | 338 |
| 246. | " ..  | Dec. 12  | ..      | Approving proceedings respecting " <i>Mariana</i> " ..                                    | 338 |
| 247. | Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon ..       | Dec. 3   | Jan. 4  | Explanation of Captain Napier's proceedings with respect to " <i>Mariana</i> " ..         | 339 |
| 248. | " ..  | Dec. 3   | Jan. 4  | Correspondence with Señor Bonilla respecting " <i>Mariana</i> " ..                        | 340 |
| 249. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle ..       | Jan. 12  | ..      | Satisfaction at conduct of Mexican Government concerning the " <i>Mariana</i> " ..        | 342 |
| 250. | " ..  | Jan. 26  | ..      | Respecting Yucatan Indians kidnapped by Anduze and taken to Cuba ..                       | 342 |
| 251. | Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon ..       | Jan. 2   | Feb. 2  | Sending copy of note addressed to Mexican Government respecting the " <i>Mariana</i> " .. | 343 |
| 252. | " ..  | Feb. 2   | Mar. 7  | Project for sending Yucatan Indians to Cuba ..  | 343 |
| 253. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle ..       | Mar. 22  | ..      | Respecting Yucatan Indians ..   | 345 |

## MONTE VIDEO.

|      |   | 1853    | 1853    |   |     |
|------|---|---------|---------|---|-----|
|      |   | Apr. 18 | June 13 |   |     |
| 254. | Consul Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Apr. 18 | June 13 | Search of the " <i>Maria</i> ," a suspected slaver. Has repeated invitation to Monte Videan Government to declare Slave Trade piracy .. | 346 |
| 255. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hunt .. | June 27 | ..      | Acknowledging despatch of April 18. Approving invitation to Monte Videan Government respecting Slave Trade ..                           | 346 |
| 256. | Consul Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon .. | May 26  | July 14 | Has made application respecting equipment of slaves in River St. Luzia ..   | 346 |

| No.  | Date.          | Receipt.        | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---|------|
| 257. Consul Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1853<br>June 4 | 1853<br>July 14 | Project of law declaring Slave Trade to be piracy, has been submitted to the legislature .. | 347  |
| 258. " " ..                                  | July 1         | Aug. 13         | Monte Videan Government will use every means to counteract the schemes of the slave-dealers | 348  |
| 259. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hunt .. | Aug. 30        | ..              | Satisfaction at measures of Monte Videan Government against Slave Trade ..                  | 349  |
| 260. " " ..                                  | Sept. 22       | ..              | Despatch from St. Catherine's respecting suspected slavers ..                               | 349  |
| 261. Consul Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Aug. 28        | Oct. 15         | Circular note of Oriental Government respecting law declaring Slave Trade to be piracy ..   | 349  |
| 262. " " ..                                  | Sept. 3        | Oct. 15         | Respecting suspected slavers ..   | 350  |
| 263. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hunt .. | Nov. 4         | ..              | Satisfaction at passing of law declaring Slave Trade to be piracy ..                        | 351  |
| 264. Consul Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1854<br>Dec. 1 | 1854<br>Jan. 16 | Has made inquiries respecting the " <i>Pepa</i> ," a suspected slaver                       | 351  |
| 265. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hunt .. | Jan. 24        | ..              | Approving conduct respecting the " <i>Pepa</i> " ..   | 352  |

## MUSCAT.

|   |                 |                 |   |     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----|
| 266. Consul Sunley to the Earl of Malmesbury .. | 1852<br>Oct. 28 | 1853<br>July 30 | Slave Trade carried on from coast of Africa to Mohilla and Comoro ..    | 353 |
| 267. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Sunley ..  | 1853<br>Aug. 30 | ..              | Respecting negotiation of Treaties with Chiefs of Mohilla and Comoro .. | 353 |
| 268. Consul Sunley to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Aug. 23         | Oct. 21         | Message from Sultan of Angoxa. Slave Trade movements in the islands ..  | 354 |

## NETHERLANDS.

|  |                 |            |  |     |
|--|-----------------|------------|--|-----|
| 269. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Abercromby .. | 1853<br>Aug. 11 | 1853<br>.. | Attempt of Bahia authorities to compel the Netherland vessel " <i>Gouverneur van der Eb</i> " to convey free negroes to Africa | 355 |
| 270. Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon ..        | Sept. 5         | Sept. 8    | Respecting the " <i>Gouverneur van der Eb</i> " at Bahia ..  | 355 |
| 271. " " ..  | Sept. 12        | Sept. 15   | Answer of Netherland Minister respecting " <i>Gouverneur van der Eb</i> " ..   | 355 |
| 272. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliot ..        | Nov. 26         | ..         | Brazilian Government will take measures to prevent foreign vessels from being required to embark free negroes ..               | 356 |

NETHERLANDS. (*Consular*)—*Rotterdam*.

|  |                  |                  |   |     |
|--|------------------|------------------|---|-----|
| 273. Consul Turing to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1853<br>Sept. 21 | 1853<br>Sept. 22 | Information received from Venezuelan Consul respecting the Slave Trade .. | 357 |
| 274. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Turing .. | Sept. 27         | ..               | To thank Venezuelan Consul for the above information ..                   | 357 |
| 275. Consul Turing to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Oct. 11          | Oct. 13          | Vessels clearing out from Bahia with slaver equipments concealed..        | 358 |

## PERSIA.

| No.   | Date.      | Receipt. | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|---|------------|----------|---|------|
|   | 1853       | 1853     |   |      |
| 276. Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil to the Earl of Malmesbury | Feb. 8     | Apr. 15  | Respecting importation of slaves at Mohemmera .. ..                     | 359  |
| 277. Mr. Thomson to Lord John Russell                   | .. Mar. 15 | Apr. 27  | Steps taken for coercion of chiefs of Persian slaving ports             | 359  |
| 278. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Thomson               | .. May 2   | ..       | Approving instructions issued by Captain Kemball .. ..                  | 364  |
| 279. Mr. Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon               | .. Apr. 13 | June 9   | Exaction of fines in the Persian Gulf .. ..                             | 364  |
| 280. " " "  | .. Apr. 13 | June 9   | Seizure of slaves at Bushire ..   | 368  |
| 281. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Thomson               | .. June 23 | ..       | Approval of proceedings at Bushire. .. ..                               | 370  |
| 282. Mr. Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon               | .. June 13 | July 30  | Has communicated acknowledgments respecting prosecution of Chiefs .. .. | 370  |
| 283. " " "  | .. July 3  | Aug. 31  | Seizure of 2 slaves by Lieutenant Tronson, of the "Tigris" .. ..        | 370  |
| 284. " " "  | .. July 14 | Aug. 31  | Seizure of 36 slaves at Lingah ..                                       | 371  |
| 285. " " "  | .. Aug. 9  | Oct. 10  | Slaves seized at Lingah sent to Bombay .. ..                            | 374  |
| 286. " " "  | .. Nov. 8  | Jan. 12  | Slaves imported near Bushire..  | 375  |
|   | 1854       |          |   |      |
| 287. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Thomson               | .. Jan. 18 | ..       | Approving proceedings respecting slaves landed near Bushire             | 380  |

## POR'TUGAL.

|   | 1853       | 1853    |   |     |
|---|------------|---------|---|-----|
| 288. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham | .. May 17  | ..      | To urge prosecution of the crew of the "Galina" .. ..   | 381 |
| 289. Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon | .. May 28  | June 4  | Condemned slaver "Carvalho" sold out of Portuguese navy ..  | 381 |
| 290. " " "                                    | .. May 28  | June 13 | Despatches from Vice-Consul Brand respecting Ambriz ..  | 383 |
| 291. " " "                                    | .. June 7  | June 13 | Has applied to Portuguese Government to punish the crew of the "Galina" .. ..                                   | 398 |
| 292. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham | .. June 16 | ..      | Approving representation respecting the "Carvalho" ..   | 398 |
| 293. " " "                                    | .. June 20 | ..      | Slave Trade carried on from Portuguese settlements in the interior of Africa. .. ..                             | 399 |
| 294. " " "                                    | .. June 21 | ..      | Governors of Novo Redondo and Quicombo dismissed by Acting Governor-General .. ..                               | 399 |
| 295. Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon | .. June 18 | June 24 | Conversation with Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to Ambriz .. ..   | 399 |
| 296. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham | .. June 26 | ..      | Respecting correspondence between Loanda Commission and Governor of Angola.. ..                                 | 402 |
| 297. " " "                                    | .. June 27 | ..      | Her Majesty's Government willing to remove liberated Africans from Loanda to a British colony .. ..             | 402 |
| 298. Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon | .. June 28 | July 4  | Has followed up his representation respecting the "Carvalho" .. ..  | 402 |
| 299. " " "                                    | .. June 28 | July 4  | Respecting an application which has been made to the Portuguese Government for a grant of land in Mozambique .. | 403 |
| 300. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham | .. July 11 | ..      | Approving note respecting the above matter .. ..  | 405 |
| 301. Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon | .. July 8  | July 15 | Has informed Portuguese Government of internal Slave Trade in their African settlements.. ..                    | 405 |
| 302. " " "                                    | .. July 8  | July 15 | Correspondence respecting the "Carvalho" .. ..  | 405 |

| No.  | Date.<br>1853                               | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT. | Page  |   |     |
|------|---|------------------|----------|---|---|-----|
| 303. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon..  | July 12          | July 24  | Acknowledging instructions of 26th and 27th of June, respecting affairs at Loanda ..                                      | 407   |     |
| 304. | "   | "                | July 18  | July 24   | Discussion in Chamber of Deputies about Ambriz and Commander Wilmot's proceedings.        | 407 |
| 305. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham..  | July 28          | ..       | Respecting brig " <i>Don Pedro Segundo</i> " ..   | 411   |     |
| 306. | "   | "                | Aug. 18  | ..  | To apply for expulsion of F. A. Flores from Loanda ..                                     | 412 |
| 307. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Aug. 18          | Aug. 25  | Departure of Viscount Pinheiro for the Government of Angola   | 412   |     |
| 308. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham..  | Sept. 3          | ..       | Her Majesty's Government will bind themselves not to alienate condemned slavers which may have been taken into the navy.. | 413   |     |
| 309. | "   | "                | Sept. 3  | ..  | As to newspaper article respecting connivance of the Governor of Angola in Slave Trade .. | 414 |
| 310. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon..  | Aug. 28          | Sept. 3  | Has sent information to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro respecting the " <i>Don Pedro Segundo</i> " ..  | 414   |     |
| 311. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Sept. 12         | Sept. 13 | Complains of proceedings of Commander Bunce at Quissanga in August 1852 ..  | 414   |     |
| 312. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon..  | Sept. 8          | Sept. 15 | Has executed instructions respecting F. A. Flores ..  | 437   |     |
| 313. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Sept. 17         | Sept. 19 | Complains of Commander Wilmot's conduct at Cabinda and Ambriz ..  | 438   |     |
| 314. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham .  | Sept. 23         | ..       | Approving note respecting F. A. Flores..  | 452   |     |
| 315. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Sept. 18         | Sept. 24 | Has executed instructions respecting condemned slavers taken into the navy ..   | 452   |     |
| 316. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio ..  | Sept. 30         | ..       | Answer to charges against Commander Bunce ..  | 452   |     |
| 317. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon..  | Sept. 28         | Oct. 4   | Portuguese Government decline to expel F. A. Flores ..  | 455   |     |
| 318. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham..  | Oct. 7           | ..       | To express regret at refusal of Portuguese Government to expel F. A. Flores ..  | 456   |     |
| 319. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon..  | Oct. 8           | Oct. 15  | Suspicious as to the " <i>Laura</i> ," at Terceira ..   | 456   |     |
| 320. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham..  | Oct. 21          | ..       | Sending Report of Committee of House of Commons on Slave Trade Treaties ..  | 459   |     |
| 321. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Oct. 22          | Oct. 22  | Respecting permission granted to Señor de Souza e Almeida to export slaves from Benguella to Prince's Island ..           | 459   |     |
| 322. | "   | "                | Oct. 24  | Oct. 25   | Respecting Commander Bunce's proceedings at Quissanga ..                                  | 460 |
| 323. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham..  | Oct. 26          | ..       | Slave Trade on east coast of Africa ..  | 465   |     |
| 324. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Oct. 28          | Nov. 3   | Has executed instructions respecting F. A. Flores ..  | 465   |     |
| 325. | "   | "                | Oct. 28  | Nov. 3  | Correspondence respecting case of the " <i>Carvalho</i> " ..                              | 466 |
| 326. | "   | "                | Oct. 28  | Nov. 3  | Arrival of the " <i>Laura</i> " at Madeira ..   | 468 |
| 327. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham..  | Nov. 4           | ..       | Approving proceedings respecting the " <i>Laura</i> " ..  | 470   |     |
| 328. | "   | "                | Nov. 5   | ..  | Approving proceedings respecting the " <i>Carvalho</i> " ..                               | 470 |
| 329. | "   | "                | Nov. 5   | ..  | Approving correspondence respecting the " <i>Laura</i> " ..                               | 470 |
| 330. | "   | "                | Nov. 5   | ..  | Sending documents inculpatory F. A. Flores ..   | 471 |
| 331. | "   | "                | Nov. 5   | ..  | Survey of the " <i>Laura</i> " imperfectly performed at Terceira..                        | 471 |
| 332. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio ..  | Nov. 5           | ..       | Answer to his note of October 24, respecting Commander Bunce.   | 471   |     |
| 333. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Nov. 6           | Nov. 8   | Further respecting affair of Quissanga ..   | 474   |     |
| 334. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon..  | Nov. 10          | Nov. 16  | The newspaper of the popular party hostile to Slave Trade..   | 474   |     |



| No.  | Date.<br>1853                               | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT.        | Page  |     |
|------|---|------------------|-----------------|---|-----|
| 335. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Nov. 10          | Nov. 16         | Portuguese Government decline proposal as to liberated slaves being removed from Loanda..                                   | 475 |
| 336. | " ..  | Nov. 10          | Nov. 16         | Portuguese Government will expel F. A. Flores if the charges against him are proved   | 477 |
| 337. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio ..  | Nov. 17          | ..              | Cannot guarantee safe transit of Señor Almeida's slaves ..  | 478 |
| 338. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham. . | Nov. 21          | ..              | Approving of his having recommended that Angoxa should be opened to foreign trade ..  | 478 |
| 339. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Nov. 18          | Nov. 24         | Note to Portuguese Minister respecting inadequate survey of the " <i>Laura</i> " ..   | 479 |
| 340. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio ..  | Nov. 26          | ..              | Answer to charges against Commander Wilmot's proceedings at Cabinda and Ambriz ..   | 480 |
| 341. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham. . | Dec. 5           | ..              | To propose renewal of Protocol respecting suppression of Slave Trade on east coast of Africa                                | 485 |
| 342. | " ..  | Dec. 6           | ..              | Sending copies of correspondence with Count Lavradio respecting proceedings of British officers at Quissanga and Cabinda .. | 486 |
| 343. | " ..  | Dec. 12          | ..              | To make further representation respecting F. A. Flores, as being consignee of the " <i>Silenus</i> " ..                     | 487 |
| 344. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Dec. 7           | Dec. 17         | Expected arrival of new Brazilian Minister ..   | 488 |
| 345. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham. . | Dec. 21          | ..              | To ascertain whether new Brazilian Minister has received instructions respecting Slave Trade ..                             | 488 |
| 346. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Dec. 18          | Dec. 25<br>1854 | Relative to the " <i>Nova Tentativa</i> ," a supposed slaver ..   | 489 |
| 347. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham. . | Dec. 30          | ..              | Approving application respecting " <i>Nova Tentativa</i> " ..   | 491 |
| 348. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Dec. 28          | Jan. 3<br>1854  | Documents relating to the removal of negroes from Benguella to Prince's Island ..   | 491 |
| 349. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham. . | Jan. 7           | ..              | Respecting removal of negroes from Benguella to Prince's Island ..  | 497 |
| 350. | " ..  | Jan. 14          | ..              | Respecting want of vigilance at Loanda with regard to the American barque " <i>Republic</i> "                               | 497 |
| 351. | " ..  | Jan. 14          | ..              | Fresh evidence of the culpability of F. A. Flores ..  | 498 |
| 352. | " ..  | Jan. 14          | ..              | Respecting refusal of Governor-General of Angola to receive communications from Sir George Jackson ..                       | 498 |
| 353. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Jan. 16          | Jan. 17         | Complaint against prize-officer of the " <i>Agua</i> " ..   | 498 |
| 354. | " ..  | Jan. 20          | Jan. 23         | Trial and imprisonment at Bombay of Captain Sequeira ..   | 499 |
| 355. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio ..  | Jan. 23          | ..              | Acknowledging note respecting case of the " <i>Agua</i> " ..  | 501 |
| 356. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Jan. 18          | Jan. 25         | Instructions respecting the Protocol of November 1850, have been sent to Count Lavradio. .                                  | 501 |
| 357. | " ..  | Jan. 18          | Jan. 25         | Letter to Sir G. Jackson respecting removal of negroes from Benguella to Prince's Island. .                                 | 503 |
| 358. | " ..  | Jan. 18          | Jan. 25         | Conversation in Chamber of Peers respecting the " <i>Guerra</i> " and the " <i>Trajano</i> " at Oporto                      | 504 |
| 359. | " ..  | Jan. 18          | Jan. 25         | Portuguese Government likely to accede to request respecting expulsion of F. A. Flores ..                                   | 504 |
| 360. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Jan. 31          | Feb. 1          | Detention of A. M. da Costa at Bombay on a charge of slave-dealing ..   | 506 |
| 361. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham. . | Feb. 3           | ..              | Approving note respecting communications between Sir G. Jackson and the Governor of Angola ..                               | 507 |

| No.  |   | Date.   | Receipt. | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|------|---|---------|----------|--|------|
|      |   | 1854    | 1854     |  |      |
| 362. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Jan. 28 | Feb. 3   | Respecting the case of the " <i>Re-public</i> " at Loanda ..   | 507  |
| 363. | " " " ..                                    | Jan. 28 | Feb. 3   | Respecting equipment of " <i>Guerra</i> " and " <i>Trajano</i> " at Oporto ..  | 508  |
| 364. | " " " ..                                    | Jan. 28 | Feb. 3   | Steps taken respecting communications between Sir G. Jackson and the Governor of Angola  | 508  |
| 365. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio ..  | Feb. 8  | ..       | Acknowledging notes respecting the cases of Sequeira and Da Costa ..   | 509  |
| 366. | " " " ..                                    | Feb. 8  | ..       | Requesting him to sign the Protocol respecting the suppression of Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa ..                                 | 510  |
| 367. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Feb. 15 | Feb. 17  | Portuguese Government refuses to sign Protocol ..  | 510  |
| 368. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham .. | Feb. 20 | ..       | British merchant-vessel boarded by Portuguese man-of-war at Ambriz ..  | 512  |
| 369. | " " " ..                                    | Feb. 21 | ..       | Correspondence with Count Lavradio, respecting the renewal of the Protocol for the suppression of Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa .. | 513  |
| 370. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Feb. 18 | Feb. 25  | Portuguese Government determines to expel Flores from Loanda ..  | 514  |
| 371. | " " " ..                                    | Feb. 18 | Feb. 25  | Governor-General of Angola ordered to receive communications from British Commissioners ..   | 515  |
| 372. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham .. | Feb. 28 | ..       | Instruction to Loanda Commissioners respecting sealed letters found on board detained slavers.   | 516  |
| 373. | " " " ..                                    | Mar. 2  | ..       | To acknowledge with satisfaction the determination of the Portuguese Government to banish Flores from Loanda ..                              | 516  |
| 374. | " " " ..                                    | Mar. 2  | ..       | Thanks for order respecting communications of the British Commission at Loanda ..  | 516  |
| 375. | " " " ..                                    | Mar. 7  | ..       | Slave-dealings of Flores at Ambriz ..  | 517  |
| 376. | " " " ..                                    | Mar. 7  | ..       | Admiral Bruce's opinion as to the inexpediency of sanctioning Senhor Almeida's project ..  | 517  |
| 377. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Feb. 28 | Mar. 7   | Official notification of the expulsion of Flores ..  | 518  |
| 378. | " " " ..                                    | Feb. 28 | Mar. 7   | Brazilian Minister instructed to cooperate with him in Slave Trade matters ..  | 519  |
| 379. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham .. | Mar. 11 | ..       | Acknowledgments for Portaria as to Flores, and for order as to communications from British Commission at Loanda ..                           | 519  |
| 380. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Mar. 9  | Mar. 16  | Respecting refusal of Portuguese Government to renew the Protocol of 1847 ..   | 520  |
| 381. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham .. | Mar. 21 | ..       | Approving language respecting refusal of Portuguese Government to renew the Protocol of 1847 ..  | 521  |
| 382. | The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio ..  | Mar. 22 | ..       | Answer to his complaints respecting the seizure of two Portuguese shipmasters at Bombay.   | 522  |
| 383. | Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Mar. 18 | Mar. 24  | Has made communications respecting Flores ..   | 523  |
| 384. | " " " ..                                    | Mar. 18 | Mar. 24  | Conversation with Viscount d'Athoquia respecting Senhor Almeida's project ..   | 524  |
| 385. | Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon ..  | Mar. 25 | Mar. 27  | Acknowledging note of March 22   | 525  |
| 386. | The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham .. | Mar. 31 | ..       | Respecting schemes of slave-traders at Loanda. To urge enactment of a more stringent law in Portugal ..                                      | 526  |

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*The Azores.*

| No.                                       | Date.           | Receipt.        | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|------|
| 387. Consul Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon | 1853<br>June 10 | 1853<br>July 25 | Ships carrying emigrants to Brazil should be watched | 528  |
| 388. " " "                                | Sept. 28        | Nov. 3          | Suspicious movements of the "Laura"                  | 528  |
| 389. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hunt | Nov. 8          | ..              | Respecting the "Laura." Approving Vice-Consul Read   | 533  |
| 390. Consul Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon | Dec. 5<br>1854  | Dec. 27<br>1854 | Acknowledging despatch of November 8                 | 533  |
| 391. " " "                                | Jan. 2          | Jan. 24         | Acknowledging list of slave-dealers                  | 534  |

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Cape Verds.*

|  |                  |                  |  |     |
|--|------------------|------------------|--|-----|
| 392. Consul Rendall to Lord John Russell     | 1853<br>Mar. 21  | 1853<br>Apr. 18  | Report to Admiral Bruce respecting Slave Trade       | 535 |
| 393. Consul Rendall to the Earl of Clarendon | Sept. 16<br>1854 | Sept. 24<br>1854 | Appearance of an armed Spanish barque at St. Antonio | 535 |
| 394. " " "                                   | Jan. 31          | Mar. 17          | The Spanish barque was an emigrant vessel            | 536 |

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Loanda.*

|  |                 |               |   |     |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---|-----|
| 395. Vice-Consul Brand to the Earl of Malmesbury | 1853<br>Jan. 14 | 1853<br>May 6 | Departure of Commander Wilmot to negotiate with Chiefs of Cabinda and Loango                                    | 537 |
| 396. " " "                                       | Mar. 16         | May 30        | Arrival of deputation from Chiefs of Cabinda. Governor-General protests against proceedings of Commander Wilmot | 537 |
| 397. " " "                                       | Mar. 23         | June 20       | Respecting British subjects holding slaves  | 540 |
| 398. The Earl of Clarendon to Vice-Consul Brand  | June 27         | ..            | Approving steps reported in above despatch  | 541 |
| 399. Vice-Consul Brand to Lord John Russell      | June 25         | Oct. 4        | Returns of navigation for first quarter of 1853   | 542 |
| 400. " " "                                       | June 30         | Oct. 15       | Returns of navigation for second quarter of 1853  | 545 |

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Madeira.*

|   |                 |                 |  |     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----|
| 401. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Clarendon | 1853<br>Oct. 21 | 1853<br>Oct. 31 | Information respecting the "Laura," a suspected vessel | 548 |
| 402. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Stoddart | Nov. 8          | ..              | Approving steps respecting "Laura"                     | 549 |
| 403. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Clarendon | Nov. 21         | Dec. 2          | Further as to the "Laura"                              | 549 |

## SARDINIA.

|  |                |            |   |     |
|--|----------------|------------|---|-----|
| 404. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Hudson | 1854<br>Jan. 7 | 1854<br>.. | Respecting case of the "Carlotta" taking an extra quantity of water to Bight of Benin | 550 |
| 405. Mr. Hudson to the Earl of Clarendon | Jan. 20        | Jan. 28    | Sardinian Government have issued orders about extra water                             | 551 |

## SPAIN.

| No.  | Date.<br>1853                           | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT. | Page  |     |
|------|---|------------------|----------|---|-----|
| 406. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden .. | April 5          | ..       | Landing of 500 negroes on the coast of Cuba .. ..   | 552 |
| 407. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Mar. 18          | April 7  | Answer of Count Alcoy to communication relative to the "Lady Suffolk" .. ..                                       | 552 |
| 408. | " ..                                    | Mar. 21          | April 7  | Correspondence with Count Alcoy respecting the emancipados and other Slave Trade matters                          | 553 |
| 409. | " ..                                    | Mar. 22          | April 7  | Note from Count Alcoy contradicting statements of Mr. Crawford as to landings of slaves in Cuba during 1852 ..    | 556 |
| 410. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden .. | April 11         | ..       | Satisfaction at anti-Slave Trade professions of Spanish Government .. ..  | 559 |
| 411. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon .. | April 9          | April 15 | Count Alcoy's reply to note respecting emancipados ..   | 559 |
| 412. | " ..                                    | April 20         | April 26 | Spanish Government has received no report of the landing of 500 Africans mentioned in despatch of April 5 .. ..   | 560 |
| 413. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden .. | May 3            | ..       | To remonstrate against a further landing of 1,200 slaves in Cuba  | 560 |
| 414. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon .. | May 2            | May 18   | Note from General Lersundi, sending some reports from General Cañedo for perusal ..                               | 561 |
| 415. | " ..                                    | May 3            | May 18   | Colonial Board recommends that the powers of the Captains-General of Cuba should be extended .. ..                | 562 |
| 416. | " ..                                    | May 12           | May 18   | General Cañedo adopting new and vigorous measures for suppression of Slave Trade ..                               | 562 |
| 417. | " ..                                    | May 23           | May 30   | Good faith of Cuban authorities in regard to suppression of Slave Trade .. ..                                     | 563 |
| 418. | " ..                                    | May 25           | May 31   | Botelho and Abreu gone to Havana as slave-dealers ..  | 565 |
| 419. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden .. | June 2           | ..       | To apply for liberation of the sons of the Jamaica negress Nancy .. ..  | 566 |
| 420. | " ..                                    | June 3           | ..       | Approving answer to Spanish Minister mentioned in Lord Howden's despatch of May 23                                | 567 |
| 421. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway ..   | June 22          | ..       | Mr. Crawford will be scrupulously courteous towards General Cañedo .. ..  | 567 |
| 422. | " ..                                    | June 27          | ..       | Approving tenour of Lord Howden's answer to General Lersundi, as reported in his Lordship's despatch of May 23 .. | 568 |
| 423. | " ..                                    | June 28          | ..       | Draft of note justifying some denunciations of Mr. Crawford   | 568 |
| 424. | Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon ..   | June 20          | June 28  | Extract of despatch from General Cañedo expressing his determination to put down Slave Trade .. ..                | 570 |
| 425. | " ..                                    | June 28          | July 6   | Spanish Government complains that Mr. Crawford's denunciations are unfounded .. ..                                | 571 |
| 426. | " ..                                    | June 30          | July 6   | Has informed Spanish Minister that Mr. Crawford will be courteous .. ..   | 572 |
| 427. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway ..   | July 6           | ..       | Satisfaction at General Cañedo's assurances .. ..   | 573 |
| 428. | Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon ..   | July 4           | July 11  | Has presented note inclosed in despatch of June 28 .. ..  | 573 |
| 429. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway ..   | July 12          | ..       | Respecting Mr. Crawford's denunciations .. ..   | 573 |
| 430. | Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon ..   | July 5           | July 16  | Spanish Government refuses to liberate Nancy's sons ..  | 574 |
| 431. | The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway ..   | July 18          | ..       | Disembarkation of 964 negroes in Cuba .. ..   | 576 |
| 432. | " ..                                    | July 23          | ..       | Urging promised communication of lists of emancipados ..  | 577 |

| No.                                     | Date.    | Receipt. | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|---|----------|----------|--|------|
|   | 1853     | 1853     |  |      |
| 433. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway | July 23  | ..       | Satisfaction at measures for suppression of Slave Trade lately adopted by General Cañedo ..                        | 577  |
| 434. " "                                | July 23  | ..       | Mr. Crawford's reply respecting case of the " <i>Lady Suffolk</i> " ..   | 578  |
| 435. " "                                | Aug. 3   | ..       | Mr. Crawford's statements in support of the accuracy of his list of importations of slaves in 1852 ..              | 578  |
| 436. " "                                | Aug. 16  | ..       | Discourteous refusal of General Cañedo to receive application in favour of two emancipados ..                      | 578  |
| 437. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon | Aug. 8   | Aug. 16  | Rejoinder of Spanish Government to note inclosed in Lord Clarendon's despatch of June 28 ..                        | 579  |
| 438. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway | Aug. 17  | ..       | General Cañedo's discourteous treatment of Mr. Crawford ..   | 583  |
| 439. " "                                | Aug. 18  | ..       | Defence of Mr. Crawford against General Cañedo's accusations ..  | 584  |
| 440. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon | Aug. 10  | Aug. 17  | Respecting Mr. Crawford's denunciations ..   | 584  |
| 441. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway | Aug. 24  | ..       | On contents of General Lersundi's despatch to M. Isturiz respecting the recall of Mr. Crawford ..                  | 586  |
| 442. " "                                | Aug. 27  | ..       | Respecting the emancipados ..  | 587  |
| 443. " "                                | Aug. 27  | ..       | Good conduct of a Spanish officer in Cuba ..   | 587  |
| 444. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon | Aug. 25  | Sept. 2  | Answer of General Lersundi respecting lists of emancipados ..  | 588  |
| 445. " "                                | Aug. 27  | Sept. 2  | Note to General Lersundi respecting satisfactory conduct of General Cañedo ..                                      | 589  |
| 446. " "                                | Aug. 27  | Sept. 2  | Correspondence with General Lersundi respecting the case of the " <i>Lady Suffolk</i> " ..                         | 590  |
| 447. " "                                | Aug. 31  | Sept. 6  | Conversation with General Lersundi on communication to him of despatch dated August 17, respecting Mr. Crawford .. | 592  |
| 448. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway | Sept. 8  | ..       | Renewal of Slave Trade from Porto Rico to Cuba ..  | 593  |
| 449. " "                                | Sept. 8  | ..       | Despatch from Mr. Crawford respecting difficulties experienced by General Cañedo ..                                | 593  |
| 450. " "                                | Sept. 8  | ..       | Respecting the emancipados ..  | 594  |
| 451. " "                                | Sept. 8  | ..       | Thanks for private letter to General Cañedo respecting Mr. Crawford ..   | 594  |
| 452. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon | Sept. 9  | Sept. 15 | Answer of General Lersundi to complaint that General Cañedo refused to allow 2 emancipados to remain in Cuba ..    | 594  |
| 453. " "                                | Sept. 16 | Sept. 22 | Note from General Lersundi respecting emancipados ..   | 599  |
| 454. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway | Sept. 24 | ..       | Further respecting General Cañedo's discourteous letter to Mr. Crawford ..   | 600  |
| 455. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon | Sept. 23 | Oct. 5   | M. Calderon says the charges against Mr. Crawford shall either be substantiated or withdrawn ..                    | 601  |
| 456. " "                                | Sept. 23 | Oct. 5   | M. Calderon promises that General Cañedo shall again be instructed to treat Mr. Crawford with courtesy ..          | 601  |
| 457. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway | Oct. 10  | ..       | Satisfaction at determination of M. Calderon to put down Slave Trade ..  | 602  |
| 458. " "                                | Oct. 14  | ..       | Complaining of answer returned by General Cañedo to Mr. Crawford respecting the emancipados ..                     | 602  |
| 459. " "                                | Oct. 14  | ..       | Conviction of Anduze at Belize for sending Yucatecos to Cuba ..  | 603  |
| 460. " "                                | Oct. 14  | ..       | Cuba Slave Trade carried on with disgraceful impunity ..   | 603  |

| No.                                       | Date.   | Receipt.        | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|---|---------|-----------------|---|------|
|   | 1853    | 1853            |   |      |
| 461. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway   | Oct. 15 | ..              | Answer of Mr. Crawford to statement that his denunciations are unfounded ..   | 604  |
| 462. " "                                  | Oct. 15 | ..              | Draft of letter to Spanish Minister urging extension of Spanish anti-Slave Trade law ..                                   | 604  |
| 463. " "                                  | Oct. 15 | ..              | To communicate to Spanish Government a copy of the Report of the Committee of House of Commons on Slave Trade Treaties .. | 606  |
| 464. " "                                  | Oct. 22 | ..              | Evasive answer of Captain-General of Cuba respecting the emancipados ..   | 606  |
| 465. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon   | Oct. 27 | Nov. 2          | Spanish Government have directed that their intentions as to the emancipation in Cuba shall be carried out ..             | 607  |
| 466. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway   | Nov. 4  | ..              | Mr. Crawford's explanation respecting Quesseil ..   | 608  |
| 467. " "                                  | Nov. 4  | ..              | Respecting the kidnapped Yucatecos ..   | 608  |
| 468. " "                                  | Nov. 4  | ..              | 260 negroes conveyed to the sugar estate of Don Manuel Pastor, after being landed on the coast of Cuba ..                 | 608  |
| 469. " "                                  | Nov. 4  | ..              | Respecting disembarkation of 180 Africans at Ensenada de Cortez on the 15th of September ..                               | 609  |
| 470. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon   | Nov. 2  | Nov. 8          | Correspondence with M. Calderon respecting his satisfactory assurances as to the suppression of Slave Trade ..            | 609  |
| 471. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway   | Nov. 25 | ..              | To urge prohibition of export of slaves from Porto Rico to Cuba ..  | 610  |
| 472. Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon   | Nov. 25 | Dec. 1          | Answer of M. Calderon respecting disembarkation of 260 Africans at Ensenada de Carmelo on the 14th of September ..        | 611  |
| 473. " "                                  | Nov. 25 | Dec. 1          | Answer of M. Calderon respecting disembarkation of 180 Africans at Ensenada de Cortez on the 18th of September ..         | 611  |
| 474. " "                                  | Nov. 26 | Dec. 3          | Answer of Spanish Government respecting the kidnapped Yucatecos ..  | 612  |
| 475. Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon | Dec. 1  | Dec. 8          | Spanish Government refuse to prohibit exportation of negroes from Porto Rico to Cuba ..                                   | 613  |
| 476. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway   | Dec. 8  | ..              | Reply to M. Calderon respecting the kidnapped Yucatecos ..  | 614  |
| 477. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden | Dec. 15 | ..              | To remind Spanish Government respecting amendment of Penal Law against Slave Trade ..                                     | 615  |
| 478. " "                                  | Dec. 15 | ..              | Captain-General of Cuba has not obeyed instructions respecting lists of emancipados ..                                    | 615  |
| 479. " "                                  | Dec. 15 | ..              | Respecting liberation of the sons of Nancy ..   | 616  |
| 480. " "                                  | Dec. 15 | ..              | Activity of Cuba Slave Trade ..   | 616  |
| 481. " "                                  | Dec. 15 | ..              | To watch movements of slaving-vessel "Paguita" ..   | 616  |
| 482. " "                                  | Dec. 19 | ..              | Respecting answer returned to General Cañedo to a denunciation from Mr. Crawford ..                                       | 617  |
| 483. " "                                  | Dec. 19 | ..              | Equipment of a schooner at Havana for Slave Trade. Disembarkation of 300 Africans in the middle of October ..             | 617  |
| 484. Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon | Dec. 24 | 1854<br>Jan. 9  | Answer of Spanish Government to two notes respecting disembarkation of negroes in Cuba ..                                 | 617  |
| 485. " "                                  | Jan. 10 | 1854<br>Jan. 17 | Spanish Government declines to adopt proposed amendment of the Penal Law against Slave Trade of March 2, 1845 ..          | 619  |

| No.  |                                      |    | Date.   |         | Receipt. | SUBJECT.   | Page   |
|------|--------------------------------------|----|---------|---------|----------|--|--------|
|      |                                      |    | 1854    | 1854    |          |  |        |
| 486. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden | .. | Jan. 20 | ..      | ..       | Approving reply to M. Calderon respecting Penal Law  | .. 621 |
| 487. | "                                    | "  | Jan. 24 | ..      | ..       | Respecting the kidnapped Yucatecos   | .. 621 |
| 488. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon | .. | Jan. 13 | Jan. 25 | ..       | Answer of Count de Bagaes respecting Africans said to have been conveyed to his estate                                   | .. 621 |
| 489. | "                                    | "  | Jan. 13 | Jan. 25 | ..       | Respecting the "Paquita"   | .. 623 |
| 490. | "                                    | "  | Jan. 13 | Jan. 25 | ..       | Answer of M. Calderon respecting schooner equipped at Havana, and disembarkation of 300 Africans in October              | .. 624 |
| 491. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden | .. | Jan. 26 | ..      | ..       | Respecting refusal of General Cañedo to allow Mr. Crawford to employ counsel in the affair of the seamen of the "Jasper" | 624    |
| 492. | "                                    | "  | Jan. 27 | ..      | ..       | Incompleteness of the Ordinance of December 20, respecting the emancipados in Cuba                                       | .. 625 |
| 493. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon | .. | Jan. 23 | Jan. 29 | ..       | M. Calderon acknowledges note relative to the "Paquita"  | .. 625 |
| 494. | "                                    | "  | Jan. 23 | Jan. 29 | ..       | Rejoinder of M. Calderon respecting Penal Law  | .. 626 |
| 495. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden | .. | Feb. 6  | ..      | ..       | Approving steps taken respecting "Paquita"   | .. 627 |
| 496. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon | .. | Jan. 30 | Feb. 7  | ..       | Arrival of "Paquita" at Santander  | .. 627 |
| 497. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden | .. | Feb. 13 | ..      | ..       | To urge communication of lists of emancipados to Mixed Commission at Havana  | .. 628 |
| 498. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon | .. | Feb. 16 | Feb. 22 | ..       | Answer respecting equipment of schooner at Havana  | .. 628 |
| 499. | "                                    | "  | Feb. 17 | Feb. 24 | ..       | M. Calderon acknowledges note respecting case of the seamen of the "Jasper"  | .. 629 |
| 500. | The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden | .. | Feb. 25 | ..      | ..       | Satisfaction at late anti-Slave Trade measures of the Captain-General of Cuba  | .. 630 |
| 501. | The Earl of Clarendon to M. Comyn    | .. | Mar. 18 | ..      | ..       | Requesting information respecting emancipados  | .. 630 |
| 502. | M. Comyn to the Earl of Clarendon    | .. | Mar. 21 | Mar. 22 | ..       | Sends statement showing disposal of the emancipados  | .. 631 |
| 503. | Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon | .. | Mar. 17 | Mar. 24 | ..       | M. Calderon acknowledges note respecting lists of emancipados  | 631    |

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Barcelona*.

|      |                                       |    | Date.    |          | Receipt. | SUBJECT.   | Page   |
|------|---------------------------------------|----|----------|----------|----------|--|--------|
|      |                                       |    | 1853     | 1853     |          |  |        |
| 504. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Baker | .. | Aug. 25  | ..       | ..       | To make inquiry relative to two Spanish slavers captured in Rio Pongas | .. 633 |
| 505. | Consul Baker to the Earl of Clarendon | .. | Sept. 5  | Sept. 10 | ..       | Cannot obtain information respecting the above-mentioned vessels       | .. 633 |
| 506. | "                                     | "  | Sept. 5  | Sept. 10 | ..       | Movements of the "Paquita," a slaver                                   | .. 634 |
| 507. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Baker | .. | Sept. 17 | ..       | ..       | Respecting the two slavers captured in Rio Pongas                      | .. 634 |
| 508. | Lord Wodehouse to Consul Baker        | .. | Dec. 12  | ..       | ..       | Name of supercargo of the two slavers not yet ascertained              | .. 635 |
| 509. | Consul Baker to the Earl of Clarendon | .. | Dec. 22  | Dec. 28  | ..       | Acknowledging above despatch of December 12                            | .. 635 |

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana*.

|      |  |    | Date.   |         | Receipt. | SUBJECT.  | Page   |
|------|--|----|---------|---------|----------|---|--------|
|      |  |    | 1853    | 1853    |          |   |        |
| 510. | Consul-General Crawford to Lord J. Russell | .. | Mar. 10 | April 2 | ..       | 500 Africans landed between Sagua and Cardenas a few days before the 8th of March | 636    |
| 511. | "  | "  | Mar. 12 | April 2 | ..       | General Cañedo refuses to allow Mary Anne Bethel to remain in Cuba                | .. 637 |

| No.  | Date.<br>1853                                    | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT. | Page   |   |
|------|--|------------------|----------|--|---|
| 512. | Consul-General Crawford to Lord J. Russell       | Mar. 12          | April 2  | Mamerta liberated, but not allowed to remain .. .. 639                                   |   |
| 513. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | April 9          | ..       | To claim liberation of Nancy's two sons .. .. 640  |   |
| 514. | "  | "                | April 10 | ..   | To express regret at refusal of permission to Mary Anne Bethel and Mamerta to remain in Cuba .. 641             |
| 515. | "  | "                | April 14 | ..   | Note from Count Alcoy relative to "Lady Suffolk" .. .. 641  |
| 516. | Consul-General Crawford to Lord J. Russell       | Mar. 21          | April 18 | Further respecting disembarkation of 500 Africans .. .. 641                              |   |
| 517. | "  | "                | Mar. 22  | April 18   | Arrival of Mr. Backhouse on the 21st of March .. .. 643   |
| 518. | "  | "                | Mar. 24  | April 18   | 1,100 or 1,200 Africans landed between Matanzas and Cardenas on the 12th of March .. 643                        |
| 519. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | April 18         | ..       | Spanish Government denies accuracy of his list of slaves landed in 1852 .. .. 644        |   |
| 520. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Mar. 29          | May 2    | Further correspondence with General Cañedo respecting disembarkation of March 12 .. 644  |   |
| 521. | "  | "                | April 7  | May 2  | Letter from General Cañedo respecting escape of Plassy Lawrence .. .. 646                                       |
| 522. | "  | "                | April 9  | May 4  | Search for Charles Callwood unsuccessful .. .. 647  |
| 523. | "  | "                | April 11 | May 4  | Report upon importation of Chinese labourers .. .. 649  |
| 524. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | May 10           | ..       | Spanish brig called "Paquete Canario" on her way to Cuba to be fitted as a slaver .. 650 |   |
| 525. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | April 21         | May 11   | Letter to Mixed Court respecting lists of emancipados .. 650                             |   |
| 526. | "  | "                | April 21 | May 11   | Detention of "Casualidad" by Her Majesty's ship "Buzzard." Active state of Slave Trade .. 652                   |
| 527. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | May 20           | ..       | Sailing of the "Jasper" from the west coast of Africa with a cargo of slaves .. .. 652   |   |
| 528. | "  | "                | May 24   | ..   | Respecting entry on estates in Cuba to search for newly-landed Africans .. .. 652                               |
| 529. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Apr. 26          | May 31   | Correspondence with General Cañedo respecting the escape of Plassy Lawrence .. .. 653    |   |
| 530. | "  | "                | Apr. 28  | May 31   | Respecting slaves landed at Punta y Rio Zarza in September 1852 .. .. 655                                       |
| 531. | "  | "                | Apr. 28  | May 31   | Extracts from American newspapers respecting Cuba Slave Trade .. .. 659   |
| 532. | "  | "                | Apr. 29  | May 31   | Respecting General Cañedo's complaint about his rudeness .. 661   |
| 533. | "  | "                | May 7    | May 31   | Reported landing of 800 Africans .. 662   |
| 534. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | June 1           | ..       | Slave-dealers Botelho and Abreu gone to Cuba .. .. 662                                   |   |
| 535. | "  | "                | June 30  | ..   | Spanish Government informed that Her Majesty's Government are satisfied with the accuracy of his reports .. 663 |
| 536. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | May 28           | July 2   | Respecting claim of Nancy's children to liberation .. 563                                |   |
| 537. | "  | "                | May 28   | July 2   | Observations on Count Alcoy's note of March 15, respecting the "Lady Suffolk" .. 664                            |
| 538. | "  | "                | May 28   | July 2   | Letter to General Cañedo respecting Mary Anne Bethel and Mamerta .. .. 666                                      |
| 539. | "  | "                | May 28   | July 2   | Landing of 800 Africans, reported on May 7, turned out to be incorrect .. .. 666                                |
| 540. | "  | "                | May 30   | July 2   | Respecting his list of landings in 1852 .. .. 667   |
| 541. | "  | "                | June 3   | July 2   | Landing of 600 Africans in the district of San Juan de los Remedios .. .. 669                                   |
| 542. | "  | "                | June 4   | July 2   | Landing of 280 Africans at Bailen .. .. 670   |



| No.  |  | Date.<br>1853 | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|------|--|---------------|------------------|--|------|
| 543. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | June 6        | July 2           | Respecting lists of emancipados .  | 672  |
| 544. | " "  | June 9        | July 2           | Correspondence with General Cañedo respecting landing of Africans .. .. .  | 673  |
| 545. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | July 6        | ..               | Despatches from and to Mr. Otway respecting revival of Slave Trade .. .. .   | 675  |
| 546. | " "  | July 16       | ..               | Complaint of Spanish Government as to the incorrectness of his denunciations .. .. .                                   | 675  |
| 547. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | June 18       | July 18          | State of Slave Trade. Difficulties experienced by Her Majesty's cruizers .. .. .                                       | 676  |
| 548. | " "  | June 20       | July 18          | Further landings of 2,223 Africans. Circumstances relating thereto .. .. .   | 676  |
| 549. | " "  | June 21       | July 18          | 235 Africans of Capo's expedition declared emancipados. Arrest of Zulueta .. .. .                                      | 679  |
| 550. | " "  | June 23       | July 18          | Acknowledging information respecting " <i>Paquete Canario</i> "  | 680  |
| 551. | " "  | June 24       | July 18          | Letter to General Cañedo respecting the " <i>Jasper</i> " .. .. .  | 681  |
| 552. | " "  | June 25       | July 18          | Observations relative to despatch of May 24. Measures of General Cañedo for suppression of Slave Trade .. .. .         | 683  |
| 553. | " "  | June 27       | July 18          | Correspondence with General Cañedo respecting Botelho .. .. .  | 684  |
| 554. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | July 28       | ..               | Satisfaction at measures of General Cañedo .. .. .   | 686  |
| 555. | " "  | Aug. 1        | ..               | Approving letters respecting disembarkation of Africans .. .. .  | 686  |
| 556. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | July 2        | Aug. 1           | General Cañedo refers him to Spanish Government with regard to the case of Nancy's sons .. .. .                        | 687  |
| 557. | " "  | July 2        | Aug. 1           | Respecting Mary Anne Bethel and Mamerta .. .. .  | 687  |
| 558. | " "  | July 2        | Aug. 1           | Answer of General Cañedo respecting " <i>Paquete Canario</i> "   | 688  |
| 559. | " "  | July 2        | Aug. 1           | General Cañedo acknowledges letter respecting the " <i>Jasper</i> "  | 688  |
| 560. | " "  | July 4        | Aug. 1           | General Cañedo acknowledges letter respecting Botelho and Abreu .. .. .  | 689  |
| 561. | " "  | July 4        | Aug. 1           | Discourteous answer of General Cañedo to letter respecting disembarkation of 600 Africans at the Isle of Pines .. .. . | 689  |
| 562. | " "  | July 4        | Aug. 1           | General Cañedo acknowledges receipt of letter respecting three men belonging to the " <i>Jasper</i> " .. .. .          | 692  |
| 563. | " "  | July 5        | Aug. 1           | Answer to accusations against him from the Spanish Government .. .. .  | 693  |
| 564. | " "  | July 9        | Aug. 1           | Intelligence as to the " <i>Lady Suffolk</i> " .. .. .   | 695  |
| 565. | " "  | Aug. 2        | Aug. 22          | Further respecting the " <i>Jasper</i> ," her burnt hull, and her crew .. .. .   | 695  |
| 566. | " "  | Aug. 2        | Aug. 22          | Capture of crew of " <i>Nueva Empresa</i> ," after landing about 400 slaves .. .. .                                    | 702  |
| 567. | " "  | Aug. 2        | Aug. 22          | Kidnapping of Yucatecos .. .. .  | 703  |
| 568. | " "  | Aug. 3        | Aug. 22          | Letter to General Canedo respecting emancipados .. .. .  | 705  |
| 569. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Aug. 30       | ..               | Case of negress Nancy not sufficiently proved .. .. .  | 706  |
| 570. | " "  | Aug. 30       | ..               | Mr. Otway will complain of the discourteous tone of General Cañedo's letters .. .. .                                   | 707  |
| 571. | " "  | Aug. 30       | ..               | Approving proceedings as to J. B. Anduze .. .. .   | 707  |
| 572. | " "  | Aug. 30       | ..               | Communication will be made to Spanish Government upon his despatch of July 5 .. .. .                                   | 707  |

| No.   | Date.<br>1853 | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|---|---------------|------------------|--|------|
| 573. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Aug. 30       | ..               | To explain complaint as to language of John Quesseil ..  | 707  |
| 574. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 30       | ..               | Mr. Otway instructed to remonstrate about General Cañedo's discourteous letter as to Mary Anne Bethel and Mamerta .. | 708  |
| 575. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Aug. 4        | Sept. 1          | Acknowledging receipt of despatch dated June 30 ..   | 708  |
| 576. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 4        | Sept. 1          | General Cañedo refuses information as to certain emancipados ..  | 708  |
| 577. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 9        | Sept. 1          | State of the Slave Trade. Release of Zulueta ..  | 709  |
| 578. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Sept. 9       | ..               | Despatch to Mr. Otway respecting difficulties of Captain-General ..  | 710  |
| 579. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 15      | ..               | Sailing of suspicious vessel from Barcelona ..   | 711  |
| 580. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 20      | ..               | Activity in shipments from Bahia for coast of Africa ..  | 711  |
| 581. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 22      | ..               | Respecting equipment of slaves at Monte Video ..   | 711  |
| 582. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 22      | ..               | Slaver "Maria" captured by Her Majesty's ship "Myrmidon" ..  | 711  |
| 583. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Aug. 27       | Oct. 3           | Correspondence between Mixed Court and General Cañedo respecting emancipados ..                                      | 712  |
| 584. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 28       | Oct. 3           | Sea-letter fraudulently obtained from Mexican Consulate for "Lady Suffolk" ..  | 715  |
| 585. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 29       | Oct. 3           | Kidnapped Yucatecos ..   | 725  |
| 586. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 29       | Oct. 3           | 360 Africans landed at San Juan de los Remedios on the 12th of July ..   | 730  |
| 587. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 29       | Oct. 3           | Respecting three British seamen belonging to the "Jasper" ..   | 732  |
| 588. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 30       | Oct. 3           | 400 Africans landed from "Nueva Empresa" ..  | 736  |
| 589. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 31       | Oct. 3           | Recommending amendment of Spanish Penal Law of 1845 ..   | 737  |
| 590. " " " " " "                                      | Aug. 31       | Oct. 3           | Defending his denunciations ..   | 738  |
| 591. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 1       | Oct. 3           | Spanish tribunal opposed to power assumed by General Cañedo of entering estates ..                                   | 740  |
| 592. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 1       | Oct. 3           | Acknowledging approval of his conduct ..   | 740  |
| 593. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 7       | Oct. 3           | Letter to General Cañedo respecting expected arrival of five American slavers ..                                     | 740  |
| 594. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Oct. 10       | ..               | General Cañedo will be instructed to treat him with more courtesy ..   | 742  |
| 595. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Sept. 16      | Oct. 17          | American brig "General Pierce" employed in Slave Trade ..  | 742  |
| 596. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Oct. 21       | ..               | Is it true that a banquet was given to Zulueta on his liberation from prison? ..                                     | 742  |
| 597. " " " " " "                                      | Oct. 24       | ..               | Approving conduct respecting Mexican papers obtained by "Lady Suffolk" ..  | 743  |
| 598. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Sept. 29      | Oct. 24          | Acknowledging despatch respecting tone of General Cañedo's letters ..  | 743  |
| 599. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Oct. 25       | ..               | Approving steps taken respecting the kidnapped Yucatecos ..  | 743  |
| 600. " " " " " "                                      | Oct. 26       | ..               | Respecting three seamen belonging to the "Jasper" ..   | 744  |
| 601. " " " " " "                                      | Oct. 27       | ..               | Approving representation respecting five slavers expected from coast of Africa ..                                    | 744  |
| 602. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Sept. 29      | Oct. 27          | Explanation respecting John Quesseil ..  | 744  |
| 603. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 30      | Oct. 27          | Correspondence with Captain-General as to landing of 600 Africans; and equipment of a slaver ..                      | 745  |
| 604. " " " " " "                                      | Sept. 30      | Oct. 27          | Landing of 260 Africans at the Ensenada del Carmelo about the middle of September ..                                 | 747  |

| No.  |  | Date.    | Receipt. | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|------|--|----------|----------|--|------|
|      |  | 1853     | 1853     |  |      |
| 605. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Oct. 1   | Oct. 27  | Landing of 180 Africans at Cape Cortez on the 15th of September .. .. .  | 748  |
| 606. | "  | Sept. 29 | Oct. 30  | Respecting the kidnapped Yucatecos .. .. .   | 750  |
| 607. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Oct. 31  | ..       | Spanish slave-schooner in River Brass .. .. .  | 751  |
| 608. | "  | Nov. 1   | ..       | " <i>Manuelita</i> " shipped 654 Africans near Aghwey in May last .. .. .  | 751  |
| 609. | "  | Nov. 1   | ..       | Respecting the " <i>Laura</i> " at Terceira .. .. .  | 751  |
| 610. | "  | Nov. 1   | ..       | His explanation respecting John Quesseil quite satisfactory ..   | 751  |
| 611. | "  | Nov. 8   | ..       | Spanish Government orders liberation of emancipados ..   | 752  |
| 612. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Oct. 8   | Nov. 17  | A person bringing information about Slave Trade introduced by Mr. Crawford to General Cañedo .. .. .                                     | 752  |
| 613. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Nov. 23  | ..       | Consul at Bahia fears revival of Slave Trade .. .. .   | 753  |
| 614. | "  | Nov. 25  | ..       | Approving what he did about the information offered to him respecting Slave Trade ..   | 753  |
| 615. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Oct. 28  | Dec. 5   | Suggestions as to law for registering slaves .. .. .   | 754  |
| 616. | "  | Oct. 29  | Dec. 5   | " <i>Paquita</i> ," from Barcelona, clears out for Santander ..  | 754  |
| 617. | "  | Nov. 1   | Dec. 5   | Has communicated to General Cañedo information respecting slaving operations from Bahia ..   | 754  |
| 618. | "  | Nov. 1   | Dec. 5   | Has communicated to General Cañedo information from St. Catherine's about Slave Trade ..   | 755  |
| 619. | "  | Nov. 1   | Dec. 5   | Has communicated information respecting capture of the " <i>Maria</i> " .. .. .  | 757  |
| 620. | "  | Nov. 2   | Dec. 5   | Remarks of Consul Forbes on case of Jamaica negress Nancy ..   | 757  |
| 621. | "  | Nov. 3   | Dec. 5   | Remarks on question as to lists of emancipados .. .. .   | 760  |
| 622. | "  | Nov. 9   | Dec. 5   | Active state of the Slave Trade. Letters to General Cañedo which have been left unacknowledged .. .. .                                   | 761  |
| 623. | "  | Nov. 19  | Dec. 12  | Miscellaneous correspondence with Captain-General respecting slave-trading operations ..   | 762  |
| 624. | "  | Nov. 19  | Dec. 12  | Correspondence with General Cañedo respecting the landing of 600 or 700 Africans. Discourteous tone of the Captain-General .. .. .       | 765  |
| 625. | "  | Nov. 21  | Dec. 12  | Correspondence with authorities respecting three seamen belonging to the " <i>Jasper</i> " .. .. .                                       | 768  |
| 626. | "  | Nov. 21  | Dec. 12  | Informs Captain-General of equipment of " <i>Segunda Venus</i> " at Havana for Slave Trade ..  | 772  |
| 627. | "  | Nov. 21  | Dec. 12  | Has denounced the landing of 300 Africans at Ensenada de los Cochinos in the middle of October .. .. .                                   | 773  |
| 628. | The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Dec. 19  | ..       | Approving steps respecting seamen of " <i>Jasper</i> " .. .. .   | 773  |
| 629. | Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Nov. 26  | Jan. 5   | 1854<br>Promised instructions from Spanish Government have produced no change in General Cañedo's demeanour towards Mr. Crawford .. .. . | 774  |
| 630. | "  | Nov. 29  | Jan. 5   | Respecting the kidnapped Yucatecos .. .. .   | 774  |
| 631. | "  | Nov. 29  | Jan. 5   | General Cañedo refuses to allow him to employ counsel in the case of the " <i>Jasper's</i> " men ..                                      | 775  |
| 632. | "  | Nov. 30  | Jan. 5   | Slave-vessels purchased and fitted in ports of United States ..  | 776  |

| No.   | Date.<br>1853  | Receipt.<br>1854 | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|---|----------------|------------------|---|------|
| 633. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Nov. 30        | Jan. 5           | Will write to the new Captain-General on contents of despatches of October 31 and 1st instant .. .. .                                 | 776  |
| 634. " "  | Dec. 1<br>1854 | Jan. 5           | Statement about dinner given to Zulqueta not true .. .. .   | 777  |
| 635. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Jan. 14        | ..               | Spanish Government denies truth of statements in his despatches of August 29, September 30, and October 1 .. .. .                     | 778  |
| 636. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Dec. 2<br>1853 | Jan. 17          | Answer of Captain-General respecting landings of Africans. .. .   | 778  |
| 637. " "  | Dec. 10        | Jan. 17          | Arrival of new Captain-General, the Marquis de la Pezuela .. .  | 779  |
| 638. " "  | Dec. 20        | Jan. 17          | Decree of December 20, as to liberation of emancipados .. .   | 779  |
| 639. " "  | Dec. 28        | Feb. 3           | Respecting emancipados and Decree of December 20 .. .   | 780  |
| 640. " "  | Dec. 28        | Feb. 3           | Will communicate to Captain-General information from Bahia relative to slavers .. .   | 783  |
| 641. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Feb. 8<br>1854 | ..               | Answer of Conde de Bagaes respecting Africans taken to his estate .. .. .   | 783  |
| 642. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Jan. 2         | Feb. 14          | Further decree of January 1st, respecting emancipados .. .  | 784  |
| 643. " "  | Jan. 4         | Feb. 14          | Landing of 600 Africans near Cienfuegos .. .. .   | 787  |
| 644. " "  | Jan. 5         | Feb. 14          | Captain-General allows Demetrio and Escolastica to remain in Cuba after liberation. .. .  | 788  |
| 645. " "  | Jan. 7         | Feb. 14          | Circular of Captain-General prohibiting Slave Trade, and Ordinance for introduction of free labourers dated December 23, 1853 .. .. . | 790  |
| 646. " "  | Jan. 18        | Feb. 14          | Correspondence with Captain-General respecting Slave Trade matters .. .. .  | 790  |
| 647. " "  | Jan. 28        | Feb. 21          | Active preparations for slave-trading .. .. .   | 792  |
| 648. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Feb. 25        | ..               | Has instructed Lord Howden to express gratification at good faith of the Marquis de la Pezuela .. .. .                                | 793  |
| 649. " "  | Feb. 25        | ..               | Satisfaction at permission given to Demetrio and Escolastica. .. .  | 793  |
| 650. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Feb. 5         | Mar. 7           | Correspondence with Captain-General respecting 640 Africans landed in the jurisdiction of Trinidad at the end of January .. .. .      | 794  |
| 651. " "  | Feb. 8         | Mar. 7           | Avellar and De Motta sent away by the Captain-General .. .  | 796  |
| 652. " "  | Feb. 8         | Mar. 7           | Respecting trial of crew of the "Jasper" .. .. .  | 796  |
| 653. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford | Mar. 16        | ..               | Satisfaction at expulsion of Avellar and Motta .. .. .  | 797  |
| 654. " "  | Mar. 24        | ..               | To report on statement respecting the emancipados .. .. .   | 797  |
| 655. " "  | Mar. 28        | ..               | Information from Brazilian Government respecting operations of slave-dealers at Loanda .. .   | 797  |
| 656. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon | Feb. 22        | Mar. 29          | Movements of the Spanish brig "Destino" .. .. .   | 797  |
| 657. " "  | Feb. 23        | Mar. 29          | Governors of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus suspended .. .. .   | 798  |
| 658. " "  | Feb. 23        | Mar. 29          | Liberation of kidnapped Yucatecos .. .. .   | 799  |
| 659. " "  | Feb. 27        | Mar. 29          | Acquittal and liberation of the "Jasper's" crew .. .. .   | 800  |
| 660. " "  | Mar. 7         | Mar. 29          | Upwards of 380 Africans landed at Punta de Tejas; 600 captured by the authorities near Trinidad .. .. .                               | 800  |

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Porto Rico.*

| No.  | Date.          | Receipt.        | SUBJECT.   | Page |
|------|----------------|-----------------|--|------|
| 661. | 1853<br>Aug. 8 | 1853<br>Sept. 1 | Slaves purchased at Porto Rico for Cuba .. .. .                                    | 802  |
| 662. | Sept. 9        | ..              | To remonstrate against shipment of slaves for Cuba ..                              | 802  |
| 663. | Oct. 24        | Nov. 19         | Correspondence with Captain-General respecting exportation of slaves to Cuba .. .. | 803  |
| 664. | 1854<br>Jan. 4 | 1854<br>Feb. 3  | Has not heard from Captain-General respecting the above ..                         | 804  |

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*St. Jago de Cuba.*

|      |                 |                |  |     |
|------|-----------------|----------------|--|-----|
| 665. | 1853<br>Mar. 26 | 1853<br>May 19 | Case of the Jamaica negress Nancy .. .. .    | 805 |
| 666. | Apr. 9          | ..             | Respecting case of the negress Nancy .. .. . | 806 |
| 667. | July 1          | Sept. 1        | Acknowledging the above ..                   | 806 |

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Teneriffe.*

|      |                 |                 |  |     |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----|
| 668. | 1853<br>June 29 | 1853<br>July 14 | Spanish prisoner brought from Sierra Leone by "Bloodhound" | 807 |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----|

## TRIPOLI.

|      |                 |                 |  |     |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----|
| 669. | 1853<br>Mar. 14 | 1853<br>Apr. 7  | Return of slaves arrived in Mourzouk during 1852 ..                            | 808 |
| 670. | May 22          | July 6          | Governor-General prevents embarkation of slaves in a Government steamer .. ..  | 808 |
| 671. | July 11         | ..              | To express satisfaction at conduct of Governor-General as stated above .. .. . | 809 |
| 672. | July 26         | Aug. 20         | Acknowledging the above ..   | 809 |
| 673. | 1854<br>Jan. 20 | 1854<br>Mar. 25 | Slave returns from Tripoli, Bengasi, Derna, and Mourzouk, for 1853 .. ..       | 810 |

## TURKEY.

|      |                 |            |   |     |
|------|-----------------|------------|---|-----|
| 674. | 1853<br>July 11 | 1853<br>.. | Correspondence with Consul Herman about satisfactory conduct of the Governor-General of Tripoli .. .. . | 812 |
| 675. | Aug. 27         | ..         | Despatch from Consul Saunders respecting Slave Trade at Prevesa and Candia .. ..                        | 812 |

## TURKEY. (Consular)—Jerusalem.

| No.                                       | Date.<br>1853 | Receipt.<br>1853 | SUBJECT.                          | Page |
|---|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| 675. Consul Finn to the Earl of Clarendon | Dec. 6        | Dec. 27          | Remarks on slavery in Palestine   | 813  |
| 677. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Finn | Dec. 31       | ..               | To continue discouraging slavery. | 814  |

## TURKEY. (Consular)—Prevesa.

|   | 1853    | 1853    |   |     |
|---|---------|---------|---|-----|
| 678. Consul Saunders to the Earl of Clarendon | Aug. 5  | Aug. 22 | Respecting slaves imported from Candia        | 815 |
| 679. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Saunders | Aug. 27 | ..      | Approving steps respecting slaves from Candia | 818 |

## UNITED STATES.

|   | 1853    | 1853    |   |     |
|---|---------|---------|---|-----|
| 680. Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon  | Mar. 19 | Apr. 4  | Correspondence with Mr. Marcy respecting employment of United States' vessels in Slave Trade.       | 819 |
| 681. " "                                    | Apr. 24 | May 10  | Correspondence with Mr. Marcy respecting American vessel sailed from Monte Video on slave-trading   | 820 |
| 682. Mr. Ingersoll to the Earl of Clarendon | May 11  | May 11  | Detention of United States' vessels "Harriett" and "Clara Ann" by British cruisers                  | 821 |
| 683. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton  | May 13  | ..      | Respecting the United States' slavers "Silenus" and "General de Kalb"                               | 824 |
| 684. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Ingersoll | May 14  | ..      | Inquiry will be made on subject of his letter of the 11th   | 825 |
| 685. " "                                    | May 27  | ..      | Answer respecting United States' vessels visited by Her Majesty's ships "Devastation" and "Buzzard" | 825 |
| 686. Mr. Ingersoll to the Earl of Clarendon | May 31  | May 31  | Acknowledging the above   | 830 |
| 687. Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon  | May 30  | June 13 | Letter to Mr. Marcy respecting "Silenus" and "General de Kalb"                                      | 831 |
| 688. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Ingersoll | June 15 | ..      | Answer respecting "Martha Anna"   | 831 |
| 689. Mr. Ingersoll to the Earl of Clarendon | June 16 | June 16 | Acknowledging the above   | 833 |
| 690. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton  | June 16 | ..      | Abuse of United States' flag on coast of Africa.  | 833 |
| 691. Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon  | June 5  | June 19 | Answer from Mr. Marcy respecting "Silenus" and "General de Kalb"                                    | 834 |
| 692. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton  | June 28 | ..      | Letter from Admiralty respecting United States' vessels visited by British cruisers                 | 834 |
| 693. Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon  | July 3  | July 18 | Letter to Mr. Marcy respecting abuse of United States' flag   | 836 |
| 694. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton  | Aug. 3  | ..      | Extract from Brazilian newspaper respecting Anti-Slave Trade measures proposed by M. Schenck        | 836 |
| 695. " "                                    | Aug. 4  | ..      | Respecting employment of United States' barque "Jasper" in Slave Trade                              | 837 |
| 696. Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon  | Aug. 22 | Sept. 5 | Letter to Mr. Marcy respecting "Jasper"   | 837 |
| 697. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton  | Nov. 5  | ..      | Suspicious vessels under United States' flag in Mozambique Channel                                  | 838 |
| 698. " "                                    | Jan. 26 | ..      | Equipment of slavers in ports of the United States  | 838 |
| 699. " "                                    | Feb. 24 | ..      | Satisfaction at capture of American slaver "H. N. Gambriel"   | 838 |

| No.   | Date.<br>1854 | Receipt.<br>1854 | SUBJECT.  | Page |
|---|---------------|------------------|---|------|
| 700. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton .. | Mar. 7        | ..               | Abuse of United States' flag renders it almost impossible to suppress Slave Trade on south coast of Africa .. ..    | 839  |
| 701. Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Feb. 19       | Mar. 8           | Letter to Mr. Marcy requesting the adoption of measures to prevent the equipment of slavers in the United States .. | 839  |
| 702. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton .. | Mar. 10       | ..               | Approving the above .. ..   | 840  |
| 703. Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon .. | Mar. 6        | Mar. 21          | Respecting alleged attempt of Great Britain to establish an African empire in the Antilles                          | 840  |
| 704. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton .. | Mar. 27       | ..               | To contradict the above absurd rumour .. ..   | 841  |

---

UNITED STATES. (Consular)—New York.

|   |                 |                 |  |     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----|
| 705. Consul Barclay to the Earl of Clarendon .. | 1853<br>June 23 | 1853<br>July 11 | Respecting Brazilian brig " <i>Don Pedro Segundo</i> " .. .. | 842 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----|

---

# Class B.

---

## CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

## FOREIGN POWERS.

---

### AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Bight of Benin.*

---

No. 1.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received April 14.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, February 20, 1853.

I CONSIDER it my imperative duty to draw particular attention to this glaring case of kidnapping, breach of Treaty and total defiance of all English authority. After the vast expenditure of life and property to reduce Lagos, I cannot suppose that such things as the enslaving (if only for 22 days) of free blacks, are to be allowed; much more that British merchants should be subject to such insults and inconveniences.

It will be remembered, that during this girl's captivity, she had food she was not accustomed to, and was compelled to sleep on the ground; subject to be sold and transported, nobody knows where, fetished, poisoned, violated or otherwise maltreated or murdered.

By the country law, if you hire a slave, that slave cannot be taken away without proper intimation.

The fact of the case is, that Tinnaboo is as deep in Mr. Sandeman's debt as he deemed it prudent to let her go, and she resorted to this trick as a means of forcing him to open a new account with her. This woman is the terror of the place; King and Chiefs are afraid of her.

No person here can send their female servants out in safety.

I anxiously await your Lordship's instructions for my future guidance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Memorandum.*

IN 1851, when Tinnaboo, an Egba female belonging to Lagos, a slave-dealer, was in Badagry, she presented to the late Mrs. Sandeman a black slave girl; this is a very general custom throughout the country. That Tinnaboo was



at the same time clearly given to understand, that from that moment the child would be free (see Declaration). It was also well understood by the people about.

On the 31st December, 1851, Mr. B. Cruickshanks, Justice of the Peace of the Gold Coast of Africa, calling at Badagry, gave the girl her certificate of freedom (see No. 2).

The girl was brought up to the use of European clothing and food, taught needlework, breadmaking and baking, besides many other domestic duties; was never allowed to run wild amongst other country girls, and her aptness was beginning to make a valuable servant of her; moreover her honesty, a rare thing amongst Africans, was so well known that she was entrusted with the charge of the private rooms.

All went on very well until the return of Commander Heseltine and myself to Badagry from Porto Novo. As things then stood, Mr. Sandeman having given us much information and rendered important services, it was not thought prudent that he should remain any longer in Badagry until everything was settled, when he might return in safety. Consequently, he resolved to take a passage down with us and reside in Lagos for the present, leaving his factory to the care of his servants, amongst whom was the girl above-mentioned, whose country name is A-la-bon (keep the house clean), and English one Rosa; with her was left the keys, as a check upon the others.

On the 16th of January, 1853, some eleven days after we left Badagry, I received a letter from Mr. Sandeman (No. 3), drawing my attention to a letter inclosed (No. 4). This letter was addressed to Mr. Sandeman from his clerk at Badagry, wherein is stated that Rosa had been taken away by some of Tinnaboo's people.

Upon the receipt of these letters, I immediately sent to the King and after waiting several hours, he being busy making fetish, obtained an interview and related to him the palaver. He promised to send for Tinnaboo.

In the evening he sent me a long tale about Mr. Sandeman being in Tinnaboo's debt. This was a falsehood and merely intended as a subterfuge.

Returned for answer, that had nothing to do with the case. The girl was a free British subject and must be delivered up to me. That he must send at once to Badagry for her. If Tinnaboo had any charges to make against Mr. Sandeman, she might make them; I would inquire into and settle them.

Sent to say he would see about it on the morrow.

Returned message, that would not do, he must send away at once.

*January 17.*—Sent to Akitoye to know whether he had sent to Badagry for the girl.

Said he had sent his stick.

Received information that Rosa, the black girl in question, was in Lagos.

Sent to Akitoye three or four times, but my messenger could not gain admittance, on account of all hands making fetish.

At length I went myself and after a little delay was admitted.

Told him I was sorry to interfere with his amusements, but things of great importance must be attended to.

The following dialogue took place:

*Vice-Consul.*—Had heard that Rosa was in Lagos.

*Akitoye.*—My stick has not returned from Badagry.

(The fact was, as I afterwards found, his stick never started, the girl being in town the whole time and he knew it.)

*V.-C.*—You must send for her at once.

*A.*—I will send for you on the morrow.

*V.-C.*—Must have the girl to-day.

(Could not get any satisfactory answer.)

*V.-C.*—If you are afraid of Tinnaboo, I am not; therefore send your stick with me to her.

This he refused and told me to go home.

Reminded him that he was not acting up to his Treaty, and if he did not

give me the girl at once, I must send for the man-of-war's boats and take her by force, which would bring him bad palaver.

A.—Go home! I will send for you in the evening.

V.-C.—I must have the girl; moreover, she was left in charge of Mr. Sandeman's keys and rooms: that Tinnaboo must be held responsible for all losses.

After trying him upon all tacks, I was obliged to give in, upon the following conditions:

That he would send for me and the girl as soon as the people were gone, which promise, it need hardly be said, he did not keep.

18th.—The King sent for me. After much nonsensical palaver, he told me Tinnaboo refused to give up the girl, and as he liked to act with justice, he would not interfere. Upon my threatening him with man-of-war's boats, he coolly replied, I might send for them.

Wrote to senior officer lying in the roads for assistance.

Commander Heseltine answered, that the subject of my letter required investigation! Did it?

On the sixth day (24th) after the above letter was received, Commander Heseltine came on shore, saw Akitoye, and after a long palaver wound up by telling him, he would allow six days to produce the girl.

Why any delay?

The child is in the house adjoining mine.

*February 1.*—It is reported that Rosa has been handed over to the King.

3rd.—Rosa ran away from the King's place this morning and sought Mr. Sandeman's protection. She has not been washed since she was stolen; if she attempted to take water, of which there was plenty, they flogged her.

She has been kept on prison allowance, two kankies per day.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

##### *Declaration.*

I, MARY COKER, born in Sierra Leone, do hereby declare that I was present and interpreted, for the late Mrs. Sandeman, at the time A-la-bon (Rosa) the black girl, lately seized at Badagry, was "dashed," country fashion, to that lady; that Tinnaboo was given clearly to understand, that the girl would be free from that moment. That Tinnaboo said she did not care what became of her; she might sell her if she liked. Mrs. Sandeman answered, she never sold such things.

(Signed) MARY COKER.

Declared before me, January 21, 1853.

(Signed) LOUIS FRASER, *Vice-Consul.*

#### Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

##### *Certificate.*

I CERTIFY that A-la-bon, a black girl formerly a slave of Tinnaboo's, was presented to Mrs. Sandeman by the said Tinnaboo, and that she is henceforth unconditionally free.

*Badagry, December 31, 1851.*

(Signed)

B. CRUICKSHANK,  
*J. P. on the Gold Coast of Africa.*

This certificate of freedom has been given by me as a temporary deed of

manumission to serve for her protection until the Consul can give her one in due form.

B. C.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

*Mr. Sandeman to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

Sir,

*Lagos, January 15, 1853.*

I BEG to forward you a letter which I have just received from my clerk at Badagry, and that the girl Rosa mentioned therein was presented by Tinnaboo to my late wife, and is consequently a free girl, having received a certificate from Mr. B. Cruickshank, J. P., of the Gold Coast, to that effect. She was presented to Mrs. Sandeman at Badagry, and is about twelve years old. She was particularly given to understand that she was free; and from the manner in which she has been brought up, it would be a case of very great hardship were she to be again consigned to even domestic slavery.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) J. G. SANDEMAN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

*Mr. Austin to Mr. Sandeman.*

My dear Sir,

*Badagry, January 14, 1853.*

ON Wednesday the 12th instant towards the evening I was led to understand that Rosa was taken away by one of Tinnaboo's slave girl. Thinking it was too late to go to her, so I left her till the morning, and send Coker after her; he was told that she was stopt by them because she never intend to come and see them, but she will soon come home. I waited till about 10 o'clock. I send to her again; she will soon come, was there answer. I waited untill the evening and did not see her. I went myself and inquire after her.

There I was told plainly that one was sent properly for Rosa, and they are going to take her away. I told them I would not let her go untill they will hear from you before she will go to Lagos, but they were not willing to let her stopt in the yard untill they go and request from you and there mistress, so I send to make you know in haste, as I could think it with respect to you.

I beg, &c.  
(Signed) SAMUEL C. AUSTIN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Commander Heseltine.*

Sir,

*Lagos, January 18, 1853.*

I HAVE to request you will give me your support to capture a free black girl that was kidnapped a few days since by Tinnaboo's people. This woman refuses to give her up, and the King (Akitoye) declines assisting me to procure her.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

*Commander Heseltine to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

Sir,

“*Britomart*,” Lagos, January 18, 1853.

THE subject of your letter requires investigation. I will endeavour to be on shore to-morrow morning for that purpose, and afterwards take whatever step may be advisable.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. HESELTINE.

No. 2.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received April 14.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, March 3, 1853.

LAST month, when I forwarded an account of the Porto Novo expedition, Commander Heseltine and self were resting in perfect security that the arrival of the Admiral or Consul would free us from the machinations of the missionaries; but how awfully have we been disappointed.

The Admiral did arrive; from him I received letter No. 1, to which No. 2 was my reply.

If a mistake was made last year by placing an improper person as head man (it has not answered, that has been answered by twelve months' trial), why should it be persisted in now, to the ruin of British commerce and the annoyance of the proper Chiefs.

Badagry was the most thriving legitimate trade-place in the Bight until we interfered.

Not a ton of oil is now to be had at this place; whereas Mr. Hutton alone has shipped 1,000 tons within a year. The trade was only opened thirteen years ago, and rapidly increased.

I may observe that Lagos never can be Lagos until the path to Porto Novo is opened.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

*Rear-Admiral Bruce to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

(Extract.)

“*Penelope*,” off Lagos, February 25, 1853.

THE effort for mediation between the conflicting Chiefs up the Badagry lagoon, recently made by Commander Heseltine and you, having been unproductive of any satisfactory result, I have to inform you that I cannot sanction any further interference on the part of Her Majesty's naval officers on a similar occasion.

The Chiefs must settle their own quarrels without assistance from us, which can only be legitimately given when British life or property is in impending danger.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Rear-Admiral Bruce.*

Sir,

Lagos, February 27, 1853.

I BEG most respectfully to differ in opinion with you respecting the Badagry palaver. Had it been a country palaver, I have not the least doubt it would have been settled amongst themselves long since. It is a palaver

originated by those who, from want of information, or from being misinformed, signed a Treaty, and promised English support to a man (Mayhoo) who has no claim, and, from his past life, cannot be acknowledged by the surrounding Chiefs. Moreover, he has broken that very Treaty by murdering prisoners of war.

Again, British life and property are at stake. Mr. Sandeman, from past circumstances, dare not return to Badagry. What is to become of his house and property? In fact, he is now a ruined man.

The Badagry trade, which used to be considerable, is entirely ruined.

And lastly, by your decision you jeopardize my life. Those who would have suffered from the change will continue my enemies, and those who expected their just rights will consider that I have assisted in deceiving them, and become my enemies also.

After what has passed, can you suppose that any one will take the word of a British officer?

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

No. 3.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 23, 1853.*

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of two despatches\* from Mr. Louis Fraser, late Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lagos; one on the subject of the ill-treatment of a negro girl at that place, the other inclosing the copy of a correspondence with Rear-Admiral Bruce relating to the differences existing amongst some of the native chiefs in the neighbourhood of Badagry.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 4.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 28, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch to you of the 23rd of April, inclosing copies of a despatch and its inclosures which had been received at this office from Mr. Fraser, the late British Vice-Consul at Lagos, relative to his proceedings at Badagry and Porto Novo between the 28th of December and the 7th of January last, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter which has been addressed, by my direction, to the Secretary of the Admiralty approving the view taken by Rear-Admiral Bruce of those proceedings.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 4.

*Lord Wodehouse to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 27, 1853.*

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 14th instant (which was received at this office on the 22nd instant), inclosing copies of two despatches from Rear-Admiral Bruce dated the 3rd and 8th of March, and of their inclosures, relative to the proceedings of Commander Heseltine, of Her Majesty's ship "Britomart," and Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser, when they went to Badagry and Porto Novo between the 28th of December and the 7th of January last, and attempted to remove Mayhoo, the reigning Chief of Badagry, and to

\* Nos. 1 and 2.

establish in his room Wowoo, who it appears formerly held some authority there.

And I am directed by Lord Clarendon to state to you, for the information of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that he has read the several papers accompanying your letter, and that he approves the view which Rear-Admiral Bruce took of the attempt in question, and which he communicated to Commander Heseltine in his letter to that officer of the 10th of February. I am also to state that, although Mr. Fraser has already ceased to hold any employment in Her Majesty's service, Lord Clarendon has addressed to him a letter expressing his Lordship's opinion that the language used by Mr. Fraser in his letter to Admiral Bruce of the 27th of February, was highly unbecoming and improper: and I am to add that if Mr. Fraser had not been removed from the Vice-Consulship at Lagos, Lord Clarendon would have warned him against the repetition of such an offence; and would have further instructed him to abstain from interfering in the local quarrels and proceedings of the African chiefs, unless such proceedings should immediately affect the lives or property of British subjects, or the stipulations of Treaties concluded between Great Britain and those chiefs.

A copy of this letter will be sent to Consul Campbell for his information and guidance.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

## No. 5.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received May 11.)*

My Lord,—

*Lagos, March 24, 1853.*

INCLOSED are copies of six miscellaneous letters that have lately passed between the Admiral, senior officer, and self.

(4) Remains unanswered.

(5) This vessel I have since been informed was the "Jasper," which gave so much trouble to the cruisers in 1851. She met with some obstacles at Cape Coast, but had not been boarded by a man-of-war.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

*Rear-Admiral Bruce to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

(Extract.)

*"Penelope," off Lagos, February 25, 1853.*

I REQUEST you to inform King Akitoye, in reply to a letter he has sent me, that he will be supported at Lagos by every means in my power, and that I advise him to collect friends about him, so as to be always prepared to act in defence of his just rights, and to repel aggression.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Rear-Admiral Bruce.*

Sir,

*Lagos, February 27, 1853.*

I TRUST you will excuse my delivering your message to Akitoye, for the following reasons:

1st. There is no occasion for it, all being peace and quietness.

2nd. It would be a signal for Akitoye to make war on Jaboo, a thing which

I have had some trouble already to prevent. I have had to tell him that he would not be supported if he continued in the way he has been going.

I have communicated with the King of Jaboo, who assures me he will do all on his part to keep the roads open and improve trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Rear-Admiral Bruce.*

Sir,

*Lagos, February 27, 1853.*

I RECEIVED your letters yesterday, but was too ill to answer those addressed to me; the others were distributed.

You must excuse paper, as we have no stationers' shops.

Pray excuse the writing, for I am almost too weak to go through with it.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 5.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Rear-Admiral Bruce.*

Sir,

*Lagos, February 27, 1853.*

OUGHT not I, as an officer under the British Government, and placed in such peculiar circumstances, be made acquainted with the contents of official letters which are passing to and fro?

According to the rules of the Foreign Office, copies of everything that passes within the range of my district are forwarded to me for my information, and to be kept amongst the archives of my office.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 5.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Commander Heseltine.*

Sir,

*Lagos, March 21, 1853.*

I HAVE received information that upwards of 300 slaves were shipped a few days since at a place called Secco, a little to leeward of Aghwey, in a barque under American colours. The captain's name was Mora.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 6 in No. 5.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Commander Heseltine.*

Sir,

*Lagos, March 21, 1853.*

IT will be well to cause all Sardinian and Brazilian vessels to be strictly looked after.

They intend to dress up slave boys and pass them for servants; when they reach the Brazils they are to be sold.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

No. 6.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Lord John Russell.—(Received May 11.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, April 8, 1853.

I SEND you copies of some correspondence with Cabooceer Tappa.

It is a very hard case for Tappa, after doing all in his power to keep the peace, to find Akitoye breaking treaty with him, and coolly walking into his place, and taking his people away.

I have done all in my power to persuade Akitoye to give up this woman; he positively refuses, saying, that Tappa is his slave, and all his people are his.

Akitoye seems bent upon quarrelling with Jaboo; it has been as much as I could do to keep the peace so far.

We are afraid that Tappa will carry out his threat; if so, neither life nor property is safe.

There is no man-of-war here.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

*The Cabooceer Tappa to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

(Translation.)

THE Cabooceer Tappa, of Epé, in the country of Jaboo, writes the following:

I have a Treaty with the English nation not to disturb the people of Lagos, and also to live unmolested by them.

A proof of my sincerity is, that when Lagos people has been taken by people of this part, I even bought them to restore them to their country.

At present it happens, that on the last market-day a canoe of Lagos, with eight men belonging to Akitoye has taken one of my women, which I reclaim. I ask as a favour from you, to use all your means that the woman may be restored to me by next market-day; if not, I shall be compelled to act as I think convenient.

P.S.—The King of Jaboo has likewise sent to Akitoye in this affair.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to the Cabooceer Tappa.*

Sir,

Lagos, March 22, 1853.

I HAVE seen your letter, and regret that, up to this moment, I have been unsuccessful in persuading Akitoye to do you justice.

I beg of you not to disturb the peace of the country, but wait a little. I am going to Fernando Po by the packet, which will arrive in a day or two. I will lay your case before Mr. Beecroft, who you may rest assured will do his duty towards you.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

*The Cabooceer Tappa to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

(Translation.)

Epé, April 1, 1853.

TAPPA, the Cabooceer of Epé, in the country of Jaboo, writes following:

I thank the Consul for the trouble he has taken to assist my request to have delivered up the ngress.

CLASS B.



As I have joined into a Treaty with the English nation to live altogether in peace, I will not be insulted; therewith I wish to advise you that I am determined, as I know for certain that Akitoye has the negress in his power.

I request with all civility that she will be given up to me, or I will show him that he has to repent it afterwards. There will be no remedy against it if she is not given up the next market-day.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to the Cabooceer Tappa.*

Sir,

*Lagos, April 8, 1853.*

CIRCUMSTANCES prevented my going to Fernando Po, as stated in my last letter. I wrote for Mr. Beecroft to come up, and fully expect him with the return steamer. She is hourly expected.

Yours of the 3rd of April has been duly attended to, but I regret to say, without success. Notwithstanding all my remonstrances, Akitoye still refuses to give up the woman. I have only one alternative left; that is, to represent Akitoye's conduct to my own Government, which shall be done by this returning mail if Mr. Beecroft should not arrive.

Trusting you will not do anything that will shake that confidence hitherto placed in you by the British Government, but wait patiently till their answer can be received,

I have, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

No. 7.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 18, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of a despatch\* and of its inclosures, which I have received from Mr. Fraser, late Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lagos, stating that King Akitoye had kidnapped a woman belonging to Tappa, a Cabooceer of Jaboo, whom he refused to restore, and that Tappa had threatened to have recourse to force in order to recover her.

I have to instruct you, with reference to this matter, to take measures, in concert with the commander of the first British ship of war which may visit Lagos, in order to impress upon King Akitoye the necessity of keeping peace with his neighbours; and you will state to him that he will not be supported by Her Majesty's Government in any unprovoked aggression which he may make.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 8.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 11, 1853.*

THIS letter will be delivered to you by Dr. Edward Irving, Surgeon of the Royal Navy, who is about to proceed to the West Coast of Africa in the capacity of lay-agent in the Yoruba country for the Church Missionary Society.

An extract of Dr. Irving's instructions has been communicated to me by the Committee of that Society, and I have informed them that I entirely approve the objects of this mission, and the means by which it is sought to bring them about; and I have accordingly to instruct you to afford every assistance to Dr. Irving, in whose success Her Majesty's Government take a lively interest.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 9.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 17, 1854.*

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch which has been received at the Colonial Office from the Governor of Sierra Leone, reporting the measures which he took, in consequence of information received from you, in order to effect the capture of two slave-vessels in the River Pongos.

I am happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging your zealous services for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

*Governor A. E. Kennedy to the Duke of Newcastle.*

My Lord Duke,

*Government House, Sierra Leone, May 7, 1853.*

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter which I addressed to Lieutenant Bedingfield, commanding Her Majesty's steamer "Pluto," on receipt of which that officer immediately proceeded to the Pongos, off which river he met Her Majesty's brig "Linnet" and Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Firefly" commanded by Captain Seymour, the senior officer on the Northern Division.

2. Captain Seymour furnished Captain Need, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Linnet," with a copy of my letter, upon receipt of which that officer despatched his boats up the river and succeeded in capturing two slavers, a very fine brigantine and a schooner, both fully equipped for carrying slaves.

3. These vessels were without flag or papers to denote their nationality, but from inquiries I have made I believe both to have been fitted out at Barcelona, and that they were bound for Puerto Rico.

4. It is but an act of justice to acquaint your Grace that the information which enabled me to despatch the "Pluto" to the River Pongos was derived through the medium of Mr. Benjamin Campbell, the lately appointed Consul to Lagos.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

*Governor A. E. Kennedy to Lieutenant Bedingfield.*

Sir,

*Government House, Sierra Leone, April 28, 1853.*

I HAVE received information from what I consider to be a reliable source, that there are one or two slavers in the River Pongos, waiting a cargo. I am disposed to attach weight to this report, from the knowledge that a number of adult slaves have been conveyed overland from the Sherbro to the Pongos within the last ten days.

If it does not, therefore, materially interfere with your instructions, I would request that you proceed without delay to ascertain the truth of this report.

You will be furnished with the names of the chiefs in that river who are in treaty with Her Majesty's Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade upon whom you have a right to call for information and assistance.

If you find any of these chiefs carrying on the Slave Trade in contravention of the terms of their Treaty, you will be justified in inflicting such punishment as you see fit.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

No. 10.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received July 14.)

My Lord,

Lagos, May 30, 1853.

I INCLOSE you copies of two letters, Nos. 1 and 2, respecting a slaving transaction which has taken place; at present it would appear there are only four persons concerned in it, but I have reasons to believe there are many others, but proofs are so difficult to obtain.

You must not suppose that it is the virtuous indignation of Akitoye or Domingo Martinez that brought the affair to light; it is some quarrel amongst them. Akitoye has robbed and annoyed this person, Amadie, in every possible way, ever since I have been here.

I have endeavoured to persuade Akitoye to liberate Amadie, not that I wish to protect him, but the precedent is so bad—a black man having so much power over a white one: if he is supported in this, no trader along the coast will be safe. Hitherto a white man has been looked upon as a kind of fetish.

I have desired Akitoye to seize the chiefs who sold the slaves; this he indirectly refuses to do, by saying he cannot find them, and those names mentioned by Amadie he pretends to doubt the truth of; they are his own partisans and therefore must be screened.

I am awaiting the arrival of the senior officer and shall consult with him; by next mail I hope to give you more information.

If Secco, the place where the last two shipments took place, is not made an example of, we shall have lots of work.

Domingo Martinez has obtained permission from Mayhoo of Badagry to erect a large barracoon at Ajuda, a little to leeward of Badagry. I have reported it to the senior officer.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

*King Akitoye to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

Sir,

Lagos, May 25, 1853.

I MUST of course inform you that there is a party here, at Lagos, who has been in the habit of carrying on the Slave Trade, and as I have a plain proof about it, I have imprisoned some of them already, and will imprison others who have hands in it. This, as I think, the Treaty with the Queen of England authorises me to do.

With humble regards, &c.  
(Signed) AKITOYE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

*M. Amadie to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

Sir,

Lagos, May 27, 1853.

I BEG to address you these few lines, and trust you will give me a few moments' attention.

The early part of this month I send up to windward some slaves, who unfortunately on arriving at Porto Novo were captured by M. Domingo José Martinez and send back to Lagos, probably as a vengance of some intrigue against me.

It is said that the said slaves came from Porto Novo all the way along the beach only to prevent them falling again in Mayhoo's hands at Badagry,

M. Domingo probably fearing that Mayhoo, being the person to whom they were forwarded to Porto Novo, might conceal them to screen himself.

I have bought slaves from three chiefs of this place, whose names are Sabah, Agahy, and Agassy, besides from some boys whose names I do not know.

The one of this chiefs named Agassi not only sold me some slaves, but, having left them in his hands to forward them to Porto Novo, he never sent them.

On the 21st of this month I was called by the King, and without the least inquiry or questions put to me, they put me in confinement, and here I have been till the present moment.

I am perfectly aware that by the same Treaty which prohibits the dealing in slaves at Lagos I lay myself open to be expelled from the island, but not to be kept in confinement.

As you are the only lawfull constituted authority of a civilized nation on the spot, I most respectfully implore your protection, and beg you to see that justice is done to me, and in the same time I beg to protest solemnly against the arbitrary proceeding of the King in the case, which I hope will be intimated to the King.

I do not implore for mercy but for justice, and have, &c.

(Signed)

AMADIE.

No. 11.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, May 30, 1853.*

THE non-arrival of Mr. Campbell, the Consul, is putting me to great inconvenience and risk; expecting to return to England I parted with all my rainy-season gear to those who were to remain, and here I am, with the rains set in, and myself in a destitute condition.

I have had much difficulty in keeping the peace between the King's party and the two most powerful chiefs on this island; I am sorry to say that the King has some very bad advisers about him.

Something must be done for Lagos, and that quickly.

Akitoye says when he was driven away he left behind him plenty of wives, boys, and property, and he must get them back again.

With this notion in his head, he is always causing commotions; unfortunately he has too many to assist him, as will be seen by the copy of a letter (No. 1) I received from the King. It was afterwards sent round the town. Both Messrs. Townsend and Gollmer must know that its contents are not true. If Agineah or Possoo were to be seen by Kosoko they would lose their lives. Besides these men were induced to settle in Lagos, by the promise of English protection, for the purpose of protecting the island; then why try to irritate the King and his more intimate friends against them? The Abbeokutans are ready enough to join in the cry of "Kosoko, Kosoko;" then people are afraid to send their canoes to Jaboo, and the Egbas get all the trade.

No. 2 is a copy of a complaint of one of the above named chiefs which I received some time back. I forward it now as it bears upon the subject.

If this place is only properly managed, the trade will be incredible.

Agineah has applied to me for permission to settle in some other place; I cannot think of parting with him, it would paralyze the trade; it is Akitoye that must be kept from annoying him.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

*The Rev. H. Townsend to the Rev. C. A. Gollmer.*

My dear Brother,

*Abbeokuta, May 21, 1853.*

I AM requested by Sagbua, Ogubonna, and other Chiefs of Abbeokuta, to write to you. They beg me to state, for your information and that of all whom it may concern, especially any British authority, if there be any in Lagos, that they have heard through the Ijebu people that Kosoko is using means to regain possession of Lagos, and that Agineah, Possoo, and others, are in secret alliance with him, and using means, either by promoting civil commotions, or that of arranging to aid an attack from Kosoko, to obtain possession of Lagos again for him. They earnestly beg that you may be on your guard, especially against the efforts of the secret friends of Kosoko, that is Possoo, Agineah, and others, they have every reason to rely on the information they have obtained.

I think that it would be wise to bring the Consul\* or the Senior Officer in the Bight acquainted with the state of things, for a second Badagry affair may take place if precautions are not used. The Slave Trade party have lost too much to take it quietly without an effort to regain their lost power.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) H. TOWNSEND.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

*The Chief Possoo to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

Sir,

*Lagos, March 14, 1853.*

I AM in a perilous situation, and as I returned here by permission of the English, I think it becomes me to lay my complaints before you as the Representative of the British Government.

Archessi, Arshorgbon, Shoeunu, Sabba, all of them Chiefs, and Tinubu, have been plotting against me, for this simple reason that I monopolize all the trade. The conference was held six days ago at Tinubu's house. Traders bring me oil, which I buy, and sell again to the merchants, who pay my due. They say that I ought to share my profit with them when they choose to be idle. We all, as Chiefs, have equal claim to the trade. I have never prevented any man from selling to the merchants, nor am I the King to do so.

The other day my boy took a sheep to one of the merchants, Senhor Marquo, for sale. Fagbemi, one of the hostile party, inquiring whose boy he was, told him Possoo's, and immediately Fagbemi unsheathed his sword, and cut the string with which the creature was tied and drove him away. I sent to ask the King whether he has not heard how I am being annoyed by these men. "No," replied he, "I know nothing of it." Since then the King sent to call me, but I begged him to excuse me, partly because I was unwell, and partly because my enemies are only watching for an opportunity to kill me. They, moreover, went and slandered me to the King, by saying that I disobeyed his orders, which at once shows that I am preparing to fight against him. Suppose a man were to take a piece of meat in one hand, and were to hold a sword in the other, and to invite a dog to come and take the piece of meat. Will he go conscious of his life being in danger? I write this, not because I am afraid of them, but because I wish every one to see my right, and to show that I have committed no offence against these malicious people.

I am, &c.

(Signed) POSSOO.

\* This refers to Mr. Beecroft.

No. 12.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 18, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two letters\* addressed by Akitoye, the recently restored Chief of Lagos, to the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the West African station, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Fraser, late British Vice-Consul at Lagos, and requesting his removal.

And I have to instruct you to make a report to me respecting the grounds of the complaint made by King Akitoye against Mr. Fraser.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 13.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 30, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two despatches† which I have received from Mr. Fraser, late British Vice-Consul at Lagos, one reporting that a person named Amadie had been imprisoned by King Akitoye on a charge of Slave Trade, and the other relating to a charge brought by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, a Missionary at Abbeokuta, against Possoo, a Chief of Lagos, of being in secret alliance with the ex-King Kosoko with the view of restoring him to power.

I have to desire that you will make inquiry into the circumstances stated in the inclosed despatches, and report to me thereupon.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 14.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 16.)*

(Extract.)

*Sierra Leone, July 5, 1853.*

THE report of the capture of two vessels in the Rio Pongos by the boats of Her Majesty's sloop "Linnæus," and of their condemnation in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this colony for being found fully equipped for Slave Trade, has doubtless reached your Lordship through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The reports of the condemnation of these vessels furnished by the Courts of Vice-Admiralty being usually very meagre of information respecting them, it will not, I hope, be thought out of place my forwarding to your Lordship from this such information as I have been able to obtain respecting these two vessels.

One was a brigantine, Spanish build, nearly new, and a beautiful model of a modern merchant-vessel, combining capacity of stowage with great speed, and of about 150 tons old measurement; the other, a fore-topsail schooner, of the usual Baltimore clipper build, heavily masted, and of about 69 tons new measurement. Both, there is little doubt, sailed from the port of Barcelona (and would be reported to your Lordship by Her Majesty's Consul at that port), fully equipped for the Slave Trade, and proceeded to Rio Pongos, where they delivered as cargo about 100 pipes of the common Barcelona brandy, and 25,000 dollars in Spanish doubloons, not those of the Republican States of South America usually brought to this coast by vessels fitted out from Cuba. These, with the brandy, were bartered for 700 slaves.

\* See Class A, Inclosures 1 and 2 in No. 122.

† Nos. 10 and 11.

At the time of the capture of these vessels about two-thirds of the number of the slaves were collected.

The two vessels evidently formed one expedition: that is, were fitted out by one interest, and they were under the direction of one supercargo, or director, who, immediately after their capture, came to this place and took his passage in the May mail-packet "Forerunner," for Teneriffe, from which place he would be able to reach Barcelona in the steam-packet plying between those islands, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.

During the few days' stay of this person in Freetown, in conversation with other strangers then in this place, he made light of the capture of the vessels, regarding it a comparatively trifling loss, and easily replaced.

The names of these vessels have been studiously concealed. The brigantine was condemned as the "*Paulina*," but she has been also called the "*Pinar*" and the "*Anana*." The name of the schooner is quite unknown.

I have given the senior naval officer of this division of the station every information in my power respecting the Slave Trade in this quarter, and I have recommended him to keep a vigilant look-out for vessels towards the end of this month arriving to take off the 700 slaves from the Rio Pongas.

No. 15.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 10.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, July 23, 1853.

AFTER taking over the Consular archives and Government stores from the late Vice-Consul this morning, Mr. Fraser stated to me that he was in possession of 3 boys and 1 girl, slaves, which had been given to him as presents.

I was so surprised with this statement when made, that at the time I merely remarked, that it was highly improper to receive such presents, and that their retention led to trouble and embarrassment.

It appearing by the correspondence of Mr. Fraser, copies of which were forwarded to me for my information in your Lordship's despatch dated the 23rd of April last, relative to a slave girl stated to have been presented to the late Mr. Sandeman by a woman of this place named Tinnaboo, who, after the death of Mr. Sandeman, regained possession of the girl; and from a correspondence between his Excellency Governor Hill and Mr. Consul Beecroft, which I found awaiting my arrival, relative to another slave girl, given to a Cape Coast native named Brown, and subsequently seized by some petty Chief; that it is a common practice with British subjects, and others claiming British protection, to accept from the natives slave children as presents; and deeming the acceptance of slaves not only highly objectionable, but absolutely illegal if they are employed in any manner for the benefit of the recipients, I think it my duty to warn British traders residing within the limits of this Consulate against accepting such presents for the future.

With this view I have drawn up a notice, in the way of a caution, that I purpose forwarding by the first opportunity to Governor Kennedy, with a request that his Excellency will be so good as first to submit the same to Mr. O'Neill, Her Majesty's Advocate for the Colony of Sierra Leone, for his opinion whether I have taken a correct view of the illegality of British subjects using the services of slaves received as presents; and if so, to pray him to order 100 copies of the "caution" to be struck off at the Government press in Freetown, and forwarded to me for distribution within this Consulate.

I hope to receive your Lordship's approval of the step I am about to take in this matter, prior to receiving the printed notices from Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

## No. 16.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 10.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, July 28, 1853.*

AS it appears that great prejudice is entertained by persons engaged in mercantile pursuits on this part of the coast against the missionaries,—particularly against those residing at this place,—I deem it my duty to inform your Lordship how, and from what cause, this unworthy and unjust feeling seems to me to arise.

This place, in common with all the trading towns in the Bight of Benin and Biafra, has been for generations the quarter from whence an extensive Slave Trade has been carried on. The vile traffic having been to a great extent put down by the persevering efforts of Her Majesty's Government, and so narrowed in its operations that those formerly engaged in it, and who had some means left—Spaniards, Portuguese, and Brazilians—gave up the contest waged against them and returned to their respective countries, leaving on the coast, with a few exceptions, the very dregs of the former pursuers of this odious traffic; these, to obtain a livelihood, have resorted to the legitimate traffic now springing up in all the former abodes of the Slave Trade.

To participate in this new traffic, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans have formed establishments in the trading towns, and in them they found, on their arrival, the Portuguese slave-dealer, long settled there, and struggling with his limited means to obtain a living by trading in palm-oil, &c., already possessing that which the new settler has to acquire—local knowledge of the country, experience, and an acquaintance with the people, their language, and the localities where the largest and most profitable trade is to be made; these advantages he proffers, with his services, to the new comer, and receives from him an assortment of merchandize, which is to be paid for in palm-oil, or other produce, and thus a connection is formed between them.

The comparatively small profit on legitimate trade does not, however, altogether satisfy the slave-dealer. A slave vessel, having escaped the vigilance of our cruisers, and reached her hiding-place in safety, revives his hopes, and he launches again into the detestable traffic, pacifying the demand of his legitimate trade creditor for oil with a part payment in that article and the remainder in specie received for the slaves he has sold. He is now loud in his execrations against the English Government and the missionaries. The legitimate trader, at length, finding his interest in a manner interwoven with that of the slave-trader, joins in the outcry against the missionaries, which is also taken up by the Mahomedan portion of the population, and echoed by the disaffected who are to be found in all communities.

One reverend gentleman, Mr. Gollmer, appears to have been a particular object of jealousy and animadversion. To any one acquainted with the efforts made by this gentleman, for years past, to enlighten the natives with the truths of the gospel, and who has had the pleasure of personally observing him in his most useful labours, the prejudice raised against him can be no matter of surprise; for, confident in the righteousness of the cause to which he has devoted himself, gifted by nature with a serene and cheerful temper, a sound constitution, and an active energy, he pursues his onward course in a cause upon which he seems to have set his whole heart, and, having mastered the language of the country, he, with an earnest zeal and untiring patience, heedless of the sneers, taunts, and obstructions from heathens, Mahomedans, or slave-dealers, goes on with his truly useful labours, personifying the devout, zealous, and fearless disciple of his Divine Master, and literally obeying his command to go forth into the land of the heathen and preach His word.

That the labours of such a man should be in antagonism with the interests of a portion of this community is naturally to be expected. He is, however, not left without his consolation, for he enjoys the respect and confidence of the peaceable and well-disposed, whether Chiefs or people, and the many liberated Africans residing here. Those who are flocking homeward, from Sierra Leone to Yoruba, and who have embraced Christianity, sensible of the great change



which has been made in their condition, and that they owe all their moral, and much of their material, elevation to missionary teaching, do not fail to call at the mission house at Lagos to express their gratitude to one whose sympathies they well know will follow them to the homes from which they were torn.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

## No. 17.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received September 10.)

(Extract.)

Lagos, July 30, 1853.

ON my passage to this place, I landed at Accra, and learned from Lieutenant and Adjutant Hill, of the Gold Coast corps, that, during the last month, no less than three vessels took off cargoes of slaves, about 350 each, from the trading-port of Aghwey.

Lieutenant Hill stated to me that he was at Aghwey and saw the vessels lying off the port; one hoisted American, two Spanish, colours.

On board the "Forerunner" was a Mr. McKrosky as passenger and trading agent for a mercantile firm on the Gold Coast, who confirmed in every particular Lieutenant Hill's statement; and, if I recollect rightly, he stated he was present at Aghwey when the slaves were shipped and the vessel sailed.

On my arrival at Lagos, I learnt that the principal portion of this large number of slaves had been sent from this town by the Portuguese traders, who have returned here evidently against the wishes of King Akitoye and a majority of his Chiefs: for they imprisoned a M. Amadie, a Hungarian by birth, seized seventeen slaves he was on the point of sending away, and also imprisoned the native agent employed by him, a man named Antonio Martini, but usually called Ojoe Martini, the former (Ojoe) being his native name. This man, a Yourobean, was formerly shipped from this place as a slave to the Brazils. There he regained his freedom, and acquired, for a man of his condition, considerable property, with which he returned to this place, built himself a large and very good country-house, and, on his premises, keeps, it is said, about 200 slaves, domestic ones, and a great many concubines, and has two fine Brazilian horses, and some native ones, on which he rides about in great state.

The Hungarian is represented to me as a man of good education and address, and appears to be one of those clever, restless men who, having engaged in a disreputable calling, have, while pursuing it, to go through every phase of life between wealth and poverty.

To imprison two such men for slave-trading was an energetic step on the part of Akitoye and his Chiefs; and, had they been properly supported by a representative of Her Majesty's Government, I have no doubt they would have extended this measure in the right direction against other slave-dealers. They were, however, without any other support than the silent approbation of the missionaries; and, yielding to the pressure made on behalf of Amadie and Ojoe Martini by Mr. Fraser and other Europeans, and the numerous Mahomedans, the former was allowed to run away, and the latter was let out of prison and fined, \$2,000 which, however, I am informed has not yet been paid.

The imprisonment of these men caused great annoyance to, and excitement among the Portuguese and their associates; and two Chiefs of Akitoye's Council of Eight, Agineah and Pellew, whose allegiance it appears was always doubtful, withdrew themselves from their attendance on the King, entered into correspondence with Kosoko, the expelled Chief, now living under the protection of the King of Jaboo, and prepared themselves to oppose the authority of Akitoye. These intentions, I regret to say, were greatly aided by the inopportune arrival off Lagos of two English trading-vessels, the barque "Lydia," of Liverpool, and the brig "Hope," of Bristol; and, on my assuming my Consular duties, I found that considerable quantities of muskets and powder had been landed from these vessels, bought principally by the Portuguese, and by them sold to the discontented Chiefs and the Mahomedan population who support them; and the greatest excitement and alarm reigned in the town.

The Portuguese and their party having misled the two rebellious Chiefs as

to the nature and object of my appointment to this place, they refused for some time, at my solicitation, to wait upon me, in order that I might explain it to them, and urge them to abandon their evil intentions; only one of them, Agineah, called on me, the other, Pellew, returned an uncivil answer by my messenger.

The inclosed copies of a warning I issued to the Portuguese residents, and of my correspondence with the master and supercargoes of the two English vessels, will explain to some extent to your Lordship the steps I took to calm down the excitement and alarm I found existing on my arrival, and which continued for some days after. All trade is suspended, from the fear of visiting Lagos, and labour is at a standstill; every one looking after his own security and that of his family.

I have unfortunately been without the support of any of Her Majesty's cruizers. The "Polyphemus," senior officer's ship, had to tow the mail-steamer "Faith" to Sierra Leone; the "Waterwitch," after Captain Gardner had landed and introduced me to the King and Chiefs, had to look after a suspicious Portuguese vessel; and the "Spy" has been to Ascension for provisions. She, however, returned and anchored off the Bar since my arrival; but before I could send a letter on board, again sailed without communicating with the town.

The Admiral, I am told, will shortly be here. On his arrival I shall wait upon him and explain the state of things at this place; and I hope that, with his assistance and counsel, order and confidence will be restored, and such measures taken as will prevent either discontented Chiefs or slave-dealers from interrupting the legitimate trade, which even now is considerable, and will, when peace and tranquillity reign here, expand to an extent beyond all the sanguine expectations that have been formed of it.

I ought to inform your Lordship that the armed retainers of the two discontented Chiefs have been variously estimated to me, at 2,000 to 5,000. This number is no doubt considerably exaggerated; but taking them at 1,000, these being joined by the Mahomedans, the evil-disposed, and the Portuguese followers, in all about 1,000 more, would be a sufficient number to create a great disturbance, cause the loss of many lives, and do much mischiefs.

P.S.—*July 31.* Her Majesty's brig "Spy" anchored off the Bar last evening; the "Waterwitch" this morning.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

*Consul Campbell to the Portuguese Residents at Lagos.*

*Lagos, July 25, 1853.*

HER Britannic Majesty's Consul having learnt that the Portuguese residents have been for some time past inciting two of the Chiefs of Lagos to rebel against the authority of King Akitoye, and that within the last three days certain of the Portuguese have supplied these rebellious Chiefs with arms and gunpowder, hereby cautions the Portuguese residents at Lagos that they will be held responsible for any disturbance that may arise, and that the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval force on this coast, shortly expected to arrive off Lagos, will visit with his extreme displeasure those who incite the natives to take up arms against their lawful Chief Akitoye.

(Signed)

B. CAMPBELL.

---

## Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

*Mr. Farry to Consul Campbell.*

(Translation.)

ON the 25th instant I received an official letter directed to me and all Portuguese residents here ; I therefore waited upon them the day following, understanding to fulfil your request by communicating to them the contents of the official letter. I was answered that they have already represented the case in a petition that was taken to you by Mr. Sandeman ; therefore, I have only to answer for myself.

It is true that I have negotiated in guns and powder, because such commodity has been brought into the market which the present there is no prohibition, but from this time forward I will not sell, or cause to be sold, these articles of merchandise without the consent of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Affirming, nevertheless, that the negotiation was with the people, indistinctly, and never with a Chief of any party particularly, which I beg you will give it due consideration.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) M. B. FARRY.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

*Consul Campbell to Captains Price and Langdon.*

Sirs,

*British Consulate, July 26, 1853.*

IT having come to my knowledge from a representation made to me by the King of this place that great alarm exists in the minds of the peaceable part of this population in consequence of the threat made by two rebellious Chiefs of Lagos, that they will dethrone the King, destroy the Church Missionary Establishment and its peaceable inhabitants, and it being a matter of notoriety that through the agency of some of the Portuguese residents and others these Chiefs have obtained from one or both the English vessels off the Bar a large supply of muskets and powder ; I have to request you will inform me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, what quantities of muskets, or other trade, guns, and powder, have been landed at this place from your vessel, to whom the same has been sold, and what are the articles to be delivered in payment.

I have to acquaint you, and your consignee should on your first arrival have also acquainted you, that on King Akitoye being restored to his Kingship at this place, he promulgated a law which had the entire sanction of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on this coast, "That no guns or powder should be landed on his territories from any vessel whatever."

I have, therefore, to request you will not again commit a breach of the law of this place. The muskets and powder already landed, a very great quantity I am informed, have created very great excitement and uneasiness, and disturbed the peace of Lagos.

I must remark that as you must be well aware Her Majesty has honoured me with the appointment of Consul for the Bight of Benin (Cape St. Paul's and Cape Formosa), and that I have for several days assumed my duties, that you have as yet omitted to wait upon me.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 17.

*Captain Price to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Lagos, July 26, 1853.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter of to-day's date; and in reply, I was not aware of any law prohibiting the landing of muskets and gunpowder, and have as yet only sold to Signor Marcus and Mr. Hanson, the former 300 guns and 30 barrels of powder, and 160 guns and 40 barrels to the latter; but owing to the late unfavourable weather, Mr. Hanson's order has not been landed.

My not having called on you to pay my respects, was owing to indisposition. Would you favour me with a reply, stating whether I can complete Mr. Hanson's order?

I may state, that the guns and powder were sold, as is customary, with an equal proportion of cotton goods.

Waiting your reply, I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. T. PRICE,  
*Barque "Lydia."*

[*Consul's Remarks.*—The barrel of powder contains 100 lbs.; the quantity admitted by Mr. Price to have been sold to two parties, is 7,000 lbs., 4,000 of which he states was not landed. The Consul has received information on which he can rely, that Signor Marcus has delivered to Agineah at least 500 muskets.—B. C.]

Inclosure 5 in No. 17.

*Captain Langdon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Lagos, July 26, 1853.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, in which is stated, that some of the powder and guns obtained from me by the Portuguese residents and others, have come into the possession of two Chiefs, supposed to be disaffected towards the present government of this place.

I have to inform you, that I have sold the above-named articles only to Messrs. Sandeman and Conto, the quantity being of powder, 90 barrels, of guns, 34 cases; and I am aware that the whole, or greater part, have been disposed of to Akitoye or his party: payment for them was to be in palm-oil.

In regard to my being aware of a law existing, prohibiting the importation of guns and powder to this place, I may inform you that I have no consignee on the coast, nor was I cognizant of the existence of any such law; and had Akitoye been desirous of enforcing the law, he had every opportunity of doing so, as there was no secrecy maintained in landing or disposing of the articles.

Respecting my not having before called upon you, I hope you will not look upon it as arising from any disrespect to you or your office; but from the place and private manner of your residence, I had believed you had not then assumed your duties.

(Signed)

W. H. LANGDON,  
*Master and Supercargo, Brig "Hope," of Bristol.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 17.

*Consul Campbell to Captain Price.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, July 26, 1853.*

I AM in receipt of your letter in reply to mine of this day, requesting you to inform me to whom you have sold muskets and powder at this place.

With regard to your request to be favoured with a reply as to whether you

should deliver the quantity of guns and powder sold to Mr. Hanson, which the weather had prevented being landed, I would strongly recommend you to land no more guns and powder for any person whatever.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 7 in No. 17.

*Captain Price to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Lagos, July 29, 1853.*

AS I have arrived here for the purpose of trading, with a cargo especially adapted for the Lagos market; and as I have already landed and nearly sold all my cotton goods, leaving my guns and powder (a large proportion of my cargo) unsold; I request you to inform me, for the benefit of my owners in Liverpool, if you, as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul here, prohibit me from selling the same at this place. I request you will give me a definite answer, as I am about writing to my owners per this mail.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. T. PRICE,  
*Barque "Lydia."*

[*Consul's Remarks.*—Mr. Price, in the last paragraph of his letter of the 26th instant, states that he had sold his guns and powder, as is customary, with an equal proportion of cotton goods.—B. C.]

Inclosure 8 in No. 17.

*Consul Campbell to Captain Price.*

Sir,

*Lagos, July 29, 1853.*

IN reply to your letter of this day, requesting to be informed if, as Her Majesty's Consul, I prohibit you from landing any more guns and powder at this place, and informing me that having landed and sold the greater portion of your cotton goods, a large quantity of your guns and powder remain on hand unsold; I do distinctly, as Her Majesty's Consul, for the maintenance of peace and the security of the persons and property of the peaceable and well-disposed portion of this community, whether British subjects or natives, prohibit any more guns and powder to be landed and sold, either at this port or at Porto Novo to the westward, and the port of Jaboo to the eastward of Lagos, from British vessels; and I shall be fully prepared to justify myself to Her Majesty's Government for having taken this step whenever your owners may think proper to complain of it.

In the meantime I will remark, that it is very well for you to study no other interests but those of your owner and yourself, he living in peaceful security in his comfortable home on the banks of the Mersey; you, after having conveyed all your oil to a place of security—the beach—for embarkation, having only, the moment hostilities break out, to step into your boat, proceed on board your vessel, and from the deck calmly look on the blazing town; and being out of harm's way from the discharge of the muskets and powder you have sold, calmly regarding no other effect than the profit made on their sale.

But I have far other and much more important interests to take into my consideration, and to guide my conduct in this matter, than the effect of the mere disassortment of your cargo.

If, as you state, your cargo was laid in specially adapted for the Lagos market, a great error, and I may add evil, has been committed, by allowing guns and powder to form so large a proportion of it.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 18.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received September 10.)

My Lord,

Lagos, August 3, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a correspondence I have had with Mr. Fraser relative to the 4 slave children he stated to me he had received as presents from some natives.

I trust that your Lordship will consider that I exercised a proper discretion in dropping all further correspondence with Mr. Fraser on this subject, on the receipt of his second letter.

Learning that two of the children had been presented to Mr. Fraser by King Akitoye, I sent word to the King to possess himself of them. He sent the boy to me by a messenger, and by him informed me that he had not absolutely given the boys to Mr. Fraser; that seeing him without attendants, he had lent the boy to him to wait upon him during his stay at Lagos.

I learnt from the boys that another boy, lent to Mr. Fraser by one of Akitoye's Chiefs, had run back to his master. I could obtain no information respecting the girl.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has, some few years since, addressed a circular to all functionaries of Her Majesty residing in countries where Slavery exists, desiring them not even to hire slaves for employment in their households; and Mr. Fraser's acceptance of these children, under any conditions, from their owners, was such a departure from the injunction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that I deemed it my duty to report the same to your Lordship.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

*Consul Campbell to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

Sir,

Lagos, July 28, 1853.

WHEN taking over from you the archives of your two Vice-Consulates, you informed me that you had in your possession 4 slaves—3 boys and a girl—which you had received as presents.

I have to request you will inform me, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, how and in what manner you intend disposing of these 4 slave children.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

Lagos, July 29, 1853.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

I could not have clearly expressed, or you must have misunderstood, my meaning, if you believe, from what I have said, that I had in my possession 4 slaves.

The children to whom I alluded were given into my charge by their parents; the boys merely as attendants, and for the purpose of learning some of the usages of civilized life.

I have no further claim over them than over any other servant; and shall like them, on my departure, to be recommended to other employ.

The girl, a Brazilian, is where she has ever been, in the house of her parents.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

*Consul Campbell to Vice-Consul Fraser.*

Sir,

*Lagos, July 29, 1853.*

I AM in receipt of your letter of this day, in answer to mine of yesterday, calling on you to inform me how you purpose disposing of the 4 slave children you stated to me you had received as presents.

I cannot admit for a moment that I was mistaken in what you said relative to these children. Your statement of so extraordinary a circumstance as that you had accepted slave children as presents, not only made an impression on my memory not easily effaced, but also on the memory of my clerk Mr. Westlake, who was present when you made the statement, and whose recollection is as clear as my own on the subject.

But as you now state they are free children, and were given into your charge by their parents, merely as attendants, for the purpose of learning some of the usages of civilized life, it would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Secretary of State if you enable me to report that you have placed these children in my hands, with the names of their parents, and that I had sent for the parents, and returned their children to them.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 18.

*Vice-Consul Fraser to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Lagos, July 30, 1853.*

IN sending you the explanatory answer which I did, to your letter accusing me of not only holding, but wishing to dispose of, slaves, I was guided solely by not wishing to quarrel.

Your answer appears to me to imply a doubt on the subject, which, as an officer in Her Majesty's service, I cannot permit to pass unnoticed.

As you seem to be inclined to take the matter up officially, instead of the friendly manner which I had every right to expect from the similarity of my late position and your present one, I cannot consider it otherwise than a direct insult, your demanding that the parties referred to should be returned to their parents through you; thereby implying that I am not to be trusted to do so myself; and I consequently must now inform you that the two offences with which you have charged me, viz., that of holding slaves, and how I am to dispose of them, are not only illegal, but derogatory to the character of an Englishman, much more to an officer in the pay of Her Majesty's Government.

I presume you are prepared with proofs to support the above charges; otherwise you had better withdraw your letter.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS FRASER.

No. 19.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 15, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of July, explaining the origin of the plot against King Akitoye, which was on the eve of completion when you arrived at Lagos, and reporting the steps taken by you with the view of defeating the designs of the two rebellious Chiefs who were prepared to oppose Akitoye's authority.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of your having determined to take vigorous measures in order to preserve public tranquillity at Lagos, and to avert the very disastrous consequences which would

have been the result of a successful insurrection against King Akitoye; but with reference to the letter which you addressed, on the 29th of July, to the master of the British barque "Lydia," I have to point out that, in issuing prohibitions you should be cautious not to exceed the limits of your Consular authority or of British law, and I have to observe that the King will probably always be ready, upon your suggestion, to issue notices or to take such other measures as may be necessary for his own safety and that of his people.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 20.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 15, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with Mr. Fraser respecting his statement, from which you had understood that he held in servitude four young Africans who were in a state of slavery, and who had been presented to him.

And I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having addressed a remonstrance to Mr. Fraser upon this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 21.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 17, 1853.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 5th of July, stating some particulars relative to the Spanish brigantine and schooner which were captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Linnet," in the Rio Pongos, on the 23rd of April last, I have to acquaint you that Mr. Baker, Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, has been instructed to discover, if possible, the names of the parties to whom those vessels belonged, and the connections of the supercargo mentioned in your despatch.

And I have to desire that you will, if you can, enable me to communicate to Mr. Baker the name of the supercargo in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 22.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 17, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter and of its inclosure, which I have received from Messrs. Stuart and Douglas of Liverpool, respecting the prohibition issued by you against the landing of muskets and powder at Lagos.

I transmit also copy of the answer which I returned to those gentlemen.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---



Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

*Messrs. Stuart & Douglas to the Earl of Clarendon.*

My Lord,

*Liverpool, September 10, 1853.*

BEING largely interested in the palm-oil trade of the West Coast of Africa, we have been much surprised to find by our letters that Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos has put a stop to all trade in guns and powder on that part of the coast. We should be glad to know if this prohibition meets with the approbation of Her Majesty's Government; if so, British merchants may at once withdraw their ships from that part of the coast and leave the trade in the hands of the foreigner.

Inclosed we beg to hand you an extract from the master of the "Lydia's" letter, and also a letter sent to Mr. Price by Her Majesty's Consul.

We have, &c.

(Signed) STUART & DOUGLAS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

*Captain Price to Messrs. Stuart & Douglas.*

(Extract.)

*"Lydia," Lagos, August 2, 1853.*

I HAVE now in 145 tons of palm oil; but at present I cannot get a gallon, as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. Benjamin Campbell, has been newly appointed to this place, and he in conjunction with a Mr. Gollmer, one of our church missionaries, have taken upon themselves to stop the selling of guns and powder; also to stop up the paths of the principal market, which is a place thirty miles east of this, called Jaboo, which place produces 50,000 gallons of oil per month. These two gentlemen say that the people are going to make war; the people on the other hand are wishing for peace: but I must add that it is all caused by the conduct of Mr. Gollmer, who instead of allowing the Chiefs to bring their own interpreter to speak with the Consul he sends one of his own people, who are previously instructed to misconstrue what the Chiefs say. I have sent you a letter which I have received from the Consul. I wrote to know if he was intent upon stopping the sale of guns and powder, and you, gentlemen, can see the answer I got. The fact is, the trade will be ruined if the whites meddle with all the native wars. Previous to the new Consul coming all was quiet and peaceable, the reason of which was that the late Vice-Consul, Mr. Louis Fraser, would not allow the missionary Gollmer to have anything to do in the affairs of Lagos, and I had made arrangements with Mr. Sandeman for 140 tons of oil, the whole to be shipped by the middle of August; but now I am very sorry to say I have not got one gallon this fourteen days; there are four ships lying here doing nothing except one foreigner, who of course is protected by our worthy Consul. The English are clearly to be driven out of the Bight.

Inclosure 3 in No. 22.

*Consul Campbell to Captain Price, July 29, 1853.*

[See Inclosure 8 in No. 17.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 22.

*Mr. Addington to Messrs. Stuart & Douglas.*

Gentlemen,

*Foreign Office, September 14, 1853.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, inclosing copies of a letter from Mr. Price, master of the barque "Lydia," and of a letter addressed by Mr. Campbell, the British

Consul at Lagos, to Mr. Price, prohibiting the importation of guns and powder into Lagos, Porto Novo, and Jaboo. And I am to acquaint you in reply that it appears to Lord Clarendon that, although Mr. Campbell has no authority to issue any such prohibition, he acted rightly in addressing to Mr. Price a notice dated the 26th July, warning him that there was a law in force at Lagos prohibiting the importation of guns and powder, which prohibition Mr. Price had violated at a time when a formidable insurrection against the local authorities was hourly impending.

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

No. 23.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, September 1, 1853.*

MY despatches by the last mail would in some measure prepare your Lordship to hear of the outbreak which occurred at Lagos the day after the sailing of the "Forerunner" (4th August), and which it now becomes my duty to report.

On the morning of the 5th of last month King Akitoye received positive information that Kosoko, at the instigation of two of the Lagos Cabooceers, Agineah, and Pellew the Possoo\* (who, with their followers, were already up in arms), had actually left Epé, with his flotilla of war canoes, to join these Cabooceers in their attempt to dethrone Akitoye, who, unable to withstand the pressing demands of his Chiefs, to commence the attack on the rebel Cabooceers before Kosoko could arrive, gave his consent, and the firing began about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of last month.

A part of the King's Town, abutting on the residence of Pellew, being to leeward of the breeze was set fire to. The houses being roofed with bamboo thatch, and the streets very narrow, the fire spread with the greatest rapidity, destroying the whole of the King's Town, excepting his own premises, which being covered with tiles resisted the flames. The conflict, nevertheless, raged throughout this quarter of the town the whole day, and during great part of the night.

The movements and intentions of the rebel Cabooceers, who, beyond doubt, were instigated in their proceedings by the slave traders, principally Portuguese and Brazilian, having been made known to Akitoye from time to time by one of their own party; and the destruction of the Church Missionary establishment being one of their principal objects; Akitoye had sent, for several nights previous to the conflict, a considerable detachment of his forces to guard it; and the attack there began as soon as the reports of the musketry at the King's Town was heard. The firing continued without intermission the whole day and during the night, and all the native houses in that quarter were burnt, the bare walls taken possession of, and loopholed by the combatants.

The confusion and alarm within the Missionary compound during this day and night is indescribable. For some days previous several hundred men, women, and children, principally the two latter, had sought refuge within its walls; but before break of day on the 5th crowds of women and children came pouring into the compound with their small properties on their heads, and not less than 3,000 of the most helpless portion of the population of Lagos, with their little all, found shelter and protection within the compound during that day and night.

The "Waterwitch" was the only cruizer off the bar at this time; and the signal of firing off a rocket having been preconcerted between Commander Gardner and myself, in the event of an attack being made on the Church Missionary house in the night; and a rocket having been seen from the deck of the "Waterwitch" to ascend from the shore about 8 o'clock on the night of the 4th, three boats of that ship were manned and armed, and crossing the bar at night arrived off the Mission-house at 1 o'clock of the morning of the 5th.

This rocket was not fired from the Church Missionary premises, nor by any person from that establishment. It was subsequently surmised to have been let off by some of the Portuguese in Lagos, to serve some purpose of their own. It

\* The title given to the head of the war chiefs.

however answered the purpose of British interests ; for when the attack began early on the morning of the 5th of August, three English men-of-war boats were seen at anchor off the Church Missionary house ready for its defence, and for the protection of the 3,000 helpless women and children then within its walls from being seized as slaves by whosoever might prove conquerors.

After a day of intense anxiety, greatly heightened from a consideration for the safety of the Rev. Mr. Gollmer, his lady, and infant child, and his brother missionary, the Rev. Mr. Gerst, and of the many important interests which were at stake on the success of King Akitoye, rendered doubtful from its being positively known that Kosoko, accompanied by his powerful and influential Cabooceer Tappa, was approaching with a considerable force to aid Akitoye's rebel Cabooceers to overthrow him, so that Kosoko and the Slave Trade might again reign in Lagos, and after the large boat attached to the Consulate had been prepared for the embarkation of Mr. Gollmer's family, I was somewhat relieved about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, on receiving a letter written by one of the Sierra Leone liberated Africans settled at Lagos, at the instance of one of Akitoye's chiefs, and of Agineah, one of the rebel Cabooceers, intimating that my interposition might bring about a cessation of hostilities. I immediately wrote to these parties that at break of day I would interpose with the King, and beg him to cease firing on his part.

Accordingly, at break of day, accompanied by Commander Gardner, I proceeded to King Akitoye's quarter of the town, which presented a most desolate appearance from the fire of the previous day. Akitoye, while expressing his willingness to listen to and follow the advice of his English friends, stated that, knowing Kosoko was positively approaching, and that it was the object of the two Cabooceers merely to gain time, he, with his war chiefs, were for continuing the contest ; but on our recommending him to cease hostilities, he consented to do so, and sent messengers with us to the encampment, desiring his war chiefs not to recommence hostilities. We next proceeded to the encampments of the rebel Cabooceers, and having made them acquainted with the result of our interposition with Akitoye, they, after a little vaunting and palavering, agreed to withdraw their forces, and retire to their quarters in the town.

I ought here to state to your Lordship that my opinion is, after an interval of nearly a month from the above related occurrences, that had the contest been continued on the 6th of August, the result, as regarded the two Cabooceers, would have been favourable to Akitoye's forces, as Kosoko did not appear off Lagos till the 11th of the month ; but the consequences would have been the total destruction of the town, the loss of many lives, and several hundreds of inoffensive people made slaves of.

The small force of boats from the "Waterwitch" remained neuter during the day of the firing, notwithstanding that the contest, raging close to the walls of the Church Mission, continued for an entire day and night ; the house was frequently struck by the musket-balls of the two Cabooceers' party.

I now busied myself, assisted generally by Commander Gardner, in endeavouring to pacify both parties, listening to their complaints, and trying to bring about a reconciliation. With this view I assembled the discontented Cabooceers, their followers, and the few merchants of the place, who I found were all in the interest of the two Cabooceers. They had previously assured me that the Cabooceers had good grounds of complaint against Akitoye for his tyrannical conduct towards them. The two Cabooceers, however, on my requesting them to state what their grievances were against Akitoye, declared they had nothing to complain of as regarded himself ; it was only as to the influence he allowed his niece Tinnaboo to exercise over him (she, it appears, is a great trader, the Cabooceers also were great traders, and so their interests clashed), and that if Akitoye would only expel Tinnaboo from Lagos, they would then be prepared to make their submission and sue for pardon. I asked the Cabooceers about Kosoko ; they both distinctly denied having had any intercourse with him, or having invited him back to Lagos, and that they did not believe he was approaching.

On the following day I attended with Commander Gardner a meeting of the merchants, who, being favourable to the Cabooceers, requested that I should urge Akitoye to send his niece Tinnaboo away. This I refused to do, but stated my willingness to report to Akitoye what the Cabooceers had declared to be the cause of their rebellion and the obstacle to their reconciliation with him, leaving the King to act as he thought proper ; but I at the same time distinctly told the

merchants that I had no confidence in the good faith of the Cabooceers, and that if the King did expel his niece, they would immediately start some other cause of grievance, and that their sole object was to gain time for Kosoko's approach. The result proved I was correct.

Akitoye, after a few hours of painful consideration no doubt, for his niece had been kind and faithful to him throughout his misfortunes, consented to send her to Badagry, and the next day she embarked with all her retinue in several canoes. On her way to Badagry she was joined by about 250 Badagry people, who having heard of Akitoye's contest with the Cabooceers had come to assist him, but arriving after the cessation of hostilities, were prevailed on by me to wait the issue of the negotiation for peace.

On the embarkation and departure of Akitoye's niece, I requested the merchants to apprise the Cabooceers of the fact, and to call upon them to make their submission to their King. This was on the 10th, when Kosoko's approach was no longer doubtful, as some of his canoes were in sight, and the inhabitants of the villages near the sea, on the line of Kosoko's route, were seen fleeing in their canoes to the opposite bank of the river.

The Cabooceers now threw off all disguise, and declared they would make no submission to the King.

Thus things remained, Kosoko gradually drawing nearer to the town with his flotilla of war canoes, stated to me to contain 1,500 men, when he opened a communication with me through a Mr. Grote (the representative of a Hamburgh mercantile firm having an establishment at this place), until the 12th of the month, when the "Polyphemus," Commander Phillips, having arrived in the morning, and the "Penelope," with the Commander-in-chief, in the evening, I broke off all further communication with Kosoko until I had communicated with Admiral Bruce.

I should here inform your Lordship that, although differing with the merchants as to the good faith of the Cabooceers, and sensible that their only object was to gain time for Kosoko to approach, I had an equal interest in the delay which ensued by the temporizing of the Cabooceers, as the Commander-in-chief was expected, at latest, by the 15th of the month. Most happily he arrived three days before that date, for Kosoko had already landed a considerable force on the south side of the Island of Lagos, and on the evening of the 12th I distinctly observed the force coming up, under cover of the numerous ant-hills, and taking up a position not more than a quarter of a mile from the Church Missionary establishment.

I immediately wrote to the Commander-in-chief apprising him of the critical state of things at Lagos. The canoe-men to whom my letter was entrusted never carried it on board the "Penelope," but left it in a hut on the beach. This I did not ascertain till the following morning, when my anxiety for the safety of the British people at the mission-house, and the 4,000 helpless women and children who on that day crowded the mission compound, being intense, I despatched my cook with an English ensign to the beach, to be hoisted half-mast on one of the flag-staffs there.

On perceiving this signal Admiral Bruce dispatched a considerable force, consisting of the two paddle-box boats of the "Penelope," carrying each a 24-pounder howitzer; two of the "Polyphemus's," carrying each a 12-pounder howitzer; the "Waterwitch's" pinnace with an 18-pounder carronade, a cutter and a gig; the whole under the command of Commander Phillips of the "Polyphemus." Nothing could be more opportune than the arrival of this force; for as the light boats rounded the point of sand at the entrance to Lagos river, Kosoko put in motion his huge war canoes, the one carrying himself, his Cabooceer Tappa, and his two secretaries Senhor Lima, and a coloured man educated in the Brazils, and upwards of 100 men; described to me as being eighty feet in length, carrying six small cannon, and having three masts with rigging rattled down, leading the way; and about the same time that Commander Phillips landed at the Church Missionary establishment, Kosoko and his attendants landed at the house of Pellew the Possoo, the rebel chief, not more than a quarter of a mile from Akitoye's house; when himself and his Cabooceer threw off their ordinary dresses, put on their war costumes, and openly declared their intention of attacking the mission-house in the morning. They were then ignorant of the arrival of the men-of-war boats, a point of the island shutting out the view of them.

Akitoye, towards evening, sent to inform me of Kosoko's landing at Possoo's house, and that his large canoes were in a small creek close to the house.

Upon my communicating this information to Commander Phillips, and procuring him a guide and an interpreter, he proceeded with the boats to the creek indicated. The progress of the heavy boats against the current being slow, they did not arrive off the spot till dark, or nearly so; a few shot and shell were fired at Pellew the Possoo's house, the roof of which was burnt; but, the whole of the boats being shortly after removed, Kosoko and his large canoes, with many of his followers, escaped in the night.

Agineah and Pellew the Possoo and their followers also escaped during the night from another part of the island; but they were hotly pursued by Akitoye's people, some of the fugitives were killed and many drowned in their endeavours to get off to the canoes. Their women and children had been sent away some days previously.

A delay of one day in the Admiral's arrival, and Kosoko would again have been in possession of the Island of Lagos; the most frightful barbarities would have been committed by Kosoko and his party; many hundred inoffensive people enslaved; the respectable Church Missionary establishment would have been razed to the ground, after the great labour and expense bestowed on its erection; my position would have been untenable; and Kosoko and his Slave Trade party would have proclaimed to all the Chiefs around their triumph over the English, who had expelled them, in order that legitimate commerce, peace and security, might take the place of the Slave Trade, its horrid barbarisms, and state of continual insecurity to life, liberty, and property.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 24.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

(Extract.)

*Lagos, September 3, 1853.*

ON my arrival at my post, I found Akitoye the King of Lagos, in a very infirm state of health, and unable to walk about from chronic rheumatism in both his legs.

He was visited by the doctor of Her Majesty's ship "Polyphemus," and the Admiral kindly sent him a supply of flannel; but the anxiety he has suffered and the troubles he has had to encounter since his re-establishment as King of Lagos, particularly since the revolt of his two chiefs, and Kosoko's attempt to regain Lagos, together with the open disobedience of two of his war captains, when called upon to restore some property they had plundered from Mr. Sandeman's house on the 6th-7th of August, were too much for his feeble frame and overburdened mind; and on the night of the 2nd he died, from the immediate effect of some poison he is supposed to have taken with his own hand.

A very strange custom exists in this and other parts of Africa, of concealing, sometimes for months, the death of a king. I was, however, apprized of it.

In the very unsettled state of the town, it was very impolitic that it should remain without a supreme chief or king. I therefore requested an interview with the Chiefs, civil and military; they having assembled, and being ignorant of Akitoye's death, I requested them to inform me, who, in the event of Akitoye's death, was the proper person to succeed him in the Kingship of Lagos. I withheld from them the fact of Akitoye's death, and told them that my reason for applying to them was, that his state of health and prostration of strength rendering him unable to attend to business, and his life being of uncertain duration, rendered it necessary in the disturbed state of the country that the matter of succession should not be in dispute. After retiring and consulting for some minutes, the Chiefs returned; and informed me that Akitoye's eldest son Docemo would be the rightful successor to his father. I requested then to send for him, that I might be introduced to him. On his arrival, and after his introduction, I again put the question to the Chiefs, whether Docemo would be the man to succeed in the event of his father's death; they unanimously (taking

Docemo by the hand) declared, and presented him to me as the lawful King should his father die.

I then told them, that being unanimous on that point was very satisfactory, as Akitoye had died during the previous night; they therefore saw their future King, upon which the chiefs embraced Docemo, and made the usual token of submission, by prostrating themselves on the ground and snapping the left finger on the palm of the hand. On the following day, Docemo was formally acknowledged and presented as King to the people; and received a salute of twenty-one guns from the boats of Her Majesty's ships "Waterwitch" and "Atholl," the Commanders and several of the officers of these ships being present.

## No. 25.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, September 6, 1853.*

I HAVE learnt from a source on which I place every reliance that a barque, American built, but hoisting Spanish colours, and called the "*Manuelita*," about the end of the month of May last, shipped from the beach, about three miles from Aghwey, 654 slaves.

This vessel must have arrived on the coast with her equipments quite perfect, and no doubt under the safeguard of American papers of some description; for, according to my informant's account, she arrived off the spot from whence she shipped the slaves in the afternoon, with American colours flying at the fore. On approaching near the land she hauled these colours down, and hoisted Spanish at the peak; these she dipped three times, and anchored in about two and a half fathoms, just outside the breakers, when the parties on shore immediately began shipping the slaves in canoes obtained from the Gold Coast. All was over by midnight; the slaves embarked, manifest made out, bills of lading signed, and the vessel sailed.

In the hurry of shipping the slaves some of the canoes capsized in the surf, and some 60 unfortunate slaves, it is said, were drowned. But for some disagreement among the shippers, many more slaves would have been shipped. On the dispute arising, the captain set sail with those received on board.

Probably this vessel may be one of the three stated in my despatch of 30th July last, addressed to your Lordship, on the authority of Lieutenant Hill, of the Gold Coast Corps, to have embarked slaves at Aghwey in the month of June last. My informant of the shipment of slaves on board the "*Manuelita*" is a foreigner, who was present on the beach and witnessed the proceedings.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

## No. 26.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, September 10, 1853.*

AFTER the flight of Kosoko and Tappa, and Akitoye's two discontented Cabooceers, Lagos enjoyed a few, and but a few, days' repose.

These men, with their numerous followers, fled to Epé, on the Lagoon, about twenty-five miles eastward from the mouth of Lagos river, Kosoko's place of refuge since he was expelled by Her Majesty's naval forces in December, 1851; and from thence he, with his now three Cabooceers, have made every effort to stop the trade of Lagos, and have plundered the farms of the inhabitants situated near the sea, killing all full-grown people, and carrying away into slavery young people and children. They have sent large presents to the Chiefs of Abbeokuta, endeavouring to influence the few Chiefs there favourable to the

Slave Trade ; also to the Chiefs of other towns, altogether under that influence, calling on them to assist them in driving away the English, that they may again return to the Slave Trade at Lagos, as the only commerce that enriches them. They have attempted to cut off the supplies of food to Lagos, by sending their armed canoes to intercept those of Lagos going to the villages where the periodical markets are held ; and, by bribing and threatening the Chiefs of those villages, have succeeded, by reducing the supply of provisions, to increase their price more than 100 per cent., to the great suffering and inconvenience of the poor and labouring portion of the population of Lagos.

To counteract as much as possible Kosoko's and his party's attempts on the Chiefs of Abbeokuta and the King of Jaboo, I addressed a letter to those Chiefs. To Showmoye, the Basherun, or Head War Captain of Abbeokuta, who was known to be favourable to Kosoko, and, it is said, has accepted a considerable bribe from him, I addressed a separate letter. Copies of these letters I have the honour to inclose. I have, as yet, received no reply from any of these Chiefs, probably from want of time, and the interruption to intercourse occasioned by the machinations of Kosoko.

I hope to receive your Lordship's approval of the steps I took to counteract the bribes and influence of Kosoko.

My letter to the King of Jaboo has just been returned to me. Kosoko's people, who are occupying the villages on the water side of the Jaboo country, would not let my messengers (three Sierra Leone liberated Africans) proceed ; and, but for the interposition of a Chief, favourable to Lagos, the messengers say, their lives would have been taken by Kosoko's people.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

*Consul Campbell to Showmoye, Chief of Abbeokuta.*

*Lagos, August 23, 1853.*

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, presents his best compliments to Showmoye, Basherun and War Chief of Abbeokuta, and has received his friendly letter with the two sheep he kindly sent the Consul as a present, and for which he returns the Basherun his best thanks.

The Basherun's letter gave great pleasure to the Consul, and he receives it as a token of the Basherun's friendship towards the Queen of England, towards himself, and towards all English people.

Before this letter reaches the Basherun, he will have heard of the civil war in Lagos, how Agineah and Pellew the Possoo, armed themselves and their followers to overthrow King Akitoye and bring back Kosoko as King of Lagos ; how Kosoko with Tappa his Cabooceer, actually landed at Lagos at the house of Pellew, and how the Queen's Admiral sent into Lagos river at the same time an armed force and drove away at once Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew, with all their forces.

Now these wicked and turbulent men have all fled to Epé, in the King of Jaboo's country, and are meditating further mischief against Lagos, and have actually attacked the farms of the Lagos people on the land near the sea-beach, killed and carried off several people.

Now as the Basherun and all the good Chiefs of Abbeokuta have concluded a Treaty of peace and friendship with the Queen of England, and have shown towards Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her many good people, and particularly towards the worthy and pious missionaries living at Abbeokuta, so many proofs of their goodwill and friendship, and of their desire to promote the innocent trade of their country, with the English people ; the Queen's Consul calls on the Basherun and other Chiefs of Abbeokuta to withhold all support to and communication with these enemies of the Queen of England and of Lagos, and to discountenance them and their messengers, so that they may cease to disturb the peace of Lagos, and leave the road open for the people of Egba and Yoruba, and the King of Jaboo's people, to trade with Lagos.

The Consul is very anxious to visit Abbeokuta, and to pay his respects to

the Basherun, and to all its good Chiefs and people, for whom he has long felt a high respect, and will, certainly, as soon as Lagos is peaceably settled and the rainy season is over, do so. In the mean time the Consul will be glad at all times to hear from the Basherun, and in taking this opportunity of assuring him of the Consul's friendship, begs to recommend to the kind care of the Basherun all the good missionaries at Abbeokuta, and also those countrymen of the Basherun's who having been formerly sold as slaves to Portuguese and Spaniards were liberated by the Queen of England's ships and made free in Sierra Leone, and having been converted to the Christian religion, have returned with the money they made at Sierra Leone to their own country, to show to Yoruba, and all the countries around, how just and kind is England towards the people of Africa.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

*Consul Campbell to Sagbua, Chief of Abbeokuta.*

*Lagos, August 23, 1853.*

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., presents to Sagbua and all the good Chiefs of Abbeokuta his best respects, and begs now to inform them that in obedience to a commission he has received from Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, he has arrived at Lagos to reside there as her Consul, and that his duty, as Consul, is to endeavour all in his power to preserve peace and friendship between the Chiefs of this part of Africa, and between them and all the subjects of the Queen of England who are living in the territories of the Chiefs. It is also his duty to do all in his power to promote the innocent trade of the country in palm oil, cotton, ivory, and the many other valuable productions abounding in Yoruba, and the countries around, which only require peace to be brought forward to the notice of the people; and it is also the Consul's duty to frustrate and oppose all attempts to revive the export of the innocent people of Africa as slaves, by the Spaniards, Portuguese, and other bad people.

The Consul, from the kind and good feeling shown by the Chiefs of Abbeokuta to the Queen of England's subjects, looks to those Chiefs for their friendly assistance in carrying out the wishes of the Queen of England, her Government, and all her good people.

The Consul has been pleased to hear from the Rev. Mr. Townsend, that the Egba Chiefs have listened to the good advice of their best friends the missionaries, and have withdrawn their camp from Addoo. The Consul will, when the dry season arrives, and the peace of Lagos is restored, gladly help the Chiefs of Abbeokuta and the contending Chiefs to make a solid peace, so that all people may sleep in quiet and go peaceably and undisturbed to their different avocations.

The Consul begs to inform Sagbua and the other good Chiefs of Abbeokuta, that Agineah and Pellew, two of Akitoye's Chiefs, instigated by the Portuguese and others, armed themselves and their followers to dethrone Akitoye, and replace Kosoko as King of Lagos. They had informed Kosoko of their intention; and they began firing on the King's people on the 5th of this month. The battle continued all the day and during the night, when the Consul and one of Her Majesty's naval commanders interfered, and begged Akitoye to accept peace and submission from the two Chiefs; but these men did not want peace, they only wanted time for Kosoko and Tappa to approach, which they did in a few days; and Kosoko and Tappa actually landed at Pellew's house; but just at that time the Queen's Admiral sent into the river a large force of war-boats; and when two of them fired on Pellew's house, Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, Pellew, and all their war people, fled, and ran away to Epé, where they now are, doing all the mischief they can to Lagos people on their farms near the sea, catching some and killing others.

As all these bad people have taken refuge in the King of Jaboo's country; and as the King of that country has made a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Queen of England, the Queen's forces do not want to carry war into that country, in order to drive away these people.

For this reason the Consul has written to the King of Jaboo, as the Queen of England's friend, to drive away Kosoko and the others; so that they cannot

CLASS B,



disturb Lagos, and so that the road may be open to the Jaboo people to trade with Lagos.

The Consul hopes that the Chiefs of Abbeokuta, as friends of the Queen of England and of all her people, will not countenance or assist Kosoko and the other bad people with him, and that they will hold no communication with them or their messengers.

The Consul has heard much of Abbeokuta and its Chiefs before he came to Lagos; and he is very anxious to visit them, and see their large town, which he will do as soon as Lagos is free from Kosoko and his bad followers, and the dry season has set in.

The Consul informs the Chiefs of Abbeokuta that the eyes and the hopes of the whole Christian world are upon them and their town; and that it looks forward to the bright example of Abbeokuta opening its gates to receive Christian missionaries to preach the gospel of Christ to them, and to Christian traders to point out to them the great natural wealth the country is capable of producing, by keeping their people at home to cultivate the ground, instead of selling them to foreigners to be carried out of the country, and sold into the most cruel slavery the world has ever known, being followed by the other natives of Africa.

The Consul concludes, wishing to Sagbua and the Chiefs of Abbeokuta health, happiness, and a long life of peace.

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 26.

*Consul Campbell to the King of Jaboo.*

*Lagos, August 23, 1853.*

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, presents to the King of Jaboo his respectful compliments, and wishes the King health and happiness.

The Consul has the honour to inform the King that, in obedience to the Queen of England's commission, he has arrived at Lagos, to reside there as her Consul; and that it is part of his duty to assist in maintaining peace and friendship between the subjects of the Queen of England and those of the King of Jaboo; to promote, all in his power, the trade in palm-oil, ivory, and other productions of the King's country of Jaboo; and to assist in putting a stop to the cruel Trade in Slaves, and to the wars got up only to catch innocent, free people, in order to make them slaves.

The King has heard, some time ago, how the naval forces of the Queen of England drove Kosoko from Lagos, and put his uncle, the rightful King, Akitoye, there in his stead.

The Queen of England's forces drove away Kosoko, because he was a cruel and ferocious man, who refused to make a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Queen of England, and to abolish the Slave Trade at Lagos; and because, when some of the Queen of England's officers and sailors fell into the power of Kosoko, he cruelly murdered them, and cut their bodies into pieces.

Kosoko, when driven from Lagos, took refuge at Epé, in the King of Jaboo's country. The Queen of England's forces did not disturb him there, so long as he remained quiet, and did not disturb the peace and trade of Lagos.

But Kosoko has lately, along with his Cabooceer Tappa, and a Portuguese, named Lima, brought war on Lagos, and actually landed there; but they were immediately driven away by the Queen of England's forces; and along with them fled Agineah, and Pellew the Possoo, who had brought civil war on Lagos, to drive away King Akitoye.

Now all these wicked and unquiet people have taken refuge at Epé, within the country of the King of Jaboo, and are meditating another attack on Lagos, and have destroyed the farming villages of the Lagos people; caught and killed many of them.

Therefore the Queen of England's Consul, in the name of Her Majesty Victoria, and by virtue of the Treaty concluded by the King of Jaboo, with one of Her Majesty's naval commanders on her behalf, now calls on the King of Jaboo to drive away from his country these wicked and dangerous men,

Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, Pellew, and all their followers, including the Portuguese, Lima; and by so doing he will prevent Her Majesty's forces from carrying war into the country of her friend, the King of Jaboo.

By driving these men away, the King of Jaboo will clear the road for his peaceful subjects to trade with Lagos, in palm-oil and other productions of his country.

No. 27.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, September 11, 1853.*

BEING anxious, if possible, to prevent any further hostilities between Lagos and Kosoko; and desirous to conciliate the Cabooceers Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew, and to detach them from Kosoko—for without their aid, and that of their numerous followers, his power would be ineffective for mischief—I addressed a communication to all of them, shortly before the death of Akitoye.

To this communication, after greater delay than I anticipated, I received an answer written in the Portuguese language.

I have the honour to inclose copies of my communication to Kosoko and others, and a translation of their reply, which appears to me to hold out very little hopes of a peaceable termination to the difficulties of Lagos.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

*Consul Campbell to King Kosoko and other Chiefs.*

*Lagos, September 1, 1853.*

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, sends his compliments to Kosoko, to Tappa, to Agineah, and to Pellew, and wishes to know from them what their intentions are with regard to Lagos, as the merchants are now sitting down doing nothing, not knowing what are the intentions of Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew.

It is necessary that they should declare to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, what their wishes are; because, if they are peaceable, and they are willing to subsist by trade, nothing will give greater pleasure to the Queen of England's Government, to her Admiral, and to the Consul, than to give them every facility and encouragement in carrying on a peaceable and innocent commerce; for, it is the great object of the Queen of England's Government to put an end to the foolish, useless, and unnecessary wars on the coast of Africa, by introducing a peaceable trade in the many productions which abound in this part of Africa in particular.

Therefore the Consul has sent to know what are the real intentions of Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew; because, if peaceable, the Consul is authorized to state, that although the English Government has the greatest cause for offence against Kosoko, and can never allow him to be King of Lagos, it has no wish to harm or disturb him wherever he may set down, and make his peaceable trade; on the contrary, the Consul will give him every facility for carrying on an innocent and peaceable trade. To Tappa, to Agineah, and Pellew, having given no cause of offence to the Queen of England, the Admiral and the Consul will be very sorry, should those Chiefs disturb the peace and trade of Lagos, to have to look upon them as enemies. If they cannot agree with King Akitoye, and live in peace under him at Lagos, that is no reason why they should not select some other place to sit down, live in peace, and make trade with Lagos.

For this reason, the Consul sends this letter in a friendly spirit, to know what are the intentions of the four Chiefs; if for peace and trade with Lagos, then they may look upon the Queen's Consul as their friend, who will at all times be happy to assist them; but if the four Chiefs should allow themselves

to be so ill advised by bad men, as to declare they will have no peace, and no trade with Lagos, then the Consul will be in duty bound to send their answer to the Queen's Admiral, who is the authority empowered to do what may be necessary under such circumstances.

The Consul wishes the Chiefs Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew health; peace and quietness is in their own hands; for, if they disturb not the peace and trade of others, none will disturb their peace and trade.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

*King Kosoko, &c., to Consul Campbell.*

(Translation.)

*Epé, September 7, 1853.*

KING KOSOKO, and his Cabooceers Tappa, Pellew, and Agineah, having had the honour to receive the letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Benjamin Campbell, Esq., are sending him their most reverend respects.

Having considered what Her Britannic Majesty's Consul has expressed in his esteemed letter of the 1st instant, in which he wishes to know what are our intentions relative to our country of Lagos, we are obliged to declare, having been expatriated from there without King Kosoko giving the least cause for offence to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, that he is astonished that the Consul affirms the English Government to have the greatest cause of offence against King Kosoko, and that they never would permit him to be King of Lagos. When I can be accused to be a criminal, who is to be innocent?

The Consul must be aware, that when the propositions were made to our nation by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in her name, we begged for five days' consideration, which was refused. In this manner began the hostilities that ended to bring us in our hard position to retire to this place, without our having ever the least intention, or the slightest motive to provoke or offend the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, or any other nation. It has been our wish to be in the same condition as those who are subjects to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, wishing only to return to our native home, to forward innocent and legal trade with the produces of this country. The King Kosoko, and his Cabooceers Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew detest war, and wish only for peace, as most useful for the prosperity of the country.

When King Kosoko came to Lagos, it must be well considered that it was simply for the purpose to prevent the continuance of a bloody and ruinous civil war, taking the prudent step to draw his Cabooceers Agineah and Pellew away from the sinister result produced by a foolish war, which I have demonstrated, when I received the repulse through the fire from the artillery of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects. I had no other intentions than to take them away.

If their taking away is not sufficient to convince Her Britannic Majesty's Admiral and Consul of our good intentions, and if they consent to come with a ship to the port of Lamoé to speak with us, it would give us the greatest satisfaction, assuring them every security.

To-day we got to know that King Akitoye exists no more; and with more willingness we implore in the name of Her Majesty the Queen to return to our dear country, for which end we implore the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Admiral.

King Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew, wish to the Consul the most prosperous felicity, produced out of their cordial affection. Their tranquillity depends upon Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Admiral.

Signed in the name of the King Kosoko, Agineah, and Pellew,  
(Signed) TAPPA.

---

No. 28.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

(Extract.)

*Lagos, September 11, 1853.*

I INCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, a paper containing a list of the Kings who have reigned in Lagos during the last fifty years, and a chronological account of the principal events which have occurred during that time; also a sketch of the country, rivers, and lagoons around Lagos.

---

 Inclosure 1 in No. 28.
*List of the Kings of Lagos during the last Fifty Years.*

|            |         |         |          |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Ologun.    |         |         |          |
| Eshilogun. |         | Adele.  |          |
|            |         |         |          |
| Idewu.     | Kosoko. | Oluole. | Akitoye. |
|            |         |         |          |
| Dewu.      | Kosoko. | Oluole. | Dosumu.  |

|    |             |           |       |    |        |      |      |       |       |
|----|-------------|-----------|-------|----|--------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. | King Ologun | reigned   | about | 25 | years, | from | 1786 | to    | 1811. |
| 2. | ,,          | Adele     | ,,    | 10 | ,,     | 1811 | to   | 1821. |       |
| 3. | ,,          | Eshilogun | ,,    | 8  | ,,     | 1821 | to   | 1829. |       |
| 4. | ,,          | Idewu     | ,,    | 6  | ,,     | 1829 | to   | 1837. |       |
| 5. | ,,          | Oluole    | ,,    | 4  | ,,     | 1837 | to   | 1841. |       |
| 6. | ,,          | Akitoye   | ,,    | 3½ | ,,     | 1841 | to   | 1845. |       |
| 7. | ,,          | Kosoko    | ,,    | 6½ | ,,     | 1845 | to   | 1851. |       |

No. 1.—King Ologun enjoyed a long and peaceful reign during the latter part of the last and former part of this century.

No. 2.—King Adele followed Eshilogun. His elder brother declined to reign till after his brother Adele's death; but he (Adele) lasting longer than agreeable, Eshilogun attempted to make himself King by force of arms, when Adele conquered, and expelled him.

No. 3.—Eshilogun, after five years' exile, with the assistance of the neighbours, wrested the throne from his brother Adele, and reigned for about eight years, constantly harassed by attacks from his brother Adele.

No. 4.—Idewu succeeded his father Eshilogun; but after about six years of an unhappy reign the King of Benin and the people of Lagos desired him to make room for Adele, when he poisoned himself, and Adele returned from Badagry and reigned for about two years more.

No. 5.—Oluole followed his father Adele in succession, but reigned only about four years, when he perished in an explosion of gunpowder. Prior to this event Kosoko put in his claims by force of arms, but Oluole expelled him.

No. 6.—Akitoye was selected by the nation, and crowned by the King of Benin as usual (1841); he pardoned the exiled chiefs Agineah and Possoo, who had made common cause with Kosoko against King Oluole; he chartered a vessel for a large sum, and fetched his nephew, Kosoko, from Whydah, and in July 1845 Akitoye called his relative Elatu from Badagry, that they all might dwell together in peace.

No. 7.—Kosoko in July 1845 took up arms against Akitoye, and with the assistance of Agineah and Possoo succeeded in driving him away, and he remained in undisturbed possession of Lagos till December 1851, when Akitoye was restored by the British forces.

*Historical Observations.*

1825.—About this time, in the reign of Eshilogun, an English man-of-war's boat, accompanied by three Cape Coast canoes, arrived at Lagos, and as the King would neither loose the slaves then in chains nor forbid the Portuguese buying slaves, the English spiked eight large guns at the King's Wharf at night

and fired upon the town, whilst proceeding out to sea, which fire was returned from shore.

1845. *March*.—Akitoye desired the friendship of the English, and offered to make a treaty in two letters addressed to the ships of war and the Governor of Cape Coast.

*July*.—Civil war at Lagos. Elatu's return to Lagos afforded Kosoko the desired opportunity to raise war against Akitoye, under pretence of fighting Elatu, his enemy; but when the concession was made, viz., Elatu removed from the town, Kosoko, aided by Agineah and Possoo, would not rest till Akitoye cleared out for him.

1846.—Kosoko bribed the Chiefs at Badagry to get rid of the English, as they are the enemies of Slave Trade, but Captain York's (Her Majesty's ship "Albatross") timely interference frustrated their design.

1849-1850.—Kosoko largely bribed the Slave Trade party at Abbeokuta, in consequence of which our Christian natives suffered much persecution.

1850.—Kosoko again bribed the Chiefs at Badagry to join him in supplanting Akitoye and his people there.

1851. *January*.—Akitoye begged Mr. Consul Beecroft to take him under his protection, who took him with him to Fernando Po.

1851.—Serious disturbances at Badagry, caused by Kosoko.

*June 12*.—Civil war at Badagry, caused by Kosoko; the Badagrians, with some of Kosoko's people, seeking the annihilation of Akitoye's party, when the latter gained the day.

*July and September*.—Kosoko, with upwards of 100 canoes, well manned and armed, repeatedly attacked Badagry.

*November*.—Kosoko prepared for a final attack, to destroy Badagry, but was prevented by Mr. Consul Beecroft's visit at Lagos, when Akitoye returned from Fernando Po. First attack upon Lagos. Fired upon the flag of truce.

*December 20*.—Akitoye called to an interview with the Admiral.

*December 26 and 27*.—Capture of Lagos. Kosoko fled.—31st. Akitoye restored to Lagos.

1852. *January 1*.—Treaty signed. A few days after Agineah and Possoo were allowed to return. They sign the Treaty.

*March*.—Portuguese slave dealers sent away.

*September*.—Some Portuguese return to Lagos.

*November 15*.—Mr. Fraser, Vice-Consul, landed.

1853. *February*.—More Portuguese arrived.

*March and April*.—Slave Trade carried on on a small scale, and with profound secrecy.

*May*.—Slave-dealers proved guilty. M. Amadie and A. Martin imprisoned by the King. Agineah and Possoo, backed by the Portuguese, rebelled against Akitoye for his opposition to the Slave Trade.

*August 5*.—Civil war at Lagos. The rebellious Chiefs take up arms against the King, and call Kosoko to put him up here.

*August 13*.—Kosoko arriving at Lagos, landed at Possoo's house, and fled in the night.

Considering the present state of Lagos, exposed to the attacks and annoyances of a numerous and powerful enemy, Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, and Possoo, who have it in their power to close the trade paths, it seems plain that Lagos and all British interest and enterprise is lost if Government does not assist in repelling the enemy beyond the trade paths; trade is ruined, and British life and property at peril: but if this assistance is granted, Lagos will soon become one of the largest ports on the coast, and much good can be conferred on poor suffering Africans.

— Lagos, September 2, 1853.

(Signed)

C. A. GOLLMER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

*Plan of the Yoruba Country.*

No. 29.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, September 13, 1853.*

THE Sardinian brig "*Carlotta*," Giacomo Buonsignore, master, cleared out from the Port of London on the 3rd of June last, and arrived in Lagos roadstead about two weeks since.

As the vessel was consigned to a party at this place, who, together with his legitimate trade, does something in the Slave Trade when opportunities offer, I wrote to Commander Gardner, of Her Majesty's ship "*Waterwitch*," requesting he would have the vessel visited, and inform me of what her cargo consisted.

Among the things stated to be on board were 421 puncheon packs and 73 casks full of water; but as Commander Gardner did not state whether the water was fresh or salt, I called the attention of the senior officer of the Bights Division, Commander Phillips, to the vessel, and begged him to ascertain whether the water in the 73 casks was fresh, and, if so, to call upon the master of the "*Carlotta*" to start it overboard, as this large quantity contained in the 73 casks, amounting to upwards of 8,000 gallons, was sufficient water for a cargo of 300 slaves to cross the Atlantic. Commander Phillips informs me that the master of the "*Carlotta*," after a little grumbling, has commenced starting the water from the 73 casks into the sea.

It appears these 73 casks were filled in the London Docks from alongside, and although not very pure water, it would have been thought sufficiently good for slaves.

My object in reporting this matter to your Lordship is, that the attention of the custom-house authorities in the ports of London and elsewhere may be drawn to the impropriety of allowing such vessels as the "*Carlotta*" to clear out for the Coast of Africa with so large a quantity of fresh water on board, of which the most illegal use may be made.

Commander Gardner, in his letter to me, states that the regular certificate of security against the casks being used otherwise than for oil has been given, but he does not say whether the certificate is for the full number of casks on board.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 30.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd of September, reporting the death of Akitoye, King of Lagos, and the steps which you had taken to procure from the Chiefs of Lagos the recognition of Akitoye's son, Docemo, as their future King; and I have to acquaint you that I approve of your proceedings in this matter.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 31.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st of September last, reporting an insurrection which took place at Lagos in August, against King Akitoye, followed by an attack upon that place by the ex-King Kosoko, and informing me of the measures which you took for the protection of British life and property, and for communicating with Admiral Bruce, who, in consequence of a signal which you hoisted, despatched a detachment of boats under Commander Phillips, of Her Majesty's ship "Polyphemus," by whom Kosoko's attack was repulsed.

And I have in reply the satisfaction of acquainting you that I entirely approve your proceedings on that occasion.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 32.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

With reference to your despatch of the 10th of September, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the letters which you addressed to the Chiefs of Abbeokuta and of Jaboo for the purpose of counteracting the attempts of Kosoko to interrupt the intercourse between Lagos and the surrounding country.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 33.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th of September last, inclosing a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Kosoko and the Chiefs of Lagos who sided with him, with the view of preventing further hostilities between them and the rightful Chief of Lagos; and I have to inform you that I approve of the letter which you wrote with that object.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 34.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of two letters which have been addressed by my direction to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in answer to a question from the Lords of the Admiralty as to the expediency of sanctioning a continued and direct interference on the part of Her Majesty's naval forces in the civil wars at Lagos.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

*Lord Wodehouse to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 2, 1853.*

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which, with reference to the recent proceedings of Admiral Bruce at Lagos, you request to be furnished with his Lordship's views as to the expediency of continuing to interfere directly in the civil wars of that place.

I am directed by Lord Clarendon, in reply, to refer you to the letter which Viscount Palmerston addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty on the 27th of September, 1851. In that letter Lord Palmerston explains the reasons which had determined Her Majesty's Government to expel Kosoko from Lagos, and I am to state to you that Lord Clarendon adheres to the views expressed by Lord Palmerston with respect to Lagos, and as to the absolute necessity of preventing that place from again becoming the entrepôt of slave-dealers.

By the II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> Articles of the Treaty which was concluded between Her Majesty and the King and Chiefs of Lagos on the 1st of January, 1852, immediately after the expulsion of Kosoko, and after the reinstatement of Akitoye as King, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside within the territory of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on the Slave Trade, and that no buildings of any kind should be erected there for that purpose; and that if, on the erection at any time of such buildings, the King and Chiefs of Lagos should fail or be unable to destroy them, they might be destroyed by British officers employed in suppressing the Slave Trade. It was also stipulated that boats belonging to Lagos might be seized if found engaged in that unlawful traffic, and generally it was agreed that if at any time the Slave Trade should be renewed at Lagos, it might be put down by force by Great Britain.

There can be little doubt that Kosoko's late formidable attack upon Lagos was instigated and supported by slave-dealers, and that if he had been successful the Slave Trade would soon have been re-established in its former extent at Lagos. It would then have become necessary for the naval forces of Her Majesty to compel Kosoko to observe the engagements entered into by the King and Chiefs of Lagos under the Treaty of the 1st of January, 1852; or, on his refusing, as would have been probable, to renounce the Slave Trade, again to expel him by force; and it appears to Lord Clarendon that the end which Her Majesty's Government have in view, namely, the suppression of the Slave Trade, will be best attained by preventing Kosoko and the Chiefs at Lagos who have sided with him from again acquiring the control of so important a position in the Bight of Benin.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 34.

*Lord Wodehouse to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 2, 1853.*

WITH reference to my letter of this day's date respecting the state of affairs at Lagos, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the accompanying despatches\* from Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at that place; and I am to request that you will draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the contents of those despatches, as showing the importance of Lagos, and the necessity both of upholding British influence at that place, and of maintaining in power a Chief who is disposed to prevent the renewal of the Slave Trade.

I am also to request that you will move their Lordships to send instructions to the above effect to Rear-Admiral Bruce.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

\* Nos. 23, 26, and 27.



No. 35.

*Lord Wodehouse to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 16, 1853.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you that your despatches dated the 1st, 10th, and 11th of September, have been communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and that Lord Clarendon has been informed that their Lordships have transmitted copies of them to Rear-Admiral Bruce, and have instructed him to uphold British influence at Lagos, and to maintain in power a Chief who is disposed to prevent the renewal of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

No. 36.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, September 19, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of July 18, transmitting to me copies of two letters addressed by the late King of Lagos, Akitoye, to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on this station, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Fraser, late British Vice-Consul at Lagos, and requesting his removal, and instructing me to make a report to your Lordship respecting the grounds of complaint made by the late King against Mr. Fraser.

I therefore forward to your Lordship copy of a letter I received from Akitoye a few days after my arrival at this place, detailing among the grievances the conduct of Mr. Fraser towards him in the matter of M. Amadie, the slave-trader, and of Tinnaboo's slave-girl, that had been lent to the late Mrs. Sandeman.

From the inquiries I have made and from statements made to me by the late King, I believe his complaints to be well founded. Akitoye complained that Mr. Fraser's demeanour in his intercourse with him was overbearing and utterly wanting in respect, and that on some occasions when the King gave Mr. Fraser an audience he sat with his hat on—conduct different from that of Her Majesty's naval officers and other white gentlemen who visited him.

Mr. Fraser evidently gave grave cause of offence to the King by his intimacy with the Portuguese and Brazilians, and with the two rebel Cabooceers, Agineah and Pellew, who were the instruments of these Slave Traders in their endeavours to drive away Akitoye and bring back Kosoko.

Not being able to speak the language of the country Mr. Fraser, in his communications with the natives was necessarily compelled to employ interpreters; he could only find these among the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone or the youths educated by the missionaries at Badagry and this place. Having made himself obnoxious to this class by, if not joining in the outcry raised by the merchants against their settling in Lagos, and in the attempts made to prevent their landing from the mail packets, at any rate, by making no efforts to assist them, or to do away with the unworthy prejudice entertained against them, Mr. Fraser cannot be surprised that his interpreters should divulge his communications with the rebel chiefs. Through this channel it has been reported to me that an attempt was intended to be made by these Chiefs and the Slave Traders to oppose my landing at Lagos, had I entered the river by any other means than the boat of a man-of-war: further, that Mr. Fraser made most improper representations to these two Chiefs as to my intentions towards them, which caused great inconvenience in my intercourse with these Chiefs, and induced one of them, Pellew, not to pay me the customary visit.

Akitoye, beyond doubt, had too much cause to complain that Mr. Fraser never employed the influence his position ought to have given him in conciliating the two parties; but, on the contrary, by treating him with marked disrespect and contempt, and keeping on intimate terms with every one opposed to him,

Caboceers, merchants, and slave-traders, he encouraged, rather than checked the spirit of rebellion, which at length brought on the contest that broke out the morning after Mr. Fraser left Lagos.

On looking over the archives of Mr. Fraser's Vice-Consulate I found the translation of a letter from Tappa the Caboceer to Mr. Fraser, written in a strain of violent and threatening abuse against Akitoye, in which the epithets, "scoundrel, wretch, coward," &c., are freely applied to the unfortunate man.

It is for your Lordship to consider whether Mr. Fraser, in his position towards Akitoye, should not have returned such a letter to the writer of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No. 36.

*King Akitoye to Consul Campbell.*

Dear Sir,

Lagos, July 29, 1853.

I BEG to lay the following charges before you, which I was only waiting for you to take up, but I cannot do this without giving you a brief account of things for your information: that Agineah and Pellew were originally slaves brought from the interior, and brought here, who, after their master's death, seeming very promising, were raised to the post of war chiefs; that in the preceding reign they were turned away with Kosoko from the island for their perfidy toward my predecessor; that while in exile, the country suffered continual molestation from the repeated attacks they made upon the people going up and down the river to trade, plundering their property, and killing and capturing all such as came within their reach, which was very detrimental to the prosperity of the trade of Lagos; that in consequence thereof, upon my accession to the Throne, I brought back home all those who were turned away for their misconduct, with a view of gaining them to my interest, that Lagos might enjoy perfect tranquillity; that this generosity of mine had a contrary effect; Agineah and Pellew confederated with Kosoko, and after waging war with me for twenty-two days, they obliged me to quit my dominion, and then scenes of the most horrid and atrocious nature followed; they cruelly put to death my wives, children and people, and made Kosoko their King. For eight years I was in exile, and when every other means failed of obtaining me my kingdom, I applied to the English, and they kindly undertook my cause, drove away Kosoko and his allies, and replaced me on my throne. Kosoko and Tappa fled to Epé, one of the Jaboo towns; but Agineah and Pellew, desiring to be forgiven by me, did not go with them. As soon as their mind was made known to me, I again offered them the hand of friendship, and permitted them to return home, and retain their posts as war chiefs; I did this in order to free Lagos from their depredation.

A year after their return, finding they could not acquire such immense wealth from the palm-oil trade as from the Slave Trade, they began to murmur at me for being the means of the extinction of the Slave Trade; and they have determined to revive it one day, either by carrying it on secretly as they have done, or by using their endeavours to overthrow me. To this they are much encouraged by the Portuguese, and this is the main-spring of their dissatisfaction and rebellion.

If the aiding of the King's enemies; bringing war against the King; or attempting to compass his death in any wise, constitute high treason, Agineah and Pellew are guilty of high treason, though they will tell abominable falsehoods to cover their wicked actions. Their messengers have been frequently seen with Kosoko; and when I called them to answer for their conduct, they swore by all the gods we worship that they have had no intercourse with him. Well, with us perjury is a very common thing, and therefore I could not take their word. They have sworn this on a former occasion, and yet, after all, they fought against me and drove me away. Agbaje, one of my subjects, who is on the side of Agineah and Pellew, was once found sending messengers to Kosoko; I called for an assembly of Chiefs to examine his case, and to hear his defence; Agbaje was therefore sent for, but Agineah and Pellew rising from their seats declared he

should not come; and to this day he has not made his appearance. I then sent to tell him to quit my dominions; but Agineah and Pellew told him he should not go, and if I should make use of force to send him away, they would be prepared to defend him. They, however, begged pardon afterwards, and agreed to pay a fine; which they did. Here is one instance of protecting the guilty, and exciting rebellion.

After this these two Chiefs appeared in my house accompanied by a great number of Mahomedans with their swords, as if to attack me, for they never before came in such great number; and I therefore issued a decree that no one was to appear in my house with his sword, in consequence of which they have since refused to attend Court (though I sent them repeated messages), pretending that I wanted to kill them.

A short time ago, when my people who were pursuing their trade were attacked by Kosoko's party on the river, I issued a proclamation that none of my subjects should go that way to trade. Agineah was the first violator of this rule; his canoe was caught returning from Kosoko's quarter, with a symbolical letter of correspondence. In strong attestation to the fact of their secret alliance with Kosoko, I subjoin the copy of a letter addressed to the Rev. C. A. Gollmer by the Rev. H. Townsend, dated May 21, 1853.

“My dear Brother,

“I am requested by Sagbua, Ogubonna, and other Chiefs of Abbeokuta, to write to you. They beg me to state for your information, and that of all whom it may concern, especially any British authority, if there be any in Lagos, that they have heard through the Jaboo people that Kosoko is using means to regain possession of Lagos, and that Agineah and Pellew, and other Chiefs of Lagos, are in secret alliance with him, and using means, either by promoting civil commotion or that of engaging to aid an attack from Kosoko, to obtain possession of Lagos again for him. They earnestly beg that you may be on your guard, especially against the secret friends of Kosoko, *i. e.*, Pellew, Agineah, and other Chiefs of Lagos, for they have every reason to rely on the information they have obtained. I think it would be wise to bring the Consul or the senior officer in the Bight acquainted with the state of things, for a second Badagry affair may take place if precautions are not used. The Slave Trade party have lost too much to take it quietly without an effort to regain their lost power.

“With kind regards,

“H. TOWNSEND.”

On the appearance of the last moon the Mahomedans celebrated their annual festival; but as they proceeded to their praying ground, the day after the appearance of the moon, headed by Agineah their chief, they completely armed themselves, carrying about with them muskets, kegs of gunpowder and of shots, and bows and arrows. On their return they sang many vaunting and contemptuous songs, bidding me and my people defiance. I was not prepared to expect this, as they have never done so before.

Allow me to state for your information, that most of Agineah's people are my own subjects, who upon embracing Mahomedanism join his standard, and all such he owns as his people. I apprehend that if I were to allow the religion to prevail, the Mahomedans will one day subvert my Government.

Of late three individuals have been found slave-trading secretly; one of them being a European, I expelled him from the country, according to the Treaty; the other being a native, I imprisoned and fined him; but the third, whose name is Ojai Ogbifo, fled to Agineah, and to this day is under his protection. I sent repeated messages to Agineah to deliver him, but he has refused to this day. Here is another instance of protecting the guilty and countenancing rebellion.

About seventy of Kosoko's people, who have deserted him and have taken refuge here, were sold to Porto Novo or Badagry, by Agineah. One of them, for fear he would be sold, ran to Osogbon, one of my chiefs, for protection; and this is his own statement. This man is still with Osogbon. Agineah and Pellew have endeavoured to throw off their allegiance to me, because they say Lagos is under the control of the English. I cannot endure Agineah and Pellew any longer, on account of their treachery and rebellion. Therefore for the sake of the peace and welfare of the country—for the sake of saving hundreds of

innocent lives, I would humbly request you to remove these two individuals from my dominion ; for peace is all I want.

I am sorry to say that the Vice-Consul, Mr. Fraser, has since his residence here done nothing worthy of his Vice-Consulate. He has never asked my advice nor consulted me in anything, but has allowed his own judgment to be overruled by that of his friends, who have proved themselves to be my enemies. The Portuguese slave-dealers were his close friends ; and when I imprisoned M. Amadie, the Portuguese, found slave-trading, Mr. Fraser came to frighten me to release him from imprisonment.

At the instigation of Mr. Sandeman, this same Mr. Fraser greatly imposed upon me, by demanding in a very unjust manner Tinnaboo's female servant from me ; and on refusing, because I could not see a just and fair reason, he falsely represented the case to an officer of Her Majesty's ship, who came and insolently took away the girl, and gave her to Mr. Sandeman. This girl was lent to serve as a nurse to Mrs. Sandeman's children, when she applied to Tinnaboo for a nurse at Badagry ; but upon the death of Mrs. Sandeman and her two children, Tinnaboo sent and took away her servant, because her services were no longer needed. The same girl is still with Mr. Sandeman.

I am also sorry to state that I found a very great difficulty in expelling the Portuguese slave-dealers, agreeably with the Treaty. I was obliged to force them away ; and some of them have since returned here. They are a very deceitful set of people, and are, I am afraid, at the bottom of all these disturbances.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) AKITOYE.

No. 37.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, September 30, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 30th of July, 1853, transmitting copies of two despatches received from Mr. Fraser, the late Vice-Consul at this place, with their inclosures, relative to the imprisonment, by the late King Akitoye, of M. Amadie for slave-trading at Lagos ; and to the charge brought by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, a missionary at Abbeokuta, against Possoo, a Chief of Lagos, of being in secret alliance with the ex-King Kosoko with the view of restoring him to power, and desiring me to make inquiry into the circumstances stated in Mr. Fraser's despatches, and report the same to your Lordship.

As M. Amadie, in his letter to Mr. Fraser dated the 27th May last, three days prior to the date of Mr. Fraser's despatch addressed to your Lordship, admits his slave-trading transactions, I am at a loss to conceive how Mr. Fraser could feel himself justified in interfering with Akitoye, beyond approving the energetic measure of the King, and pressing for M. Amadie's immediate expulsion. He appears, on the contrary, to have joined in the outcry against Akitoye on this occasion ; and by so doing discouraged, rather than encouraged, the King to put in force his Treaty stipulations with Her Majesty's Government.

Akitoye in his letter to me dated the 29th July last, copy of which is inclosed in my despatch dated the 20th instant, distinctly and bitterly complains of Mr. Fraser's conduct in the matter of his imprisonment of Amadie.

Mr. Fraser's interest for the liberation of Amadie may be accounted for from the circumstance that they were constant companions, and that Mr. Fraser spent much of his time with this man.

With reference to the intrigues of the Chief Possoo, and others, to bring back Kosoko to Lagos, I must refer your Lordship to my despatch of the 1st instant, where I have detailed the proceedings of the rebel chiefs, and the actual landing of Kosoko and his force at the Chief Possoo's house, thus confirming literally the information contained in the Rev. Mr. Townsend's letter from

Abbeokuta of the 21st of May last, which information, on reference to that letter, appears to have come from the principal Chiefs of Abbeokuta, and was conveyed hither by the Rev. Mr. Townsend at their request.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

B. CAMPBELL.

No. 38.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received November 16.)

My Lord,

Lagos, October 1, 1853.

ON the occasion of my paying a formal visit to Docemo, the new King of Lagos, accompanied by Commander Gardner and Lieutenant Commander Pearce of Her Majesty's ship "Atholl," and several of the officers of those ships, Docemo stated to us his intention faithfully to adhere to the Treaty stipulations made by the King and Chiefs of Lagos with Her Majesty. After a short interval, he alluded to the customs heretofore observed at Lagos on the death of the Kings. Conceiving that he alluded to the frightful custom of sacrificing several of the King's wives and attendants on such occasions, I immediately reminded Docemo that human sacrifices were expressly forbidden by the Treaty; that the observance of that part of the Treaty was of the utmost importance; and that we should hear with horror of such sacrifices taking place. Upon hearing this, the Chiefs expressed their satisfaction in the usual way; the unfortunate victims usually sacrificed on such occasions, the domestic slaves, many of whom were in the hall and heard what had passed, remained silent. The King assured me that this stipulation in the Treaty should also be rigidly adhered to.

After the lapse of a few days several of the late King's wives and domestic slaves took the alarm and ran away, seeking refuge in various parts of the town; some came to the Consulate: after keeping them a short time, to allow their alarm to subside, I sent to the King informing him of the cause of their running away, and that I hoped there was no ground for their alarm; he sent me word back that having given his solemn assurance that no human sacrifices should take place, he intended not to violate his word; that several of Akitoye's wives and the domestic slaves, among them twenty-two boys, had run away and concealed themselves; but that he would send the crier round to invite them back, with his assurance of their perfect safety.

Upon this, I am informed, several of them returned to the late King's house, and I have heard of no fresh alarm among them.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, on his return from a visit to Badagry, lately, brought with him one of the twenty-two runaway boys, who having fallen into the hands of a servant of Senhor Marco's, one of the expelled slave-traders, had by him been sent to Badagry for sale; but the boy being met by Mr. Moses, a catechist of the Wesleyan Missionary Establishment at Badagry, and relating the story of his flight, was detained by Mr. Moses and handed over to the Rev. Mr. Gardner, who handed the boy over to me.

The boy's statement was to this effect: that, immediately on the death of Akitoye, one of his attendants called into the King's chamber, two of his comrades named Ochow and Lashie; that they remaining a long time, and not returning, it was concluded that they had been sacrificed, and their blood used to wash the late King's feet; that the boy being alarmed, he, with several others, ran away. Feeling very anxious to ascertain whether any human sacrifices had been made on Akitoye's death, I immediately set on foot an inquiry in the most secret manner I could; the result of which tended to confirm the boy's statement.

However, the matter coming to the ears of King Docemo, and he learning the names of the boys said to have been sacrificed, set on foot a search, and soon succeeded in finding one of them, Ochow, supposed to have been sacrificed; brought him to the Consulate, and assured me that no human sacrifices had been nor should be made, and that he would use every effort to recover the other boy, Lashie. Docemo at the same time informed me that a Mr. J. P. Brown,

who belongs to Cape Coast, had taken with him, in the mail steam-packet "Hepe," two of the runaway boys belonging to the King, and he was fearful several others had been sold. The boy from Badagry being confronted with the one brought by the King to the Consulate, immediately declared him to be Ochow.

The recovery of this one boy from Badagry, the searching inquiries made into his statement, and the deep interest the King and Chiefs of Lagos find is taken in the matter of human sacrifices; the certainty that the unfortunate class usually the victims for this cruel purpose, will, on the least alarm, run to the Consulate or to the Church Mission-house, will, I feel certain, deter the Chiefs from complying with the barbarous custom of their ancestors; and, I now, with confidence, feel myself at liberty to report to your Lordship that human sacrifices at Lagos are at an end, so long, at least, as Her Majesty's Government takes an interest in the suppression of the Slave Trade at Lagos, and in the prosperity of the extensive country of which it is the port.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

P.S.—I am informed by persons conversant with the customs of Lagos and the surrounding countries, that but for this humane provision in the Treaty with Akitoye and the Chiefs of Lagos, at least 100 persons, wives and domestics of the late King, would have been sacrificed at his death.

B. C.

No. 39.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received November 16.)

My Lord,

Lagos, October 7, 1853.

AFTER Akitoye's contest with his two rebellious Chiefs, and their expulsion with Kosoko, as reported in my despatch dated 1st of September, he felt so convinced that the slave-traders, Brazilians and Portuguese, were the instigators of the rebellion—Senhor Lima, one of their party, having accompanied Kosoko to Lagos—that he determined on their expulsion from his territories, and gave them all notice to leave Lagos, either in the vessels which were then lying in the roadsteads consigned to them, or by the mail steam-packet.

To this notice, finding Akitoye in a weak state of health, his authority not fully established, and his Civil Councillors open to receive bribes, they paid little attention; some of them did embark their property on board the vessels and went to other parts of the coast; but a Senhor Couto and a Senhor Gill, on the death of Akitoye and the accession of his son to the kingship of Lagos, refused to leave when urged to do so by Docemo, stating, that now Akitoye was dead, Kosoko was the only King who had authority to order them away. Upon this Docemo waited till the arrival and departure of the "Hope" mail-steamer, when, finding them determined to resist his authority, he seized and confiscated the palm-oil and empty casks the slave-traders had on the beach, to the extent, it is said, of 120 puncheons. So perverse and determined were these men not to obey Docemo that, although they had no less than three vessels in the roadstead consigned to them, so far from embarking their palm-oil on board of any of the vessels, they, in defiance of Docemo's orders not to land anything from their vessels, landed some 200 puncheon packs, which the King has, I hear, confiscated also.

Upon this, finding that Docemo was not to be trifled with, they embarked on board their vessels and proceeded to the port of Jaboo (of the charts), near to Epé, where Kosoko and the three rebel Cabooceers have taken refuge, and from whence, with their numerous large war canoes, they commit their piratical attacks on the trading canoes proceeding between the Egba country and the Jaboo country and Lagos.

The master of the Sardinian brig "*Carlotta*," from his statement to me, appears to have been kept in the dark by his consignees as to their position here, and he applied to me to intercede with the King for the restoration of the

palm-oil, as being the property of Senhor Carena of Bahia. I did apply to the King in the matter, but found him determined on detaining it, as the only means of compelling those slave-traders to leave the place. I therefore did not deem myself justified in pressing the King any further.

But the departure of nearly all these desperate men, with their vessels, an Austrian barque, the Sardinian brig "*Carlotta*," Sardinian schooner "*Fulmine*," a sharp, long, low vessel, built expressly for Slave Trade, and the Jersey schooner "*Deslandes*," has placed Docemo and the trade and peace of Lagos in a worse position than before. The port of Jaboo being within the limits of Lagos, the King suffers in revenue from the cargoes of these vessels being landed there, and Kosoko is on the other hand strengthened by the customs and presents he will receive from the slave-traders. His powers for mischief are also greatly increased, and he has not failed to avail himself of them by sending word to all the Chiefs around favourable to the Slave Trade, that the slave-traders have put themselves under his protection, and that the vile traffic will be carried on in spite of the English.

The Chiefs of Abbeokuta having determined to rid the country of Kosoko, and the rebellious Cabooceers, whose piratical doings on the lakes interrupt their trade and intercourse with Lagos, and have caused already the loss of many lives and canoes, and much property belonging to the Abbeokutans, have placed a large force, from 3,000 to 4,000 fighting men, at the disposal of Docemo, to assist him in dispersing Kosoko and his party; a portion of this force has reached the town this day.

Under these circumstances, considering it a good opportunity to crush the power of these desperate men, who are determined if possible to regain Lagos, restore the Slave Trade, and revenge themselves upon all Englishmen who may fall into their power, I have applied to Commander Phillips, of Her Majesty's ship "*Polyphemus*," senior officer, to render King Docemo and the Abbeokutans all the aid he can with the force now at his disposal—his own ship, Her Majesty's steam-ship "*Alecto*," and Her Majesty's ship "*Waterwitch*;" and I am in hopes that Commander Phillips will feel himself, under the circumstances, authorised to render the assistance required from him.

The force of boats from these three vessels, and the forces of Docemo and the Abbeokutans, about 4,500 musketry men, place the successful results of their operations beyond a doubt; which will restore tranquillity to Lagos and the countries around, and strike a desperate blow at the Slave Trade of this part of the Bight of Benin, which it is my duty to report to your Lordship is greatly on the increase in all the ports to the westward; and unless put down will enable Gezo, King of Dahomey, to regain the power he lost by his unsuccessful attack on Abbeokuta.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 40.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 17, 1853.*

I HAVE had under my consideration, and have consulted the Law Officers of the Crown upon, the notice of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch of the 23rd of July, which you propose publishing within the district of your Consulate, with the view of cautioning British subjects of the risk to which they expose themselves by receiving as presents, and holding in servitude, young Africans in a state of slavery; and I have to acquaint you, that the Law Officers have suggested an alteration in the wording of your proposed notice, and that I approve of your issuing this caution, and making it generally known within the district of your Consulate, in the amended form herewith inclosed.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 40.

*Caution.*

IT having come to my knowledge that British subjects, resident or trading within the limits of the Consulate (Cape St. Paul's and Cape Formosa), have hitherto been in the habit of receiving as presents from the natives, slaves, generally boys or girls, and employing such slaves for domestic or other purposes, I hereby warn all British subjects that the acceptance of slaves as gifts is highly objectionable and improper; and the employment of them exposes British subjects to serious risk of acting illegally and in breach of the provisions of the 6th and 7th Vic. c. 98; and, that I shall, as in duty bound, report to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, every instance of the acceptance by British subjects of slaves, as gifts, from natives, which may come to my knowledge:

And I also warn such native-born traders, residing or trading within my Consular jurisdiction, who consider themselves entitled to British protection, that, in any disputes which may arise between themselves and other natives of the country, out of the acceptance of slaves as gifts, they will receive neither countenance nor protection from any British authority.

*Lagos, July 23, 1853.*

(Signed) BENJAMIN CAMPBELL,  
*Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin.*

No. 41.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 22, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st of October, stating that reports which had reached you respecting sacrifices of slaves which were supposed to have taken place at Lagos, upon the death of the late King Akitoye, had induced you to cause this rumour to be carefully investigated; and that the result of your inquiries has enabled you to assure Her Majesty's Government that human sacrifices at Lagos are at an end.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt, with great satisfaction, that this horrible practice has not been renewed upon the occasion of the late King's death.

You will make a communication to this effect to King Docemo, and you will express to him the confident hope of Her Majesty's Government, that he and the other Chiefs will faithfully observe Article VII of their Treaty with Great Britain of the 1st of January 1852, and that human sacrifices will never again occur at Lagos.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 42.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 23, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ultimo, reporting that the European slave-dealers who have been expelled from Lagos, have joined Kosoko and the rebel Cabooceers at Jaboo, from whence they commit piratical attacks on the canoes trading between the Egba country and Lagos; and that the Chiefs of Abbeokuta, in order to rid the country of Kosoko, and to stop these outrages, have placed at the disposal of King Docemo a large force of fighting men. And you state that, under these circumstances you have applied to Commander

CLASS B.



Phillips of Her Majesty's ship "Polyphemus" to afford to King Docemo and to the Abbeokutans the aid of the force under his command, in endeavouring to subdue Kosoko and the gang of desperate slave-dealers, who you say are determined to regain Lagos, to restore the Slave Trade, and to revenge themselves upon all Englishmen who may fall into their power.

I have to acquaint you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of your having made this application to Commander Phillips.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 43.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 2.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, October 20, 1853.

WITH reference to my despatch dated 13th September last, reporting to your Lordship the circumstance of the Sardinian brig "*Carlotta*," laden with casks and staves, consigned to the slave-traders of this place, which vessel had on board, independent of her ordinary provision of water for the vessel's use, seventy-three puncheons containing fresh water, which had been filled from alongside in one of the docks in London (the West India Dock, it is said); I have now the honour to report to your Lordship that the Jersey schooner "*Deslandes*," Le Bas master, cleared out from the port of London about the same time as the "*Carlotta*," with a cargo consisting of some twenty bales of dry goods, several packages of cowries, a quantity of casks in shooks, and, according to the admission of the master to Commander Phillips of the "*Polyphemus*," twenty-five tons of fresh water, taken from alongside in one of the docks in London. This cargo was laden by and consigned to the same parties as the "*Carlotta's*" cargo.

When M. Le Bas, the master of the "*Deslandes*," came to this Consulate, I thought it my duty to warn him that his vessel and cargo were consigned to persons certainly doing some legitimate business in palm-oil, but at the same time notoriously engaged in Slave Trade; and I requested him the next time he came on shore to bring his copy of the bill of lading, that I might see it, and I strongly advised him to request his consignees to show him their invoices, that he might see and inform me on whose account and risk the cargo had been shipped—whether on British or foreign account. M. Le Bas promised so to do; he returned on board his vessel, but never came near me again, and, by direction of his consignees, I suppose, he weighed anchor, and proceeded to the port of Jaboo, whither the expelled slave-traders have established themselves under Kosoko's protection. The master of the "*Deslandes*" concealed from me the fact of his having on board twenty-five tons of fresh water as cargo; but he inadvertently mentioned it to Commander Phillips. Had I been aware of this large quantity of water being on board the "*Deslandes*," I should certainly have recommended her being detained and sent to the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Sierra Leone. It appears to me a stronger case for condemnation than either the "*Guiana*" or the "*Augusta*," condemned in that Court. Another Jersey vessel, the "*Spy*," is daily expected from the same parties as the "*Deslandes*."

I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information a list of the vessels consigned to these parties, the expelled slave-traders, their tonnage, cargoes, &c., and I feel satisfied that but two of these vessels, the "*Deslandes*" and the "*Robusta*," were destined to take away legal cargoes of palm-oil. The Austrian barque, it may probably be intended should return in ballast. The "*Carlotta*" and the "*Fulmine*" there is very little doubt are destined to carry off slaves; the 73 puncheons of water (about 8,500 gallons) brought by that vessel, and the 25 tons (about 6,500 gallons) on board the "*Deslandes*," would very materially assist any intended Slave Trade operations by the "*Carlotta*" and the "*Fulmine*," as firewood, provisions, and mats are very easily shipped through the surf; not so heavy casks of water: and it is a notorious fact, and not of unfrequent occurrence, that rather than ship water from the shore, the masters and parties interested in Slave Trade adventures will, and do, readily pay to the

trading vessels on the coast, the masters of which do also as readily sell, fresh water, at the rate of one doubloon for a puncheon full.

Every one of the slave-traders in the Bight of Benin, Domingo Martinez, and the rest of them, now carry on a palm-oil trade in conjunction with their Slave Trade ; the former conveniently subserving to the latter, which adds to the difficulty of its suppression.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

---

## Inclosure in No. 43.

List of Vessels that have arrived in the period from July 21 to September 20, 1853, to the address of Señor Couto and other Slave Traders expelled from Lagos.

| Name and Description of Vessel. | Master.             | Tonnage. | Nation.   | From what Port. | Cargo.  | REMARKS.  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|---|---|
| Schooner "Robuste" .. ..        | ..                  | 160      | French    | Bahia           | Rum and roll-tobacco                                      | It is said shipped a cargo of palm-oil at Aghwey and sailed for France.   |
| Schooner "Fulmine" .. ..        | Torrea              | 170      | Sardinian | Ditto           | Ditto   | This vessel is, beyond doubt, intended to carry off a cargo of slaves. She is a long low fast-sailing vessel, and the master admits built expressly for Slave Trade. She has been upwards of two months on the coast, and has got a large portion of her outward cargo on board.  |
| Barque "Milnika" .. ..          | T. B. Florio        | 256      | Austrian  | Ditto           | Ditto   | Since she left Lagos has not been heard of.   |
| Brig "Carlotta" .. ..           | Giuseppe Bonsignore | 152      | Sardinian | London          | Punchoon shooks and 73 punchoons filled with fresh water  | Landed some of the punchoon packs on Lagos beach, which were confiscated, the remainder were landed at Jaboo; the 73 casks fresh water were started by order of Commander Phillips. It is supposed the "Carlotta" left Jaboo with very little palm-oil on board.  |
| Schooner "Destandes" .. ..      | Le Bas              | 150      | English   | Ditto           | Punchoon shooks, bale goods, cowries, 25 tons fresh water | On the late visit of the "Polyphemus" to Jaboo, M. Le Bas informed the boarding officer that he had received but twenty tons of oil on board. The party of Egbas who destroyed the barracoons at Jaboo, state that they found about thirty punchoons of palm-oil at the place which they destroyed. The "Destandes" is supposed to have left Jaboo. |

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL, Consul.

Consulate, Lagos, October 31, 1853.

No. 44.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received December 2.)

My Lord,

Lagos, October 20, 1853.

WITH reference to my despatch dated 7th October last, informing your Lordship that an armed force of Abbeokutans and Lagos people, assisted by boats from Her Majesty's vessels "Polyphemus," "Alecto," and "Waterwitch," were about to proceed to Epé, on the Lagoon, with the intention of attacking that place, and dispersing Kosoko and his followers, who, since they were strengthened by the accession of the slave-traders expelled from Lagos, have increased their depredations on the Lagoon, to the complete stoppage not only of the trade of Lagos but of the supply of provisions; I have now the honour to report to your Lordship that the expedition returned without having accomplished the object for which it was undertaken.

From the report of some prisoners taken, confirmed by intelligence obtained from parties favourable to Lagos, it appears that on the morning of the 12th, when the firing from the boats was renewed, Kosoko, Tappa, Agineah, and Pellew, took their departure from Epé, leaving a strong party in the trenches and other defences of the town to maintain the contest, if possible, until dark, so as to cover their retreat, dreading greatly the pursuit of the Egbas. Indeed, from all accounts the town would have been evacuated had the force remained until the morning of the 13th.

I inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of Commander Phillip's narrative of the proceedings of the expedition, with which he furnished me.

The indecisive results of the expeditions against Kosoko tend to keep alive the hopes of those Chiefs who look up to him as the great champion of the Slave Trade; and as all those Chiefs and their people are influenced by their superstition, they look upon Kosoko's escape from Lagos, when he landed in August last, to dethrone Akitoye, when in full confidence of his success he placed his fleet of large war canoes in a creek, completely at the mercy of the armed boats sent in by the Commander-in-chief, which, after firing a few shots at Possoo's house, under which the canoes were anchored, retired from the place—thus allowing him with most of his force to embark—and upon the indecisive results of the last and the previous expeditions, which turned back after proceeding about half way to Epé, as the result of his fetish influences.

Such notions, and the hopes they give rise to, are agitating the minds of the Chiefs in Yoruba and other quarters, as your Lordship will perceive on perusal of the Rev. H. Townsend's letter to me, dated Lagos, 17th instant, copy of which I do myself the honour to inclose. Mr. Townsend had just returned from a tour through a great part of the Yoruba country.

King Gezo's intention of again attacking Abbeokuta was whispered about some weeks ago; but it is now openly talked of, and that he hopes, through Kosoko's influence with the Jaboo and Ibadia provinces of Yoruba, to get the Chiefs and people in these provinces to join him in the attack.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

---

 Inclosure I in No. 44.
*Narrative of the Expedition to Epé by Commander Phillips.*

October 10, 1853.—The boats of the "Polyphemus," "Waterwitch," and "Alecto," nine in number, manned by 120 officers and men, left Lagos at 1.20 P.M., proceeded across the Lagoon and to the eastward, anchoring for the night at 8.

11th.—Proceeded, having been joined by the canoes of Lagos and some Egba warriors. About 1 P.M. the market for slaves just established at Hedjenna was burnt by the canoes, one shot from a 6-pounder having dispersed its people.

Several canoes, eighteen or twenty pots of palm-oil, and some prisoners, were taken. A shot or two was fired at the expedition.

The boats waited here till the canoes came off, and then proceeded through a narrower reach of the river till it expanded into the basin, on the north shore of which Epé stands.

This basin is about three miles in length, and fully 800 yards across, and deep water; the shore thickly wooded and steep.

Epé lies round a basin-shaped hill, covered also with wood; the nearest houses probably 200 or 300 yards from the water, but so masked by forest and jungle that but a glimpse of any building could be obtained. There are but three landing-places; the western one, called the market, consisting of a few sheds close to the water, with stockade and stakes in the water. On the left of this the enemy must have entrenched or secured themselves, for an unexpected fire took place from it during the attack.

To the right of the market, and divided from it by a thick wood, was landing-place No. 2, a strong stockade with palisades driven into the water in front, and a house or two in the rear.

To the east was another building and landing-place, stockaded in the same way, and staked in the water.

Above and behind this position was a plantation.

At 4.15 the boats opened their fire on all these positions, the enemy judiciously reserving theirs till offered good opportunity.

After a few rounds, Achabon and Oguduqua, the Egba Chief, made a rush upon the market-place, which they considered the best point for landing, as nearest the town. An ambuscade and interior entrenchments drove them back, the boats pulling close in under a sharp fire to cover them, and then most of them assembling opposite this market-place, drove back the enemy. The canoes again advanced, and were again driven back, and this was continued till sunset; part of the boats and canoes working against No. 2.

Sunset terminated the contest, the boats and canoes anchoring out of musket range.

The men-of-war's boats cut out fifteen or twenty worthless canoes in this day's proceedings. Had a consultation with Achabon and other Chiefs this evening; they wished to work on the market-place next day. Consented, and told them I would sound the bugle when they were to advance.

12th.—At 7 A.M. began the second attack with a discharge of rockets; boats advanced and opened fire on the market-place. A division acting against stockade No. 2 as a diversion. This place was well breached. Apparently some buildings were set fire to by the shells and rockets, but extinguished again. Probably 100 Egbas had joined during the night; but, when I gave the signal to advance, it was disregarded. Messages were sent, and after some delay some small part of Achabon's force landed, and fired the market huts, but were quickly forced back pell-mell, the boats, as yesterday, pushing in to cover the retreat. An attempt to land on stockade No. 2 also failed from want of support. All this time the Egbas and many Lagos people remaining at a safe distance.

The attack now dwindled into such a fire from the boats and a few canoes as the enemy gave opportunity for. The enemy moved a large gun down to No. 2, and fired once with effect; but bringing a heavy discharge from four or five boats upon themselves, it was not repeated. Sent Captain Gardner to prevail on the Egbas to come on, but without effect; and at 10 A.M., finding we were wasting powder and losing lives without prospect of doing much further mischief, I called the boats in, and commenced our return, waiting till we were passed by our native allies. Our loss, which, singularly enough, fell entirely on the "Alecto," amounted to

2 Seamen killed,  
1 Seaman severely wounded,  
1 Marine slightly wounded.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

*The Rev. H. Townsend to Consul Campbell.*

Dear Sir,

Lagos, October 17, 1853.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of letters addressed by you to the King of Jaboo, Sagbua, Chief of Abbeokuta, and Bashurun. As I was from home when received at Abbeokuta, I could not personally attend to your request, but I doubt not they were faithfully translated by the Rev. S. Crowther to the Chiefs.

I desire to present to your notice that the efforts of Kosoko to obtain again a footing in Lagos prevents the natives settling down to peaceful avocations. One instance I will here mention. At the time the Egbas withdrew from Adu, through our mediation, the Adus promised to send messengers to Abbeokuta, to bring their affairs to a final settlement with the Egbas. After our return to Abbeokuta, considering that through fear or neglect this matter would be unnecessarily procrastinated, I sent a messenger to Adu, to remind them of their promise, and to conduct their messengers to Abbeokuta. The Adu Chiefs received my messengers, and consulted with the Chief of Porto Novo, to whom they look for protection, and at his instance refused to send messengers to Abbeokuta. It was while my messengers were at Adu that Kosoko landed at Lagos, and to this circumstance, and the hope thereby inspired, I have no hesitation in attributing this breach of good faith.

I think it right also to state, that in our late journey into the Yoruba country we were impressed with the feeling that the native Chiefs are looking at the contest near Lagos between Kosoko and Akitoye, and now with Akitoye's successor, with extreme anxiety; they sympathise with Kosoko, because he is the champion of the Slave Trade. I stated to the King of Yoruba that I regarded Kosoko's proceedings as acts of great folly, and could only account for them by the supposition that he was ignorant of the extent of British power. I represented the same to other Chiefs in various places, desiring to impress them with a feeling that a revival of the Slave Trade was hopeless; for only when this feeling is realised will they settle down in peace and the pursuits of lawful traffic.

I am impressed also with the belief that the Egbas are placed in a position of great difficulty while Kosoko is able to defy British power. Sagbua, the Chief of Abbeokuta, told me last week that he was greatly concerned for the result of the *Epé* expedition; for, if the English should be defeated, it would bring great shame on him and the Egbas. He told me on Monday last that he could not rest at night through anxiety for the result of the proceedings at Lagos against Kosoko. He has been informed that the King of Dahomey is preparing an overwhelming force to bring against Abbeokuta; this increases his anxiety and desire for a complete overthrow of Kosoko's party.

I must apologise for not having written from Abbeokuta. I was but a few days at home from a long journey, when I had to leave again for Lagos.

I remain, &amp;c.

(Signed) H. TOWNSEND.

No. 45.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 2.)*

(Extract.)

Lagos, October 28, 1853.

AMONG the Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade with the Chiefs of the trading towns situated in the Bights of Benin one was concluded with Mayoo, of Badagry, the Chief then, and now in power there.

It appears that Mayoo is a revolted Chief from Porto Novo, and one of a class of men that, according to the principles which rule in such matters among the natives, can never be regarded by other Chiefs as the legitimate Chief of Badagry.

Mayoo's exercising authority at Badagry and concluding a Treaty with Her

Majesty for the suppression of the Slave Trade is therefore looked upon by the Chiefs of Porto Novo and other places, and by the rightful occupants of Badagry, who from one of those convulsions caused by the Slave Trade were driven from their town and forced to seek refuge at Porto Novo, as an insurmountable obstacle to the pacification of that part of the country, and the renewal of a friendly trading intercourse between Porto Novo and Badagry, and between those places and Lagos.

I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's perusal and information, copy of a letter I addressed to the King of Porto Novo, and of his reply.

It will be for your Lordship's consideration, on a perusal of these papers, whether it will not be advisable to recommend that the Treaty concluded with Mayoo should be annulled.

I also inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter I addressed to Mayoo, calling on him to destroy a factory he had erected at a place about mid-way between Lagos and Badagry, where a factory of Domingo Martin's receives the people kidnapped at this place, and then forwards them on by the sea-coast to Domingo's factory at Porto Novo on the beach.

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

*Consul Campbell to the King of Porto Novo.*

*Lagos, September 17, 1853.*

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, sends his respects to Allajogun, King of Porto Novo, and has to inform him that, being appointed by Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, her Consul for the Bight of Benin, he has arrived, and is now residing at Lagos to carry on his duties as Consul.

These duties are to endeavour by every peaceable means to maintain peace and a good understanding between those Chiefs who have concluded Treaties with Her Majesty the Queen of England, and between those Chiefs and their people and the subjects of the Queen who may be trading in the lawful productions of Africa in the territories of the Chiefs, and it is a very important part of the Consul's duty to ascertain and report to the Government of the Queen of England every instance of those Chiefs violating the Treaties they have made by suffering the wicked slave-traders to ship off to foreign countries the poor and unoffending natives of Africa; also to denounce to the Queen's Government the names of those slave-traders who ship off Africans into slavery, so that the Sovereigns of the countries to which such slave-traders belong may punish them if they ever return home.

It is also the Consul's duty, when wars and misunderstandings arise between the Kings and Chiefs of this part of Africa, to endeavour by mediation and other peaceable means to reconcile the contending Chiefs with each other, and to use his influence to settle their disputes satisfactorily, if possible, so that an end may be put to foolish wars got up for no other purpose than to catch innocent people that they may be sold to the slave-traders.

The King of Porto Novo must have heard that the Queen of England, supported by all the powerful Sovereigns of the civilized world, and by all her own good people, is making strong efforts to put down the cruel Slave Trade, and, in its stead, to promote a trade in palm-oil, cotton, ivory, and the many valuable productions to be found in Africa.

The Consul has, therefore, heard with regret, since his arrival at Lagos, that the King of Porto Novo is waging war against Badagry, and not only stopping the peaceful trade to that place, but to Lagos also, to the great loss and inconvenience of the merchants and traders.

Now, the Consul wishes to put a stop to this state of things, and requests the King of Porto Novo to inform him what the Badagrians have done, and what the Lagos people have done, that their trade should be stopped, and the Consul will then try and bring these differences and disputes with the Chiefs of Badagry and the King and people of Lagos to a peaceable termination.

The Consul knows there are foreigners living in the King of Porto Novo's country, who not only carry on Slave Trade and export slaves, but who also

make palm-oil trade, and buy it from the poor natives at less than half the value, and that it being the interest of these foreigners that wars and disturbances should exist, so that fair and legitimate traders may fear to go and trade in that country, these foreigners do not hesitate to instigate these disputes, and to stir up strife between the King of Porto Novo and the neighbouring Kings and Chiefs.

The Consul hopes the King of Porto Novo will no longer listen to those people, and that he will accept the offer of friendly mediation which the Consul now offers him, to which he adds his best wishes for the King of Porto Novo's health and a long and peaceful life.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

*The King of Porto Novo to Consul Campbell.*

*Porto Novo, September 26, 1853.*

THE King of Porto Novo's compliments to Her Majesty's Consul, and he wishes to acquaint him that he is for peace; and he will ever be friendly with the peace-makers, such as the British Consul. The King of Porto Novo has signed the Treaty with the English, and have been relating to every English men-of-wars that come here, what they should do for him; and this is the fourth message he have been receiving from the English friend.

The King of Porto Novo is no enemy to Lagos, or Badagrians. The King of Porto Novo has already told the last captain that came here, that he wishes him to bring back Mewu, one of his subject, who is now residing at Badagry; and the Badagrians is to return to their native home, so that all wars may have an end; and without that, those who have be turned out of their town, will not allow any trade to be carried on in there town while they are out of the town.

The King of Porto Novo was told by the former captain, that as he have signed the Treaty, no wars will ever enter his dominons; and he was made with a present a sword and 2 pistoles, with which he was told that those which he has given him is for peace; which the King of Porto Novo was very glad to receive, and so was his other Chiefs, was made each one of them present of a pistole.

Not long the Egbas send to tell Possoo, one of the Chiefs of Badagry, that he will take him home to Badagry, and he was gladen; and the King of Porto Novo, in the behalf of Possoo, gave the Egbas what they wanted from him, so that they may take him home; instead of taking him home, he was driven from where he went to meet them, to Addo; and then, the Egbas encamp the town, determining to break it. The King of Porto Novo pleaded hard in the behalf of my village Addo, to pay the Egbas whatever they should ask of them, but they will not listen to my sayings, but went on warring, that they will surely destroy Addo.

The King of Porto Novo was sorry to see his people at Addo starving, and young men and boys as well girls are dying with hungry. The Lagoon path to Addo was stopped by Mewu's people.

So as my people at Addo may get suplies of provisions, I therefore send the Asoes to clear the way to Addo.

When the King of Porto Novo was about to send the Asoes to clear the way, they were selling then at Addo 2 palm nuts for 4 cowries.

The King of Porto Novo has signed the Treaty, as well as the Egbas and Badagrians; but they had broken the English Treaty, by making wars with other towns.

The King of Porto Novo is very glad to let the British Consul know that he is no enemy to any town or villages around; and that if Mewu is returned to his home, and the other Badagrians to their own home, there will be no wars at all, but trading from this part to Lagos.

And, if Mewu is not willing to come back home, the British Consul is liable to take him to anywhere he should like to go; that the Badagrians may come home to there town, and every place will be peace with each other.

The King of Porto Novo was glad to learn in his letter to him, that he knows there are foreigners living here, not only going on in slaves trading and slaves export, but are buying palm-oil at the same time.

CLASS B.



The King wishes to acquaint the British Consul that these foreigners does not trade in slaves, but palm-oil; and the foreigners does not monopolize all the palm-oil to themselves; but the fact is, the road is not safe to Badagry, so as people can take their oil there for sale. Porto Novians always supplies Badagry with oil for English merchants, so they usually supply custom to Godomeh.

The King of Porto Novo wishes the British Consul to know, that if the path to Badagry is opened, and will be glad to make trade with any towns, and that the slaves which are brought by Badagrians are sold to farmers, and all other working men; and they are buying slaves here for domestic use, but not for shipping, which is utterly abolished in this part.

The King of Porto Novo wishes the British Consul to try his endeavours in settling all affairs in these parts, and establish peace around.

The British Consul is to know surely that if the Badagrian do not return to their home, they will not allow any trading canoes to pass by their side, to Badagry, for any sort of trade.

The King of Porto Novo wishes the British Consul peace, health, and happiness, and will be glad to hear from him soon as possible, that Mewu is come home and Badagrians is gone home; that every thing may be peace, so that trade may be carried on in short.

The King of Porto Novo begs to remain his truly friend,  
(Signed) ALLAJOGUN, his ✕ mark.

Inclosure 3 in No. 45.

*Consul Campbell to Mayoo, Chief of Badagry.*

*Lagos, October 28, 1853.*

HER Britannic Majesty's Consul sends his respects to Mayoo, Chief of Badagry, and has received the message sent to him by Mayoo's son, "that Mayoo had burnt down the toll-house he had erected on the beach, on the road to Domingo Martinez's factory at Porto Novo.

The Consul now calls upon Mayoo to burn down also the house he erected for Domingo Martinez at Ajido, between Lagos and Badagry, at which place Domingo's clerk, or factor, receives the unfortunate people kidnapped at Lagos, and from thence forwards them to Porto Novo.

If, in five days from this, the Consul does not hear of this building being destroyed, it will be his duty to call upon Docemo, King of Lagos, to send people to destroy it, as the King of Lagos claims the territory on which the building is erected.

No. 46.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 2.)*

My Lord,

*Lagos, October 31, 1853.*

AFTER the return of the late expedition to Epé, some bickering took place between the Egbas and the Lagos people who went on that expedition, the former complaining that, being interior people, and unused to canoe-warfare and to canoe-paddling, the people of Lagos gave them their worst and ricketty canoes, and that, after a party of them had landed at the market-town of Hedjenna, mentioned in Commander Phillips's narrative, they were left by the boats, as well as the Lagos people, to get away as best they could. Some were enabled to do so in crazy canoes they found at the water-side, while others of them, unable to obtain canoes, were left behind and made prisoners; that, on this account, many of the Egbas, on arriving at Epé, hesitated to land; that a considerable number of them did land, and that the heaviest casualties fell on their body; but they declared their readiness to King Docemo, as soon as they had rested, to proceed by themselves along the beach to Olomowewe (Jaboo of the charts), and to destroy the slave barracoons and other buildings there, although aware that Kosoko had placed a large force to protect them.

King Docemo at once accepted their offer, and the Egbas, to the number

of rather more than 2,000, accompanied by some Lagos people as guides, proceeded to Jaboo on the 22nd instant.

King Docemo requested me to apply to Commander Phillips to proceed with the "Polyphemus" to Jaboo, to render assistance, should any be required.

I did not hesitate to ask Commander Phillips so to do, as, independent of meeting King Docemo's wishes, it was necessary to look after the Sardinian vessel "*Fulmine*," as, from the reports of some Cape Coast canoe-men, who had run away from Jaboo, it appeared that a cargo of slaves was ready for shipment there; and the "*Deslandes*," Jersey vessel, being at Jaboo, it was desirable to learn how the master had disposed of the twenty-five tons of fresh water he brought from London. The "Polyphemus," on the 23rd, proceeded to Jaboo, and found there the "*Deslandes*," and the Sardinian vessels "*Carlotta*" and "*Fulmine*," with their masters and crews all on board. The master of the "*Deslandes*" assured the boarding officer from the "Polyphemus" that he had started the twenty-five tons of fresh water brought from London into the sea.

It appears, from the report made to King Docemo by the Egba captains on their return to Lagos, that they were attacked by Kosoko's forces about ten miles before arriving at Jaboo; that they drove the advanced posts before them, and, on their meeting with the main body of Kosoko's forces, they also drove them to the lagoon, where most of them embarked in canoes and fled; that a party of Egbas, going to the building where the slave-traders had taken refuge, with the view of making prisoners of them and taking them to Lagos, these men, being armed with double-barrelled pistols, fired on the Egbas and shot three of them, upon which a rush was made at the slave-dealers and six were cut down; among that number were Senhors Lima, Couto, and Gill, all staunch friends of Kosoko. Several pipes of rum being about the building, the heads of the casks were broken in, and many of the young Egbas got drunk. The captains, thinking that many more would commit the same folly, and render their return home perilous, ordered a retreat, but not till after making a search for the slave barracoon, which they found deserted, but with recent traces of slaves having been there. They also found a large quantity of farinha, in puncheons, poopoo-tubs, and leaguers. Among the plunder brought away by the Egbas is a quantity of the large iron-hooping used for leaguers.

The Egba captains also state, that around the barracoons were several large leaguers with their heads out, in which were human excrement, from which they infer that slaves had been headed up in these leaguers and shipped on board some vessel. There had previously been a rumour at Lagos that a cargo of slaves had been recently shipped at Jaboo. It was also confidently stated that the main body of the Egbas having been descried from the vessel at anchor coming along the sand-beach, the circumstance was communicated to the parties on shore, and the slaves were then removed from the barracoon to a small island on the lagoon.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 47.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 2.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, October 31, 1853.

I REGRET to have to report to your Lordship that the Slave Trade is greatly on the increase in the Bights of Benin.

It is very difficult to ascertain the names of the vessels which embark slaves, the operations of the slave-traders being carried on with great secrecy among themselves; and they are also shrouded from observation and report by others, not participating directly themselves in the Traffic.

Information has reached this Consulate, as well as the commanders of Her Majesty's vessels stationed in the Bight of Benin, that cargoes have been shipped from Block-house, Porto Segoor, Great Popoe, Little Popoe, and Aghwey. The two last-named ports appear to be the most frequently selected for embarking slaves.

I have not heard of any shipment of slaves having been made from Whydah. The King of Dahomey, whose authority on the coast beyond Whydah appears but nominal, has, it is said, strictly forbidden any shipments of slaves being made from that port. But this prohibition does not much inconvenience the numerous slave-traders residing at Whydah, as they send their slaves along the lagoon to Little or to Great Popoe, and to Aghwey, for shipment. Even Domingo Martinez sends the slaves he buys at Porto Novo, on the beach, by lagoon, to those places for embarkation.

It will be for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether, in order effectually to put down this vile Traffic, which is producing a state of warfare, confusion, and insecurity in the countries bordering on the Bight of Benin, inimical to the pursuit of legal commerce, and to the agricultural operations of the well-disposed natives, the blockade of the Bight of Benin should not be renewed, exempting from its operation Quittah, the port of Whydah, or rather its roadstead, Lagos, and the Benin rivers.

The effect of the last blockade, I am informed, was most severely felt. It was an exercise of power to which the slave-traders and their supporters had not before been exposed, and against which they found it hopeless to contend.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 48.

*Lord Wodehouse to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 6, 1853.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th of October; and to acquaint you, in reply, that his Lordship has caused an extract of it to be forwarded to the Board of Treasury, with a request that they will communicate to the Commissioners of Customs the suspicious circumstances under which the Jersey schooner "*Deslandes*" had arrived off the coast of Africa; and will desire that measures may be taken in order to prevent unusual shipments of fresh water on board of vessels clearing out from the port of London for ports on the west coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

No. 49.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 7, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th of October, respecting the state of affairs at Badagry and Porto Novo; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the letters which you have addressed to the King of Porto Novo, and to Mayoo, the Chief of Badagry, in order to establish peace and friendly intercourse between those places and Lagos; and for the purpose of warning Mayoo that you are aware of the part that he takes in the Slave Trade.

With reference to your suggestion, that Her Majesty's Government should annul the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty which was concluded by Captain Strange with Mayoo on the 18th of March, 1852, I have to observe to you, that Her Majesty's Government consider that these Treaties are not only binding upon the Chiefs who may have signed them, and who may be, for the time being, in possession of the ruling power in the ports or places where the Treaties are concluded, but the successors of those Chiefs are likewise bound perpetually to observe the engagements therein contained; and if the Chief of Badagry should

violate any of the stipulations of the Treaty of March 1852, it will be the duty of the Commander-in-chief on the West African station to direct that measures of coercion may be adopted in order to enforce the due observance of that Treaty; but unless the ruling Chiefs of Badagry should proceed to hostilities against Her Majesty's forces, Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in declaring the Treaty in question to be null and void.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 50.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 8, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st. October, reporting the result of an attack which was made upon Jaboo by the Egbas on the 22nd of that month; and I have to inform you that I approve of your having applied to Commander Phillips to proceed with Her Majesty's ship "Polyphemus" to Jaboo in order to render assistance to the Egbas if it should be required.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 51.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 14, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st October, stating that the Slave Trade is on the increase in the Bight of Benin, and suggesting the expediency of establishing a blockade of several of the ports along the coast.

I have to acquaint you, in reply, that the Lords of the Admiralty have transmitted a copy of your despatch to Rear-Admiral Bruce, and have instructed him to use every exertion for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Bight of Benin.

But Her Majesty's Government do not think it necessary to take any further steps until they shall have received a report from Admiral Bruce upon the subject.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 52.

*Mr. Addington to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 3, 1854.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th of September, and to state to you that the suspicious circumstances mentioned in your despatch respecting the Sardinian brig "Carlotta" have been communicated to the Commissioners of Customs for their information and guidance.

It appears to Lord Clarendon that the master of the "Carlotta" was guilty of a violation of the Treaty between this country and Sardinia in having so large a quantity of water on board his vessel, and that she might have been detained at Lagos.

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

---

## No. 53.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(*Received January 9, 1854.*)

(Extract.)

*Lagos, November 30, 1853.*

I AM happy in being able to report to your Lordship that Docemo, the present King of Lagos, by his firmness, moderation, good sense, and active energy, gives promise of maintaining peace and order at Lagos.

He has difficulties to contend with, the most important being Kosoko's position at Epé, in the Jaboo territory; it enabling him to deprive Lagos of the large amount of trade heretofore coming from the Jaboo country, curtails a considerable source of King Docemo's revenue by diminishing the import of merchandize and the export of palm oil, ivory, &c., on which duties are levied.

The only trade now coming to Lagos is from Abbeokuta and the Egba country, and this has been so harassed on its passage across the lagoon by Kosoko's war canoes, that it has become necessary to convoy the Abbeokuta trading canoes across the lagoon both in coming and returning. This has of late been successfully accomplished principally by King Docemo's war canoes.

## No. 54.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 31, 1854.*

WITH reference to my despatch to you of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the Sardinian brig "*Carlotta*" which had arrived at Lagos with an excessive quantity of water on board, I have further to inform you that I transmitted a copy of your despatch of the 13th September, 1853, to Her Majesty's Minister at Turin, with instructions to bring the case of the "*Carlotta*" before the notice of the Sardinian Government, and I now transmit to you a copy of a despatch\* which I have received from Mr. Hudson in reply, inclosing a communication which he had received from the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Sardinian Government had caused circulars to be addressed to the proper authorities, instructing them to make known to the masters of Sardinian vessels engaged in vessels employed in trade with the West Coast of Africa, the consequences to which they will expose themselves by taking on board an unusual quantity of fresh water.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

## No. 55.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(*Received March 4, 1854.*)

(Extract.)

*Consulate, December 20, 1853.*

I REGRET to have to report to your Lordship that on the 10th, and early on the morning of the 11th instant, a large party of Kosoko's war-people captured, within sight of the King's house at Lagos, upwards of 300 Egbas, some coming from, others returning to, Abbeokuta.

As early as the 3rd instant King Docemo received information, which he immediately communicated to me, that Kosoko's canoes were assembled in great force in the creeks near to the villages of Abouey, waiting, it was supposed, to attack a large fleet of Abbeokuta canoes that had lately reached Lagos, laden with provisions, palm oil, &c., when on their return homewards.

\* See No. 405.

These canoes not returning so soon as was expected, and Kosoko's war people, supposing when they did so it would be under convoy of the boats of Her Majesty's ships stationed off Lagos, they determined on surprising the large caravans of Egbas which daily proceed by land to and from Abbeokuta, and on the night of Saturday the 10th instant Kosoko's men landed, and lay in ambush about a mile on the road from Lagos to Abbeokuta; here they captured the caravan which arrived from Abbeokuta on the Saturday, as well as the one which had crossed over the lagoon from Lagos, at daylight on the Sunday morning, to proceed to Abbeokuta; in all about 300 men and women: the former were, unfortunately, unarmed, and all had loads on their heads.

This unfortunate event created great alarm and regret at Lagos. The party of fighting Egbas stationed in Lagos crossed over the lagoon as soon as it was known, to rescue if possible their country people, but without success, as Kosoko's party had got off with their extensive capture.

Feeling confident that the communication made to me by King Docemo on the 3rd, and from information I received also on the same day from another source, that Kosoko's canoes were in force on the opposite side of the lagoon bent on mischief, I lost no time in communicating the circumstance to Commander Macdonald, of Her Majesty's ship "Ferret," the senior officer stationed off Lagos; and on the occasion of paying him a visit during the week, I strongly urged him to take advantage of the opportunity, and with the boats of the ships under his orders, either capture or destroy Kosoko's canoes.

Commander Macdonald stated he did not consider himself authorised by the instructions under which he acted to send an expedition of boats up the lagoon for that purpose; he landed however at Lagos on Friday the 9th, and had an interview with King Docemo, who, in reply to Commander Macdonald's inquiries, told him that he had not seen Kosoko's canoes himself, nor had any of his people, but he promised to send out scouts immediately, which he did; and on the following day one of the two scouts returned wounded, stating that they had fallen in with Kosoko's people, that his comrade had been captured, and himself only escaped by overpowering the man who chased and seized him.

Before this information could be acted on Commander Macdonald had sailed on a cruize, with the impression on his mind, from what King Docemo had told him, that there was no truth in the report of Kosoko's canoes being in the neighbourhood, and Kosoko's people succeeded in making the heavy capture of Egba traders.

Since this unfortunate event the Egba captains stationed at Lagos proceeded every second day with a strong escort to about ten miles on the Abbeokuta road, with the traders going to Abbeokuta, and by previous arrangement meet those coming from thence to Lagos, whom they see safe to their destination. As the journey by land between Lagos and Abbeokuta occupies three days, it would appear that there are from 900 to 1,000 people constantly traversing the space between the two places, independent of the canoes which pass by the River Ogun and cross the lagoon to Lagos; these, since Kosoko was lately driven out of Lagos in August last, having been so frequently attacked and captured by his war canoes, now go to and fro in numbers from 200 to 300, and are usually convoyed between Abouey Creek and Lagos, a distance of about seven miles across the lagoon, by the war canoes of Docemo, frequently accompanied by a division of boats from Her Majesty's ships off Lagos.

I thought it proper to address Sagbua and the Chiefs of Abbeokuta a letter of condolence on the unfortunate occurrence to so many of their townspeople, and to submit a proposition to those Chiefs for the better support of their interests here, and the protecton of the Egbas.

I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of my letter to the Abbeokuta Chiefs.

---

Inclosure in No. 55.

*Consul Campbell to Sagbua and the Chiefs of Abbeokuta.*

*Lagos, December 13, 1853.*

HER Britannic Majesty's Consul presents his best respects to Sagbua and the Chiefs of Abbeokuta.

It is with great pain the Consul has to inform Sagbua and the Chiefs that on Sunday morning last a very large force of Kosoko's people seized a number of Egba people, who had crossed over from Lagos to proceed by land to Abbeokuta; and it is greatly feared that they also seized those Egbas who left Otta on Saturday morning last to come to Lagos.

This circumstance has caused the greatest pain to the Consul, to King Docemo, and to all the friends of Abbeokuta at Lagos. The King and the Consul had received information from Abouey several days before that Kosoko's canoes were in great force in the neighbourhood, and that their intention was to cut off the Egba canoes that were about to return home. The Consul therefore prepared to have a strong convoy of the Queen's man-of-war boats to see them safe, and their departure was delayed till the fleet of canoes which were to leave Abbeokuta yesterday, Monday, the 12th instant, should arrive at Abouey, when the convoy of war boats would answer for both the canoes returning from and those going to Lagos. During the interval, Kosoko's canoes hid themselves in the night close to Aboota-Mata, and the war people lying in ambush on its road fell upon and seized the Egbas. Immediately it was known, Ogoodepa crossed over and endeavoured to recapture the Egbas, but was too late.

There is great reason to fear that Achambong, and one or two more of King Docemo's Chiefs, behaved very ill in this business, and were in league with Kosoko's people.

The Consul has long wished, and he hoped to have been able, in a visit to Abbeokuta, to do so personally, to point out to Sagbua and the Chiefs of Abbeokuta how necessary it is for them to have a good head-man from among themselves to live at Lagos, and to assist the King and take care of the Egbas who live there, and of those who come to trade.

The head-man should have at least 100 to 150 good trusty soldiers with him, whom he can depend on.

The Consul is sorry to say that he finds most of what are called Lagos people are a treacherous, deceitful, and mischievous set, and not to be trusted; they are addicted to drunkenness, indolence, and all the vices and bad habits arising from the Slave Trade, and from their association with the vile white people who have lived for years in Lagos to carry on that trade.

It is hardly necessary for the Consul to point out to the Chiefs and people of Abbeokuta how desirable it is for their own most vital interest to assist in keeping Lagos as their port of trade, which it will never be if Kosoko comes into power again at Lagos.

At the present time the trade from Abbeokuta, although giving great promise, is comparatively small; but in the course of a few years, if it should please God's Providence to crown with success the great efforts made by England to exterminate the Slave Trade in the Bight of Benin and elsewhere, the commerce of Abbeokuta and the countries around will be very great. How useful, then, will they find the port of Lagos, the River Ogun carrying down all their heavy produce to a port near the sea, and bringing back other merchandize in return; also, if mischievous enemies should threaten to attack and break Abbeokuta, arms, ammunition, and even heavy artillery, can be transported by the same river close to their town, to assist the Egbas in driving away their enemies.

The Consul therefore begs Sagbua and all the good Chiefs and people of Abbeokuta to take seriously into consideration what he has suggested to them; and the Consul assures the Chiefs that, should they send a respectable head-man to stay in Lagos, with a sufficient force, that he shall receive all the aid and help it is in the Consul's power to afford him.

The Consul offers his sincere condolence to Sagbua and the Chiefs, and to the families and relatives of those Egbas who have unfortunately fallen into Kosoko's power.

No. 56.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 4, 1854.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, December 28, 1853.

FORMING part of the population of this town, are some 130 families of self-emancipated Africans from the Brazils; formerly shipped as slaves from this part of the coast, who, having had the good fortune to escape being sent to the mines, or the plantations in the Brazils, were enabled by their industry, frugality, and good conduct to purchase their own freedom, and that of their wives and children. They are all from Yoruba originally, and mostly from the province of Egba.

During Kosoko's reign, these people on their arrival at Lagos were plundered by him; and in some instances, when attempting to evade or resist his forcible extortions, they were unmercifully butchered.

They appear to have lived here without any one to protect them; and the fruits of their industry, even their children, have been the prey of any petty despot who chose to plunder them.

Shortly after the expulsion of Kosoko in August last, a deputation of the leading men amongst them waited on me, and laid before me the extreme painfulness of their position, their children being torn from them and sold into slavery; and the spoliation of any little property acquired by their industry.

Having been assured that they are an industrious and well conducted people, I did not hesitate to promise them that for the future they should receive from me all the protection which the influence of my position enabled me to exercise, on the following conditions:

1. That they should regard Akitoye as the rightful King of Lagos.
2. That they should abandon all connection with slave-traders, and abstain from Slave Trade.
3. That they should give in, to be registered at this Consulate, a list of the names of all the heads of families, which they have since done.
4. That they should send their children to the Missionary Schools for instruction, and to learn our Anti-Slave Trade language.

They consented to observe faithfully these conditions; and I have since in several instances shielded them from the wrongs and oppressions attempted against them.

I venture to hope that your Lordship will approve of my affording protection to this ill-used portion of the community of Lagos.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 57.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 4.)*

My Lord,

Lagos, January 29, 1854.

FOR a month past I have been suffering from repeated attacks of fever, and the debility which succeeds such attacks.

I have nevertheless been actively employed in endeavouring to bring about a pacification between the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and the Cabooceers who accompanied Kosoko to Epé; and to bring over these latter to their allegiance to the present King Docemo.

With this object in view, which met the entire approbation of the Commander-in-chief, I proceeded on the 7th instant to the port of Jaboo, in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Pluto," under the command of Lieutenant Norman Bedingfeld, in order to have an interview with Tappa, Kosoko's faithful Caboo-

CLASS B.



ceer, who, on being sent for, immediately came from Epé to meet me; but as I was too unwell to land through the surf, Lieutenant Bedingfeld landed, and had an interview with Tappa.

I should here state to your Lordship that this officer, while in command of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Jäckal," in February 1852, landed at this place, and proceeded to Epé, where he spent two or three days in friendly communication with Tappa, returning to Lagos in a canoe by the lagoon; and that on this visit he seems to have gained the confidence of Tappa, who now sincerely welcomed him, Tappa expressing a wish that I should visit Epé, in order that I might state my views fully to the other Cabooceers and to Kosoko: the Commander-in-chief approving of my doing so, kindly allowed Lieutenant Bedingfeld and Mr. Wilson, the Assistant-Surgeon of the "Pluto," to accompany me. We remained there three days, and returned satisfied with the result of our visit.

The Cabooceers of Epé having expressed a wish to meet those of Lagos, in some spot equidistant between the towns, in order to hold a conference on their differences, I, with some difficulty, prevailed on King Docemo to send some of his Cabooceers; and I left this with the Lagos Cabooceers on the 27th instant, accompanied by Lieutenant Bedingfeld, the Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. Wilson, and the "Pluto's" paddle-box boats, armed. I also invited Dr. Irving and the merchants to accompany me, to show the people of Epé the pacific nature of our views. The interview between the two sets of Cabooceers took place on a small uninhabited island in the middle of the lagoon, and went off very satisfactorily at the termination. We returned to Lagos during the last night.

By the next mail I will forward your Lordship a full report of my proceedings. It was very desirable to follow up this opening for a pacification while the Commander-in-chief was off Lagos, or in its neighbourhood, with a considerable force; and the able and cheerful assistance I received from Lieutenant Bedingfeld enabled me to get through the fatigue and irksomeness of native palavers; without it, my weak state of health would have prevented me from taking advantage of the Commander-in-chief's presence. I have every reason to hope that my efforts to bring about a pacification, and to regain the Cabooceers at Epé to their allegiance to their lawful King, will be crowned with success. In the meantime, the navigation of the lagoon is free from the marauding attacks of the numerous well-equipped war-canoes of Kosoko and his Cabooceers. Some of the markets on the Jaboo shore are thrown open, the beneficial effects of which are already felt in an increased commerce, and a fall of 30 per cent. in the necessaries of life—a matter of great consideration to the large and poor population of Lagos.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 58.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 7, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th of December, 1853, reporting that Kosoko's soldiers captured near Lagos, on the 11th of that month, upwards of 300 Egba men and women, who were peaceably trading between Abbeokuta and Lagos.

Your despatch also transmits a copy of a letter which you addressed on the 13th of December, to Sagbua and the Chiefs of Abbeokuta, recommending them to send a headman and an armed force to reside at Lagos for the protection of their trading countrymen.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of your having given this advice to the Chiefs of Abbeokuta; and if the captured Egbas should not have regained their liberty before you receive this despatch, you will use your best endeavours to obtain the release of any of them who may still remain in the hands of Kosoko's people.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 59.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 8, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th of December, 1853, and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of your having promised, under certain conditions, to afford your protection to those Africans, who having purchased their emancipation from slavery in Brazil, have settled at Lagos, and who, as appears by your despatch, have been oppressed and plundered by the former Chiefs of that island.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 60.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 9, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 29th of January, reporting the proceedings of yourself and Lieutenant Bedingfeld when you met the Chiefs belonging to Kosoko on the 7th and 27th of January, for the purpose of negotiating a peace between them and the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your proceedings in this transaction, and that they are happy to learn that you are able to state that these negotiations have terminated satisfactorily.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Bight of Biafra.*

No. 61.

*Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received April 14.)*

My Lord,

*Clarence, Fernando Po, February 4, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate that, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions of September 13th, that Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser should be transferred from Whydah to Lagos, I landed at that place on the 15th November last, accompanied by Commander Heseltine, of Her Majesty's brig "Britomart," Commander White, of Her Majesty's ship "Cygnet," Lieutenant Stirling, of Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," and Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser.

King Akitoye received us with every demonstration of joy and gladness. I introduced Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser to himself and his Chiefs, and informed him that Her Majesty's Government had been pleased to direct me to transfer Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser from Whydah to Lagos; and requested him to allow the Vice-Consul to occupy his (King Akitoye's) mansion until he could erect one for himself, to which he acquiesced with great pleasure. I told him I should return as early as possible, to install the Vice-Consul in a formal manner; and, as far as my judgment would allow, adjust all matters relative to legitimate trade and commerce.

I beg to refer your Lordship to the accompanying journal, for the details of my proceedings at Lagos, and the different rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

*Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Malmesbury.*

(Extract.)

*Clarence, Fernando Po, February 4, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate, for the information of your Lordship, that I embarked on board Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," Admiral Bruce, on the 11th November, and proceeded to Lagos, and anchored off that place on the 13th instant, where we found Her Majesty's steamer "Prometheus," and Her Majesty's brig "Britomart;" on board of the latter was Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser, on his way back to Fernando Po, after his visit to Whydah.

On the 15th, in compliance with your Lordship's directions of September 13th, that Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser should be transferred from Whydah to Lagos, I went on shore, accompanied by Commander Heseltine, of Her Majesty's brig "Britomart," Commander White, of "Cygnet," Lieutenant Stirling, of Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," and Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser. We landed at 9 o'clock, at Mr. Gollmer's mansion, and took breakfast; before it was over, King Akitoye made his appearance by water, with a procession of fifty or sixty canoes, with every demonstration of joy and gladness; he took some refreshment. I

then embarked in Commander Heseltine's gig; King Akitoye in his large canoe; with banners flying and firing of guns, the procession proceeded, and we followed with the boats. Tom-toms playing, we arrived off the King's mansion at noon. King Akitoye and chiefs landed; we followed, and were received with acclamations of joy and respect; a quarter of an hour elapsed, when the clamour and noise subsided. His chiefs and council seated, I rose, and introduced Mr. Fraser to the King and Chiefs; and stated that Her Britannic Majesty's Government had been pleased to direct me to transfer Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser from Whydah to Lagos, and it was pleasing to me to be an eye-witness to the cordial and warm-hearted reception given to Her Majesty's Representative by himself and Chiefs, &c.

I also stated that Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to learn that he had strictly adhered to the 5th Article of the Treaty signed by him on the 1st of January, 1852, on board Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," by expelling all the Brazilian and Portuguese slave-dealers, with the exception of two or three who were permitted to remain. After which King Akitoye, Pellew, Agineah, and other Chiefs too numerous to mention, returned their most grateful thanks to me for the kind protection I had afforded Akitoye for nearly a year, and also to Her Majesty's Government for restoring him once more to his rightful throne.

I told him that he might rest assured that as long as he strictly adhered to all the Articles of the Treaty, and did not deviate from the right path, Her Majesty's Government would not fail to afford him all the necessary protection against any inroads that Kosoko may attempt, to disturb the peace and tranquillity of his people, in the territory under his rule and guidance.

I then requested him to allow Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser permission to occupy his mansion until he could erect one for himself, as he did not intend to live in it, to which he acquiesced with great pleasure.

I then acquainted him that my stay must be short, as I had a deal of work before me in the Bights, and that I was particularly anxious to be at Fernando Po when the first mail-steamer arrived. Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser would also have to return to Fernando Po for a few days, to collect all belonging to him there, and return to Lagos as soon as possible; and that I would return as early as possible, in the January or February mail, to install Mr. Vice-Consul Fraser in a formal manner; and, as far as within the limits of my judgment, adjust all matters relative to legitimate trade and commerce; redress those petty grievances which had crept in since his enthronement; and endeavour to redress any other grievance which there might be to complain of.

We then took our leave. King Akitoye accompanied us in the "Britomart's" gig—several other Chiefs in his large canoe—to the mouth of the river; took a cordial leave of us, and returned in his canoe. Arrived alongside Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," at 4.30.

Admiral Bruce was much gratified when my reception was communicated to him; it was shortly after arranged by Admiral Bruce, as Her Majesty's brig "Britomart" was in want of water, she should proceed to Fernando Po with Mr. Fraser, and return by the same vessel; and that I was to have the use of Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon," Commander Jolliffe, to visit the different rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. Her Majesty's brig "Britomart" sailed same day at 4 P.M.

I embarked on board Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon" on the 17th at 10.30 A.M. I took my leave of Admiral Bruce, &c., visited Her Majesty's steamer "Prometheus;" Commander Foote, accompanied me on board the "Myrmidon." I am proud to state she is a perfect man-of-war; I was astonished at her perfection, cleanliness, and yacht-like appearance.

Weighed at 1 P.M., and proceeded under steam and all sail next morning at 8 o'clock. River Benin in sight; anchored, and sent a gig and five Kroomen, gunner in charge, for a pilot. 2 P.M. saw a schooner and the gig coming across the bar; weighed, and ran to the southward until N. W. head bore N. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.; anchored in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. 5 P.M. the schooner passed outside of us; sent a boat to visit her. Shortly after Mr. Cheetham, agent for Messrs. Horsfalls and Sons, in that river, left the schooner, and joined "Myrmidon," accompanied by Captain Tozy. The "Myrmidon's" boat returned, and reported the schooner to be the "Cosmopolitan," from Liverpool, bound to Fernando Po; received letters, &c., from England.

19th.—At 9:30 A.M. proceeded; Captain Tozy in charge as pilot; crossed the bar, the least water 2 fathoms, and anchored in the river at 11 o'clock. 2 P.M. the Governor of the river waited on me; his visit was short; not being prepared for such, he promised to call next day, in a formal way; sent messages to Baa-terrie and Warree, requesting the Chiefs of both places to make their appearance on board Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon."

20th.—9:30. Two Chiefs from Baa-terrie, named Abrimoney and Abellajaa, made their appearance in two large canoes, with banners flying, making a great clamour; when they came alongside with their rude country music the Chiefs were kindly received. I shall not enter into detail relative to their costume; they expressed great joy, seeing me in perfect health; they were anxious to see the engine-room, &c. Commander Jolliffe very kindly accompanied them, after which they retired to the after-cabin; I then reminded them that on my last visit in March 1851, when the village of Boobee was burnt, for the plunderous outrage committed on the store where Messrs. Horsfalls and Sons' goods were deposited, whilst I was in the "Jackall" at Warree, I could not see either of them. Abrimoney stated that he was sick, and not at Baa-terrie; and the other was afraid to visit Her Majesty's steamer "Jackall," after our return from Warree. I told them it was satisfactory to know they were not mixed up in it. They took a glass of wine, and took their leave. I told them that I intended to visit Baa-terrie. They said they would be glad to see me.

I left a short time afterwards, accompanied by Commander Jolliffe, and proceeded. After a three miles' pull, entered a mangrove creek, and went up about two miles, when we landed at Baa-terrie, and were very hospitably received and entertained for a short time. It was not an enticing place to remain a long time in. I was merely anxious to make myself acquainted with its situation and the width of the creek. They were anxious to regale us with wine and porter, but we declined. There were a host of retainers looking at us. It being 4 o'clock, we took our leave, and proceeded down the pestiferous narrow creek, and arrived on board at 5 o'clock. Weather dry and fine.

21st.—A messenger came on board from the Chief of Boobee, named Choo-waa-nee, stating that his master had a great desire to see my face on shore. I told him to tell his master that I could not visit him until he had first called upon me, and endeavour to arrange matters relative to his calamitous affair in March 1851; that he was the promoter and instigator of the whole affair. Of course he was afraid. The messenger returned with that answer. Near the steamer, was a large canoe at anchor, with banners flying, offering sacrifices of goats and rams to the river god, for the recovery of the Chief of Jacquateraa, from a severe malady. After lying there for several hours, to fulfil their superstitious country custom, they came alongside. The Chief came on board to pay his respects; he was painted, and fantastically dressed. I told him I was going to Jacqua to call on the Governor.

I left in "Myrmidon's" gig, accompanied by Commander Jolliffe; Mr. Cheetham and Captain Tozy followed in their own boat—the Jacquateraa Chief accompanied us also. Halfway up the creek we met the Governor, coming in a large canoe; he returned and landed at his village at the same time, and went to his mud mansion; he said he was going on board to pay his respects, as he had promised the day we arrived.

I told him that I had sent to Warree for all the late King's sons to come down and settle the palaver relative to whom they had chosen amongst them to be Chief over the kingdom of Warree; but I was in doubt they would not come before I would be obliged to leave, for the distance is 100 miles. I am certain it will take them fully a week preparing a very large canoe, &c. The Governor replied, "ten days." I said, that I should leave in two days if they did not arrive. At the same time the Jacquateraa Chief came in and preferred a charge against the late Mr. Day, agent for Messrs. Harrison and Co., Liverpool, drowned some months ago, on the bar, by the boat he was in capsizing, relative to one of his slaves being flogged for stealing, and died some time afterwards. The Governor told him that it was settled when the affair happened, about two years and a half ago. I replied, and told the Chief that it was not reported to me when I was here in March and April 1851, when Mr. Day was alive. The Governor, Jerry, again stated, that he had settled that palaver. Mr. Day paid

guns and cloth, but the Chief did not appear to be satisfied with the remuneration. I told him that I could not enter further on the matter, being so long ago, and the party defunct.

I took leave of Jerry, and visited his brother Jebuffaa. On entering the yard, the mud-walls had in a great many places the mark of a man's hand with blood. I said, "What have you been about here?" He replied, "Making 'jew-jew,' by sacrificing goats, and dipping our hands in the blood, and making an artificial hand on the wall, round the interior of the house." He was very gay on this occasion, dressed in a rich wrapper, and overwhelmed with coral—neck, arms, and legs. I looked at him very seriously, and said, "I trust you have not been making human sacrifices instead of the blood of bulls and goats." Jerry was present, and they both made a loud exclamation in their country language, and then said, in English, "We can't do them bad things for this country." "Well, I hope not," was my reply.

I could not glean from them the cause of the sacrifices, only it is country fashion sometimes to do so, to appease their "jew-jew." We took our leave; they accompanied us to the boat. We crossed the creek to another village, situated in a mangrove swamp, and visited two or three of the principals, good traders and honest, but live in an abject state in the midst of mud and mangrove, and hosts of mosquitoes. Took our leave, and returned on board.

22nd.—Early this morning, about 7 o'clock, Abrimoney from Baa-terrie, came in a very large canoe, manned with forty paddles, accompanied by Mr. Cheetham. I held a short conference with him relative to the propriety of his sending a messenger to Choo-waa-nee, inviting him on board, or to send one of his confidential principals, to hear and learn what I have to state, relative to the 2,000*l.* worth plundered from a store on his side of the river, belonging to Messrs. Horsfall and Sons, Liverpool, in March and April, 1851, he having made himself responsible, from being sole promoter, and ordered his slaves, with others, to commit the outrage. He must be aware that it is utterly impossible for me to visit him first. At my request, Abrimoney sent a messenger, and then took his leave. I had previously made him aware that it was my intention to leave in the afternoon about 2 o'clock, as the tide would answer, for there was no likelihood of the late King's sons showing themselves from Warree for a week, so the matter must be deferred until my next visit. He repaired on board of the hulk "Skimmer," to transact business. He promised to be back to "Myrmidon" about noon. At the appointed time he returned, accompanied by Mr. Cheetham, and the messenger from Choo-waa-nee, stating, that he was sadly afraid to come on board. He left it solely in the hands of Abrimoney and myself, and offered to pay twenty puncheons of oil in the next two months, drew out a written statement for Mr. Cheetham, signed by Abrimoney and Choo-waa-nee's messenger, and witnessed by myself. I told the messenger to communicate to his master, that if he fulfilled this arrangement proposed by himself, he would be allowed a longer period to liquidate the remainder, and by small instalments.

I handed the document to Mr. Cheetham, the representative of Messrs. Horsfall and Sons. Steam being up, Abrimoney took his leave, begging me to return soon. Captain Tozy came on board from the hulk "Marquis," belonging to Messrs. Harrison and Co. of Liverpool. Weighed at once and proceeded; crossed the bar at two and a quarter less two fifths.

3:30.—Captain Tozy and Mr. Cheetham left again for the river.

Midnight.—Fine weather. Rate, five knots. Course, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. to S. by E.

23rd.—Daylight; abreast of the River Middleton.

Noon.—Passed Seguana.

1:30.—Off the Nunn.

3 P.M.—Anchored off the River Rio Bento, in 5 fathoms. Hoisted a signal and fired a gun for a pilot. A barque and hulk in sight, hoisted their colours.

5 P.M.—Barque under weigh.

6 o'clock—She anchored again no pilot.

Midnight.—Fine, light breezes.

24th.—Daylight, calm.

8:30.—Sent in second gig, in charge of gunner and six Kroomen.

2 o'clock.—Saw the gig returning; weighed, and ran along the edge of the breakers. Anchored in 4 fathoms until the gig joined us, with John Brown, pilot, and his "pull away, boy."

2-30.—Weighed, and proceeded across the bar, in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms. Anchored at 4 P.M. in 6 fathoms. Barque "Adrian," ready for sea. Mr. McLoskey, resident agent for Messrs. Horsfall and Sons, and Mr. Jackson, resident agent for Messrs. Stuart and Douglas, both of Liverpool, came on board to pay their respects. I rebuked them for not sending off a pilot, as they heard the gun and saw the signal. Mr. McLoskey was anxious to send John Brown, shortly after we anchored, but he would not move; he said it was a man-of-war, and afraid. "Suppose he knew Beecroft is on board, he would go," but he must wait for a boat. I inquired if the Chiefs were down from Brass Town. They said one was absent. I requested them to send a messenger for the absentee. They took their leave at sunset. Mr. McLoskey to the hulk, "City of Rochester," and Mr. Jackson to his residence on the beach.

25th.—10 o'clock A.M. I went on board of the "City of Rochester," accompanied by Commander Jolliffe, to return Mr. McLoskey's visit; found him indisposed. Remained some time talking over matters relative to the state of the river and trade. Mr. McLoskey said he would arrange that King Peter and Kayaa should be on board of the hulk at 5 o'clock. We took our leave and proceeded up the river to Mr. Jackson's factory, on the beach; his domicile is bamboo and mats, sleepers laid, and a pine flooring. He has cleared a good deal of the bush and made a sandy desert, a cooper's shed, and another for starting oil into, in bulk, by digging a pit similar to those in a tanner's yard, a powder magazine and a small store for goods. He must be overwhelmed with mosquitoes. A Dr. McCaul is living on shore with him; also two young Accra lads.

26th.—The "Adrian," early in the morning, being spring tides, dropped down to the bar, and crossed it the afternoon tide. Had she missed the high tides she would have been detained a fortnight until the next. After breakfast Commander Jolliffe accompanied me in his gig to Twaah, where all the big men of Brass Town stay when down with a quantity of oil for sale. We proceeded up a pestiferous, muddy, mangrove creek for half a mile with King Peter in the boat, he having joined us at the entrance. Landed at a filthy desolate village; it had a week before our arrival been destroyed by fire. After a few minutes Kayaa made his appearance: they were all occupied in building it up again. Saw the remains of a deck-house about four feet from the ground belonging to Mr. McLoskey, which was in a dilapidated condition. Kayaa accompanied us, and held a short conference relative to coming on board. He said he would not go afloat until Amangee made his appearance from Brass Town. The reason was, that they had not any confidence in each other's integrity. He said that he had sent his canoe, and they would be down next day, Saturday.

We took our leave, and glad to get out of such a pest-house. We left King Peter: it was a relief to get into the river, clear of the creek.

27th.—After breakfast visited Mr. McLoskey, and was glad to find him something better. Returned on board to dinner. Pilot returned from "Adrian" at sunset.

*Sunday*, 28th.—8-30, Mr. McLoskey sent to state that the Chiefs had arrived from Brass, and requested us to meet them in Mr. Jackson's cask-house. I sent back to tell Kayaa and Amangee that I should expect them at 11 o'clock on board of the "City of Rochester." A short time after service Mr. McLoskey's doctor came and announced the arrival of the Chiefs on board of the "City of Rochester," and also that King Peter went up to Brass last night, without giving any reason for such conduct. Commander Jolliffe accompanied me on board, when we met the Chiefs. When they got on board they were much astonished, and looked round them with perfect amazement and fear, she being the first man-of-war that had honoured that river with a visit. It was some time before they could be persuaded to visit the engine-room; at last Amangee was induced to go down for a few minutes, and returned on deck awfully astonished. They went below to the cabin, and took a glass of wine, and took their leave. John Brown, the pilot, was there. I gave him strict injunctions to be on board early in the morning.

At parting I told the Chiefs that I hoped to be there before the rainy season set in, to get the Treaty and customs sensibly arranged, to prevent any more broils and squabbles; not any more paying customs' dues by the number of ships' masts: accordingly, a one-masted vessel value of one puncheon of oil, a brig two, and a barque or ship three. They replied next visit they would settle all these matters. They hoped I would not be longer than three months. I told them that I should visit them again as soon as I could get a conveyance after January. So we parted. Night cool and pleasant.

29th.—Daylight, hove short.

7 o'clock.—John Brown came on board. His canoe proceeded to the bar, to be ready to receive him after crossing. Weighed immediately, and proceeded at 8:30 across. Soundings  $2\frac{3}{4}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. Passed the several rivers: at 3:30 bore up for Grand Bonny, and anchored off the town at 5:15. Found only six vessels. Barque "Adventure" ready for sea. The masters and supercargo of the different vessels called to pay their respects. I inquired if there were any other matters of consequence beyond what they had already communicated? They informed me that there were a few grievances which required my investigation. I requested them to accompany me and Commander Jolliffe next morning at 10 o'clock to visit King Pepple. At the same time I desired the senior master, Mr. Robert Wylie, to send a message and announce the same to the King. They then took their leave, and returned to their respective vessels.

30th.—Daylight, a shower of rain.

9:20.—Received a note from King Pepple, requesting me to excuse him not appearing at a public conference, being indisposed. He did not wish to be present at a meeting of his Chiefs, not being able to speak as he wished.

9:30.—The masters and supercargoes came on board.

10 o'clock.—We pushed off from Her Majesty's ship "Myrmidon" and pulled on shore in procession up a creek to the King's mansion, made of mud. It was some time before the King would show himself; at last he came out dressed in a toga: he was better than I expected after his paralytic stroke. Shortly after the attack he requested the masters and supercargoes of the various vessels to call a meeting of his Chiefs to appoint two competent persons as guardians during his imbecile state, and to administer the government in his name as Regents; two of his household were chosen, particularly at his own request, named Yaniboo and Ishaca, principal members of his household; some of his Chiefs anticipating the matter, took umbrage at the choice and did not obey the mandate given in the name of the King: this was the bone of contention. They were appointed at last at a full meeting of the masters and supercargoes and part of his Chiefs, a short time after he had the stroke of paralysis.

After the Chiefs had assembled I read the various complaints, and explained them as I proceeded, particularly the pilot, Omnee Brown, and the maltreatment of Kroo boys cutting firewood. I requested that those two parties should be sent on board of Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon" next day.

The two men Yaniboo and Ishaca were present.

I then intimated to the Chiefs assembled that it was their bounden duty to attend to the wishes of the two Regents, as they would now be formally appointed during the King's pleasure, or as long as he continues indisposed. After all the matters were discussed he took a glass of wine; after which we took our leave.

3 P.M.—A messenger arrived from New Calabar requesting my attendance there relative to some grievances existing between parties and Amacree: it was arranged that Commander Jolliffe and myself should leave for New Calabar early on Thursday morning the 2nd of December. Sent a canoe across for a pilot from Fouchee, situated at the entrance of the river of New Calabar.

*Thursday, December 2nd.*—Daylight, showers of rain.

7:30.—Masters and supercargoes came on board; weighed, and proceeded with two pilots, Jack Fisher and Thomas Dixon. Crossing the flats had casts of the lead,  $\frac{1}{4}$  less 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms.

Noon.—Passed Young Town; stopped the engines to allow the masters and supercargoes to join us. There are two hulks here: "Adonis," belonging to Messrs. Horsfall and Sons; "Heroine," belonging to Messrs. Stuart and Douglas.

CLASS B.



Barque "Athena" and barque "Sarah Horne" anchored off the creek at New Calabar at 1 P.M. Sent a messenger to King Amacree requesting him to have all his Chiefs, &c., present; he came off himself to deliver his own message and returned back immediately after taking a glass of wine. I followed, accompanied by Commander Jolliffe and all the masters and supercargoes of the two rivers. Amacree and all his Chiefs were all assembled by the time we got there. I then stood up and read aloud the Commercial Treaty, and strongly enjoined them to be cautious and beware to keep aloof from the fines.

Captain Birkett made a complaint against the King relative to salt, and stated that the King had not kept his word. I asked Captain Birkett if he had got it in writing; he answered in the negative. I told him that he ought to have had it in black and white with any of these Chiefs. Amacree complained that he could not get the salt when sent for, and that some part of it had been given to other parties, although it was a verbal agreement that Amacree was to take it all for so much oil; it then fell to the ground.

Captain Thompson, agent for Messrs. Horsfall and Sons in the Bonny and New Calabar rivers, stated that Amacree had broken the Treaty, for not opening the hulk "Adonis's" trade; although the comey was paid, he demanded the custom bars, 480 of which were paid: the latter is optional according to the Treaty, the same as Bonny. I rebuked him for his folly, and stated that it was too obvious he had a desire to make himself offensive. I had known him a number of years, always the same; very good when I am present, but as soon as my back is turned, he is the first to set a bad example. I told him that he ought to be fined the full penalty of twenty puncheons of palm oil; he endeavoured to exculpate himself; I told him he must not throw sand in my eyes, that he was guilty of extortion, stopping a vessel's trade for six days; then he would not allow her trade to be open until he got what he unjustly exacted. I told him it was for my consideration relative to the amount of the fine; on my next visit I should be guided by his future conduct. A tornado was coming on, so we took our leave. He followed and asked me in a whisper if his presents had come. I made no reply, and we made the best of our way to the boats and put off, in the beginning of it. We got well drenched before we reached the "Myrmidon;" shortly afterwards it cleared away. Weighed and proceeded down the river, and anchored at sunset, near the shipping in the centre of the river. Midnight, cool. No mosquitoes.

*Friday, 3rd.*—Daylight, strong land wind, with any quantity of mirage. After breakfast, weighed and proceeded; when as far down as Fouchée, saw a vessel at anchor off the bar, and a full-rigged ship anchored off Grand Bonny; at 1 P.M. a fresh sea breeze. After dinner I went on shore to visit the King; the masters and supercargoes rejoined me afterwards. I remained with him half-an-hour, talking over different matters relative to trade, refreshing his memory at the same time that Chiefs ought to keep their word; telling him that he had broken faith me with relative to a debt owing to Duncan Gibb, a Liverpool merchant. He signed a document with me last year to pay the supercargo of the "Douce Davie;" he said, "It is time; I am sorry, and shall be paid to the first vessel of his coming here." I told him trust is a great evil, it is an abomination. I will endeavour with all my might to put an end to it. He acknowledged it to be bad. I said, It is the source of all the broils, disputes, and quarrels; you ought to put your shoulder to the wheel and finish it. He wished me to take a glass of wine with him; I did so. He again mentioned the presents; I told him that I was certain that they would arrive by the first mail. It was getting late, I took my leave and returned on board. The vessels outside had arrived; they were the ship "Pomona," and "Swiftsure," brigantine. On my way down the creek, I met the boats coming to join me at the King's; of course they returned. I repaired on board. Captain Curran, master of the "Pomona," called, but unfortunately without a single letter.

Midnight.—Fine weather.

4th.—Commander Jolliffe kindly took hold of the "Adventure" and towed her across Bonny Bar; cast her off at 11 o'clock. A light S.W. breeze. "Myrmidon" proceeded direct for Fernando Po; rate seven knots.

8 P.M.—Reduced the speed to three and a half.

Midnight.—Dull cloudy weather, accompanied by lightning and thunder.

*Sunday, 5th.*— A.M.—Rain with squalls, accompanied by lightning and thunder. Daylight, rain; abreast of Point Kelly.

8:30.—Passed Point Bullen, anchored in Clarence Cove at 9:30 A.M.; found Her Majesty's steamers "Alecto" and "Prometheus," and a merchant vessel the "Princess Royal," from Old Calabar, bound to Liverpool, laden with palm oil.

Midnight.—Cool pleasant weather.

*Thursday, 9th.*—Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon" having cleared the port side of large shells as big as a common tumbler, and completed coaling, I embarked at 8 o'clock P.M. Weighed and proceeded for Old Calabar.

Midnight.—Rate, five knots; course, north half west.

*Friday, 10th.*—Daylight, hazy weather; sounded seven fathoms; made East Head, the easternmost land at the mouth of the river.

3 o'clock.—Passed Parrot Island, and anchored off Duke's Town. At 4:30 P.M. the captains and supercargoes called to pay their respects; reported the river very unhealthy.

5 o'clock.—Commander Jolliffe accompanied me on shore; walked up to the Mission-house, met Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, in good health—they belong to the Scotch Church; whilst there, Dr. Birch, of barque "Victoria," handed me a letter from Captain Calvert, reporting his vessel ready for sea, his crew, with the exception of two, all down with fever, requesting my aid from Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon." I sent a reply by the Doctor, stating that I would visit him next day; at the same time stating that it was not possible, and he need not expect any assistance from "Myrmidon" in the shape of men.

7:30.—Returned from Mission-house and went on board; evening cool and pleasant.

*Saturday, 11th.*—Daylight, cool land winds, but thick. After breakfast, Commander Jolliffe accompanied me in his gig down the river six miles to the "Victoria," to visit Captain Calvert; found him indisposed. Mrs. Calvert well but weak, having just recovered from a severe attack of fever. He was naturally irritable; he complained of the state of his crew and himself, but could not persuade him of the necessity of removing his ship from that position as early as possible. The brig "Banshee" is up the river off Duke's Town; she somewhat perplexes him; he is anxious to get her off before he leaves. I persuaded him to leave his oil in charge, proceed to Fernando Po, and there charter a small vessel to come for it. He said he must consider over the matter and write me to-morrow. We took our leave and returned to "Myrmidon." After dinner, accompanied by Commander Jolliffe, proceeded to Creek Town in his gig; it is a distance of six miles, one-third of the distance up a creek. Landed at 4 o'clock and waited on King Eyo. He was glad to see us. He has a respectable mansion and lives in a superior style to the generality of African Chiefs along the coast. As we arrived late our time was short with him. We walked up to the Mission-house, a short distance above his residence; passed a small iron church on our way. Waited on Mr. and Mrs. Gouldie, and was kindly received; they have a number of scholars here, above 100, several of whom can write and read very well. Our stay was short. We took our leave and returned to the King's, and took our leave and arrived alongside at sunset. Night, cool land winds and dry.

*Sunday, 12th.*—Daylight, land winds, accompanied with a dense fog. After Divine service proceeded up to Old Town, accompanied by Commander Jolliffe; waited on the Chief, Willy Tom. He was rejoiced to see me. I told him that I had some serious palaver with him relative to infanticide. He was somewhat alarmed; he was aware that the matter had been communicated to me by Mr. S. Edgerly, Scotch missionary at this place. I told him that I would inquire into it strictly, and endeavour to totally abolish such abominations. I should bring it before King Eyo, of Creek Town, Duke Ephraim and gentlemen of Duke Town, and certainly use every means to put a stop to such awful abominations and calamitous proceedings as sending those that gave birth to twins into the bush to perish; it is too dreadful to think of. All the reply I got from him was "that the matter was quite quiet now." I told him that I should not dwell upon it at present. We took our leave, and walked a short

distance through part of a dilapidated village, caused by their superstitious tom-fooleries, arrived at the Mission-house and was kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Edgerly. After a few minutes' conversation infanticide was introduced; it is one of their inhuman practices. They then introduced a female that had given birth to twins; they were under their protection. It is certainly awful, the custom of infanticide. After some discussion about the safety of the mother and twins, I proposed to request Commander Jolliffe to send a corporal's guard of marines on shore and transport them to Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon," to be placed under my protection at Fernando Po. Commander Jolliffe supported me in the proposition. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerly declined, and said that it was what the natives wanted. I begged leave to differ with them; the natives would receive such a blow to such inhuman practices, noticed in that manner and carried into effect, that the Chiefs and gentlemen of Creek, Duke, and Old Town, would be perfectly prepared to receive the next announcement similar to the one relative to their inhuman practices at the death of a Chief or headman which is now put an end to. There may be some, but it must be very private and at the peril of the Chief, if known to him, to be done publicly or privately; for they have already put pen to paper on that matter. I told them, on my next visit, I should enter seriously into the matter, and announce the same to the Chiefs previous to my departure. We then took our leave and returned on board, dined, and visited the Chief and gentlemen of Duke's Town. I introduced the inhuman practice of infanticide to the Chief and gentlemen; I told them that I had not time to call them together to endeavour to have the abominable practice abolished, having to visit Cameroons and Bimbia. I was anxious to be at Clarence by the 23rd to receive the mail. We then returned on board. I am certain it would take a week to settle the matter satisfactorily, for I am aware all the old people, &c., are so strongly wedded to those vile and most awful superstitions that we might as well try to remove Clarence Peak. Force of argument has not the slightest impression. The adults that have received some tuition on these awful abominations from the Missionaries are tractable, and readily convinced of their folly in adhering to those cursed practices.

Sunset.—Received a note from Captain Calvert requesting a tow down the river. Commander Jolliffe arranged the matter with me, to leave at daylight and take him in tow. Returned this message to Captain Calvert by his chief officer. Night cool and dry.

*Monday, 13th.*—Daylight, land wind and thick; weighed, and proceeded down the river.

6:30.—Took the "Victoria" in tow, 834 tons, laden with palm oil.

11 o'clock.—Cast her off abreast of Little Qua river, and proceeded down the river.

At noon on the bar; shaped course for Cameroons.

Midnight.—Anchored in eleven fathoms of water; thick weather.

*Tuesday, 14th.*—Weighed, and stood in for the land; sounded in five fathoms; sighted Cape Cameroons.

8 o'clock.—Abreast of it.

Noon.—Crossed the flats.

2 o'clock.—Anchored off King Bell's Town; Mr. Lawton and Mr. Ashmall, resident agents, called on board to pay their respects; also Mr. Horton Johnson, belonging to the Baptist Mission.

After dinner, went on shore to the Mission-house, and King Acqua's Town; kindly received by King Acqua and gentlemen; town clean and tastily laid out; houses small and neat, of bamboo, raised on mud, about three feet.

Sunset.—Returned on board.

Night cool and pleasant.

13th.—Daylight, dense fog; went on shore on business, and arranged some matters relative to a quarrel with the King's family. Some of them being from home, it would require two or three days ere they could be got together; such broils and quarrels are a great detriment to trade.

After breakfast, went on shore to visit King Bell; found him not nearly so ill as reported after the stroke of paralysis; talked over some of their palavers, such

as firing guns at each other, cutting and maiming. Such calamitous conduct would greatly injure his town, and the trade of the river in general; he as chief and head, ought to put a stop to such frightful measures, and fine them severely, "instead of which, you encourage such vile proceedings." I brought before his notice the case of John Mullaby, pilot, one of his own subjects, for insulting Mr. Ellis, supercargo of brig "Timbuctoo," of Bristol, ordering his slaves to lay hands on him, which they attempted; but Mr. Ellis, showing some resistance, got from them, and escaped in his boat; it was merely for turning him out of his vessel for insolence. "The complaint was brought to you, but you did not deign to take the proper notice of it, although you allowed that he had committed himself; he should have been fined in the full penalty, according to Treaty. It is well for him he is not here at present; but I do assure you that on my next visit he shall be brought before a public court, and punished for his insolence; you as a chief, for allowing such malpractices to escape due punishment, are liable to be fined heavily;" he had not anything to say for himself. We then took our leave and went on board to dinner. After which left in the gig accompanied by Commander Jolliffe, Messrs. Lawton and Ashmall, resident agents here, to visit Dido Chiefs. Landed at new Ned Dido's Town, walked up through the different villages, called on their principal men, and returned to Ned Dido's Town; remained a short time, and took our leave at sunset, and returned on board Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon." As King Acqua and his gentlemen were very anxious to have their quarrel amicably settled, they begged and requested me to remain a day or two, until two of the principal men returned from the market, stating that they had already sent a messenger to desire them to come as soon as possible. I took advantage of the two days to go up the river to the Island of Warree.

18th.—Left Her Majesty's steamer "Myrmidon," accompanied by Commander Jolliffe, and six kroomen, in his gig. Shortly after leaving, about two miles, it is dotted with islands; five or six miles above we came to the main branch, a fine stream of fresh water, banks on both sides cultivated, hills 200 or 300 feet high, villages on their slopes and tops richly cultivated. We arrived at the lower end of the Island of Warree at 10 o'clock, stopped and took breakfast, proceeded again at 12 o'clock, current beginning to run down strong, dotted with villages along its banks, and richly cultivated.

3 o'clock.—We passed the upper end of the island, and landed at a small village, and inquired for the Chief. We were informed that we had passed the residence of the Chief about a mile: we embarked again, and pulled down, we knew it by having two English flags flying. We landed, and were kindly received by the King; he arranged everything, as far as his small means afforded, for our comfort: we desired him to arrange for our remaining the night, which he very kindly attended to, though we were annoyed by mosquitoes.

19th.—Daylight, a dense fog; took breakfast, and took our leave of the Chief, &c., and left at 8 o'clock; arrived alongside of "Myrmidon" at 4 o'clock.

20th.—6.30. I went on shore to King Acqua's Town, and saw him, and inquired of him if the parties had returned from Aboo, a place where they go to purchase oil, &c.; he told me they arrived last evening. I desired him to have the parties collected; that I would come on shore at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Commander Jolliffe, to become mediator, and endeavour to establish peace and amity between them; otherwise their town and trade would be ultimately ruined. Returned on board to breakfast. Returned on shore at the time appointed; we took our seats under a large tree. The late old King Acqua left a large family, and since his death have had many broils and squabbles, but the last was more serious than any previous, two killed and several wounded; the matter was discussed. I told the King, and Prince Acqua, that it was at their written request that I was so anxious to settle their palavers. After a long conference, I requested them all to stand up, which they did, and shook hands, and signed the accompanying document; I then pronounced all quarrels and feuds at an end. They were all highly pleased: we took our leave, and returned on board. After dinner, visited King Bell and Mr. Joss, a Chief of a small town next to Bell's. I inquired of the former if Mullaby, the pilot, had returned from Qua-Qua; he told me he had not returned, but they expected him in two or three days. I told

him the affair relative to the pilot and Mr. Ellis must stand over until my next visit, as the "Myrmidon" must go to-morrow. We took our leave and returned on board.

21st.—6 o'clock. I went on shore to King Acqua's Town, and saw the parties that were at the conference yesterday, and cautioned them against quarrelling about frivolous matters. Only jealousy caused it. They shook hands, and promised faithfully; they could not war with each other any more, having signed the paper. I then returned on board satisfied. Weighed, and proceeded at 9 o'clock, and anchored off Bimbia at 3 P.M. After dinner, landed at the village of Jubilee, and called on Mr. and Mrs. Saker, Baptist missionary; went through his printing and bookbinding offices. He deserves a great deal of credit for what he has done and is doing, particularly brickmaking at Cameroons, where he has commenced erecting a house. Left, and visited King William. He had a few petty grievances. I told him I should stay over to-morrow. If he succeeded in getting those parties together, I would come on shore in the morning, and settle any palavers amongst them, for the benefit of trade and commerce, and their good; after which, took our leave, and returned on board at sunset.

22nd.—After breakfast I went, accompanied by Commander Jolliffe, to visit Nicoll's Island, where there are two factories belonging to Mr. J. Lynslager and Mrs. Matthews, of this colony. After which we went to Dick Merchant's Town, a distance of two miles. He had some grievances relative to King Bell at Cameroons. I told him that I was limited to time, and did not intend to enter into any long controversies. It was not possible to get parties together to-day; they must be deferred until my next visit. Took my leave, and returned on board at noon. Dick Merchant came alongside in a very large canoe with forty paddlers. Banners flying, and seated under a large umbrella, very gaily dressed, with a scarlet cloak, trimmed with gold, cocked hat and plume, to return our visit; he visited the engine-room, &c., and went below to the after-cabin, took a glass of wine, and departed.

After dinner, went on shore to King William, and rebuked him for not coming on board to return our visit: told him he ought to have sent a messenger to inform me that he had not succeeded in getting the parties to settle the grievances he had with Dick Merchant and others; they were only petty jealousies. At the same time I strongly urged and requested him to pay his debts owing to Mr. Lynslager; he was told that the "Myrmidon" started at daylight for Clarence Cove, so that all other matters would be deferred until my next visit, and took our leave. Walked to Mr. Saker's, and took our leave; he accompanied us to the boat. He asked Commander Jolliffe if he would favour him with ship room to Fernando Po. He was desired to be on board at daylight in the morning. Near sunset. When we got alongside, a fresh sea breeze. Midnight, a land wind.

23rd.—Daylight, Mr. Saker embarked. 8-30, weighed, and proceeded, and anchored in Clarence Cove at 3 o'clock, and landed at 4 P.M.

Trusting that my proceedings in this journal will meet with your Lordship's approbation, I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BEECROFT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

*Mr. Mc Loskey to Consul Beecroft.*

Sir,

*Rio Bento, November 25, 1852.*

AVAILING myself of your presence in this river, I request your assistance to adjust the subject of comey between the native Chiefs and myself. As the "City of Rochester" is the first hulk which ever has been stationed here, the Chiefs are at a loss to know how they ought to be paid this duty, and I find it difficult to satisfy them consistent with justice to myself. The matter of comey

with regard to transit ships is understood; but as hulks here must have tenderage, and light craft have to come in frequently, it is desirable to have it settled whether the trading vessels or the tenders should become chargeable with comey.

I have already paid comey to the Chiefs on both sides, and also entered into a written engagement with them, which bears their signature, to the effect that they were to receive one puncheon of oil for every 100 puncheons purchased from their respective sides. The import of this was fully explained before they signed. Afterwards, not considering a written agreement stringent, and releasing themselves from it, they demand payment of comey for every tender which came to me since my arrival. I offered them comey on the Bonny principle; they would not. As I wish to deal honestly with these people in all my transactions with them, yet not willing they should impose upon me, I submit the case to your decision, as I wish it once and for all settled on equitable principles.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) A. P. Mc LOSKEY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 61.

*The Masters and Supercargoes of Ships in the Bonny River to Consul Beecroft.*

Sir,

*Bonny River, August 31, 1852.*

WE, the undersigned masters and supercargoes trading in this river, after due deliberation, are compelled to request your presence here.

In the latter end of May, King Pepple was attacked with paralysis, since which time he has remained in an almost imbecile state, and quite unable to conduct the business of the country.

We, in conjunction with King Pepple, convened a meeting of Chiefs, &c., to take such measures as would be thought advisable in the present confused state of affairs, when the authority of the King and ourselves was set at defiance by the parties refusing to attend, although they had twenty-four hours' notice.

We have for a long time refrained from writing, having been in expectation of a visit from you; and we now are unanimously of opinion that without your interference the British interests will suffer severely, as we have used our utmost endeavours to arrange matters satisfactorily, and have found all of no avail. We therefore feel assured that your presence alone will have the desired effect.

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed)

ROBT. WYLIE, *Ship "Grand Bonny."*

CHAS. CAINE, *"Clifton."*

JOHN A. WARDE, *Ship "Rothschild."*

WILLIAM YALLOP, *Barque "Catherine."*

JOHN TODD, *Brig "Lalla."*

THOMAS GREGORY, *Barque "Cumberland."*

FREDERICK GRANT,

*Agent to Messrs. R. & G. Bruce on board "Europa."*

E. WYLIE, *"Ambrosine."*

Inclosure 4 in No. 61.

*Articles for the consideration of Consul Beecroft.*

ART. I. The injury done to the trading interests here, by the King compelling certain individuals to take trust from him, at exorbitant and ruinous prices, before they can be allowed to trade at many markets in the interior, and knowing the said parties have trust from the ships, in all probability of older date than his own, seizing upon the first oil sent down by the party in liquidation of his own debt, and the supercargo may be compelled to wait an unlimited time before the party may be able again to procure the oil.

II. Direct violation of the XVth Article of the Treaty, by the King refusing to assist masters in procuring their lawful debts, or to take such steps towards it

as are pointed out in the Treaty; in several cases refusing to act at all, telling masters to procure their debts themselves, his own being one of that number, due to the barque "Catherine."

III. Refusal of the Bonny Chiefs to attend meetings called by the masters, and approved of by the King, for the better regulation of the trade.

IV. Insolent and uncourteous language used by the King to masters, calculated to create much disturbance, the said masters having been grossly deceived by him.

V. The detention of trust, on the plea of work bars being due.

VI. The prevailing idea amongst the Chiefs and natives being that the Treaty is not binding upon them at all, and of no use; many Articles have been broken and treated with contempt, and the masters, receiving no assistance from the King, have been unable to enforce them, except at the risk of life.

VII. The violation of the XIth Article of the Treaty by John Africa's house on the 14th of October, when three gigs were chased by an armed war canoe, one master struck at most violently by a native, and the whole party only enabled to escape a severe assault by the speed of the boats.

VIII. The repeated attacks upon our kroomen during their occupation of wood-cutting, their implements being stolen, and themselves beaten, by parties who cannot be detected, but whom we believe to be instigated by Jew-Jew Peter-side.

IX. The exactions made by Omnee Brown (who styles himself head pilot) on the barque "Athena," before he would allow the pilots to take her to sea, and the general dilatory manner in which the pilots can be got on board until they think proper, which has caused the detention of many vessels.

(Signed)

THOMAS GREGORY, *Barque "Huskisson."*

ROBT. WYLIE, "*Adventure.*"

R. G. BIRKETT, "*St. Lawrence.*"

J. THOMPSON, "*Ambrosine.*"

Inclosure 5 in No. 61.

*King Pepple to Consul Beecroft.*

Sir,

*Bonny, November 29, 1852.*

I AM glad you have come again to Bonny, but hope you will excuse me from attending a full meeting of Bonny Chiefs, as from illness I am unable to speak. I shall be most happy if you will allow me the privilege of a meeting with you when the Bonny Chiefs are not present.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

<sup>his</sup>  
KING ✕ PEPPLE.  
mark.

Inclosure 6 in No. 61.

*The Masters and Supercargoes of Ships in the Bonny River to Consul Beecroft.*

Sir,

*Bonny River, December 1, 1852.*

AT a full meeting of the masters and supercargoes of the Bonny river, convened some time ago, to take into consideration the affairs of the country, it was thought advisable, in consequence of the ill state of health of King Pepple, to appoint Yaniboo and Ishaca, his two head men, to conduct said business, and, in fact, to be the King's representatives. Your having had an opportunity of seeing his present state, will perhaps enable you to sanction the appointment,

and invest the said men with such powers as you may deem requisite for the welfare of the trade; and we shall feel, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GREGORY,  
Supercargo, "Huskisson."  
ROBT. WYLIE, "Roe."  
R. G. BIRKETT.  
J. THOMPSON, "Ambrosine."

Inclosure 7 in No. 61.

*Mr. Allen to Captain Gregory.*

Sir,

*Barque "Athena."*

I AM now just clear of those pilots, as they call themselves, and am most happy to think I am; they are some of the greatest scamps I ever met with. When the anchor was nearly up, and sail set, they all left the ship, in consequence of my not giving them a quantity of beef and bread; and for this reason I was obliged to comply to their requests, or keep the ship to an anchor—the greatest imposition I ever saw.

On my leaving Captain Golastom, he informed me you would settle with these pilots, so that I should have nothing farther to do with them; by so doing you would greatly oblige, &c.

Yours, &c.  
(Signed) J. ALLEN.

Inclosure 8 in No. 61.

*Mr. Goldstone to Consul Beecroft.*

Sir,

*Barque "Heroine," New Calabar, November 9, 1852.*

I TAKE the liberty of soliciting your attention to a letter from the master of the barque "Athena," consigned to me, and now in charge of Captain Gregory, who has undertaken to present the same to you.

Both the Bonny and Calabar pilots are in the habit of demanding large quantities of ship provisions; and, no matter how long the ship may have been out, or how short of provisions, the demand is actually enforced; for unless complied with, they will leave the vessel, even in distress, and laugh at the delay and inconvenience caused.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) E. GOLDSTONE,  
*Agent to Messrs. Stuart and Douglas.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 61.

*Notice.*

TO all whom it may concern. Know ye that, at a full meeting of masters and supercargoes, convened at the King's request, for the purpose of appointing Yaniboo and Ishaca (his two head men) as his representatives—in consequence of his own incapacity, from illness, to conduct the business of the country—the aforesaid masters and supercargoes considered the two said men, Yaniboo and Ishaca, as the most fit and proper persons to conduct said business.

I therefore sanction and ratify their appointment as Regents during the King's illness.

*Bonny River, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Myrmidon,"*

*December 1, 1852.*

(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT,  
*Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bights of Benin and Biafra.*  
KING PEPPLÉ.

Witnesses:

THOMAS GREGORY.  
ROBT. WYLIE.  
J. THOMPSON.  
R. G. BIRKETT.

CLASS B.



Inclosure 10 in No. 61.

*Mr. Birkett to Consul Beecroft.*

Sir,

November 30, 1852.

I BEG to bring before your notice the following complaint against Amacree, King of Calabar, viz.:

On the 16th day of November he made a verbal agreement with me, in presence of the Undersigned, to take all the salt—less sixty tubs—from my vessel, the “Sarah Horne,” now lying in his river; which said salt he was to commence taking on the following day, paying for the whole nine puncheons of palm-oil. At the expiration of three days he came to the vessel, but distinctly refused to take any, his plea being that he had no written agreement; as also, that part of the salt had been removed from its former place, which was the case, as we were compelled to remove a part, in order to stow casks.

I lay this complaint before you, as he is constantly in the habit of making agreements, and breaking them immediately, which causes not a little inconvenience and delay, as in the present case. The natives knew that he had made the arrangement for the salt, and therefore would not come near the ship to purchase it, where previously I might have sold the whole retail. I consider that the vessel has been now detained a week in her lading; and as portion of the salt is still on board, and will therefore be a source of further delay; as also having been compelled to send oil away, and land other on the beach, thereby sustaining a great loss from want of room in the hold.

Yours, &amp;c.

(Signed) R. G. BIRKETT.

(Signed) J. CHARLES QUAYH.

Inclosure 11 in No. 61.

*King Acqua and Prince Dido to Consul Beecroft.*

Cameroons, December 19, 1852.

WE, the King sons of the town of Barnicoo, have send this few lines to you, that we the King's sons was have some quarrel among ourself; and we was fighting, and two men was killed, and thirteen get wounded; one of King Acqua own son, by name Nedd, has wound, and so we beg of you to come and have this case settle for us, for we ourselves do not able to settle it by ourselves, for we fear that our town will soon come to ruin; and we have already agreed that after you come and made peace between us, the first man who will began to made any quarrel in the town, he is to paid two puncheon of oil, for we wish all we King's sons to be quiet and peaceable with each other.

We remain, &amp;c.

(Signed) KING <sup>his</sup> ∞ ACQUA.  
mark.PRINCE <sup>his</sup> ∞ DIDO.  
mark.

Inclosure 12 in No. 61.

*Declaration.*

JOHN BEECROFT, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, having been called upon to settle a quarrel between the undersigned inhabitants of Acqua Town and its neighbourhood in Cameroon's River; and being requested by them to take such means as he may think proper to prevent the recurrence of these feuds, pronounces this present quarrel settled; and that any person or persons who shall hereafter make, foster, or promote a quarrel endangering the peace of the town, or the lives or liberties of his or their fellow-subjects, shall be summoned before the said King Acqua, with two head men; and in the event of being found guilty of the said crimes, shall be fined the value of nine

crews of palm-oil, to be forfeited in the proportion of two-thirds for reparation of injury done, or for improvement of the town, and one-third to King Acqua and the two head men.

And we, the Undersigned, agree to the terms of the above note of John Beecroft, Esq., and pledge ourselves to observe the same, under a penalty of the value of twenty crews of palm-oil, to be appropriated as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul may determine.

Witnesses:

JOHN BEECROFT,  
*Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*

W. KYNASTON JOLLIFFE,  
*Lieutenant Commander Her Britannic Majesty's  
steam-vessel "Myrmidon."*

THOS. HORTON JOHNSON.

(Signed)

his  
KING X ACQUA.  
mark.

his  
PARROTT X ACQUA.  
mark.

his  
DIDO X ACQUA.  
mark.

his  
NED X ACQUA.  
mark.

his  
LAWTON X ACQUA.  
mark.

his  
DE CONGE X ACQUA.  
mark.

No. 62.

*Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 10.)*

My Lord,

*Clarence, Fernando Po, March 29, 1853*

I HAVE the honour to communicate, for your Lordship's information, that Her Majesty's brig "Ferret," Commander Macdonald, arrived here on the 26th instant, acquainting me with the capture by him of the Spanish slave schooner "Restorada," on the 18th instant, at New Calabar.

Information of the slaver's presence in New Calabar, was conveyed to Commander Macdonald by the mail-steamer "Faith."

Amacree, the Chief of that place, is a party to a Treaty with England, signed 8th August, 1851, for the suppression of the foreign Slave Trade. Prior to his forwarding information regarding this slaver, he managed to get into his own possession the whole of the money brought for the purchase of slaves, no doubt by promises and representations made on his part to the purchaser; whether he intended to fulfil these promises should opportunity offer, and denounce him should no opportunity occur for the shipment of slaves, and thus avoid the consequences of an open violation of the Treaty, is a question at present rather difficult to solve. Commander Macdonald has, however, in consistence with his sense of duty, made Amacree deliver up to him the whole of the bullion, allowing him to retain some barrels of aguardiente only.

In the event of another affair of the kind occurring, I wish to be informed, my Lord, whether Her Majesty's Government can countenance this mode of suppressing the Slave Trade; whether Chiefs who have become parties to our Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade will be permitted, by false representations and promises, to decoy slave purchasers into their rivers, for the purpose of obtaining possession of their property, and then giving information to one of Her Majesty's cruizers, merely to get the slaver out of the way, after the gratification of their cupidity; and whether they will be permitted to retain the whole or any portion of the property so obtained; or whether Her Majesty's officers are to insist on the whole of such property being given up for the benefit of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT.

No. 63.

*Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 11.)*

My Lord,

*Clarence, Fernando Po, April 6, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship that I have received information of an American barque, the "*Jasper*," having succeeded very lately in getting clear with a cargo of slaves, shipped at some place between Cape St. Paul's and Popoe.

The same vessel was in this place in 1851 and purchased a small quantity of palm oil on the island and bound for Cuba. She is a vessel of about 300 tons burthen, hails from New York, and was at that time commanded by a person named Samuel Young.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT.

No. 64.

*Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Clarence, Fernando Po, May 19, 1853.*

I BEG leave to state for your Lordship's information that I left this place for Brass in the merchant brig "*Idas*" on the 13th ultimo, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the Chiefs of that place with a view to a Treaty with England for the suppression of the foreign Slave Trade.

The recent attempt at New Calabar by the Spanish slave schooner "*Restorada*," captured by Her Majesty's brig "*Ferret*" on the 18th March last, makes it very desirable that a Treaty should be made with Brass as soon as possible, and the proximity of the Nunn with the latter place gives great facilities for illegal traffic, particularly so as we have at present no power by Treaty to interfere within the limits of their territories.

I found them favourably disposed to enter into an engagement with England for the suppression of the foreign Slave Trade, and beg to await your Lordships' directions therein.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT.

No. 65.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Beecroft.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 30, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of May 19th, on the subject of your visit to the River Brass for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of the Chiefs of that river with respect to the conclusion of a Treaty with this country for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and I have to state to you that as you have already been fully authorized and empowered to conclude engagements for that purpose with the native Chiefs within the district of your Consulate, you will of course take advantage of such a favourable opening as that referred to in your despatch, to conclude an Anti-Slave Trade Treaty with the Brass Chiefs, and with any other Chiefs in the Bight of Biafra who may not already have pledged themselves by Treaty to suppress the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 66.

*Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

My Lord,

*Fernando Po, September 6, 1853.*

HEREWITH I inclose for your Lordship's information a letter addressed to me by Mr. John P. Mitchell, a resident agent in the Brass river, conveying

information of the appearance and proceedings of the slave schooner "XVI" in that river from the 17th to the 28th July last.

I beg leave to ask your Lordship's attention to my despatch of May 19th, relative to the absence of a Treaty with the Chiefs of that river, and requesting your Lordship's directions therein.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT.

Inclosure in No. 66.

*Mr. Mitchell to Consul Beecroft.*

*Hulk "City of Rochester," Brass River,  
August 18, 1853.*

Dear Sir,

YOU no doubt would hear from barque "Adrian" of a schooner having been in this river buying slaves, from the 17th to the 28th July. She showed Spanish colours, had "XVI" on her stern, and was commanded by Captain Minzee, brother of the late Don Pablos. He took away, as near as I can ascertain, 115 slaves, purchased for 2 doubloons each, or a pipe of rum. We are much in want of a Treaty in this river for the proper regulation of trade, &c. The brig "Idas" arrived here in May, in ballast, and left in ballast; had to pay full pilotage in and out, and had great difficulty in escaping having to pay an exorbitant comey, same as if the brig had taken a cargo of oil instead of a few Kroo boys. Again, to-day she is leaving the river only half full of oil, yet I have to pay full comey or have my trade stopped. I trust you will come here at your earliest convenience, and put this river on the same footing as the Bonny. It is not at all fair for a small vessel of 100 tons to be forced to pay as much comey as one of 200 tons. The Chiefs say they are ready to put "hand for your book."

Hoping these will find you enjoying the best of health, and trusting you will soon be paying us a visit, believe me, &c.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) JOHN P. MITCHELL.

No. 67.

*Consul Beecroft to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)*

My Lord,

*Clarence, Fernando Po, September 9, 1853.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, dated July 30th, in reply to my despatch of May 19th.

My object in informing your Lordship of the favourable disposition of the Chiefs of the Brass River, with reference to the conclusion of a Treaty with England for the suppression of the foreign Slave Trade, was not simply to obtain your Lordship's sanction to that step beforehand, so as to do away with the necessity of your Lordship's approbation afterwards for its ratification, but that, as it has been the practice of Her Majesty's Government to grant presents of greater or less value as an inducement and reward to the Chiefs signing the Anti-Slave Trade Treaties with England, I expected your Lordship's direction as to the value of the presents to be given (if any), and the number of years to elapse before their discontinuance.

I shall, however, proceed to the Brass River on my first opportunity, and conclude a Treaty with the Chiefs, on the same footing as the one concluded with King Amacree, of New Calabar, in 1851, allowing a present from Her Majesty's Government of 1,000 dollars, and trust the measure will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Liberia*.

No. 68.

*Consul Newnham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 3.)*

My Lord,

*Monrovia, May 7, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the "Liberia Herald," dated April 6th, 1853, wherein will be found a proclamation relative to the Slave Trade.

On the 16th of last month (April) I wrote to the commanding officer of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces stationed at Sierra Leone, requesting that a ship of war might speedily touch at Monrovia, provided more important duty were no impediment, which despatch was forwarded by the African mail steamship "European," which arrived and left here the following day.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel "Firefly," Commander G. A. Seymour, came to anchor off the Cape Mesurado on the 22nd of last month (April), and I gave that officer a printed proclamation that had been handed me by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in this Republic, and similar to the one in the inclosed newspaper.

The cutter "Zephyr," master Du Fen, (as a forerunner to the arrival of the ships of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge, and Co., which have not yet appeared in sight, but are daily expected,) has gone down the coast to procure rice as food for the emigrants intended to be shipped from this country, and returned to Sierra Leone.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. G. C. L. NEWNHAM.

Inclosure in No. 68.

*Proclamation.*

WHEREAS Messrs. Hyde, Hodge, and Co., of London, contractors with Her Britannic Majesty's Government to furnish labourers from the African coast for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of 10 dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate: and whereas the extinction of the Slave Trade has left large numbers of predial and other labourers in the possession of the Chiefs and principal men of the country; while the offer of 10 dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves during the prevalence of the Slave Trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted: and whereas certain refractory Chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said Company to furnish a number of labourers, and are further known to have in concealment, near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions: and whereas, complaint has been made to the Government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians: therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this Proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed; that vessels carrying, or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port with their emigrants on board,

to obtain passports, in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained. Every violation of the laws regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and of the Republic the fifth.

(Signed) J. J. ROBERTS.

By the President,  
(L.S.) H. TEAGUE, *Secretary of State*.

No. 69.

*Consul Newnham to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received August 16.)

My Lord,

*Monrovia, July 9, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to state that during the evening of Sunday the 3rd of this month arrived at this port Captain E. Y. Tomkins, master of the brig "George," in the cutter "Echo," from Bassa (both vessels being of the port of Liverpool), and stated that he had been sent to Monrovia by the Vice-President of this Republic (Liberia) to inform that Government that a slaver was on the coast off Trade Town about to take in slaves, and would remain some days, for which information it is reported he received forty dollars.

Ere midnight I despatched a canoe and four Kroomen to Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel "Pluto," which vessel of war I learnt was at Grand Cape Mount, to notify the facts by letter, which was to be delivered to the commanding officer, or any other officer of one of Her Majesty's ships the Kroomen might fall in with; and in the event of their being unsuccessful, I ordered it to be left with Mr. Parker, resident at the aforesaid place, to be given to the first vessel of war that might arrive.

The Kroomen have returned, having been unfortunate in meeting with any of Her Majesty's ships.

I trust, my Lord, I may be pardoned when I suggest, that were Her Majesty's naval forces to touch oftener at this port—for instance, monthly—it might aid in uprooting the Slave Traffic, as, since my arrival here, the 21st of February last, only one vessel of war has visited Monrovia, namely, the steamer "Firefly," Commander G. A. Seymour, R.N.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. G. C. L. NEWNHAM.

No. 70.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Newnham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 17, 1853.*

I HAVE communicated to the Colonial Department a copy of your despatch of the 7th of May last, inclosing a copy of a proclamation issued by the President of Liberia relative to the emigration of natives of Africa from Liberia to British colonies, and I have to acquaint you that Messrs. Hyde and Hodge, the contractors mentioned in that proclamation, have stated to the Colonial Office that their agent, Mr. Theusted, has caused the mode in which the emigration under their charge was conducted to be strictly investigated by you.

I have therefore to desire that you will transmit to me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, your report of that investigation.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 71.

*Consul Newnham to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received January 9, 1854.)

My Lord,

Monrovia, November 10, 1853.

I HAVE been honoured by a communication from your Lordship, bearing date the 17th of September last.

I beg to inclose the copy of a letter I received from Mr. Theusted, agent for Messrs. Hyde, Hodge and Co., and of my reply thereto.

I beg to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that I have not investigated this matter at the instance of Mr. Theusted.

I clearly and distinctly understood from Mr. Theusted, during his sojourn at Monrovia, that he himself had received instructions from the above-mentioned firm to ascertain the motive the Liberian Government had in issuing the proclamation alluded to in your Lordship's despatch.

Mr. Theusted addressed a letter on the subject to the President of this Republic (Liberia), and an answer was given, such as I trust may be deemed satisfactory, and to which I have put my seal of office.

Mr. Theusted left Monrovia for England by the mail steamer "Hope" the 22nd of September last, having obtained other documents relative to the matter in question, to which I also affixed my official seal.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. G. C. L. NEWNHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 71.

*Mr. Theusted to Consul Newnham.*

Sir,

Monrovia, August 24, 1853.

REFERRING to a Proclamation which appeared in the "Liberia Herald" of the 6th April last, issued by President Roberts, I have the honour to request you will please to inform me whether the subject matter of the contents of that Proclamation was ever officially communicated to you as Her Majesty's Consul by President Roberts, and what official steps you took in the matter. As the Proclamation in question has led to some correspondence between Messrs. Hyde, Hodge and Co. and the home authorities, I am desirous of affording my principals every possible information, to enable them to report on the subject, and to this end shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with such knowledge of the matter as you may possess.

I have under this date addressed a letter to his Excellency President Roberts, requesting that gentleman to have an investigation instituted into the charges preferred against Messrs. Hyde, Hodge and Co., at which inquiry I have requested that you, as Her Majesty's Consul at this Republic, and myself, may be permitted to attend.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. G. THEUSTED,  
*Agent for Hyde, Hodge, & Co., of London.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 71.

*Consul Newnham to Mr. Theusted.*

Sir,

Monrovia, August 25, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have received your letter bearing date 24th August, 1853, relative to a Proclamation which appeared in the "Liberia Herald" of the 6th April last; and in reply to your question whether "the subject matter of the contents of that Proclamation was ever officially communi-

cated to me as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by President Roberts, and what official steps I took in the matter," I beg to state that a proclamation, similar to that which appeared in the above-mentioned newspaper, was handed me by the Honourable H. Teague, late Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs in this Republic, which I delivered to Commander G. A. Seymour, of Her Britannic Majesty's steam-sloop "Firefly," and that one number of the "Liberia Herald" which contained the proclamation in question I forwarded to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. G. C. L. NEWNHAM.

No. 72.

*Lord Wodehouse to Consul Newnham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 17, 1854.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th of last November, and to previous correspondence respecting the proclamation issued by the President of Liberia on the 26th of February, 1853, on the subject of emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you that his Lordship has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that with a view of preventing any abuse of this emigration, his Grace has instructed the Governor of Sierra Leone that no further emigration can be sanctioned from the Kroo Coast, or from any other place lying beyond British jurisdiction.

African emigration will therefore, until further directions, be confined exclusively to the port of Sierra Leone, and will be continued from thence under the careful precautions which have always been taken both for ensuring the free agency of the parties who emigrate, and for guarding them against the influence of misrepresentations.

I am to add, that the Duke of Newcastle has explained to Lord Clarendon, that these instructions have been founded solely on the risk of abuse to which it would appear that all emigration from places in Africa not under the immediate control of British authorities must be exposed, and that his Grace holds the respectable firm of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge and Co. wholly free from any imputation of having wished to promote directly or indirectly by improper means the emigration for which they have been employed by the Colony of British Guiana.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.



AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Sherbro River*

---

No. 73.

*Mr. Addington to Consul Hanson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 21, 1853.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of the Additional Articles to the Treaty of July 4, 1849, between Her Majesty and the Chiefs of Sherbro, which were concluded by Governor Kennedy with those Chiefs on the 31st of March last. I am also to transmit to you a copy of the papers relating to the Slave Trade which were presented by Her Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament during the Session of 1852.

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

---

Inclosure in No. 73.

*Additional Articles to the Treaty of July 4, 1849, between Her Majesty and the Chiefs of Sherbro.*

Additional Articles to the Treaty between Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone; and Hugh Dunlop, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Alert," and Senior Officer of the Northern Division of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the west coast of Africa, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and Careybah Caulker, Chief of Bompey, and Thomas Stephen Caulker, Chief of the Plantain Islands, and other Chiefs of the Sherbro Country, parties thereto, friends and allies of the said Careybah Caulker and Thomas Stephen Caulker, signed at Tasso, in the Sherbro Country, the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further additions to the aforesaid Treaty:

It is therefore hereby agreed between his Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and the aforesaid Careybah Caulker, Chief of Bompey, and Thomas Stephen Caulker, Chief of the Plantain Islands, Pierre Charley, King of Sherbro, Harry Tucker, Chief of Shebar, and William Tucker, Chief of Bullom and Boom Rivers.

ARTICLE I.

The cruisers of the British Government, or any officer deputed by his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone, whenever they fall in with any vessels or boats belonging to the people of Sherbro, suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, or with any vessels or boats belonging to other nations within the waters of the Chiefs of Sherbro, suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, may detain and search them; and in case of their finding that any of the vessels

or boats aforesaid belonging to the people of Sherbro have violated this engagement, by the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, or that the vessels and boats belonging to other nations have been engaged in the Slave Trade within the waters of the Chiefs of Sherbro, upon any pretext whatever, they (the Government cruizers or officers deputed by his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone) may seize and confiscate the same; and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to Sierra Leone to be tried by English law; and when condemned, shall be sold, and the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of England and the Chief or Chiefs of Sherbro, and the slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

#### ARTICLE II.

The Queen of England shall have the right to demand the surrender of criminals or other persons, being British subjects, or liberated Africans, or others, resident in Sierra Leone, accused of any crime or offence committed within the colony of Sierra Leone or its dependencies, cognizable by the laws of England, for the purpose of being tried for such offence in Sierra Leone, or such British colony as the Queen of England may think fit to appoint. And the Chiefs of Sherbro, parties to this Treaty, hereby bind themselves to secure and surrender all British subjects, or liberated Africans, or others, resident in Sierra Leone, who may be charged with any crime or offence as aforesaid, upon demand being made for them by his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone, or any other competent authority.

#### ARTICLE III.

The Queen of England shall have also the right to demand the surrender of criminals, or other persons, being British subjects, or liberated Africans, or others, resident in Sierra Leone, charged with any crime or offence committed within the territories of the Chiefs of Sherbro, cognizable by the laws of England, for the purpose of being tried for such offence in Sierra Leone, or such British colony as the Queen of England may think fit to appoint. And the Chiefs of Sherbro, parties to this Treaty, hereby bind themselves to secure and surrender all British subjects, or liberated Africans, or others, resident in Sierra Leone, who may be charged with any crime or offence as aforesaid, upon demand being made for them by his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone, or any other competent authority.

#### ARTICLE IV.

English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses, in the Sherbro Country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Sherbro, the Chiefs of Sherbro shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

#### ARTICLE V.

But English people must not break the laws of the Sherbro Country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chiefs shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force, and the commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

#### ARTICLE VI.

If the Sherbro people should take away the property of an English person, the Chiefs of Sherbro shall do all they can to make the Sherbro people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Sherbro people, or should not pay their just debts to the Sherbro

people, the Chiefs shall make known the facts to the commander of the English force nearest to the Sherbro Country, or to the resident Agent, if there is one; and the English commander, or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

Done at Freetown, Sierra Leone, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of Her Majesty's reign the sixteenth.

(L.S.) A. E. KENNEDY, *Governor.*  
 (L.S.) CAREYBAH <sup>his</sup> ✕ CAULKER,  
<sub>mark</sub>  
*Chief of Bompey.*  
 (L.S.) THOMAS S. CAULKER,  
*Chief of Plantain Islands.*  
 (L.S.) HARRY <sup>his</sup> ✕ TUCKER;  
<sub>mark</sub>  
*Chief of Shebar.*  
 (L.S.) PIERRE <sup>his</sup> ✕ CHARLEY,  
<sub>mark</sub>  
*King of Sherbro.*  
 (L.S.) WILLIAM TUCKER,  
*Chief of Bullom and Boom Rivers.*

Witnesses :

(Signed) JOHN CARR, *Chief Justice.*  
 J. F. SMYTH, *Colonial Secretary.*  
 CHARLES FORTUNE.  
 C. H. TUCKER.

No. 74.

*Consul Hanson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 13, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Victoria, Sherbro Island, December 31, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to submit a brief report upon the Slave Trade in the Sherbro.

I believe that the transport of slaves by canoe through these waters from the Gallinas to the neighbourhood of the colony of Sierra Leone, is still continued.

In May last, Kaibuka, the Chief of the Bagroo, a province of Sherbro, apprized Mr. Thomas Stephen Caulker, Chief of the Plantain Islands, that certain Mandingo traders were in his territory with 13 slaves, whom they were preparing to convey by canoe to the northward. Mr. Caulker and Kaibuka succeeded in arresting the proceeding, and procuring 9 of the slaves, whom Mr. Caulker delivered up to me on the 22nd of November; when I assured him that it afforded me great satisfaction to inform him that it would be my pleasing duty to communicate to your Lordship his faithful observance of the provisions of the Treaty; and on the 30th of November I had opportunity to deliver them to the Commander of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Teazer," tender to the "Penelope," for conveyance to Sierra Leone, to his Excellency Governor Kennedy.

On the 27th of December I had the satisfaction to seize, in the boat I have hired, a Gallinas canoe with 4 slaves, viz., 2 men, 1 woman, and a boy, whom I liberated, and have here awaiting conveyance to Freetown. The canoe and its contents—partly because of their being the property of unknown natives, but much more because of the good effect it would have upon the minds of these people (by making them feel that there was nothing mercenary in the proceeding)—I delivered back to the crew. I trust this step will meet your Lordship's approval.

Your Lordship will, I trust, rest assured that I will omit no opportunity to do my utmost to suppress this canoe-transport system; but as there is risk connected with the capturing of these canoes, I would respectfully request that

requisition may be made by your Lordship to the Admiralty to cause me to be supplied with arms for my boat's crew. At present I am obliged to arm them with the very indifferent cutlasses made for this trade, some of which I have had to buy here.

Looking with earnest hope to obtain your Lordship's kind consent and encouraging approval, &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) AUGUSTUS WM. HANSON.

---

No. 75.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hanson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 11, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st of December last, stating, that by means of the canoe hired by you, you have been enabled to visit and search the Gallinas canoes, in order to suppress the Slave Trade. You also point out the risk to which you are exposed in effecting this inspection of canoes; and you therefore request to have a supply of muskets to arm your boat's crew.

I have to remind you, that when you received permission to provide yourself with a whale-boat and a Kroo canoe, you were informed that this permission was granted in order that you might be enabled to proceed in person to the distant ports of your Consular district, and that you might have the means of sending messages. But you have never been instructed to employ yourself in personally suppressing the Slave Trade. This is a service which would certainly not only expose you to personal danger, but might also involve you in disputes with the Chiefs in the Sherbro and Gallinas rivers, which might become embarrassing to Her Majesty's Government.

If it should come to your knowledge that the Slave Trade is in any way carried on within the limits of your agency, it will be your duty to give the earliest information of such proceedings, either to the Commander of the nearest British cruizer, or to the Governor of Sierra Leone; and you will also address temperate remonstrances to the Chiefs in whose territories any such criminal undertaking may be carried on: but it is no part of your duty personally to capture boats which you may suspect of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

## BRAZIL.

---

No. 76.

*Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell.—(Received April 17.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, March 3, 1853.*

WITH reference to the late Mr. Southern's despatch of the 10th of August, 1852, I beg to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a despatch, together with an inclosure, which has been received at Her Majesty's Legation in Rio, from Mr. Callander, Her Majesty's Consul at St. Catherine's, stating that the "*Sem Igual*," the property of João da Costa, junior, of Bahia, a vessel purporting to have been employed on a whaling expedition, had arrived in that port on the 23rd of December last, and that strong suspicions were entertained against her as being intended for the Slave Trade.

In consequence of this communication, I forthwith addressed the note to Senhor Paulino, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy to your Lordship, drawing the attention of the Brazilian Government to the particulars of these and previous rumours respecting the "*Sem Igual*," and at the same time pressing his Excellency to take active and energetic measures to prevent the evil projects of those connected with this vessel from taking effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 76.

*Consul Callander to Mr. Southern.*

Sir,

*St. Catherine's, January 8, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of correspondence and other documents relative to the Brazilian barque "*Sem Igual*," of Bahia, which arrived here from a whaling voyage on the 23rd of December last, and is suspected of being intended for the Slave Trade.

On the evening of the 24th the whaling mate of this vessel, Michael Macdonald, came to me, and stated that he was a British subject, a native of Ireland; that he had joined her in Boston, United States; had been out eleven months, about six of which were passed in port at Bahia and Ilheos; that it was currently reported in Bahia that she was intended for slaving, and that she had previously brought over slaves from Africa, and from what he had seen and heard since he shipped, he believed that she was intended for the Slave Trade; he also said he had kept a journal of the voyage, which he could produce. I desired him to return next day and bring it with him, when I took down his declaration in writing. I have also extracted, verbatim, such parts of the journal as I thought might be of service. He also stated subsequently that João da Costa's launch, which took oil from the "*Sem Igual*" from Ilheos to Bahia, on account of the length of time it was absent, about six weeks, and from being seized by the authorities on its return to Bahia, is strongly suspected of having fallen in with and taken slaves from a vessel which the "*Sem Igual*" was said to be waiting for

at the time. He further stated that he saw, up the river at Ilheos, a vessel of about 80 tons lying ready to be masted, which he supposed to be a slaver from her appearance. He also said that João da Costa has an establishment there for fitting out vessels.

In consequence of what had come to my knowledge respecting the "*Sem Igual*," I deemed it my duty to bring the subject under the notice of the President, which I did on the 1st instant, and yesterday received his reply, the receipt of which I acknowledged to-day.

The consignee of this vessel, learning that she had been denounced to me as being intended for slaving, requested me to furnish him with a certified copy of what had been stated to me about her; but as the matter had not been brought before the President at the time (he being absent), and not being aware whether I was at liberty to supply such information, I did not accede to his request.

The consignee showed me some certificates, signed by the competent authorities at Bahia, justifying the large hatches, half deck, number of casks, and large boilers, as being necessary for the purpose of the voyage.

I beg to observe that the second whaling mate, an American subject, has also made a declaration respecting this vessel to the United States' Consul here, very similar to that made to me.

Should any additional information worthy of notice in respect to this barque come to my knowledge, I will report accordingly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 76.

*Certificate.*

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at St. Catherine's, do hereby certify that on this 25th day of December, 1852, before me personally came and appeared Michael Macdonald, who voluntarily declared and said as follows:—That he is a British subject. That he joined the Brazilian barque "*Sem Igual*" in Boston as whaling mate, to proceed on a whaling voyage for two years. That the said barque belongs to João da Costa, of Bahia. That the name of the master of the said barque is I. G. Lages, a Portuguese by birth, but a naturalised Brazilian. That the said barque remained about three months in Bahia Harbour. That appearer heard that the said barque was intended for slaving. On that account several Englishmen, who wished to join the said barque at Bahia, were prevented doing so by the Consul there. That the hatches of the said barque are much larger than usual. That there is a half-deck, formed of planks about three inches thick, not nailed down, nor fastened in any manner. That there are about a dozen small ports or openings on each side, in the lining of the hold. That there are 173 casks on board. That on the "*Sem Igual*" leaving Bahia, she was followed and boarded by Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine "*Bonetta*," Lieutenant Commander Charles Wake, who overhauled the said barque, and examined the papers, and found all correct. That this took place about seven o'clock in the evening. That many times after leaving Bahia opportunities presented themselves of taking whales, which the master of the said barque did not avail himself of, keeping her, the said barque, under double-reefed topsails and reduced canvass, though the weather was quite fine, thereby preventing the said barque from coming near the whales. That the said barque remained at anchor at Ilheos about three months, and that the master remained on shore during that time. That at sea, when whales were seen, the captain was generally in his cabin playing cards, and made no exertions to take the whales. That the captain said he did not care whether they got whales or not. That appearer heard the captain say that he, the captain, had been several times to the Coast of Africa. That appearer has seen a set of charts of the African coast on board belonging to the captain. That appearer heard it said on board that the said barque was waiting the arrival of a brig from Africa with slaves, in order to receive them from said brig, and endeavour to land them. That it is the belief of appearer that the said barque is intended for slaving, and that he, the appearer, is afraid to remain in her, the said barque, because he is certain that if she falls

in with a British man-of-war at sea, she, the said barque, will be taken as a prize. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office the day and year above written.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER,  
*Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 76.

*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paulino de Souza.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 17, 1853.*

ON the 11th of June last Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Southern, with a view of contributing useful information to the Imperial Government respecting the intentions of certain slave-dealers resident in Rio Grande, forwarded to your Excellency some details upon that subject.

There were also inclosed to your Excellency, in the same note, extracts of letters from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia respecting the Brazilian barque "*Sem Igual*," the property of João da Costa, Jun., to which vessel suspicion of slaving projects were said to be attached when she cleared out and sailed from that port on the 24th May last, for a whaling expedition of six months between the Islands of Fernando de Noronha and Santa Catharina.

With reference to this same barque, the "*Sem Igual*," I have lately received a communication from Her Majesty's Consul at Santa Catharina, a copy of which I have the honour inclose to your Excellency, stating that the "*Sem Igual*" had arrived there on the 23rd December last, and is suspected of being intended for the Slave Trade, thus confirming the previous rumours about her.

I take the liberty of also forwarding to your Excellency a certified deposition taken by Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Callander, of Michael Macdonald, a sailor belonging to the "*Sem Igual*," and a British subject, who accompanied her on this recent whaling expedition, which appears to have been very unsuccessful, although plenty of fish were met with daily, and could have been captured with ease, and who has now intimated that he is afraid to remain any longer on board this barque, as he considers that she is still destined to be employed in slave-trading, and might therefore be possibly taken as a prize by the cruizers.

In making this communication to your Excellency, for the information of the Brazilian Government, I am forced to observe that the confirmed suspicions against the "*Sem Igual*" seem to demand an active inquiry on the part of the Brazilian Government with respect to that ship, and I trust that energetic and successful steps may be taken to anticipate the evil intentions of those individuals who may wish to employ this whaling vessel in the illegal and unchristian Traffic in Slaves.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 77.

*Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell.—(Received April 17.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, March 4, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the translation of a letter from the Municipal Chamber of the city of Bananal, in the province of St. Paul's, to the Minister of Justice in Rio de Janeiro, inclosing an official representation from that Chamber to the Provincial Government respecting the very serious dangers which are described as existing in that municipality owing to the searches which have been made by the Brazilian Government in that district for the capture of the Africans landed in December last at Bracuchy.

The fears of the community are therein stated to have been aroused by a spirit of insurrection which has shown itself in some plantations; that planters have not been able to check the partial insubordination of some of their negroes; that others are suffering from the fact of their slaves absconding in whom they had placed confidence; and that these dangers and agitations appear to have been created simply by the presence of an armed force sent to apprehend the newly-imported Africans, who were supposed to be concealed in the vicinity.

Complaints are also made by the planters of the means adopted by the soldiers of procuring informers; that besides pecuniary bribes, the military hold out promises of freedom to the slaves in that district in order to ascertain where the newly imported Africans may be hidden: and on account of this state of things, for the protection of the planters and the peace of the district, the Municipal Chamber requests his Excellency to adopt steps to apply the necessary remedy.

Although there may be some truth respecting the feeling of agitation prevailing in the district above alluded to, and some degree of apprehension on the part of the planters, yet it would appear that their statement is greatly exaggerated, and that it may possibly have been trumped up to frighten the Brazilian Government into discontinuing its searches after the Africans, especially as even members of the Municipal Chamber may be interested in a cessation of these police investigations; for I find among the number of planters in the Bananal whom the Brazilian Government intend to prosecute for being connected with the disembarkation of Bracuhy, the name of Pedro Ramos Nogueira, and he is one of those who signed the letter from the Municipal Chamber to the Minister of Justice.

It seems extraordinary that the remedy which the Municipal Chamber proposes to the Provincial Government, as the only obvious one for the peace of the district, is that a suitable force should be left there to protect them when the police have been withdrawn. Now in the letter of the Municipal Chamber to the Minister of Justice it is stated that "all this agitation appears to have been created simply by the presence of the force sent to apprehend the Bracuhy Africans." This is evidently contradictory, as I do not see what difference there ought to be between the police force or any other Brazilian force, for we should suppose them both equally animated with the spirit of justice and the sincere wish to perform their duty; and consequently I must suppose that this piteous representation of the Municipal Chamber of Bananal is a thing got up with the double motive of frightening the Brazilian Government, and of hiding or protecting the evil doings of some of the inhabitants of that part of the province of St. Paul's and its neighbourhood.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

Inclosure in No. 77.

*The Municipal Chamber of the City of Bananal to the Minister of Justice.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

THE Municipal Chamber of the city of Bananal, in the province of St. Paul's, transmits to your Excellency a copy of an official letter which it addressed to the Government of the province on the 19th instant, relating the very serious dangers which surround this Municipality, resulting from the searches made within its jurisdiction for the capture of the Africans recently disembarked at Bracuhy.

Your Excellency will thereby be apprized of the measures which this Chamber has requested the provincial Government to adopt. Since the date of that representation the Chamber has seen that the fears of the community in general have increased, that the spirit of insurrection has been further developing itself on the plantations, and that it has not been possible for the planters to check the partial insubordination of some of their most audacious slaves; that others are

CLASS B.



suffering losses from the absconding of slaves in whom they had placed the greatest trust, and this notwithstanding the extreme vigilance which present necessity forces them to exercise. All these dangers, all this agitation appears not to have been created simply by the presence of the force sent for the purpose of apprehending the Africans. The planters, in general, complain of the means employed by the soldiers for meeting with informers among all the slaves they encounter. It appears that they do not confine themselves to inquire simply after the Africans; and it is said that they employ all means of seduction and deceit, which if true, as it appears to be, must infallibly inspire the slaves with the spirit of insubordination and revolt; besides the pecuniary premiums which they promise, it appears that they also assure the informers that they will be freed. The very slaves to whom these dangerous insinuations and seductions are addressed, are those who come and report the same to their owners, and hence the general belief of the existence of this grievance on the part of the soldiers.

Be it how it may, the danger of our position is a reality, and the very state of terror, even if it were only a panic, is already of itself an evil which it is necessary to remedy.

The Chamber confines itself to the exposition of this threatening situation, without pointing out the required remedy, hoping that your Excellency, in your wisdom, will resolve upon what steps it may be proper to take in this respect.

God preserve, &c.

Palace of the Municipal Chamber of the City of Bananal, in extraordinary session, the 24th January, 1853.

(Signed)

MANOEL VENANCIO CAMPOS DA PAZ.  
 THOMAS DA SILVA PASSOS.  
 ANTONIO LEME DA SILVA.  
 LUIS RIBEIRO DE SOUZA.  
 JOSE ELOY MACHADO.  
 ANTONIO DE PADUA MACHADO.  
 PEDRO RAMOS NOGUEIRA.

---

*Representation referred to in the foregoing official Letter.*

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

The Municipal Chamber of this city considers it to be its duty to make to your Excellency an exposition of the present state of this Municipality, as regards public tranquillity and security, which claim the most serious attention. The news of a disembarkation of Africans in one of the ports of the province of Rio de Janeiro cannot be unknown to your Excellency, and that they have come into the interior of this province, from whence they have been distributed to divers places, which induced the Imperial Government to adopt energetic measures for their apprehension and the punishment of the criminals. The Government consequently sent here a certain number of police soldiers to be placed at the disposal of the provisional principal Judge of the district. Several searches have been effected on many plantations, and inquiries and examinations are actively continued. The Chamber is of opinion that in all this the Government and the authorities have performed their duty; for it acknowledges that the utmost energy becomes indispensable towards the effective repression of an illegal and barbarous traffic which threatens to perpetuate itself, notwithstanding our solemn engagements and true interests, which are only disowned by those persons who are prepossessed in favour of old habits.

Whatever may happen to be the results of those searches in this Municipality, with respect to the capture of the Africans and the punishment of the guilty persons, it is necessary to take into consideration the real dangers to which the present state of things exposes the public safety and tranquillity of this Municipality, in which there is an extraordinary number of slaves; dangers the prevention of which calls for serious attention. It appears that the presence of the force employed on this service, and the known object of it, has sufficed to awaken in the slave population certain hopes which may produce very evil consequences, and it is certain that some spirit of insubordination is already observable among

the slaves, which it is possible, and is even very much to be feared, may seriously increase on the departure of the force.

Everything induces the belief that an erroneous conviction prevails among the slaves, that the Government protects their pretended right to be freed, and that the only obstacle thereto is the deference of the authorities towards their owners. The language which they hold among themselves, and which has at times been overheard from those residing in this city, and more still among those residing on the large plantations where inquiries and searches have been made, leads to the suspicion that they entertain intentions or perhaps even projects which may produce most melancholy results; and it even appears that upon one of the plantations recently searched, open insubordination has been evinced by some of the most audacious slaves, which, however, has been repressed by rigorous chastisement on the part of their owner.

In such a state of things there are good grounds for the growing apprehensions of the population, and it becomes necessary to apply a remedy. In this case there is obviously only one remedy, and it consists in the presence of a suitable force, so that we may not be left in a state of abandonment when the police have taken their departure. The Chamber suggests that in case it may not be possible to station a detachment here because it may be wanted in other parts of the province, it might, perhaps, be easy to remove the station of the commands from the north to this city, until the serious apprehensions which afflict us shall have vanished; but your Excellency, in taking this exposition into your consideration, will adopt such measures as may be most advisable. In confirmation of all that is above stated, news has just been received of the most positive manifestations of some slaves on two others of the principal plantations in the Municipality. In one of them, twelve slaves, and in the other four slaves, are imprisoned for attempted insubordination; and upon other plantations cases of desertion, principally of those slaves who have come from the northern provinces, are most frightfully multiplied.

Finally, so serious are the apprehensions of the entire community, that the planters have prohibited their slaves from coming to this city, the consequence of which is the scarcity of provisions, which is as oppressive to the inhabitants as if they were residing in a besieged town.

The Chamber, therefore, has recourse to your Excellency for the redress of these evils, and for the guarantee of public security by those measures which your Excellency in your wisdom shall consider expedient; and it trusts that a Municipality which from its importance undoubtedly merits all consideration, will not be allowed to remain unprotected.

God preserve, &c.

Palace of the Municipal Chamber, in extraordinary session, the 19th January, 1853.

(Signed)

MANOEL VENANCIO CAMPOS DA PAZ.  
THOMAS DA SILVA LISBOA.  
ANTONIO DE PADUA MACHADO.  
JOSE ELOY MACHADO.  
LUIS GOMES NOGUEIRA FRANCO.  
LUIS RIBEIRO DE SOUZA.  
ANTONIO LEME DA SILVA.

No. 78.

*Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell.—(Received April 17.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, March 4, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the copy and translation of a note which I have received from Senhor Paulino, acquainting me with the total number of Africans who had been apprehended by the Brazilian police authorities since the disembarkation at Braculy in December last, and which only amounts as yet to 45 individuals.

The Imperial Government declared that it is not as yet satisfied with this result, nor indeed ought it to be so after the active researches which have been described as having taken place on the estates of certain planters and other

persons in the Bananal, where the Africans were supposed to have been taken to after the landing; and although the Brazilian Government affirms its intention of causing further inquiries to be made into "the conduct of those authorities in whose district the disembarkation was effected, and of prosecuting those who may be criminal or culpable," yet I am not aware that any orders have been issued to search the estates of José Breves, the rich coffee-grower, on whose property the disembarkation took place, and whose influence in that part of the country is as well established as his reputation for being a great slave-dealer is known throughout Brazil.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 78.

*Senhor Paulino de Souza to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, February 21, 1853.*

SINCE the dates of the communications which I had the honour to transmit to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation relative to the disembarkation of Africans at Bracuby, I am now happy in being able to acquaint Mr. W. Stafford Jerningham, &c., that on the 16th of last month 11 of those Africans were apprehended, 33 on the 20th, besides one who, having been met with by a private individual, was by him delivered up to the competent authority.

The Imperial Government is not yet satisfied with these captures, notwithstanding the earnestness with which it has prosecuted this purpose, as upon other occasions Her said Majesty's Legation has been informed.

Independent of the orders sent to the different Presidencies of the instructions given to those authorities entrusted with this affair, the Imperial Government has caused inquiry to be made into the conduct of those in whose district the disembarkation was effected, and the prosecution, by such means as are at its disposal, of those who may have been criminal or culpable.

The Imperial Government, confiding in the zeal of the authorities who may continue to be employed in the search, still hopes to obtain more satisfactory results.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.

No. 79.

*Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell.—(Received April 17.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, March 4, 1853.*

I BEG to forward to your Lordship a copy of a despatch received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, informing me that two slavers from the Coast of Africa were daily expected to arrive and land their slaves to the northward of that province. Mr. Consul Morgan likewise adds that the Commodore of the Brazilian Naval Station had applied to him in order to gain more exact information concerning the prevailing rumour, but Her Majesty's Consul says that although the Commodore had several small vessels at his disposal, as they were slow sailers, not much success was to be anticipated in capturing the slave ships or preventing disembarkation.

It would seem that Mr. Consul Morgan is also apprehensive of a resuscitation of slave-dealing enterprizes to the Coast of Africa, if a suitable number of cruisers are not maintained to prevent them; and I take the liberty of mentioning

this opinion of Her Majesty's Consul, as it fully coincides with what I had the honour to state in my despatch of the 7th of February last, respecting the expediency of strengthening the British squadron on the coast of Brazil.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 79.

*Consul Morgan to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Bahia, February 19, 1853.*

WITH reference to the subject matter of my despatch of 29th December last, I beg to acquaint you that I have received information that two slaver vessels from the coast of Africa are daily expected to arrive to the northward of this province, where an attempt will be made to land slaves on points between Maceio, Cotinguiba, or lower south.

I know the Commodore of the Brazilian Naval Division has likewise obtained some information on this subject, as he has applied to me with the desire of certifying himself of the truth, as he has some small vessels at his disposal, but I understand they are very dull sailers and quite inadequate for the service.

With the apprehension I entertain that although slave-trading appears to be suspended, and has been so for some months past, if we have not an adequate number of cruisers on this division of Bahia, we may, when least expected, hear of several debarkations of slaves without any means being offered to oppose to the ruses of traffickers.

Another small steamer, similar to the "Sharpshooter," would be very useful in assisting Her Majesty's sloop "Express" on this station to foil the designs of the men-stealers.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, un.

No. 80.

*Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell.—(Received April 17.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, March 16, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to forward the copy of a note which I have received from Senhor Paulino, inclosing a communication from the Brazilian Consul-General in Monte Video to his Excellency, informing him of the projects of the "*Paquete Canario*," a Spanish brig which arrived in that port in November last, from the Havana and the Cape de Verd Islands, with a cargo of salt.

It is represented by the Brazilian Consul, that this vessel had intended fitting out in Monte Video for the African Slave Trade; but finding strong opposition on the part of the consignee, her owner resolved to despatch her to some place in "Entre Rios" to load hides and tallow for England, instructing her to call at Cork or Falmouth for orders, according to the charter effected with the English house of Samuel Lafone in Monte Video.

After she has discharged her cargo in England, the "*Canario*" is to proceed in ballast to Cuba, and from thence to the coast of Africa to import slaves into Brazil.

A certain Francisco Riveroza y Urguelles, a Rio merchant, who is absent from this city on account of debts, and who is said to have concealed himself on the estates of the two Breves, is likewise concerned in this speculation.

Senhor Paulino assures me that the Imperial Government will adopt such measures as are within its reach and in conformity with the Brazilian laws to frustrate this projected importation.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

*Senhor Paulino de Souza to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, March 14, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Mr. W. Stafford Jerningham, &c., the inclosed copy of a despatch dated the 7th instant, which has been addressed to me by the Imperial Consul-General in Monte Video, communicating the information which he has obtained relative to the projects of the Spanish brig "*Paquete Canario*," which he understands is destined for the illegal trade in Africans.

In making this communication to Mr. Jerningham, I hasten to acquaint him that the Imperial Government, on its part, will issue suitable orders for the adoption of such measures as are within its reach, in conformity with the laws of the Empire.

I avail, &amp;c.

(Signed) PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

*The Brazilian Consul-General in Monte Video to Senhor Paulino de Souza.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Monte Video, March 7, 1853.*

I HAVE just been informed that the Spanish brig "*Paquete Canario*," which sailed from the Havana on the \_\_\_\_\_ of July, 1852, for the Islands of Cape Verd, and arrived in this port at the close of November of last year, with a cargo of salt, came here with the intention of fitting out for the Slave Trade, but meeting here with strong opposition on the part of the consignee, Francisco Susini, and her owner, José Maria Sumar, being apprehensive of being found out, he resolved to send his said brig "*Paquete Canario*" to Santa Clara or Gualiguachú (Entre Rios) to load hides and tallow for England, and to call at Cork or Falmouth for orders, according to the charter effected with the English house of Samuel Lafone of this city.

I have further been informed that the said Sumar has not desisted from his purpose, and that as soon as the vessel has discharged her cargo in England, she is to proceed in ballast to the Island of Cuba, and from thence to the coast of Africa. The slaves to be there received on board are destined for the Empire. It appears that Francisco Riveroza y Urguelles, a merchant of Rio, and residing at No. 180 in the Quitanda Street, is concerned in this speculation.

I shall have the honour to communicate to your Excellency such further information as I may obtain.

God preserve, &amp;c.

(Signed) MANOEL VIEIRA BRAGA.

## No. 81.

*The Earl of Clarendon to the Chevalier de Macedo.**Foreign Office, May 23, 1853.*

THE Earl of Clarendon presents his compliments to the Chevalier de Macedo, and has the honour to inform him that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the draft of a new Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which accompanied the private letter which M. de Macedo addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury on the 19th of August, 1852.

Lord Clarendon begs leave to transmit to M. de Macedo a memorandum explaining, with reference to the Articles of his draft, the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government feel called upon to object to some of the stipulations contained in that draft, and stating the reasons why they think it important to retain in the new Treaty, provisions for the suppression of the Slave Trade,

similar to those which are to be found in the existing Treaties which were concluded for the like purpose between Great Britain and Spain, and between Great Britain and Portugal. M. de Macedo will also find in the inclosed memorandum, an explanation of some articles which Her Majesty's Government propose to insert in the new Treaty, and which were not in the draft of Treaty presented to the Brazilian Government in 1847, by Lord Howden.

Lord Clarendon likewise transmits herewith, for M. de Macedo's consideration and use, two printed copies of a draft of the new Treaty, drawn up in the form in which Her Majesty's Government propose that it should be concluded between Great Britain and Brazil.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 81.

*Draft of a Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, proposed to Brazil by Lord Howden, December 21, 1847.*

*Draft of a Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, sent in by M. de Macedo, in his Confidential Note of the 19th of August, 1852.*

[The words in the Brazilian Draft of 1852 which are printed in *Italics* were not in the British Draft of 1847.]

THEIR Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of Brazil, being earnestly desirous of putting an immediate end to the barbarous and piratical practice of transporting human beings across the sea for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and their said Majesties considering that this practice was by the law of Great Britain prohibited in the year 1807, and was afterwards, in the year 1824, declared to be a highly penal crime; and considering that the said practice has likewise been prohibited, under severe penalties, by the law promulgated in Brazil in November 1831; and considering further, that the First Article of the Convention of the 23rd of November, 1826, between Great Britain and Brazil, declared that it should not be lawful, after a period therein named, and since expired, for the subjects of the Emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African Slave Trade under any pretext or in any manner whatever, and that the carrying on of such trade after that period by any person the subject of His Imperial Majesty, should be deemed and treated as piracy; and their said Majesties being of opinion, that in order the more completely to prevent for the future the perpetration of this crime, and to render more effectual the operation of the laws enacted in each country for its punishment, it will be expedient to establish Regulations of Maritime Police, and to constitute Commissions, to which Regulations and Commissions vessels navi-

Their Majesties the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being earnestly desirous of putting an end to the barbarous practice of transporting from Africa human beings across the sea, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, and considering that in order the more completely to prevent for the future the perpetration of this crime, and to render more effectual the operation of the laws enacted in each country for its punishment, it will be expedient to establish regulations of maritime police, and to designate tribunals and establish Commissions to which vessels navigating under the flag of either Party, and not belonging to the navies of either of the two High Contracting Parties, shall be amenable and subject: their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries; that is to say,

*British Draft of 1847.*

gating under the flag of either Party, and not belonging to the navies of either of the two High Contracting Parties, shall be amenable and subject: their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

## ARTICLE I.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually declare to each other, that the infamous and piratical practice of transporting either men, women, or children, by sea, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, is, and shall for ever continue to be, a strictly-prohibited and highly penal crime for all the subjects of their respective Crowns, in every part of the world.

## ARTICLE II.

In order the more completely to accomplish the object of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent that those ships of their navies respectively which shall be provided with special instructions, as hereinafter mentioned, may search such vessels of the two nations as may upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in transporting men, women, or children, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been so employed during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruisers; and the said High Contracting Parties also consent that such cruisers may detain and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon; and in order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the objects of this Treaty, and shall at the same time prevent doubts, disputes, and complaints, it is agreed that the said right of search shall

*Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Sergio Teixeira de Macedo, &c. &c.

And Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full-powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

## ARTICLE I.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually declare to each other, that the infamous and piratical practice of transporting either men, women, or children by sea, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, is and shall ever continue to be a strictly-prohibited and highly penal crime for all the subjects of their respective Crowns, in every part of the world.

## ARTICLE II.

In order the more completely to accomplish the object of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent that those ships of their navies respectively which shall be provided with special instructions, as hereinafter mentioned, may *search* such vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in transporting men, women, or children *from Africa*, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been so employed during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruisers; and the said High Contracting Parties also consent that such cruisers may detain and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon; and in order to fix the reciprocal right of *search* in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the objects of this Treaty, and shall, at the same time, prevent doubts, disputes, and complaints, it is agreed that the said right

*British Draft of 1847.*

be exercised in the manner and according to the rules following:—

First. It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war authorized expressly for that purpose, according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

Secondly. In no case shall the right of search be exercised with respect to a vessel of the Royal or Imperial Navy of either of the two Contracting Powers.

Thirdly. Whenever a vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of such ship of war, or other officer thereof employed to make such search, shall, immediately upon coming on board the vessel which is to be so searched, and before he begins the search, exhibit to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, the special order by which he is duly authorized to make the search; and he shall deliver to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, a certificate signed by himself, in case of the commander so searching such vessel, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the ship of war which he commands; and this certificate shall also declare that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel to be searched is employed in transporting Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for such purpose, or has been so employed during the voyage in which she is met with by the ship of war. And when the search is made by an officer of the cruizer who is not the commander thereof, such officer shall proceed strictly in the same manner as if he were the commander, after having exhibited to the person in command of the vessel to be searched, a copy of the above-mentioned special order signed by the commander of the cruizer; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the Royal or Imperial Navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruizer in which he sails, and the object of the search, as has been already laid down. If it shall appear from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that the vessel is employed for lawful purposes, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel, that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special order, and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue her voyage.

Fourthly. The rank of the officer who

CLASS B.

*Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

of search shall be exercised in the manner and according to the rules following:

First. It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war, authorized expressly for that purpose, according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

Secondly. In no case shall the right of search be exercised with respect to a vessel of the Royal or Imperial Navy of either of the two Contracting Powers.

Thirdly. Whenever a vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of such ship of war, or other officer thereof employed to make such search, shall, immediately upon coming on board the vessel which is to be so searched, and before he begins the search, exhibit to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, the special order *and the powers mentioned in Article III*, by which he is duly authorized to make the search; and he shall deliver to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, a certificate signed by himself, in the case of the commander so searching such vessel, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the ship of war which he commands; and this certificate shall also declare that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel to be searched is employed in transporting *from Africa* Negroes for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for such purpose, or has been so employed during the voyage in which she is met with by the ship of war; and when the search is made by an officer of the cruizer who is not the commander thereof, such officer shall proceed strictly in the same manner as if he were the commander, after having exhibited to the person in command of the vessel to be searched, a copy of the above-named special order signed by the commander of the cruizer, and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the Royal or Imperial Navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruizer in which he sails, and the object of the search, as has been already laid down. If it shall appear from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that the vessel is employed for lawful purposes, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel, that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special order, and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue her voyage.

Fourthly. The rank of the officer who



*British Draft of 1847.*

makes the search must not be lower than that of Lieutenant of the Royal or Imperial Navy, unless he be the officer who shall at the time be second in command of the searching vessel, or unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fifthly. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, nor within the seas in Europe which lie without the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the northward of the 37th parallel of North latitude, and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20° West of Greenwich.

## ARTICLE III.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed :

First. That all ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy in the English and Portuguese languages of the present Treaty ; of the Instructions (A) for cruizers, annexed thereto ; and of the Regulations (B) for the Mixed Commissions, annexed thereto ; which Annexes respectively shall be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

Secondly. That each of the High Contracting Parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such Instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders, and of the officers second in command. The said commanders ought to hold the rank of Captain, or at least of Lieutenant, in the Royal or Imperial Navy ; it

*Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

makes the search must not be lower than that of Lieutenant of the Royal or Imperial Navy, unless he be the officer who shall at the time be second in command of the searching vessel, or unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fifthly. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, nor within the seas in Europe which lie without the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the northward of the 37° parallel of North latitude, and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20° West of Greenwich.

## ARTICLE III.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed :

First. That all ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the transport of Negroes *from Africa* for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, shall be furnished with the following documents :

I. *A special power from his own Government, and another special power from the other High Contracting Party, giving them the permission to search and detain vessels navigating under their flags ; and in order to avoid any delay, the Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty at the Court of Brazil, as well as the Brazilian Diplomatic Agent at the Court of England, shall deliver, when asked for, such powers, valuable only for two years, during which period they must be replaced by regular powers from the British Admiralty or from the Brazilian Naval Department.*

II. A copy, in the English and Portuguese languages, of the present Treaty, of the Instructions (A) for cruizers annexed thereto, and of the Regulations (B) for the Mixed Commissions, annexed thereto.

Secondly. The commanders of the ships so empowered to search and detain vessels ought to hold the rank of Captain, or at least of Lieutenant, in the Royal or Imperial Navy ; it being nevertheless understood, that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of Lieutenant or other superior rank in the navy, shall, in case of the death or the temporary absence of the

*British Draft of 1847.**Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

being nevertheless understood, that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of Lieutenant, or other superior rank, in the navy, shall, in case of the death or temporary absence of the same, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel shall have devolved, to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly. That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect that any vessel sailing under the flag of either nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the Contracting Parties, is engaged or is intended to be engaged, in the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for that purpose, or has during the voyage in which she has been met with, been so employed, it shall be the duty of any commander of any ship of the navy of either of the two High Contracting Parties, furnished with such instructions as aforesaid, to communicate in writing his suspicions to the commander of the convoy; and the said commander of the convoy shall give an acknowledgment in writing, of the said communication; and the said commander of the convoy, accompanied by the commander of the cruizer, shall proceed to search the suspected vessel; and if the suspicions shall prove to be well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent by the commander of the convoy to one of the points where the Mixed Commissions are stationed, in order that the vessel may undergo the sentence applicable to her case.

Fourthly. It shall not be lawful to search or detain, under any pretext or motive whatever, any merchant-vessel in any port or roadstead belonging to either of the two High Contracting Parties, or within cannon-shot of the batteries on shore, unless on a written demand for co-operation on the part of the authorities of the country; but should any suspected vessel be met with in such port or roadstead, or within cannon-shot of such batteries, due representation of the same is to be made to the authorities of the country, requesting them to take the necessary measures to prevent the violation of the stipulations of this Treaty; and the said authorities shall proceed to take effectual measures accordingly.

same, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel shall have devolved, to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly. That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect that any vessel sailing under the flag of either nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the Contracting Parties, is engaged or is intended to be engaged in the transport of Negroes, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for that purpose, or has, during the voyage in which she has been met with, been so employed, it shall be the duty of any commander of any ship of the navy of either of the two High Contracting Parties, furnished with such instructions as aforesaid, to communicate in writing his suspicions to the commander of the convoy, and the said commander of the convoy shall give an acknowledgment in writing of the said communication; and the said commander of the convoy, accompanied by the *said* commander of the cruizer, shall proceed to search the suspected vessel; and if the suspicion shall prove to be well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent by the commander of the convoy to one of the points where *trial must take place, according to this Treaty*, in order that the vessel may undergo the sentence applicable to her case.

Fourthly. It shall not be lawful to search or detain, under any pretext or motive whatever, any merchant-vessel in any port or roadstead belonging to either of the two High Contracting Parties, or within cannon-shot of the batteries on shore, unless on a written demand for co-operation on the part of the authorities of the country; but should any suspected vessel be met with in such port or roadstead, or within cannon-shot of such batteries, due representation of the same is to be made to the authorities of the country, requesting them to take the necessary measures to prevent the violation of the stipulations of this Treaty; and the said authorities shall proceed to take effectual measures accordingly.

*British Draft of 1847.**Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

## ARTICLE IV.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which it may be proved before the Mixed Commission which takes cognizance of the case, that their respective subjects may have incurred by any arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this compensation shall be made by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention.

The compensation for damages, of which this Article treats, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the Mixed Commission shall have pronounced sentence on the vessel for the detention of which such compensation is claimed.

## ARTICLE V.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of Article II of this Treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, two or more Mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, and named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns.

Of these Commissions, one-half shall

## ARTICLE IV.

As the preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which it may be proved that their respective subjects have incurred by any arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this compensation shall be made by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention.

*When the decision of the illegality of the detention shall have been given by one of the Mixed Commissions established in Article V of this Treaty, the same Mixed Commission shall immediately determine the amount of the compensation; but when the decision shall have been given by a Brazilian tribunal against an English cruiser, or by a British court against a Brazilian cruiser, the amount of the compensation, and even the right to such compensation, shall be determined by a Special Commission formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations named by their respective Sovereigns. This Special Commission shall follow in its decisions the same rules established in this Treaty and in the Regulations (B) annexed thereto for the Mixed Commissions; and the individuals composing those Mixed Commissions can be appointed to form the said Special Commission.*

The compensation for damages of which this Article treats, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the Mixed Commission or the Special Commission shall have pronounced a decision about the amount of the compensation.

## ARTICLE V.

*The vessels detained according to the tenor of this Treaty shall be amenable to and shall be tried by the following tribunals:*

*If the vessel so detained is English, and has been detained by an English cruiser, no matter where, or if the vessel detained is English and has been detained by a Brazilian cruiser between the African coast and a line running under the thirty-seventh degree West of the meridian of Greenwich, such vessel*

*British Draft of 1847.*

reside in possessions belonging to Her Britannic Majesty, and the other half within the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and the two Governments, at the period of exchanging the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commission shall respectively reside. Each of the two High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right of changing at its pleasure, the place of residence of the Commissions held within its own dominions: provided always, that two at least of the said Commissions shall always be held either on the coast of Africa, or in some of the islands off that coast.

*Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

*shall be amenable to an English Court of Vice-Admiralty, and for appeal to an English Court of Admiralty, to be tried according to the English laws and to the stipulations of this Treaty.*

*If the vessel is Brazilian, and has been detained by a Brazilian cruiser, no matter where, or if the vessel detained is Brazilian and has been detained by an English cruiser between the Brazilian coast and the said line running under the thirty-seventh degree West of the meridian of Greenwich, such vessel shall be amenable to the Court of the Auditor da Marinha in Brazil, and for appeal to the Council of State of His Imperial Majesty, to be tried according to the Brazilian laws and to the stipulations of this Treaty.*

*If the vessel is Brazilian and has been detained by a cruiser, Brazilian or English, between the coast of Africa and the above-mentioned line running under the thirty-seventh degree West of the meridian of Greenwich, and if the vessel is English and has been detained by a cruiser, English or Brazilian, between the coast of Brazil and the above-mentioned line running under the thirty-seventh degree West of the meridian of Greenwich, such vessel shall be amenable to one of the Mixed Commissions to be created in virtue of this Treaty, in order to be tried according to the stipulations of this same Treaty.*

Two at least of such Mixed Commissions shall be established, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, and named by their respective Sovereigns.

Of those Commissions one-half shall reside in possessions belonging to Her Britannic Majesty and the other half within the territory of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and the two Governments, at the period of exchanging the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commissions shall respectively reside. Each of the two High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right of changing, *with the agreement of the other Contracting Party*, the place of residence of the Commissions held within its own dominions: provided always, that *one-half* of the said Commissions shall always be held either on the coast of Africa or in some of the islands off that coast.

These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them according to

These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them according to

*British Draft of 1847.*

the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

## ARTICLE VI.

If the commanding officer of any of the ships of the Royal or Imperial Navies of Great Britain and Brazil respectively, duly commissioned according to the provisions of Article II of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case, the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

## ARTICLE VII.

Any vessel, British or Brazilian, which shall be searched by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and may be sent or brought before one of the Mixed Commissions established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if any of the things hereinafter mentioned shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or shall be proved to have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was proceeding when captured, namely:—

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant-vessels.

Secondly. Divisions or bulkheads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly. Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly. Slave shackles, or a larger quantity of bolts or handcuffs than is requisite for the use of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

Fifthly. A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, or in any other receptacles, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a

*Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

## ARTICLE VI.

If the commanding officer of any of the ships of the Royal or Imperial Navies of Great Britain and Brazil respectively, duly commissioned according to the provisions of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

## ARTICLE VII.

Any vessel, British or Brazilian, which shall be searched by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and may be sent or brought before *the tribunals designed in Article V of this Treaty*, in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if the things hereinafter mentioned shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or shall be proved to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured; namely:—

1st. Hatches with open gratings, instead of closed hatches, as used in mercantile vessels.

2nd. Divisions or bulkheads in the hold, or *in the lower deck*, in greater number than is necessary to vessels engaged in legal trade.

3rd. Spare planks prepared for being laid down as a second *lower deck*.

4th. Water in casks or tanks, or in any other sort of vessels, in larger quantity than is required for the consumption of the crew, passengers, and cattle, *in proportion to the voyage*.

5th. *A larger number of shackles, chains, or handcuffs than is requisite for the use of the crew as a merchant-vessel.*

*British Draft of 1847.**Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

merchant-vessel, or for the consumption of any free passengers, or of any cattle that may be on board the vessel.

Sixthly. An extraordinary number of water-casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks, or of other receptacles, should only be used for containing palm-oil or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

Eighthly. A boiler or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel, or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninthly. An extraordinary quantity of rice, or of the flour of Brazilian manioc or cassada, commonly called farinha, or of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew and of the free passengers and cattle on board; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly. A quantity of mats or matting, larger than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, or to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the transport of Negroes or others, for the

6th. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew as a merchant-vessel.

7th. A boiler or other cooking apparatus of extraordinary size, or a greater number of boilers than is required by vessels of legal trade.

8th. An extraordinary quantity of rice, *Mandioca* flour, Indian corn, beans, or beef, visibly exceeding the wants of the crew and passengers, and not declared in the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

9th. A quantity of mats or matting superior to the wants of the people on board.

10th. The existence of vessels for holding liquids besides those used for the water, when not specially despatched under bond or guarantee of a licit purpose, or when it is proved that they have not had the use declared at the time they were despatched.

11th. Duplicate log-book.

12th. The substituting the real captain for a flag or nominal one.

13th. The escape of the crew, or the abandonment of the vessel in time of peace, at the sight of a man-of-war or of any authority going on board; the burning or the voluntary damaging of the vessel by the crew.

The detention or the capture of the vessel shall not take place if a single one of the things above mentioned under numbers 4, 7, 8, and 10, is found not accompanied of any other thing above mentioned, but if two or more of the things mentioned under those numbers 4, 7, 8, and 10, are found, or

*British Draft of 1847.*

purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned, and shall be declared lawful prize, unless clear and indisputable evidence on the part of the master or owners shall establish to the satisfaction of the court, that such vessel was at the time of her detention or capture not employed in Slave Trade, and that such of the several things above enumerated as were found on board of her at the time of her detention, or had been on board of her on the voyage on which she was proceeding when captured, were needed on that particular voyage for purposes unconnected with Slave Trade.

## ARTICLE VIII.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in the vessel which is detained under the stipulations of this Treaty, or shall be proved to have been on board the vessel during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to her master or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Mixed Commission should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

*Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

*if a single one of the things mentioned under the numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, and 11, is found or is proved to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding, the vessel shall be detained and brought before the Tribunals, Courts, or Mixed Commissions stated in Article V, and those Tribunals, Courts, or Mixed Commissions shall consider the existence of such things on board as primâ facie evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the transport of Negroes for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, and the vessel shall be declared lawful prize.*

## ARTICLE VIII.

Notwithstanding the stipulations of the preceding Article, the existence on board of one or more of the things therein mentioned, shall not subject the vessel to detention, if such vessel has obtained the permission or licence to have them on board for being destined to the transport of colonists or emigrants, or to any other legal speculation requiring the existence on board of such things.

If the vessel is Brazilian, or if she starts from a Brazilian port, such permission must be obtained in the following way:

A petition must be presented to the Auditor da Marinha, to justify the necessity of having on board such things. The Auditor da Marinha shall never receive such justifications unless the name of the proprietor and of the captain of the vessel, or of the chartering party, if any, are declared in the petition, and unless at least the proprietor of the said vessel and party chartering it, if any, are persons of good reputation and not suspected of being interested in the Slave Trade, to ascertain which, besides the informations which he is bound to seek by himself, the Auditor shall call and examine known and credible witnesses.

Before a decision is taken with regard to such justification, the Auditor da Marinha shall cause the names of the proprietor, captain, and party chartering the vessel, to be published in the public newspapers, declaring at the same time the things constituting legal presumption of engagement in the Slave Trade, the permission for which

*British Draft of 1847.**Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

is required, and also that such publication is made in order that those who may have reasons to suspect that the vessel in question is intended to carry on the Slave Trade, may come forward.

The decision of the Auditor da Marinha giving to a vessel the permission to carry such things for lawful purposes shall be published in the newspapers, and this publication, as well as that before alluded to, shall be added to the original process and to the copy kept in the office.

Having obtained an authenticated certificate of the decision of the Auditor da Marinha, the party making the justification shall with such certificate apply for the permission required to the Ministry of Justice, if the decision has been given by the General Auditory of Marine at Rio de Janeiro, or to the President of the province in which it may have been given by the Auditor da Marinha residing in the province.

The licence or permission shall contain the names of the vessel, proprietor, and chartering party, if any; a declaration of the voyage and its purpose; the things allowed; the time during which the licence will be valid (never more than two years), with the express condition that it shall be considered *ipso facto* without effect, if the name of the vessel is changed, or if the proprietor or party chartering it is changed, in which cases a new justification in the Auditory of Marine shall precede the renewal of the licence.

If the vessel is English, or if she starts from an English port, the licence to carry on board such things declared in the Seventh Article as proofs of her destination to carry slaves, shall be given by a similar proceeding by

## ARTICLE IX.

In all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty by the respective cruisers of the Contracting Parties, as having been engaged in transporting Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, or as having been fitted out for that purpose, and shall in consequence be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Commissions to be established as aforesaid, either of the two Governments may purchase the condemned vessel for the use of its Royal or Imperial Navy, at a

CLASS B.

## ARTICLE IX.

In all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty by the respective cruisers of the Contracting Parties, as having been engaged in transporting Negroes, for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, or as having been fitted out for that purpose, and shall in consequence be adjudged and condemned by *competent tribunals or courts* or Mixed Commissions, either of the two Governments may purchase the condemned vessel for the use of its Royal or Imperial Navy, at a price to be



*British Draft of 1847.*

price to be fixed upon by a competent person, to be chosen by the Court of Mixed Commission for that purpose; but the Government whose cruizer shall have detained the condemned vessel, shall have the first choice of purchasing her; and if the condemned vessel shall not be so purchased, the said vessel shall, with as little delay as possible, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts after having been so broken up.

## ARTICLE X.

When any vessel shall have been declared good prize by one of the Mixed Commissions, the captain, pilot, crew, and passengers found on board the said vessel shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the country to which such vessel belonged, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that country. In the like manner, the owner of the vessel, the persons interested in the equipment and cargo, and their several agents, shall be tried and punished according to the laws of their respective countries. These criminals, as respects Great Britain, shall be tried and punished according to the statute in force in regard to such offenders; and as respects Brazil, according to the Law of the 7th of November, 1831; and the two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to adopt all due means to cause their respective laws to be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

## ARTICLE XI.

The two High Contracting Parties solemnly bind themselves to guarantee the liberty of the Negroes or others who may be emancipated under the present Treaty by the Mixed Commissions established under it; and as the condition of Slavery has been abolished by law in every part of the dominions of the British Crown, it is agreed that all Negroes or others intended to be consigned to Slavery, who shall be found on board of a vessel detained by a cruizer, whether British or Brazilian, in conformity with the stipulations of this Treaty, shall be given over to British authorities, to be conveyed to some British territory, in order to be there placed in the permanent enjoy-

*Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

fixed upon by a competent person to be chosen by *the tribunal, court, or Mixed Commission* for that purpose; but the Government whose cruizers shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first choice of purchasing her; and if the condemned vessel shall not be so purchased, the said vessel shall, with as little delay as possible, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts after having been so broken up.

## ARTICLE X.

When any vessel shall have been declared good prize, the captain, pilot, crew, and passengers found on board the vessel, shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the country to which such vessel belonged, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that country.

In the like manner the owner of the vessel, the persons interested in the equipment and cargo, and their several agents, shall be tried and punished according to the laws of their respective countries; and the two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to adopt all due means to cause their respective laws to be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

## ARTICLE XI.

The two High Contracting Parties solemnly bind themselves to guarantee the liberty of the Negroes who may be emancipated under the present Treaty. *If they are in the Brazilian Territory, they shall be re-exported to Africa by the Brazilian Government at its own cost.*

*British Draft of 1847.**Brazilian Draft of 1852.*

ment of their freedom. And the British Government engages to afford from time to time, and whenever demanded by the Government of Brazil, the fullest information as to the state and condition of all such persons, so long as they shall remain in the British Dominions.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows :

A. Instructions for the ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery.

B. Regulations for the Mixed Commissions.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an intregal part thereof, are as follows :

A. Instructions for the ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations employed to prevent the transport of Negroes for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery.

B. Regulations for the Mixed Commissions.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at \_\_\_\_\_ at the expiration of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in duplicate originals, English and Portuguese, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord 18 .

## ARTICLE XIII.

*The present Treaty shall last for ten years, during which period it can be newly examined and reconsidered, and its duration prolonged if the High Contracting Parties think that its object is not yet obtained by the entire suppression of the infamous Traffic it is destined to extinguish.*

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the expiration of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in duplicate originals, English and Portuguese, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 81.

*Memorandum respecting Brazilian Counter-Project of Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, inclosed in M. de Macedo's Letter of August 19, 1852.*

THE words omitted by M. de Macedo from the preamble to the British draft of Treaty which was proposed in 1847, relate principally to the Ist Article of the Treaty of the 23rd of November, 1826, between Great Britain and Brazil, by which Brazil contracted towards Great Britain a permanent engagement to the following effect, namely: that after the expiration of three years, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of that Convention, it should not be lawful

for the subjects of the Emperor of Brazil to be concerned in carrying on the African Slave Trade, and that the carrying on of such trade after that period by any subject of the Emperor of Brazil should be deemed and treated as piracy.

Her Majesty's Government are entitled to expect that the existence of the above Treaty stipulation, as an engagement permanently binding upon Brazil, should be formally recorded as being the basis of any new Treaty which may be concluded between Great Britain and Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and words to that effect ought either to be inserted in the preamble or to form an Article of the Treaty.

### ARTICLE III.

M. de Macedo proposes to insert in this Article a new regulation, providing that all ships of the British and Brazilian navies shall be furnished with special powers from each Government, authorizing them to search and detain vessels navigating under their respective flags, which powers are only to be in force for two years; and it is proposed that before the expiration of that period those provisional powers shall be replaced by regular powers issued by the Admiralties of the two countries.

If such a regulation were to be adopted, the operations of the British cruisers might be frequently interrupted, and they might be rendered useless if the Brazilian authorities should, for any reasons which they might not explain, refuse to issue a regular warrant to a British vessel already on her cruising ground, just at the time when her provisional warrant might be about expiring.

No such regulation is contained in the Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade which Great Britain has concluded with Spain and with Portugal, and there is no manifest reason why it should be introduced into the proposed Treaty with Brazil.

M. de Macedo has omitted from this Article the stipulation in the draft proposed by Her Majesty's Government to the Brazilian Government in 1847, which provides that the instructions for cruisers and the regulations for the Mixed Commissions are to be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

This stipulation as to annexes is usually contained in Treaties which have annexes, and there seems to be no ground for omitting it here, where the annexes are first mentioned; and besides, it is retained in the XIIth Article of M. de Macedo's draft.

### ARTICLE IV.

The insertion which M. de Macedo proposes to introduce into this Article is intended to meet the new stipulation which he proposes to insert in Article V, whereby all captures of Brazilian vessels made between the 37th degree of west longitude and the coast of Brazil are to be adjudicated by a Brazilian tribunal.

With regard to this proposal on the part of Brazil, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the determination taken by the Brazilian Government in 1845 to abolish the adjudication of Slave Trade cases by Courts of Mixed Commission, and to leave those cases to be dealt with by the Brazilian tribunals, was one of the principal causes of the large increase in the importation of negroes from Africa into Brazil, and of the subsequent disputes between the two Governments; and Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that if they were to assent to the principle of adjudication by any other Courts except Mixed Commission Courts, the result would be that the Brazilian flag would be assumed by the slave-traders of all nations, and that fresh differences would arise between Great Britain and Brazil; and they therefore regard the adoption of Mixed Commission Courts as an indispensable condition in any new Treaty with Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

### ARTICLE VII.

M. de Macedo has altered the Equipment Clauses so as to make them correspond in their numerical order and in their contents with the similar clauses in

the Brazilian Law, Cap. III, of October 14, 1850. He has also proposed a new stipulation with regard to the four clauses numbered in his Draft 4, 7, 8, and 10, respecting extra water, extra boilers, superabundant provisions, and an excess of receptacles for holding liquids. By this stipulation it is proposed that the transgression of any one of the four clauses in question shall not be sufficient to render a vessel liable to detention, but that for this purpose two or more such transgressions must be combined.

This modification of the previously existing Treaty stipulations upon these matters is objectionable, because it would afford increased facilities to the slave captains for evading the Equipment Clauses; and besides, as Her Majesty's Government have declined to accede to the proposal of adjudication by a Brazilian tribunal, there will be no apparent ground for the adoption in this Treaty of the words of the Brazilian Law of 1850.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

This is an entirely new Article, and corresponds with the provisions of the Brazilian law above referred to. It is intended to provide for the possibility of emigrant vessels or others requiring extra quantities of things mentioned in the Equipment Clauses; but this contingency is provided for in Article VII of the Draft of 1847, which stipulates that the master or owners of a vessel detained for a breach of the Equipment Clauses are at liberty to prove to the satisfaction of the Mixed Court that the things prohibited by the Equipment Clauses, and found on board of their vessel, were needed on the particular voyage for purposes unconnected with Slave Trade.

The Draft of 1847 contains an Article (No. 8) which provides that if any of the things specified in the Equipment Clauses shall be found in the detained vessel, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, even though the Mixed Commission should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention. This Article is omitted in M. Macedo's Draft, but it is indispensably requisite, not only for the protection of *bond fide* captors, but also for the prevention of frauds on the part of the slave-dealers. It is referred to in Article VII of Annex (B), containing the regulations for the Mixed Commissions, which Annex is adopted in the Brazilian draft now under consideration. (See Article XII.)

#### ARTICLE X.

The Article in the British Draft of 1847, which corresponds with this Article of the present Brazilian Draft, provides that persons belonging to condemned slave-vessels, and their owners and agents, shall, "as respects Great Britain, be tried and punished according to the statute in force in regard to such offenders; and as respects Brazil, according the Law of the 7th of November, 1831." The part marked with inverted commas is omitted in M. de Macedo's Draft; but Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the clause ought to be retained, with the addition, however, of a reference to the new Brazilian Law of 1850.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The Article in the British Draft of 1847 which corresponds with this Article, stipulates that all negroes found on board of a vessel detained by a cruizer, whether British or Brazilian, shall be given over to British authorities, to be conveyed to some British territory, in order to be there placed in the permanent enjoyment of their freedom.

In M. de Macedo's Article, Brazil merely engages to guarantee the liberty of the negroes who may be emancipated under the Treaty, and it is therein stated that if the negroes are "in the Brazilian territory, they shall be re-exported to Africa by the Brazilian Government at its own cost."

From a marginal observation in the draft of Treaty transmitted by M. de Macedo, it would appear that he supposed that Her Majesty's Government had

at some time consented to adopt and embody in a Treaty such a stipulation as the above with regard to any negroes who might in future be liberated under sentence of a Mixed Commission Court; but this supposition seems to be unsupported by the facts. In December 1850, Lord Palmerston assented to a proposal that certain negroes should be sent by the Brazilian Government to Liberia; that proposal, however, related not to any negroes who might be adjudicated upon in future, but to those Africans who, having been captured by British and Brazilian cruizers, were emancipated by the Mixed Commission at Rio de Janeiro before 1845, but were in 1850 still practically held in bondage.

A Convention respecting this matter was proposed by Mr. Hudson to the Brazilian Government in February 1851, but was declined at that time by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs; and it does not appear that M. Macedo has made any allusion to that Convention. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that Article XI of the British Draft of 1847 should be inserted without alteration in the new Treaty now under consideration; and they also think it necessary that the regulations as to negroes entitled to claim their liberation, which were proposed to the Brazilian Government in 1851, should be embodied in the new Treaty. (See Article XII of the accompanying Draft.)

### ARTICLE XIII.

Article XIII of M. Macedo's Draft provides that the Treaty is only to last for ten years; Her Majesty's Government proposes (See Article XV of accompanying Draft) that either party shall have the right of terminating the Treaty at any time, on giving to the other six months' notice of its wish to that effect; and that so long as the present Treaty remains in force, the operation of the British Act of Parliament, which was passed in 1845 for the purpose of carrying into execution the Treaty of 1826, between Great Britain and Brazil, should be suspended. (See Article XIV of accompanying Draft.)

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 81.

*Draft of a Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.*

THEIR Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of Brazil, being earnestly desirous of putting an immediate end to the barbarous and piratical practice of transporting human beings across the sea for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and their said Majesties considering that this practice was by the law of Great Britain prohibited in the year 1807, and was afterwards, in the year 1824, declared by law to be a highly penal offence; and considering that the said practice has likewise been prohibited, under severe penalties, by the laws promulgated in Brazil on the 7th of November, 1831, and on the 4th of September, the 14th of October, and the 14th of November, 1850; and considering further, that by the permanent stipulations of the 1st Article of the Convention of the 23rd of November, 1826, between Great Britain and Brazil, it is provided that it should not be lawful, after a period therein named, and since expired, for the subjects of the Emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African Slave Trade under any pretext or in any manner whatever, and that the carrying on of such trade after that period by any person the subject of His Imperial Majesty, should be deemed and treated as piracy; and their said Majesties being of opinion, that in order the more completely to prevent for the future the perpetration of this offence, and to render more effectual the operation of the laws enacted in each country for its punishment, it will be expedient to establish Regulations of Maritime Police, and to constitute Commissions, to which Regulations and Commissions vessels navigating under the flag of either Party, and not belonging to the navies of either of the two High Contracting Parties, shall be amenable and subject: their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

### ARTICLE I.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually declare to each other, that the infamous and piratical practice of transporting either men, women, or children by sea. for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, is, and shall for ever continue to be, a strictly-prohibited and highly penal offence for all the subjects of their respective Crowns, in every part of the world.

### ARTICLE II.

In order the more completely to accomplish the object of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent that those ships of their navies respectively which shall be provided with special instructions, as hereinafter mentioned, may search such vessels of the two nations as may upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in transporting men, women, or children, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been so employed during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruisers ; and the said High Contracting Parties also consent that such cruisers may detain and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon ; and in order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the objects of this Treaty, and shall at the same time prevent doubts, disputes, and complaints, it is agreed that the said right of search shall be exercised in the manner and according to the rules following :—

*First.* It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war authorized expressly for that purpose according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

*Secondly.* In no case shall the right of search be exercised with respect to a vessel of the Royal or Imperial Navy of either of the two Contracting Powers.

*Thirdly.* Whenever a vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of such ship of war, if he shall search such vessel in person, shall, immediately upon coming on board the vessel which is to be so searched, and before he begins the search, exhibit to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, the special order by which he is duly authorized to make the search ; and he shall deliver to the person in command of the vessel which is to be searched, a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the ship of war which he commands ; and this certificate shall also declare that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel to be searched is employed in transporting Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for such purpose, or has been so employed during the voyage in which she is met with by the ship of war. And when the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander thereof, such officer shall proceed strictly in the same manner as if he were the commander, after having exhibited to the person in command of the vessel to be searched, a copy of the above-mentioned special order signed by the commander of the cruiser ; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the Royal or Imperial Navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as has been already laid down. If it shall appear from the search, that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that the vessel is employed for lawful purposes, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel, that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special order, and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue her voyage.

*Fourthly.* The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be lower than that of Lieutenant of the Royal or Imperial Navy, unless he be the officer who shall at the time be second in command of the searching vessel ; or unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank.

*Fifthly.* The reciprocal right of search and detention shall not be exercised

within the Mediterranean Sea, nor within the seas in Europe which lie without the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the northward of the 37th parallel of North latitude, and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20° West of Greenwich.

### ARTICLE III.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed :

*First.* That all ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy in the English and Portuguese languages of the present Treaty ; of the Instructions (A) for cruisers, annexed thereto ; and of the Regulations (B) for the Mixed Commissions, annexed thereto ; which Annexes respectively shall be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

*Secondly.* That each of the High Contracting Parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such Instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders, and of the officers second in command. The said commanders ought to hold the rank of Captain, or at least of Lieutenant, in the Royal or Imperial Navy ; it being nevertheless understood, that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of Lieutenant, or other superior rank, in the navy, shall, in case of the death or temporary absence of the same, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel shall have devolved, to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

*Thirdly.* That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect that any vessel sailing under the flag of either nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the Contracting Parties, is engaged or is intended to be engaged in the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or is fitted out for that purpose, or has, during the voyage in which she has been met with, been so employed, it shall be the duty of any commander of any ship of the navy of either of the two High Contracting Parties, furnished with such instructions as aforesaid, to communicate in writing his suspicions to the commander of the convoy ; and the said commander of the convoy shall give an acknowledgment in writing, of the said communication ; and the said commander of the convoy, accompanied by the commander of the cruiser, shall proceed to search the suspected vessel ; and if the suspicions shall prove to be well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent by the commander of the convoy to one of the places where the Mixed Commissions are stationed, in order that the vessel may undergo the sentence applicable to her case.

*Fourthly.* It shall not be lawful to search or detain, under any pretext or motive whatever, any merchant-vessel in any port or roadstead belonging to either of the two High Contracting Parties, or within cannon-shot of any batteries on shore, unless on a written request on the part of the authorities of the country ; but should any suspected vessel be met with in such port or roadstead, or within cannon-shot of such batteries, due representation of the same is to be made to the authorities of the country, requesting them to take the necessary measures to prevent the violation of the stipulations of this Treaty ; and the said authorities shall proceed to take effectual measures accordingly.

### ARTICLE IV.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which it may be proved before the Mixed Commission which takes cognizance of the case, that their respective subjects may have incurred by any unwarranted detention of their vessels ; it being understood that this compensation shall be made by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such unwarranted detention.

The compensation for damages, of which this Article treats, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the Mixed Commission shall have pronounced sentence on the vessel for the detention of which such compensation is claimed.

## ARTICLE V.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of Article II of this Treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, two or more Mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, and named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns.

Of these Commissions, one-half shall reside in possessions belonging to Her Britannic Majesty, and the other half within the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and the two Governments, at the period of exchanging the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commission shall respectively reside. Each of the two High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right of changing, with the consent of the other Contracting Party, the place of residence of the Commissions held within its own dominions.

These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions which form Annex (B) to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

## ARTICLE VI.

If the commanding officer of any of the ships of the Royal or Imperial Navies of Great Britain and Brazil respectively, duly authorized according to the provisions of Articles II and III of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed to it under letter (A), the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case, the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

## ARTICLE VII.

Any vessel, British or Brazilian, which shall be searched by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and may be sent or brought before one of the Mixed Commissions established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if any of the things hereinafter mentioned shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or shall be proved to have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was proceeding when captured, namely:—

*First.* Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant-vessels.

*Secondly.* Divisions or bulkheads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

*Thirdly.* Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave-deck.

*Fourthly.* Slave-shackles, or a larger quantity of bolts or handcuffs than is requisite for the use of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

*Fifthly.* A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, or in any other receptacles, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel, or for the consumption of any free passengers, or of any cattle that may be on board the vessel.

*Sixthly.* An extraordinary number of water-casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks, or of other receptacles, should only be used for containing palm-oil or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

*Seventhly.* A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

*Eighthly.* A boiler or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger,

CLASS B.



or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel, or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

*Ninthly.* An extraordinary quantity of rice, or of the flour of Brazilian manioc or cassada, commonly called farinha, or of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew and of the free passengers and cattle on board; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

*Tenthly.* A quantity of mats or matting, larger than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

*Eleventhly.* False log-books.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, or to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned, and shall be declared lawful prize, unless clear and indisputable evidence on the part of the master or owners, shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court that such vessel was at the time of her detention or capture not employed in Slave Trade, and that such of the several things above enumerated as were found on board of her at the time of her detention, or had been on board of her on the voyage on which she was proceeding when captured, were needed on that particular voyage for purposes unconnected with Slave Trade.

It is further agreed that vessels shall be in like manner liable to seizure and condemnation, with respect to which it shall be proved: either first, that a nominal master has been substituted for the real one; or secondly, that the crew has escaped from or abandoned the vessel in time of peace on the approach of a man-of-war or of any other lawful and recognized authority; or thirdly, that the vessel has been burnt or wilfully damaged by the crew.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in the vessel which is detained under the stipulations of this Treaty, or shall be proved to have been on board the vessel during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to her master or her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Mixed Commission should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

#### ARTICLE IX.

In all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty by the respective cruizers of the Contracting Parties, as having been engaged in transporting Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or as having been fitted out for that purpose, and shall in consequence be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Commissions to be established as aforesaid, either of the two Governments may purchase the condemned vessel for the use of its Royal or Imperial Navy, at a price to be fixed upon by a competent person, to be chosen by the Court of Mixed Commission for that purpose; but the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel, shall have the first choice of purchasing her; and if the condemned vessel shall not be so purchased, the said vessel shall, with as little delay as possible, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts after having been so broken up.

#### ARTICLE X.

When any vessel shall have been declared good prize by one of the Mixed Commissions, the captain, pilot, crew, and passengers found on board the said

vessel shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the country to which such vessel belonged, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that country. In the like manner, the owner of the vessel, the persons interested in the equipment and cargo, and their several agents, shall be tried and punished according to the laws of their respective countries. These criminals, as respects Great Britain, shall be tried and punished according to the law in force in regard to such offenders; and as respects Brazil, according to the laws of the 7th of November, 1831, and of the 4th of September, 14th of October, and 14th of November, 1850; and the two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to adopt all due means to cause their respective laws to be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The two High Contracting Parties solemnly bind themselves to guarantee the liberty of the Negroes or others who may be emancipated under the present Treaty by the Mixed Commissions established under it; and as the condition of Slavery has been abolished by law in every part of the dominions of the British Crown; and as it is declared by the Brazilian Law of November 7, 1831, that all slaves entering the territory or the ports of Brazil from abroad are free; it is agreed that all Negroes or others intended to be consigned to Slavery, who shall be found on board of a vessel detained by a cruizer, whether British or Brazilian, in conformity with the stipulations of this Treaty, shall be given over to British authorities, to be conveyed to some British territory, in order to be there placed in the permanent enjoyment of their freedom. And the British Government engages to afford from time to time, and whenever demanded by the Government of Brazil, the fullest information as to the state and condition of all such persons, so long as they shall remain in the British Dominions.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The two High Contracting Parties, having found that notwithstanding the stipulations of the Convention for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, which was concluded on the 23rd of November, 1826, between Great Britain and Brazil, and notwithstanding the Penal Law which was promulgated in Brazil in 1831, negroes have been and still continue to be, imported from Africa into Brazil, and are there held in slavery, contrary to the letter and spirit of the said Convention, and in violation of the said Law; it is hereby agreed, that within six months from the ratification of this Treaty, a Mixed Commission shall be established at Rio de Janeiro, formed of an equal number of individuals of each of the two nations, named by their respective Sovereigns, which Commission shall adjudge without appeal, the causes submitted to it, according to the Regulations which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof; and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil engages, within six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to promulgate a decree, giving authority to the Mixed Commission to enforce the execution of its decisions in accordance with the provisions contained in the Regulations which form Annex (C) to the present Treaty.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

(A.) Instructions for the ships of the Royal and Imperial Navies of the two nations employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery.

(B.) Regulations for the Mixed Commissions.

(C.) Regulations referred to in Article XII.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Her Britannic Majesty hereby engages that, so long as the present Treaty shall remain in force, Her Majesty's Government will not exercise the powers conferred on them by the British Act of Parliament passed on the 8th of August, 1845, for the purpose of carrying into execution the Treaty for the abolition of the African Slave Trade, which was concluded between Great Britain and Brazil on the 23rd of November, 1826.

## ARTICLE XV.

Either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right of terminating the present Treaty at any time, on giving to the other six months' notice of its wish to that effect; and it is agreed that at the expiration of six months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, in the manner hereinafter described, the present Treaty, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two Parties.

If such notice should be given by Her Britannic Majesty, it must be delivered to the Brazilian Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister or Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro; and if it should be given by the Emperor of Brazil, it must be delivered to the British Government by the Brazilian Minister or Chargé d'Affaires at London.

And in case of such notice being given, it is hereby mutually understood and agreed, that all suits and proceedings, whether civil, criminal, or of whatsoever nature, commenced under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this Treaty before the expiration of the said six months, shall be prosecuted to a termination under the authority of this Treaty, in like manner as if the Treaty had not been terminated pursuant to notice.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at \_\_\_\_\_ at the expiration of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in duplicate originals, English and Portuguese, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord 18 . . . . .

## ANNEX (A)

*To the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, upon Slave Trade, of the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_*

*Instructions for the ships of the British and Brazilian Royal and Imperial Navies employed to prevent the Traffic in Slaves.*

## ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the Royal British or Imperial Brazilian Navy, who shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain, except within the limits excepted in Article II of the Treaty, any British or Brazilian vessel which shall be actually engaged, or shall be suspected to be engaged, in transporting negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or be fitted out with such view, or to have been so

employed during the voyage on which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Brazilian Navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such vessel, as soon as possible, for judgment before that one of the Mixed Commissions established in virtue of Article V of the said Treaty, which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, judge can be soonest reached from such place.

#### ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship, either of the Royal or Imperial Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall in all cases be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of Lieutenant in the Navies of Great Britain and Brazil respectively, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank, or unless the officer who makes the search shall at the time be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

#### ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the Royal or Imperial Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any vessel in pursuance of the tenor of the present Instructions, shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; which declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Mixed Commission before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the same, as well as of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made, and the number of slaves found on board the vessel at the time of the detention, and an account of the prohibited things, or of the circumstances which formed the grounds of such detention.

When the commander of the cruiser shall not think proper to take upon himself to carry in and deliver up the detained vessel, he shall not intrust that duty to an officer below the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy, unless it be to the officer who at the time shall not be lower than third in command of the detaining ship.

The officer in charge of the vessel detained shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers before the Mixed Commission, deliver in to the Court a paper, signed by himself and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the slaves, if any, and her cargo or fittings, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such papers.

#### ARTICLE IV.

No part of the crew, or passengers, or of the cargo, or of the slaves found on board the vessel seized, shall be withdrawn from it, until the said vessel shall have been delivered over to one of the Mixed Commissions; unless the transfer of the whole or part of the crew or passengers, or of the whole or part of the slaves found on board, should be considered necessary, either to preserve their lives, or for any other humane consideration, or for the safety of the persons charged with the conduct of the vessel after its seizure; in which case the commander of the cruiser, or the officer charged with the said seized vessel, shall draw out a certificate, in which he shall declare the reasons of the said transfer; and the commanders, sailors, or passengers, thus transferred, shall be conducted to the same port as the vessel and its cargo.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with Article XII of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the        of        18       , that the preceding Instructions, consisting of four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and shall be considered an integral part thereof.

The        day of        18

---

#### ANNEX (B)

*To the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, upon Slave Trade, of the day of       , 18*

---

*Regulations for the Mixed Commissions which are to adjudge the cases of vessels under the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, upon Slave Trade, of the day of       , 18*

#### ARTICLE I.

The Mixed Commissions to be established under the provisions of the Treaty, of which these Regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner:—

Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall name a commissioner and an arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of the capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty, shall be brought before them. The commissioners and the arbitrators shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the places in which such Commissions respectively shall reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no preference, either for the claimants or the captors; and that they will act, in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty.

There will be attached to each of such Commissions, a secretary or registrar, who shall be appointed by the Sovereign in whose territories such Commission shall reside. Such secretary or registrar shall register all the acts of such Commission, and shall, previously to entering upon his office, make oath before the Commission to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the secretary or registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be paid by Her said Majesty; and that of the secretary or registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the possessions of Brazil, shall be paid by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of such Commissions.

#### ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, slaves, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence; and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication; shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the vessel, after the same shall have been broken up, of the vessel's stores, and of such part of the cargo as shall consist of merchandize; and in case the proceeds arising from this sale should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor; excepting in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under Article VIII of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an annex, and under Article VII of these Regulations.

### ARTICLE III.

The Mixed Commissions are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain.

These Commissions shall judge definitively, and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Commissions shall take place with as little delay as possible; and, for this purpose, the Commissions are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be counted from the day on which the detained vessel shall be brought into the port where the deciding Commission shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause; except upon the application of any of the parties interested; in which case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security, that they will take upon themselves the expense and risk of the delay, the Commissions may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his case.

The proceedings of the said Commissions shall be open to the public; and the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Commissions shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Commissions shall respectively reside.

### ARTICLE IV.

The form of the proceedings shall be as follows:—

The Commissioners appointed by the two Governments respectively shall, in the first place, examine the papers of the detained vessel, and take the depositions of the master or commander, and two or three, at least, of the principal individuals on board of such vessel; as well as the declaration, on oath, of the captor, should such declaration appear necessary, in order to enable them to judge and pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty; and in order that the vessel may be condemned or released accordingly.

In the event of the two Commissioners not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, either with respect to the legality of the detention, the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or the indemnification to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them as to the mode of proceeding in the said Commission, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid; which arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two above-mentioned Commissioners; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

### ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Commission, the vessel and her cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him; and such master or other person may, before the same Commission, claim to have a valuation made of the amount of the damages which he may have a right to demand. The captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain

responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-mentioned Commission; it being mutually understood and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject.

#### ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the negroes or others who shall have been brought on board for the purpose of being consigned to Slavery; and the said vessel, in conformity with the Regulations in Article IX of the Treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale, for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinbefore mentioned.

The slaves shall receive from the Commission a certificate of emancipation; and shall be delivered over to the British authorities, to be dealt with according to the stipulations of Article XI of the Treaty of this date.

The charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels, shall be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Commissions shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Commissions; and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in Article VIII of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and in a subsequent part of these Regulations, the Commissions shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention, that is to say:—

First. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,—

- a. For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.
- b. For all freights due and payable
- c. For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.
- d. For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

Secondly. In all other cases, save as hereinafter mentioned, not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,—

- a. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight, when due or payable.
- b. For demurrage, when due, according to the Schedule annexed to the present Article.
- c. For any deterioration of the cargo.
- d. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnification shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the

detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two High Contracting Parties, however, have agreed that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article; nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of

| Tons.      |           | £5 per diem | Tons.      |           | £11 per diem |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 100 to 120 | inclusive |             | 201 to 220 | inclusive |              |
| 121        | 150       | 6           | 221        | 250       | 12           |
| 151        | 170       | 8           | 251        | 270       | 14           |
| 171        | 200       | 10          | 271        | 300       | 15           |

and so on in proportion.

### ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the commissioners, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries of the Commissions, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before the Commissions, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such commissioners, arbitrators, or secretaries, have to perform.

### ARTICLE IX.

When the parties interested shall imagine they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the Mixed Commissions, they may represent it to their respective Governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence for the prevention of such injustice for the future.

### ARTICLE X.

The two High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment, of one or more of the commissioners or arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Commissions respectively, the post of such commissioners or of such arbitrators shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner:—

Firstly. On the part of Her Britannic Majesty, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her said Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the British Commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in such possessions; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Commissions, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Secondly. On the part of Great Britain, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, if the vacancy be that of the British commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the British Consul and British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and if the vacancy be



both of the British commissioner and of the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British commissioner shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and if there shall be no British Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of British arbitrator, then the Brazilian arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British arbitrator, if there were any, would be called in; and if the vacancy be both of the British commissioner and the British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor British Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the Brazilian commissioner and Brazilian arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly. On the part of Brazil, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil,—if the vacancy be that of the Brazilian commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Brazilian arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Brazilian arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the highest civil authority resident in such possessions; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Commission, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly. On the part of Brazil, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Brazilian commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Brazilian arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Brazilian arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the Brazilian Consul and Brazilian Vice-Consul, if there be a Brazilian Consul and Brazilian Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and if the vacancy be both of the Brazilian commissioner and of the Brazilian arbitrator, then the vacancy of the commissioner shall be filled by the Brazilian Consul, and that of the Brazilian arbitrator by the Brazilian Vice-Consul, if there be a Brazilian Consul and a Brazilian Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possessions; and in the case in which there be no Brazilian Consul or Brazilian Vice-Consul to fill the place of Brazilian arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a Brazilian arbitrator, were there any, would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the Brazilian commissioner and Brazilian arbitrator, and there be neither Brazilian Consul nor Brazilian Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the British commissioner and arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

The highest civil authority of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Commissions shall sit, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the commissioner or the arbitrator of the other High Contracting Party, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the highest civil authority of the nearest settlement of such other High Contracting Party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period; and each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Commissions from death, or from any other cause whatever.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The Mixed Commissions shall transmit annually to each Government a report relating to the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with Article XII of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the \_\_\_\_\_ of 184 \_\_\_\_\_, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of eleven Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

The \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEX (C).

*To the Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil upon Slave Trade, of  
the 1853.*

---

Regulations for the proceedings and the formation of the Mixed Commission to be established at Rio de Janeiro, for the purpose of hearing and deciding the cases of Negroes in Brazil, claiming their freedom.

## ARTICLE I.

The Mixed Commission to be established at Rio de Janeiro under these Regulations, is hereby authorized to receive information upon oath, to the effect that grounds of suspicion exist that negroes imported from Africa and legally entitled to their freedom, are detained as slaves in Brazil; and the said Mixed Commission, upon receiving such information, is hereby empowered and enjoined to summon before it such negroes, and the persons assuming to be the owners of such negroes, and all other individuals apparently concerned in or having knowledge of the transaction in question; and the said Mixed Commission is further empowered and enjoined to examine all such persons on oath touching the said transaction; and if, upon examination made into the matter, proof shall not be given to the satisfaction of the said Mixed Commission, that the negroes alleged to have been imported from Africa and to be entitled to their freedom were born in Brazil, or were imported into Brazil before the 13th of March, 1830, the said Commission shall declare such negroes to be entitled to their freedom, and such negroes shall be absolutely set free at the end of two years from the date of the sentence of the said Commission. Such negroes shall, immediately upon such sentence being given, be registered as emancipados in a register to be kept for that purpose; and in order to guard against accidents, such register shall be kept in triplicate, one copy thereof to be deposited in the office where the Mixed Commission is held, one copy to be confided to the custody of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the other copy to be kept in the custody of the Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Such negroes shall then be taken under the care of the Brazilian Government, and they shall be absolutely free at the end of the above-mentioned term of two years.

In the meanwhile and during those two years, such negroes shall be properly instructed, so that they may be in a condition to earn their subsistence as artisans, mechanics, or servants, when the two years of their instruction shall have expired; and in the intermediate time they shall not be let out on hire, nor shall they be placed at a greater distance from Rio de Janeiro than ten miles.

During the aforesaid period of two years, there shall be an annual inspection made of each negro emancipated under these Regulations. Such inspection shall be made by two persons of known probity and humanity, who shall be selected and appointed for that purpose by the Mixed Commission, and who shall formally report to the said Commission the result of each examination. One of the two examiners so to be appointed shall be selected by the Commissioner of Her Britannic Majesty, and the other by the Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. The persons so appointed may, under the sanction of the Commission, employ such other persons as may be necessary to assist them in the execution of this duty.

## ARTICLE II.

If it should appear that any of the negroes emancipated and registered under the provisions of these Regulations, are qualified to be immediately set free without requiring any further instruction for the purpose of enabling them to earn their livelihood, the Brazilian Government may set such negroes absolutely free at any time during the above-mentioned period of two years.

## ARTICLE III.

A certificate of the decrec of emancipation shall be given to each negro so emancipated, and shall be considered sufficient proof of such negro's freedom ; but to provide against the loss, or destruction, or absence of such certificate, the record of the sentence of the Mixed Commission, in the register to be kept as stipulated in Article I, shall equally be considered proof of such negro's freedom.

## ARTICLE IV.

If the owner or owners of the negroes said to be wrongfully held in bondage shall, upon the first summons of the Commission, refuse or demur to appear before the Commission either in person or by others in their behalf, the Commission shall summon the parties a second time ; and if this second summons should not be effectual, the Commission shall, after the expiration of a proper interval of time, not longer than a month, summon the parties a third time ; and if the parties do not obey either of the three summonses, the Court shall, notwithstanding the absence of such owner or owners, or other persons in their behalf, proceed to adjudge the cause, and to decide whether or not the negroes who are alleged to be wrongfully held in bondage shall be set free ; and the decision of the Commission in such case shall be held good and valid, notwithstanding the absence of the parties, and shall be carried into effect accordingly.

## ARTICLE V.

The Mixed Commission to be established under these Regulations shall be composed in the following manner.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall name a Commissioner and an Arbitrator who shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of Rio de Janeiro, that they will judge fairly and faithfully, and that they will act, in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the preceding Articles.

The salaries of the British Commissioner and Arbitrator shall be paid by Her Britannic Majesty ; and the salaries of the Brazilian Commissioner and Arbitrator shall be paid by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

There shall be attached to the Mixed Commission a Secretary or Registrar, who shall be appointed by the Emperor of Brazil. The Secretary or Registrar shall register all the acts of the Commission, and shall, previously to entering upon his office, make oath before the Commission to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the Secretary or Registrar shall be 500*l.* sterling per annum, and it shall be paid in equal moieties by Her Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of the Commission.

## ARTICLE VI.

The expenses incurred in the investigation of the case of any negro supposed to be illegally held in slavery, shall, if he is declared free, be defrayed by the person claiming to be his owner.

If the negro shall be declared not to be entitled to freedom, the expenses occasioned by bringing the case to adjudication, shall be charged in the incidental expenses of the Mixed Commission.

## ARTICLE VII.

The Commission shall judge definitively, and without appeal, all questions which shall arise in regard to the operation of these Regulations.

The proceedings of the Commission shall take place with as little delay as possible; and for this purpose the Commission shall decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of fourteen days, to be counted from the day on which the negro whose freedom is claimed shall be produced before the Mixed Commission.

Any party concerned in the case, shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit to assist him in the conduct of his cause.

The proceedings of the said Mixed Commission shall be open to the public, and all the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Commission shall be written down in the Portuguese language.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The form of the process shall be as follows :

The Commissioners appointed by the two Governments respectively, shall in the first place examine the negro supposed to be illegally held in slavery; they shall then take the deposition on oath of the person assuming to be the owner of such negro, and of all other individuals apparently concerned in or having knowledge of the fact of the negro having been holden in slavery, in order to enable the said Commissioners to judge and pronounce whether the said negro has been legally detained in slavery or not; and in order that the negro may or may not be declared free accordingly.

In the event of the two Commissioners not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them as to the mode of proceeding in the said Commission, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid; which Arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two above-mentioned Commissioners; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

#### ARTICLE IX.

If the detained negro shall not be declared by the sentence of the Commission to be free, he shall forthwith be given up to his alleged master, or to the person who represents such master, and such master or other person may, before the same Commission, claim to have a valuation made of the amount of the damages which he may have a right to demand on account of the loss of the negro's services; and for the expense incurred by him in conducting the cause.

The two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-mentioned Commission; it being mutually understood and agreed that such costs and damages shall be made good in equal moieties by the two Governments.

#### ARTICLE X.

Neither the Commissioners, nor the Arbitrators, nor the Secretary of the Commission, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before the Commission, any emolument, gift, or fee, under any pretence whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such Commissioners, Arbitrators, or Secretary have to perform.

#### ARTICLE XI.

When the parties interested in any case brought before the Mixed Commission shall imagine that they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the Commission, they may represent it to their respective Governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence for the prevention of any such injustice.

## ARTICLE XII.

The two High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment, of one or more of the Commissioners or Arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Commission, the post of such Commissioners or of such Arbitrators shall be supplied *ad interim* in the following manner :

First, on the part of Great Britain ; if the vacancy be that of the British Commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British Arbitrator ; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British Arbitrator, the place of the British Arbitrator shall be filled successively by the British Consul and by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident at Rio de Janeiro : and if the vacancy be both of the British Commissioner and of the British Arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British Commissioner shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British Arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in Rio de Janeiro : and if there shall be no British Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of British Arbitrator when the British Arbitrator is absent, or to fill the place of British Commissioner when the British Commissioner and Arbitrator are both absent, or to fill the places of British Commissioner and Arbitrator when the British Commissioner and Arbitrator are both absent, then Her Britannic Majesty's Minister or Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro shall select and appoint some fit and proper person to act as British Commissioner, who, after having taken the oath prescribed by Article V of these Regulations shall proceed to act as British Commissioner accordingly ; and in case of any difference of opinion occurring between such Acting British Commissioner and the Brazilian Commissioner, then Her Majesty's Minister or Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro shall select and appoint some other fit and proper person to act as British Arbitrator, who, after having taken the oath prescribed by Article V of these Regulations, shall proceed to act as British Arbitrator accordingly.

Secondly. On the part of Brazil, if the vacancy be that of the Brazilian Commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Brazilian Arbitrator ; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Brazilian Arbitrator, and if any difference of opinion should occur between the Brazilian Commissioner and the British Commissioner, or Acting Commissioner, then the place of the Brazilian Arbitrator shall be filled by some fit and proper person to be selected by the Brazilian Government ; and if the vacancy be both of the Brazilian Commissioner and of the Brazilian Arbitrator, then the vacancy of the Brazilian Commissioner shall be filled by some fit and proper person to be selected by the Brazilian Government, who, after having taken the oath prescribed by Article V of these Regulations, shall proceed to act as Brazilian Commissioner accordingly : and in case of any difference of opinion occurring between such Acting Brazilian Commissioner and the British Commissioner or Acting Commissioner, then the Brazilian Government shall select and appoint some other fit and proper person to act as Brazilian Arbitrator, who, after having taken the oath prescribed by Article V of these Regulations, shall proceed to act as Brazilian Arbitrator accordingly ; and the said Commission, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Commission from death, or from any other cause whatever.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The Mixed Commission shall transmit annually to each Government a report relating—

1. To the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication ;
2. To the state of the negroes declared free by the Commission ;
3. To every information which they may be able to obtain respecting the treatment and progress made in the religious, intellectual, and mechanical

education of the negroes declared free by the Commission, and such report shall, under the authority of the two Governments respectively, be annually published in each country.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties agree that if in future it should appear necessary to adopt new measures, in consequence of those which are laid down in this Annex turning out inefficacious, the said High Contracting Parties will consult together and agree upon other means better adapted for the complete attainment of the objects they have in view.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with Article XII of the Treaty signed by them on this day the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand eight hundred and fifty \_\_\_\_\_, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of fourteen Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and shall be considered as an integral part thereof.

No. 82.

*The Chevalier de Macedo to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 4.)*

Mon cher Lord Clarendon,

*Légation Impériale du Brésil,  
Londres, le 3 Juin, 1853.*

J'AI l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-joint le memorandum que vous m'avez engagé à vous écrire au sujet de notre Convention sur le droit de visite.

Vous êtes très occupé en ce moment, mais j'espère que vous trouverez, avec la bonne volonté dont vous êtes animé, quelques minutes pour y jeter un regard.

Je vous prie instamment de faire tout le possible pour nous tirer tous de cette désagréable position qui tient toujours le commerce en émoi et qui est pour mon Gouvernement le sujet de la plus grande inquiétude et du plus grand mécontentement de la part du public.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.  
(Signé) S. DE MACEDO.

Inclosure in No. 82.

*Memorandum by the Chevalier de Macedo in reply to that of the Earl of Clarendon, dated May 23, 1853.*

*5, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, le 2 Juin, 1853.*

LE Chevalier de Macedo a examiné le memorandum de Lord Clarendon et les deux copies imprimées du projet de Convention que son Excellence propose pour remplacer celui qu'il avait présenté à Lord Malmesbury le 19 Août, 1852. C'est le 14 de ce même mois que le Chevalier a reçu les pleins pouvoirs de son Gouvernement pour négocier cette Convention sur le droit réciproque de visite. Lord Malmesbury, devant quitter Londres dans peu de jours, l'a engagé à lui présenter sans retard son projet, à fin qu'il pût l'examiner avant de partir et laisser des instructions à Lord Stanley pour continuer la négociation en son absence. C'est donc très à la hâte que ce projet a été rédigé et dès lors M. de Macedo a demandé tout indulgence pour la rédaction. Les clauses ou conditions avaient cependant été depuis longtemps méditées et clairement établies dans les instructions du Gouvernement Impérial.

Avant son départ Lord Malmesbury a eu en effet une conférence avec M. de Macedo, et pendant sa longue absence celui-ci en a eu plusieurs avec Lord Stanley. Il paraît que de ces conférences aucun vestige n'est resté au Foreign Office. Ce manque d'information sera suppléé dans les considérations suivantes, qui seront faites dans le même ordre d'Articles adopté par Lord Clarendon dans son memorandum.

*Préambule.*

Lord Stanley a fait au préambule de la proposition de M. de Macedo la même remarque par laquelle commence Lord Clarendon, et il lui a été répondu immédiatement que la référence à l'Article I du Traité de 1826 avait été omise seulement parcequ'elle avait paru inutile, mais qu'il n'y avait aucun inconvénient à la rédaction du préambule telle qu'elle était faite dans le projet de Lord Howden. Ceci par conséquent est un point depuis longtemps arrêté.

## ARTICLE III.

Le pouvoir spécial pour les croiseurs n'est pas une nouveauté; il existe dans les Traités que la Grande Bretagne a conclu avec la France, la Sardaigne et autres Puissances. C'est pour le Brésil, comme pour ces Puissances, une question plutôt de forme et de dignité nationale que de fond ou d'intérêt. C'est à cause de la distance où se trouvent les deux Gouvernements que les pouvoirs provisoires donnés par les Agents Diplomatiques ont été imaginés. Si cette précaution, qui n'existe pas dans les Traités mentionnés, ne paraît pas suffisante, il y a un moyen très facile d'écartier l'inconvénient que Lord Clarendon indique. On peut stipuler que les deux Gouvernements commenceront par échanger un nombre suffisant de ces pouvoirs spéciaux (cinquante, par exemple) avec les noms des navires et de leurs commandants en blanc. Ces blancs seront remplis par le Gouvernement à qui appartiendra le croiseur, et les noms ainsi écrits seront communiqués au Ministre de la Puissance qui a donné les pouvoirs. Un nombre de ces pouvoirs (douze ou vingt, par exemple) seront toujours tenus en blanc entre les mains de chacun des deux Gouvernements. Il n'y a donc aucun retard à craindre.

Ce sont les actes d'humiliation infligés au Brésil en 1850 et 1851 par les croiseurs Anglais qui rendent nécessaires à l'avenir quelques formes empreintes d'un plus grand respect pour la dignité de son pavillon.

Quant à l'omission dans cet Article des instructions pour les croiseurs et les Commissions Mixtes, ces instructions sont clairement désignées dans l'Article XII, comme faisant partie du Traité. Il a paru donc inutile de faire cette mention plus d'une fois, mais il n'y a aucune objection à la répéter toutes les fois qu'il sera parlé de ces instructions, si on le croit utile.

## ARTICLE IV.

Il y a encore ici manque d'information d'une circonstance des conférences avec Lord Stanley. Le trace d'une ligne longitudinale a été proposé à cet effet que dans la zone comprise entre cette ligne et la côte du Brésil, toutes les captures de navires Brésiliens seraient soumises aux tribunaux Brésiliens quand même elles seraient faites par des croiseurs Anglais; et *vice versa* dans la zone entre l'Afrique et cette ligne toutes les captures de bâtiments Anglais, quand même elles seraient faites par des croiseurs Brésiliens, seraient soumises aux tribunaux Anglais. C'est par une erreur de copie, due à la hâte, qu'on a écrit 37° de longitude ouest du méridien de Greenwich; c'est 27° qui doit être lu: la ligne du 37° passe sur la terre Brésilienne et ne peut donc former une zone maritime.

La 27me ligne a été choisie parceque les caboteurs Brésiliens allant du sud au nord sont obligés, à cause des courants et des vents, de naviguer directement vers ce point pour de là cingler vers la côte nord du Brésil.

Les Commissions Mixtes sont des tribunaux monstrueux dans lesquels la propriété des armateurs et des marchands, ainsi que la punition du crime, sont exposées à un simple hazard.

La règle invariable dans ces tribunaux a été, et tout fait croire qu'elle continuera à être, celle-ci. Supposant que le croiseur est Anglais et la prise Brésilienne, le Commissaire Juge Anglais se prononce pour le croiseur, c'est-à-dire déclare que la prise est bonne, le Commissaire Juge Brésilien déclare la prise mauvaise. Le sort, c'est-à-dire, une pièce jetée sur la table, et les mots "pile ou face," indiquent lequel des Commissaires Arbitres doit avoir vote décisif. Si le sort désigne le Commissaire Arbitre Anglais, la prise est déclarée bonne et l'inuo-

cent peut souffrir ; si c'est l'Arbitre Brésilien, la prise est déclarée mauvaise et le crime peut rester impuni.

Quand les intérêts des sujets des deux Puissances interviennent parce que le propriétaire de la prise appartient à l'une et le croiseur à l'autre, et que le théâtre de la capture n'appartient à aucune des deux, il est difficile de trouver un moyen de juger la prise qui ne soit celui des Commissions Mixtes. Pour diminuer leurs inconvénients le Gouvernement Impérial a imaginé de restreindre le district de leurs juridictions par le moyen des zones qui viennent d'être expliquées et qui ont été consignées dans l'Article IV.

Par ce moyen du côté du Brésil les caboteurs seront un peu à couvert, et du côté de l'Angleterre le seront également les navires qui transportent des émigrants en Australie et qui, ne pouvant à leur retour manquer de conserver les indices d'avoir été préparés pour le transport d'un nombre considérable d'hommes, pourraient être pris par les croiseurs Brésiliens et condamnés par le "pile ou face" d'une des Commissions Mixtes.

Le moyen d'attaquer avec succès un crime c'est de le faire punir par des tribunaux bien constitués, par des lois équitables et des peines proportionnées. Les tribunaux de colère, les tribunaux qui agissent sans égard pour les principes de justice, et qui sont constitués de manière à juger toujours avec partialité, ainsi que des lois rigoureuses à l'excès, n'ont jamais servi qu'à donner des sympathies au crime.

Lord Clarendon permettra de lui faire observer qu'il attribue l'augmentation dans l'importation de nègres de contrebande au Brésil à une cause qui n'a jamais existé. Jamais les prises de négriers Brésiliens faites par des croiseurs Anglais n'ont été soumises aux tribunaux Brésiliens. Dès que les Commissions Mixtes ont cessé un Bill du Parlement Anglais en 1845 a soumis le jugement de ces prises aux tribunaux de l'Amirauté et Vice-Amirauté Anglaise. C'est alors que la traite a triplé de force et la raison est celle qui vient d'être donnée. Le négrier a été considéré le représentant de la dignité du pavillon national contre l'oppression Anglaise. Dès qu'il échappait aux croiseurs il ne trouvait que des sympathies.

C'est ce régime malheureux que le Gouvernement du Brésil veut faire cesser. Il veut enlever aux négriers ce dernier et unique moyen de provoquer des sympathies à leurs détestables spéculations.

Lord Clarendon permettra encore de lui faire observer que ce n'est pas sous le pavillon Brésilien que les négriers de toutes les nations viendront s'abriter, car les bâtiments naviguant sous ce pavillon continueront d'être soumis au droit de visite. Dans ce droit est la véritable garantie, et non pas dans une juridiction illimitée donnée à des tribunaux essentiellement défectueux par leur nature. Tout le monde sait sous quel pavillon les négriers de toutes les nations sont venus chercher un refuge et pourquoi.

Si Lord Clarendon peut trouver un moyen de constituer les Commissions Mixtes d'une manière telle qu'elles ne conservent plus leur caractère actuel, le Gouvernement du Brésil sera charmé de l'adopter.

Ce n'est pas cependant dans ses intentions d'exposer volontairement son commerce de cabotage à une ruine complète. Le bâtiment une fois saisi il faut lui donner des juges aussi impartiaux que possible. Les Commissions Mixtes ne sont pas ces juges. Si leur juridiction est limitée, comme le Gouvernement Brésilien propose, à une certaine zone, la navigation Brésilienne la plus importante, celle du cabotage, reste garantie, ainsi que la navigation Australienne-Anglaise. Les Brésiliens qui iront trafiquer en Afrique sauront à quoi ils s'exposent. La marine Brésilienne est dans l'enfance, c'est le cabotage seul qui l'alimente ; il ne faut donc pas l'exposer à la ruine.

## ARTICLE VII.

Il est tout simple que le Gouvernement Brésilien veuille mettre le Traité d'accord avec les lois du pays, surtout quand ces lois ont été votées après une si mure réflexion et que leurs résultats ont répondu à l'attente des deux Gouvernements.

Ces lois ont prévu plusieurs indices qui n'étaient pas dans le projet de Lord Howden ; mais il est impossible de soutenir que tous les indices, ou clauses d'équipement, aient la même importance et puissent produire la même conviction de culpabilité. Il y en a qui peuvent être considérés des preuves *prima facie* d'un



emploi criminel du navire, et d'autres qui peuvent se trouver dans une spéculation légale. La nécessité de faire cette distinction a été une objection constante de la part du Gouvernement du Brésil à toutes les propositions de Convention présentées par l'Angleterre.

M. de Macedo prie son Excellence de voir ce qui à ce sujet a été dit dans la réponse qu'il a faite le 30 Mars, 1852, au memorandum de Lord Malmesbury du 13 du même mois de Mars. Il appelle surtout l'attention de son Excellence sur l'exemple qui est cité de la capture du brick "Polka" à Macahé et du jugement inique qui l'a condamné.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Un des moyens, le plus efficace peut-être, de combattre la traite est de fournir à l'agriculture du Brésil des bras libres. Il faut aller les chercher en Europe et en Asie, où ils abondent. Tout ce qui tend à favoriser ces entreprises devait donc être bien accueilli par le Gouvernement Britannique. C'est avec surprise que le Chevalier de Macedo a vu faire objection à une clause destinée à favoriser ces entreprises, et à établir en même temps les garanties les plus sagement combinées contre l'abus qu'on pourrait faire.

Les moyens doivent être clairement établis de prouver avant le commencement du voyage qu'il est légal et donner caution pour cela.

Si on se remet à la preuve *post facto* que Lord Clarendon dit prévue dans l'Article VII, ou la règle de droit, qui prescrit que l'innocence se présume et le crime ou l'intention criminelle a besoin de preuve, sera suivie, et alors les négriers pourront échapper; ou on condamnera toujours les bâtiments *bonâ fide* destinés au transport de colons ou émigrants, c'est-à-dire, ceux qui rendent le plus grand service à la cause de la suppression de la Traite des Nègres.

Des deux côtés il y a inconvénient et absurdité. L'adoption dans le Traité des dispositions de la loi Brésilienne est le seul moyen sûr d'y échapper.

Quant à la disposition de l'Article VIII du projet de Traité de 1847, qui exclut du droit d'avoir une indemnité tout bâtiment qui, quoique absous par la Commission Mixte, pourrait contenir un des indices ou clauses d'équipement: ce sera difficile de trouver un seul juriconsulte Anglais qui ait pu établir la théorie que c'est au croiseur à qui on doit donner des garanties et non à l'innocent contre les erreurs ou les passions du croiseur. Celui-ci ne peut être comparé qu'aux officiers de police et aux magistrats dans la législation commune, et dans celle-ci on a toujours eu en vue dans tous les pays civilisés, et surtout en Angleterre, d'offrir à l'innocent toute protection contre une persécution injuste, ou contre des erreurs inséparables de la condition humaine. Cependant le Chevalier de Macedo pour faciliter la négociation admettra cette exception, pourvu qu'elle s'applique aux navires saisis dans une certaine distance de la côte d'Afrique; car alors il y aura bien peu de cas où l'innocence puisse être établie, et encore ceux qui vont en Afrique ou s'en approchent doivent savoir à quoi ils s'exposent.

#### ARTICLE X.

Dans cet Article il a été bien clairement déclaré que les criminels seront punis par les lois du pays, et que ces lois seront "rigidly enforced." Il paraît que Lord Clarendon tient à ce que les lois actuelles Brésiennes soient mentionnées. Il y a un inconvénient à faire ainsi les lois du pays partie d'un Traité avec un Gouvernement étranger; c'est presque renoncer au droit de les changer, c'est abdiquer la souveraineté. Le Gouvernement Britannique de son côté se garde bien de le faire "the statute in force;" c'est la manière d'indiquer la loi Anglais.

Il semble qu'une fois que le Brésil s'engage à adopter des lois jamais moins et toujours plus sévères que celles qui existent, il a donné toute la garantie nécessaire.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Cet Article se rapporte à l'exportation des nègres déclarés libres et se trouvant au Brésil. Le Gouvernement Impérial ne veut pas les conserver dans

son territoire, et il veut faire les dépenses de leur retour en Afrique. En effet leur conservation dans l'Empire est dangereuse. Le Brésil, cependant, aussi bien que les Etats Unis, ne peuvent voir sans inquiétude se former dans l'Amérique des agglomérations d'Africains libres destinées à constituer à l'avenir des Républiques de nègres. C'est pour ce motif qu'il désire les faire transporter en Afrique. Ces nègres ne sont ni sujets Anglais ni Brésiliens, et il semble que la Puissance sur le territoire de laquelle ils se trouvent est celle qui doit décider de leur sort dans un but d'humanité. Cette humanité cependant ne doit pas être exercée d'une manière contraire à la sécurité de l'Etat.

## ARTICLE XII.

Sous ce numéro Lord Clarendon propose un Article qui a pour but la création d'une Commission Mixte à Rio Janeiro pour décider sur le droit que des nègres tenus maintenant en esclavage puissent avoir à la liberté. Une telle stipulation non seulement serait contraire aux droits de souveraineté du Brésil, mais elle causerait la ruine de l'Empire ; elle le bouleverserait complètement et l'exposerait à des convulsions qui pourraient aboutir à la disparition du Brésil de la liste des nations civilisées.

Tant que la discipline dans laquelle le maître tient actuellement l'esclave ne sera pas rompue, le maître pourra empêcher l'esclave légalement ou illégalement possédé, de comparaître devant la Commission. Il l'éloignera avec plus de facilité de l'endroit où elle siège qu'il ne l'éloigne aujourd'hui des tribunaux et des juges qui se trouvent à chaque district.

Ce ne sera donc que par un appel à la révolte que la Commission pourra obtenir la comparation à sa barre d'un certain nombre de ces pauvres êtres. Ne sait-on pas les résultats immanquables de ce genre de révoltes ? La crainte qu'elles n'éclatent ou leurs premiers symptômes seraient le signal d'un terrible et inévitable déploiement de rigueur de la part des maîtres. Ce serait probablement une excitation de plus à la revolte. Elle serait affreuse, mais la répression serait de nécessité plus affreuse encore.

Les esclaves n'ont pas le moyen de correspondance entre eux, car ils ne peuvent pas écrire ; ils ne se comprennent pas même, parcequ'ils parlent des langues différentes ; ils ne sont susceptibles d'aucun accord entre eux, car ils appartiennent à des peuples ennemis, qui continuent dans leur condition actuelle leurs haines Africaines. Si donc on met en émotion non pas l'amour de la liberté, qu'ils ne connaissent nullement, mais l'instinct de la paresse, tous les nègres légalement ou illégalement esclaves se mettront en mouvement, des soulèvements partiels éclateront çà et là par d'horribles assassinats. Ces soulèvements seront comprimés sans difficulté, mais au milieu de scènes d'horreur, dans lesquelles on verra le plus grand acharnement de la part des esclaves eux-mêmes les uns contre les autres. Ce serait une guerre plus affreuse que celle où l'Africain réclamerait la liberté au moyen du poignard et du poison, et le blanc résisterait avec sa supériorité et en employant pour comprimer l'Africain de telle nation et de telle langue l'Africain de telle autre nation qui lui garde une haine traditionnelle.

La victoire des nègres est impossible ; mais si elle s'accomplissait, que deviendrait le Brésil ? D'une nation florissante et civilisée il passerait à être une misérable République de nègres comme le Haïti. Mais que les nègres soient écrasés dans la lutte, cette lutte elle-même aura appauvri le pays, aura fait cesser pour longtemps toute production, tout commerce. Qui aura gagné à cela ? Certainement ce ne seront pas les commerçants ni les fabricants Anglais, ni les armateurs, ni les capitalistes Anglais, créanciers du Gouvernement Brésilien ou des planteurs et des commerçants Brésiliens.

Voilà les résultats immanquables de tout acte qui tiendrait à remuer de telles passions et de tels instincts. Un plus grand brandon de discorde, un moyen de ruine et de dévastation plus efficace que la création de la Commission proposée, ne peut pas être imaginé.

Malheureusement les nègres tenus illégalement en esclavage doivent être en très grand nombre. Ce fait seul, sans qu'on vienne provoquer la révolte de tous les esclaves, constitue un grand danger pour l'Etat. C'est la connaissance de ce danger qui a opéré de nombreuses et sincères conversions à la cause de l'abolition de la traite. Ce danger agira salutairement sur le sort de tous les esclaves, car

ce sera, outre leur progressive cherté, un motif de plus pour engager les maîtres à les bien traiter.

Certainement l'esclavage a des misères qui révoltent l'homme généreux, mais la vie est un bien qui passe avant la liberté, surtout pour ceux qui ne la connaissent pas. Or les esclaves qu'on voudrait libérer ainsi au milieu de si grands dangers sont justement les moins capables de vivre hors de l'esclavage et les moins dignes de la liberté.

On sait que l'esclavage est l'instinct traditionnel du nègre Africain. Il ne connaît dans son pays que l'état de maître et d'esclave. Il ne connaît pas même d'autre lien entre le père et le fils que le droit au premier de vendre celui qui est né sous sa protection. On n'a jamais pu réduire à la servitude le sauvage Américain. Le nègre prospère et multiplie dans l'esclavage. Le Gouvernement Anglais sait qu'on a autant de peine à réprimer l'avarice du blanc qui veut acheter des serviteurs que l'avarice du nègre qui veut vendre son frère.

C'est par l'esclavage que l'éducation de cette race malheureuse s'accomplit. Celui, qui a été vendu par son propre père contre une bouteille de tafia, transporté en Amérique apprend dans l'esclavage à connaître la douceur des liens de famille, il y apprend à se soigner, à travailler, à adorer Dieu.

C'est donc plutôt le nègre qui a vécu le plus longtemps en esclavage, c'est celui qui y est né qui est plutôt digne de la liberté, et qui pourrait plus probablement la recevoir et en user à son avantage et pour le bien de sa race, et non pas ceux en faveur de qui on propose de créer cette Commission. Mais on demandera — et le droit ? Il n'y a pas de société civilisée dans laquelle la nécessité n'ait passé avant le droit. En Angleterre même on ne pourrait soutenir que par la nécessité de conserver l'Etat, le droit avec lequel une partie considérable de la terre se trouve possédée. Il y a de certaines questions de droit devant lesquelles partout recule l'homme d'Etat. Ceux qui disaient "périssent les colonies plutôt qu'un principe," se sont montrés des bourreaux.

L'esclavage, il faut le répéter, est une institution détestable, aussi funeste à l'esclave qu'au maître. Mais ce qui existe on ne peut y toucher qu'avec les plus grandes précautions dans l'intérêt du nègre lui-même, dans l'intérêt du Brésil, dans celui de l'Europe. Tant que l'Amérique contiendra des nations civilisées avec une organisation semblable à celle de l'Europe, elle servira à diminuer ici un esclavage plus terrible que celui auquel sont soumis les nègres—l'esclavage de la faim. On a vu des maîtres de nègres saisis d'horreur à la lecture d'une loi Anglaise moderne sur le travail des enfants dans les fabriques. "Nos esclaves adultes," disaient-ils, "ne travaillent pas autant que ce qu'on croit un travail modéré pour des enfants." Si on allait par des imprudences dictées certainement par des motifs généreux, bouleverser ces pays qui font vivre en Europe tant d'ouvriers et qui leur envoient tant de moyens de procurer des aliments et des vêtements, on aurait au nom de la liberté jeté dans les misères de la barbarie Africaine quelques milliers d'Africains, et dans la misère de la faim plus d'un million peut-être d'Européens.

C'est donc la création de la Commission Mixte proposée dans l'Article XII, une de ces clauses que le Gouvernement du Brésil n'admettra jamais. Il se soumettra à tout, à la guerre s'il le faut, plutôt que de l'accepter. Ce ne sera jamais celui qui écrit ces pages qui lui conseillera de renoncer à cette décision; il est tellement convaincu lui-même du danger de la mesure proposée que si son Gouvernement lui donnait l'ordre de signer un Traité avec cette clause, il renoncerait à son poste plutôt qu'il n'obéirait.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

L'effet de l'Article proposé avec ce numéro, serait que le Brésil aurait reconnu l'existence du Bill du 8 Août, 1845, aurait obtenu la suspension de son exécution, mais aurait donné au Gouvernement Britannique le droit de le remettre en vigueur moyennant l'avis de six mois stipulé dans l'Article XV.

Le Gouvernement Impérial a constamment déclaré qu'il ne reconnaîtra jamais à la Grande Bretagne le droit d'avoir établi et faire exécuter ce bill, contre lequel il a toujours protesté. La base de toute négociation, de tout Traité, est l'abolition de ce bill. Tant qu'il existera il n'y aura jamais parfait accord ni uniformité d'action entre les deux Gouvernements.

Cette conformité d'action, cette bonne intelligence, est nécessaire à la grande

cause de l'abolition de la traite. Le Gouvernement Britannique sait très bien que pendant vingt ans ses grands moyens et ses grands efforts ont échoué devant l'adresse et l'audace des négriers. Ce n'est que quand les autorités Brésiliennes ont pû sortir de leur impuissance et ont associé leurs efforts à ceux de la Grande Bretagne, que le nombre des nègres importés dans une année est descendu de 60,000 à 23,000, de 23,000 à 3,000, et enfin de 3,000 à 600.

Certainement il faut que la Grande Bretagne continue à veiller à l'œuvre qu'elle a commencée, et c'est pour cela que le Brésil lui a proposé le Traité en question sur le droit de visite; mais le concours sincère des autorités Brésiliennes est une condition nécessaire à son succès. Quelque chose gêne encore ce concours, quelque chose menace de la faire disparaître; c'est le Bill d'Août, 1845. L'abrogation de ce bill est donc la condition *sine quâ non* d'un concours franc, loyal et sincère des deux Gouvernements, et la seule base solide de tout Traité destiné à l'établir.

No. 83.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 13.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, May 13, 1853.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 30th March, inclosing for my information, and for communication to Senhor Paulino, a copy of a despatch which your Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Monte Video, instructing him to place himself in communication and to cooperate with the Brazilian agent in that city, with the view of assisting to counteract the evil designs of slave-dealers in those parts, who have been lately represented by the Brazilian Government as resorting to the River Santa Luzia, near Monte Video, to fit out vessels for the African Slave Trade, I beg to state that I will directly make the communication to Senhor Paulino, who will be exceedingly gratified to learn the steps taken by your Lordship, especially as the last time I spoke to his Excellency he impressed upon me the necessity of orders being sent to British agents in the River Plate to aid in closely watching the proceedings of slave-dealers there.

I received last month, after the departure of the mail, a note from his Excellency Senhor Paulino, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, relative to the suspicions which are entertained against a Roman vessel as being about to engage in Slave Trade; and as his Excellency must have derived his information from good authority, through the Brazilian agent at Monte Video, this fact tends to confirm what has been said respecting the evil machinations which are on foot in the River Plate, having for their object the revival of the African Slave Trade.

During the last month I have not heard of any apprehension being entertained of a landing of slaves having been attempted on the coast of Brazil, or of any rumours respecting arrivals of slavers in any part of this Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 83.

*Senhor Paulino de Souza to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, April 10, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Mr. W. Stafford Jerningham a copy of a secret despatch which was addressed to me on the 23rd of March last by the Imperial Legation at Monte Video, acquainting me with the suspicions entertained that the Roman brig "*Maria*," formerly a Sardinian, named the "*Prudenza*," Captain Nuno Vechio, had sailed from that port on a slave-trading voyage to the coast of Africa.

I have already written upon this subject to the Minister of Justice, requesting him to collect information respecting the two individuals who are said to have

gone in the said brig on that destination, and now I also address myself to Mr. Jerningham in order that he may take such measures in this case as are within his reach.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 83.

*The Brazilian Minister at Monte Video to Senhor Paulino de Souza.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir, *Monte Video, March 23, 1853.*

I HAVE just received the following confidential communication:—The Roman brig "*Maria*," formerly a Sardinian named "*Prudenza*," of which Nuno Vechio is captain, came to this port to fit out for the Coast of Africa. Entertaining apprehensions of some person who was in the secret, she received a cargo of mares, and cleared out for the Mauritius. Outside the Port of Monte Video she was seen to receive provisions and other articles from on board a coasting vessel, and I have been assured by a credible person that she is destined for the Slave Trade.

That vessel sailed on the 21st instant, and her owners and chief speculators, Francisco José dos Santos and José Llamusa (or Slamusa) Planas, have gone in her. These two individuals, according to the same source to which I above referred, arrived here three months ago from Rio de Janeiro, where they must be well known.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

---

No. 84.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 13.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, May 13, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Brazilian Government have given orders for the deportation of Senhor Antonio Pinto da Fonseca for slave-dealing practices. He is a brother of the noted slave-dealer Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, who, as your Lordship may be aware, is also exiled.

Last year Senhor Antonio Pinto was ordered out of Brazil, but upon his appeal for a legal investigation on his conduct, the order was allowed to remain dormant until his case had been tried before the Bahia tribunals, where he was latterly acquitted.

This Government, not being satisfied with the judicial proceedings, have now taken up their prerogative, and have determined upon putting in force the deportation of Senhor Antonio Pinto.

I also beg to state that Don Francisco Riveirosa, likewise a notorious slave-dealer, has recently been arrested by order of this Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

No. 85.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 20, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a printed copy\* of a draft of a new Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade which Her Majesty's Government have communicated to the Brazilian Minister at this Court as a counter-project to the draft of Treaty which was proposed by the Brazilian Government to Her Majesty's Government through M. de Macedo on the 19th of August, 1852, † a copy of which I also inclose.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 86.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 25, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th ultimo, reporting that the Brazilian Government had determined upon banishing the slave-trader Antonio Pinto da Fonseca, and had caused Don Francisco Riveirosa, also a notorious slave-trader, to be arrested; and I have to instruct you to state to the Brazilian Government that Her Majesty's Government have received this intelligence with great satisfaction.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 87.

*Mr. Jerningham to Lord John Russell.—(Received July 1.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, April 2, 1853.*

IN the course of a conversation which I lately had with Senhor Paulino José Soares de Souza, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, I asked him if certain accounts and letters which had appeared in the public press respecting the alleged state of insubordination and excitement in the district of Bananal, resulting from the searches made by the Brazilian Government after the Africans landed at Bracuhy, were, or not, in conformity with the truth. At the same time I stated to him my impression that these newspaper reports and letters from landed proprietors were written with the express intention of either intimidating the Government, or from the desire to screen those implicated in the Bracuhy affair from further pursuit or investigation.

His Excellency replied that he could assure me that there was indeed great exaggeration in all these accounts, but that the Government had encountered much difficulty in making the searches; however, he thought that the effect of what had been done would prove beneficial by the impression it would make upon the dealers and those who generally embark in slave-trading enterprises.

He nevertheless admitted, that the influence of the landed proprietors in the district where the searches took place was indeed very great, and his conviction that those persons who were to be proceeded against by the judicial authorities would certainly be acquitted by the juries (as has been recently the case), assertions which prove that his Excellency is evidently convinced of the existence of a very bad spirit in that quarter; and this bears out and confirms what is reported of the subordinate authorities, who become the creatures, either through intimidation or bribery, of rich influential persons, and that instead of aiding the police and soldiers despatched to search the plantations on the late occasion, they have been in some cases the cause of the latter being grossly deluded and misled.

\* Inclosure 3 in No. 81.

† See page 103.

Wishing to know if any search had been made upon the estate of Senhor José Breves, where the Africans were in the first instance put on shore, I questioned his Excellency upon that point. He answered me hastily, that to his knowledge the police had not been there, adding, that the Africans had not remained on the spot where they had landed, but had been taken further on into the country.

This was the current report at the time, but in those places where they were then taken to few have been found, notwithstanding the much-criticised searches of the Brazilian military police.

Now, as the estate of Senhor José Breves has not, as it would appear, been subjected to a visit, and as he is an influential and rich proprietor, an extensive slave-owner, and is even connected by rumour with the late slave-trading transaction, I fear that the Minister of Justice did not possess sufficient moral courage and energy to cause an investigation to be made upon the property of that person.

After alluding to these searches made by the Brazilian Government in the Bananal district, I endeavoured strongly to impress upon the Brazilian Minister how necessary it became for his Government to use every possible means it possesses to prevent any further disembarkation of slaves, in which his Excellency perfectly agreed, and added, that when the dealers saw no further prospect of success, their agents on the coast of Africa would be obliged to close their establishments.

I then adverted to the Cuba Slave Trade, upon which Senhor Paulino observed that this did them great harm (*ça nous fait beaucoup de mal*), because, and I understand why, it greatly helps to keep up the barracoons on the coast of Africa, and gives work to the slave-dealers' agents there, many of whom I am told dispatch cargoes of slaves for the Cuba markets for account of wealthy persons in this country and in Portugal.

His Excellency laid particular stress upon the urgency of directing vigilant attention to those quarters, and in this I am convinced he is right, for the Slave Trade will never be completely extinguished until the great chain of communication connecting the dealers of Brazil and Portugal with those in Cuba and their respective agents in Africa is entirely broken and destroyed.

It is likewise to be observed and apprehended that when the Cuba market becomes stopped by the activity of Her Majesty's cruisers, we should have the tide of Slave Traffic returning to these shores, unless prepared to stem it by the greatest vigilance.

The Brazilian Government have informed me that they have many steamers on the coast of Brazil employed as cruisers, but the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships "Sharpshooter" and "Bonetta" also tell me that they scarcely ever meet them, and certainly the Brazilian cruisers did not greatly distinguish themselves in December last, when the "*Camargo*" landed her cargo of slaves at Bracuhy.

In conclusion I beg respectfully to remark, that although no landing has to my knowledge been effected since the commencement of this year, unless wise and steady precautions are taken the Slave Trade may easily and readily recommence with redoubled activity. The moral feeling against it in this country is often spoken of, but is it sincere? On the contrary, I have been assured that amongst the Portuguese here, in whose hands are great riches mostly derived from slave-dealing, this feeling does not exist, and that they are chiefly deterred from slave-trading at present by the fear of being sent out of the country, which would certainly be the case upon being detected; if the Brazilian Government continues to act up to its present laudable professions; there being very few of these Portuguese, and likewise many Brazilians, who would not, if they dared, embark again much of their treasure in the unchristian and unlawful Traffic in Slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 88.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 1.)*

(Extract.)

*Rio de Janeiro, April 8, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd of March to Lord John Russell, in which I stated that information had been received by Her Majesty's Legation in Rio from Mr. Consul Callander at St. Catherine's, that the whaling vessel "*Sem Igual*," belonging to Juan da Costa, Jun., of Bahia, was in the port of that island, and that strong suspicions were entertained against her of being intended for the Slave Trade, I have now the honour to communicate to your Lordship that this vessel has been detained by the Brazilian naval authorities, by order of the President of the province of St. Catherine's.

Yesterday I called upon Senhor Paulino to be informed officially of the fact, and of the reasons which had induced the President of St. Catherine's to seize the "*Sem Igual*," when his Excellency observed that this vessel had been detained in consequence of the declaration of one of the crew that she was destined for Slave Trade, but that the President of the province, not thinking himself authorised to come to a decision upon this point, had caused her to be taken up to the head-quarters at Rio for adjudication.

I pressed his Excellency to furnish me with the details of this affair, which he promised to do when he was duly acquainted with the whole proceeding.

His Excellency then showed me where the most dangerous parts of the coast for disembarking negroes, in his opinion, were situated; and remarked that when he cast a retrospective glance upon the times when such great numbers of Africans were landed in Brazil, and compared them with the present day, he could hardly believe it possible that such a change could have been brought about within so short a period.

Of course Senhor Paulino seemed to claim all the glory of having put down the Slave Trade for his own Government; and as the real truth of the matter is so well known to every one conversant with the progress of the repression, I made no remark respecting the greater share which Her Majesty's Government certainly had in paralysing the Brazilian Slave Trade.

I am given to understand that the intentions of Senhor Paulino in striving to repress and extinguish the Traffic are really sincere, and that his Excellency seems alive to the fact that great vigilance is as yet necessary, for he remarked to me that "they must not go to sleep," which implies that he is well aware that without the greatest care and attention the rich slave-dealers and feudatories "*fazendeiros*" will not scruple in trying to recommence giving trouble to the Government of this Empire, by seeking to revive the African Slave Trade whenever they find an opportunity.

No. 89.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 1.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, April 8, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches dated the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March, addressed to Her Majesty's Minister the late Mr. Southern.

With respect to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th of March, I have lost no time in communicating its contents, as instructed by your Lordship, in a note to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which I have now the honour to inclose.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.



Inclosure in No. 89.

*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paulino de Souza.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, April 8, 1853.*

HER Majesty's Government having learned the circumstances attending the late disembarkation of slaves at Bracuhy I have received a despatch from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject.

His Lordship regrets to be obliged to observe that the facts in this case seem to show that the powers and resources of the proper department were not applied with the promptitude and vigour which Her Majesty's Government had reason to expect, after the assurances which Her Majesty's late Minister reported having received from your Excellency in June last, that he might dismiss all uneasiness as to the energy that the Imperial Government were prepared to display in order to crush the projects of the slave-dealers.

I am therefore instructed by his Lordship to communicate to your Excellency the disappointment which Her Majesty's Government have felt on learning that these assurances were not made good in the affair of the slaves landed from the "*Camargo*" at Bracuhy.

I am at the same time to call your Excellency's serious attention to the well-grounded apprehension which all the circumstances of this occurrence cannot fail to excite as to the revival of the Brazilian Slave Trade; and to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the universal credit obtained by the Brazilian Government for its sincerity and zeal in repressing this inhuman Traffic, will not be impaired by any want of vigour in meeting the attempts now evidently being made for its renewal.

I avail, &amp;c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 90.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 1.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, April 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the copy of a despatch and its inclosures, which I received the other day from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Catherine's, Mr. Callander, informing me that the Brazilian whaling barque "*Sem Igual*" had been detained by authority of the President of that province, and sent up to Rio de Janeiro to the higher authorities.

Her Majesty's Consul observes, that previously rumours had been circulated in the port that Her Majesty's ship "*Bonetta*," Commander Wake, which was in the neighbourhood (for the express purpose of watching the movements of the "*Sem Igual*," against which suspicions of fitting out for slave-trading were being entertained), was only waiting for an opportunity to seize and destroy her; and he says that the commander of a Brazilian Government vessel had remarked that if the "*Sem Igual*" was not at once taken charge of by the Imperial Government she would fall into the hands of the commander of the "*Bonetta*." These rumours, coupled with that of her detention having been caused by some fresh information that had reached the President's ears respecting the real intentions of this Brazilian barque, induced Her Majesty's Consul to apply to the President of St. Catherine's to learn the real motives of the seizure.

It appears from the answer returned to Mr. Callander by the President of St. Catherine's that this request could not be complied with, as your Lordship will perceive by a copy of Senhor Coutinho's answer, which I have also inclosed.

Her Majesty's Consul is therefore led to remark, that he is unable to state whether the "*Sem Igual*" was detained for an infraction of the laws relating to the Slave Trade, or in order to prevent her being captured by Her Majesty's cruiser.

In consequence of a question which I put to Senhor Paulino on this subject

the other day, I this morning received a note from his Excellency, herein inclosed, in which Senhor Paulino informs me that in consequence of the "*Sem Igual*" having been detained under suspicion of being destined for the Slave Traffic, all the papers relating to the vessel had been submitted to the Judge Advocate to proceed against her according to law.

I shall make it my duty to watch the proceedings in this business; and if any scheme has been resorted to in order to prevent the "*Sem Igual*" from falling into the hands of Her Majesty's cruizers, by her being detained, judged and acquitted by the Brazilian Marine Tribunal, your Lordship shall be duly apprized of it.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 90.

*Consul Callander to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*St. Catherine's, April 2, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Brazilian whaling barque "*Sem Igual*," which sailed from here on the 9th ultimo, has been detained and sent to Rio de Janeiro by authority of the President of this province.

I am not aware of the exact cause which led to that step. It having been publicly reported here that Her Majesty's brigantine "*Bonetta*," which happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, was only waiting for an opportunity to seize and burn the "*Sem Igual*," and the commander of the Brazilian Government vessel stationed here is said to have remarked that if she (the "*Sem Igual*") was not at once taken charge of by the Brazilian Government, she would be taken by the "*Bonetta*;" and hearing it reported also that her detention was in consequence of some new information having been given to the President respecting her real intentions; I considered it my duty, to arrive at the truth of these statements, to request the President to acquaint me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, if she had been detained in consequence of any infringement of the laws relating to slave-trading. I addressed him on the 29th ultimo. Copy of my letter is herewith inclosed, together with his Excellency's reply, wherein he states, that having given to the Imperial Government confidentially the motives which had induced him to send that vessel to Rio de Janeiro, he was unable to satisfy my request. I therefore cannot state whether she was detained for infraction of the laws relating to slave-trading, or to prevent her from being captured by Her Majesty's cruizers.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 90.

*Consul Callander to the President of St. Catherine's.*

Excellent Sir,

*St. Catherine's, March 29, 1853.*

HAVING learned that the national whaling barque "*Sem Igual*," which sailed from here on the 9th instant, has been detained and sent to Rio de Janeiro by authority of your Excellency, I have the honour to request that your Excellency will be good enough to let me know, for the information of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, if such detention took place from any infringement by that vessel of the Imperial Law or the Convention between the Empire of Brazil and Great Britain for the suppression of slave-trading.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 90.

*The President of St. Catherine's to Consul Callander.*

*Presidency of the Province of Santa Catharina,  
March 30, 1853.*

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, President of the Province of Santa Catharina, has the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt to-day of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul's despatch of yesterday's date, asking that he would communicate to him, for the information of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, if the detention of the national barque "*Sem Igual*" took place for infraction of the Imperial Law or of the Convention between Brazil and Great Britain for the suppression of the Traffic of Slaves.

The Undersigned having given to the Government of His Imperial Majesty, confidentially, the motives which he had for sending the barque "*Sem Igual*" to the Court, is sorry he cannot satisfy what the Consul asks.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) JOAO JOSE COUTINHO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 90.

*Senhor Paulino de Souza to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, April 9, 1853.*

THE Minister of Justice having communicated to me under date of the 7th instant that the barque "*Sem Igual*" had been seized in the province of St. Catherine's, and sent to this capital by the respective President, as being suspected of slave-trading; I have the honour to inform Mr. W. Stafford Jerningham of this circumstance, and to add that all the documents relating to that barque were transmitted to the Auditor of Marine, in order that proceedings may be instituted according to law.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.

No. 91.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 6, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd of April last, in which you report a conversation which you had held with the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Slave Trade in that country; and I have to state to you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government approve of your language on that occasion.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 92.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

(Extract.)

*Rio de Janeiro, June 11, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship extracts of speeches delivered in the Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the importation of Africans disembarked at Bracuhy on the 12th of December last, and of the searches made by the police at and in the vicinity of Bananal in the province of St. Paul's, published in the "*Jornal do Commercio*" of Rio de Janeiro of the 18th and 19th May, 1853.

Your Lordship upon the perusal of this inclosure will perceive that the orators both of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies are animated by a very eager spirit of inquiry for investigating the facts and the circumstances attendant on the landing of the slaves at Bracuhy, and more particularly on the Government searches ordered by the Minister of Justice afterwards for their apprehension.

Although severe strictures are inflicted upon the conduct of his Excellency Senhor Souza Ramos for removing the Brazilian cruizers from the point where they had been primarily stationed, and which was precisely that where the Bracuhy landing was effected; yet the chief aim of this attack both of the Senators and Deputies is evidently directed at the means and manner in which the Minister of Justice caused the different "fazendas" in or about Bananal to be searched, as well as the abuses, excesses, and extraordinary transactions that are reported to have taken place in order to secure some portion of the disembarked Africans, to satisfy public opinion.

Several, if not all these gentlemen would seem averse, by their language at least, to the continuation of the African Slave Trade; in fact, His Imperial Majesty having in the speech from the Throne strongly urged the total extinction of the Traffic, and announced taking additional measures so as to render its reappearance impossible, no doubt may have influenced the minds of many in favour of repression, as well as their own particular convictions; but, at the same time, perhaps from the custom and the habit of bygone years of witnessing the numerous importations of Africans, and a partiality for Bozal blacks, they are led to regard the actual disembarkation at Bracuhy as a matter only of secondary importance, and to point the main force of their attacks at the novel measures adopted by the Government for searching the farms of the opulent coffee-growers, the legality of which proceeding presents itself to some in a very equivocal light.

Many of the Senators and even Deputies are extensive landed proprietors, or connected with such by family ties or interests, and hold large estates cultivated by negroes; and the Government proceedings in the Bananal not being over well carried out and subject to much comment, as well as being infelicitous in the result, could not but fail to give umbrage to all those who may possess estates and slaves, and create in their breasts sympathy with the "fazendeiros" of the Bananal, especially as they themselves would consider the visits of the police at all times inconvenient, and apt to provoke insubordination among their blacks, and as being also a kind of invasion of the privacy of their domiciles, where they exercise an influence and independence almost feudal. What, then, must be the feelings of these individuals in finding that upon the suspicion or the knowledge of slaves being landed in their vicinity, the Government may choose at any moment, as they ought to have a right to do, to search their farms and plantations? The vanity and pride of the innocent must be wounded, and the fears of the guilty aroused; hence proceeds all the animosity and almost general opposition to the searches ordered by the Minister of Justice.

The impressions which had been spread throughout the country by the different newspapers, informed the public at large that some inertness or discrepancy must have occurred when the landing happened, and has excited much inquiry; but the measures, however laudable in principle, that afterwards took place, and which ought to have been attended with better success, have, by the extraordinary dealings said to have been connected with them, naturally produced great irritation and surprise.

From the questions asked by the orators of both Chambers, it is certain they wish to be put in possession of the most complete information of the entire proceedings of Government in this affair; and the Minister of Justice is loudly called upon to give the most unequivocal explanations.

The attacks made upon the Government, though savouring of virulent feeling, have not been conducted in a very able manner; and the result of these debates has contributed but little to elucidate the Government proceeding in the Bracuhy and Bananal affairs; the question has therefore dropped or been left where it was before.

However, a report was circulated last week, and perhaps is still true, that the Minister of Justice has resigned, and that he is to be succeeded by Senhor Vasconcellos, a gentleman well disposed to continue the repression of the Traffic.

I fear I have trespassed upon your Lordship's patience by offering these remarks; yet as this discussion has excited much interest throughout the country, I trust these observations may not be misplaced.

## Inclosure in No. 92.

*Extracts of Speeches delivered in the Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of the Disembarkation of Africans at Bracuhy, and the Searches in the Municipality of Bananal. Published in the "Rio Journal of Commerce" of May 18 and 19, 1853.*

(Translation.)

THE Senator *Senhor Fernandes Chaves* rose in his place and said :

"I, grounding myself upon information received of divers facts connected with the late disembarkation of Africans at Bracuhy, facts which occurred both before and after the said disembarkation, am justified in presenting the following request :

"I request that Government be called upon for the following explanations :

"1. If, after information was laid that an attempt was intended to be made to land Africans at Bracuhy, a watch had always been kept upon that place ?

"2. Why, after the disembarkation was effected on the 12th December, did not the Minister of Justice take steps for the apprehension of the Africans before the 26th ?

"3. What force accompanied the Chief of Police who was entrusted with the search ?

"4. What number of Africans were apprehended; upon what estates; and were they belonging to the cargo landed at Bracuhy ?

"5. Did the Minister of Justice instruct the Municipal Judge of Bananal not to appeal from the sentence, provided the planters should deliver up a certain number of Africans ?"

Having put these questions, the orator added, that he was persuaded that all the facts upon which they were founded, to prevent them, could be satisfactorily explained, but that from the manner in which they had appeared before the public, they involve great blame on the part of the Minister of Justice, who is under the obligation of furnishing explanations in this respect, in order to direct public opinion, thus avoiding suspicions which are inconsistent with the consideration of a Minister of the Crown.

He, the orator does not know how these inquiries will be interpreted, but he assures the Minister that they are only intended to afford him a good opportunity to triumph still once more over his adversaries.

On the following day the Senator *Don Manoel de Mascarenhas* delivered the following speech on the same subject :

"The Senate ought to be thankful to *Senhor Fernandes Chaves* for having mooted this question; because the country was very anxious to receive accounts respecting that disembarkation to which reference is made, and in regard to which serious accusations and strong censures have been directed against the Government in the public press, not only for its neglect in not taking due steps to prevent a disembarkation, which it had beforehand been informed was premeditated, but also on account of the excesses which are said to have been committed after the disembarkation.

"I do not yet know what opinion I am to form of such grave and serious accusations. I heartily approve of the inquiries, because the information to be furnished by the Ministry will either condemn or absolve it.

"But it is not only for this reason that I think the Senate should be thankful for the inquiries; there is yet another and a more powerful reason, which is, that the speech from the Throne embraced this subject in one of its topics, saying, that Ministers would come to ask the Legislative Body for new measures towards preventing the reappearance of the Slave Trade.

"Now, the Senate cannot duly appreciate the communication which the Crown made on this subject, nor will it be enabled to censure the Government, if it should merit censure, nor praise it if it should be worthy of praise, without being previously in possession of the required information.

"I awaited the report of the Minister of Justice, in which naturally some sentences would be devoted to this subject, but I am informed by the noble author

of the inquiries that the report does not give it any development; this extraordinary fact is another reason for my voting for the inquiries.

“But these only call upon the Government for some information; I wish to see all the correspondence that has passed upon this subject, as well previous to as since the disembarkation of the Africans; which is conspicuous from the measures which were last year asked for, and almost unanimously voted for in both the Chambers, and it is astonishing that a disembarkation should still have been daringly effected so near to the capital, that there should still be found persons who, under the stimulus of the hope of gains, should dare to so seriously commit the honour, the dignity, and the interests of the country.

“It cannot be said that the demand is unseasonable, as it does not bear upon pending affairs. If, however, the Government should be of opinion that those communications cannot be at once made without affecting the interests of the country, I shall not object to desist from this part of the demand, or shall call for a secret session in order to discuss the subject fully; and also, if the Ministers now present should be enabled at once to furnish that information, and to justify themselves from the censures and grave accusations which weigh upon them, the Senate would be very glad of it, because the subject requires a prompt answer, all delay being highly prejudicial to the Government and to the country.”

(The motion of M. Fernandes Chaves was seconded together with the following):—

“I require that this august Chamber be furnished by the proper department with the whole of the correspondence which has passed from the date of the information laid, of the disembarkation in Bracuhy until the present.

“*Palace of the Senate, May 18, 1853.*

(Signed)

“D. M. A. MASCARENHAS.”

In the Chamber of Deputies on the same date (the 18th May) the Deputy Senhor Nebias rose in his place, and delivered the following speech:—

“Mr. President,—The subject which engages our attention at present is one of a very serious character, and of vast importance for our country in its present state. I wish to afford the Government a solemn opportunity to tranquillize us, respecting the occurrences which took place in the municipality of Bananal.

“I am far from opposing any the most rigorous measure that may be necessary for the suppression of the Slave Trade; I by all means wish that the traffic should disappear from the Empire of Brazil. As a magistrate, I hold that opinion in my district, and I have done something in that sense. When I was President of the province of St. Paul's, I used to say to my most intimate friends, when conversing on the subject of the Slave Trade, and they were assuring me that there was not the slightest suspicion of the importation, or attempt to import Africans at any one point of the province, that it would be a disgrace to me if any landing of them should take place during my government. And I further said, that if by chance any disembarkation were to take place, and if after the employment of all legal means, a complete apprehension of every one of the Africans thus introduced should not be accomplished, I would that moment cease to be President of the province of St. Paul's. As a member of the Legislative Body, I never with greater pleasure reposed full confidence in the Ministry than when the measures were proposed which tended towards the repression of the Slave Trade.

“Honour to the Brazil Government which has understood the principles of the most just state of civilization, and the most urgent necessities of our country! The Ministry of the 29th September, and particularly the Honourable Senhor Eusebio de Queiros Coutinho Mattoso Camara, have acquired for themselves immortal fame. Even if that Ministry, and particularly the ex-Minister of Justice, had not other claims upon public gratitude and esteem, their perseverant efforts towards the repression of the Slave Trade were sufficient to ensure them. The present Ministry has continued to put forth the same energies; steps have been taken on all points to prevent disembarkations, and to capture such Africans as may have been landed; all possible means have been adopted to that effect, both by sea and by land: honour, therefore, to the Government of my country.

“The report yesterday presented by the Minister of Justice is a further proof of the efforts of the Government. From the comparative statement of the disembarkations effected in the different years, we see that in 1851 the importations were reduced to little more than 3,000 and that during the last year (1852) they

fell to about 700. This fact alone proves that Government has not been neglectful of so very delicate a subject; it proves that enlightened opinion of the country is daily more and more aiding the opinion of the Legislative Body and of the Government.

“I shall even make use of this comparative statement to persuade myself that the measures of repression adopted, and now in force, are sufficient; that the complete system of the Law of September, 1850, has efficaciously prevented and guarded against the evil; that it is not necessary for us to go any further; that it will not even be necessary to adopt that reform suggested by the Minister of Justice in his report in order to include in the special jurisdiction of the judicial tribunals all the crimes comprehended in the Law of 1831.

“When, Mr. President, I am convinced that the Government of the country has proceeded with entire good faith and with due vigilance to repress the traffic, when I see that not only the Legislative Body, as well as the measures taken by the Executive, as also still further the late searches in the capital of the Empire, all clearly show what the views of Government are, what interest it takes in respect to this important object, I have reason to say that it has no occasion to commit excesses in order to justify itself in the eyes of civilized nations.

“Sirs, the complete suppression of the Slave Trade is not the business of one day; it is an undertaking of great labour, and requires much time. England itself, that nation which has fought for the establishment of humane principles, and which most particularly on this head has rendered very expensive services to the cause of humanity, England itself, with how many difficulties, with how many contrarieties has it not been forced to contend, Mr. President? The Chamber, all the world, knows that this affair was not decided in one day in the English Parliament. The celebrated motion of Wilberforce, supported by the full force and eloquence of the great Pitt, did not pass, and it was only after the lapse of many years, I think in 1806, that that grand Act took place under the auspices of Fox and of Lord Grenville.

“Afterwards, as your Excellency well knows, the Christian Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna, and again at that of Verona, where they fixed and established obligatory rules for the carrying out of this delicate object.

“These principles having been established, Mr. President, we see that difficulties and transgressions still continued, against which even the English Government had to struggle.

“Not many years since, I believe it was in 1841 or 1842, I remember having read some very remarkable speeches of that celebrated enthusiast, Lord Brougham. I think, if my memory does not fail, that that great man lamented, in the presence of Ministers, that the Slave Trade, to England's dishonour, was still being carried on in English vessels by English captains. Whilst, therefore, we see that things came to pass in this manner, whilst we are seeing that an undertaking of such high importance and magnitude cannot be suddenly carried out, I have reason to call for very serious explanations on the part of the Ministry touching recent occurrences in the municipality of Bananal.

“I belong, Mr. President, as one of the representatives of the nation, to an essentially agricultural province, to a province a great part of the wealth whereof is invested in slaves. As a representative of the nation I do not only regard the fate of my province; I am mindful of the lot of every province in the Empire, and particularly regarding those which abound in that kind of wealth, as, for example, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and others. Thus, when I see that matters have been conducted, as it is said, in a manner which makes our planters tremble for their property, which disturbs so fatally our society as at present constituted, I have motives for calling upon the Minister for very solemn declarations on this subject.

“Horrible would be that precedent which might set up a system of secret accusations, and still more fatal would it be if slaves were allowed to inform against their owners; that would be a fact that would shake not only the state of my province, but also that of every province in the Empire. Slavery, unfortunately, exists amongst us, and we must of necessity resign ourselves to its sad consequences.

“A disembarkation of Africans took place at the bar of the River Bracuhy, in the province of Rio de Janeiro; that disembarkation escaped the vigilance of the Government, which consequently had to take some measures.

“I am aware that it became necessary to proceed with severity, but never to

go too far—never to put our planters into a state of alarm, never to expose our proprietors who, by legitimate purchase, count thousands of slaves upon their estates, never to expose them to violence, the being informed against, and to be betrayed by their slaves.

“In 1851, when Senhor Eusebio de Queiros was Minister of Justice, upwards of 3,000 Africans were imported, as is confirmed by the present Minister in his report; and I ask, were all of these apprehended? They were not. With regard to the province of Rio de Janeiro I know, by what its worthy President has stated, that of 1,000 and more imported only 200 were captured; of the remainder, disembarked at different times, I have the same remark to make. I did not see that any extraordinary means were employed to search for Bozal Africans where none existed. I do not know whether the Government was accused for not having given an account of the whole of the Africans landed. I therefore wished that the present Government had acted in the same manner, that it had shown the country that it had taken due steps towards preventing the disembarkation and the apprehension of the Bozal Africans landed. I wished the Government to say, My measures were unsuccessful; I did all that was possible to be done, I endeavoured to comply with the law in its most ample rigour, and am not further responsible.

“If it had so proceeded, Mr. President, I am persuaded that the Minister would have been duly honoured, have enjoyed the good opinion of the public, and have been praised for his conduct; a contrary proceeding offends the duties and guarantees of social justice, as well as the imprescriptible rights of a free and independent nation.

“I, Mr. President, do not state that to be a realized fact which unfortunately has been repeated with respect to the seizures at Bananal. Those facts are of such a grave nature and consequence that I merely provoke this discussion in order to afford an opportunity, as I have before said, to the noble Minister, to tranquillize the country and our planters, to destroy calumny and to show those who are interested in the upsetting of our present state, that their plans will be rejected, that the Government does not second seductions, and much less the illegal seizure of legitimate property.

“Is it true that a seizure was made of Bozal Africans in the municipality of Bananal?

“I put this question to the Government, and have my reasons for so doing. I know that the noble Minister will reply to me peremptorily, with the process which may have been instituted. But when alarm and a just dread of such measures and searches, more or less of an extraordinary nature, has been spread in that and perhaps in other places, I have reason to call upon the Minister for explanations on this subject, with his wonted frankness. I am informed, Mr. President, that no seizure was made of Bozal Africans in the municipality of Bananal; that only in the beginning a very few were found in certain places, on certain lands, which I believe do not belong to the municipality of Bananal, and are appertaining to the province of Rio de Janeiro; I am certain that about ten of those were found, who were said to have been part of the Bracuby Africans; I am informed that the authority of that place, as soon as he received information and instructions, and the force sent from the capital arrived, proceeded to institute strict inquiries and investigations, and effected unexpected searches upon almost every plantation in that neighbourhood. I am informed that those searches were fruitless, notwithstanding the goodwill and care of the authority who conducted those searches, and of the force which accompanied him; it being thus ascertained that Bozal Africans were not to be met with in the municipality of Bracuby, either because there were none of the said Africans in Bananal or because the speculators who had dealings of that kind knew how to hide them and to elude the strict vigilance of the authorities: I am informed that things having arrived at this point another system was employed; proofs and documents were by all means hunted after, and then the seduction of the slaves was practised. I do not state these as being realized facts, and I know, as I have just now said, that the noble Minister will reply with the judicial process. But I shall be tranquillized if the noble Minister should say that everything was conducted in due form, that no violence nor extortion was used. Let the Government limit itself to telling me so, without entering upon details.

“I am informed that the fatal system of seduction and threats was resorted to; that some slaves under these circumstances ran away from their owners, placed



themselves in contact with the detachment, and by this means were promised money and their freedom for informing against their owners, in order to proceed against these whether they had Bozal Africans upon their estates or not. Others, more faithful to their owners, were frightened, and I do not know whether these were put to the torture; and I am informed, that these measures proving very unproductive, the authority finding himself thus disappointed addressed himself to some of the principal planters, giving them to understand that things were not going on well, that if some Africans were not produced the search would be continued, that processes would be instituted and imprisonments effected; that Government was under the necessity of justifying its efforts by the seizure of some Bozal Africans; that they were therefore to ponder well upon this state of things; that if they wished to meet the views of the Government matters would thus be better settled; that they should therefore agree to deliver up some Africans, although they might be their old slaves, and that those Africans could be seized in parties of 10, 20, 30, 40, or 50, and the affair would thus be settled.

"It appears that the planters, who are rich and disinterested, foreseeing the troubles and vexations which they might have to undergo, assented to the proposal, and *pro rata* among themselves, made presents of 10, 20, 30, 40, or 50 of their Africans to be seized under the denomination of Bozals.

"Let not the noble Minister misunderstand what I have just said; the planters consented to the proposal because they are rich, and judged it better to part with an insignificant part of their property, to deliver themselves from violence and false accusations. Let him not therefore take this agreement as a proof of the existence of Bozal Africans upon their estates.

"There appeared, as I said, Mr. President, as if lost, some 10, 20, 30 Africans, without its being known who had brought them, where they came from, nor whither they were going; without its being known who was the guilty person, nor who were his accomplices; nothing of the kind,—a fact which of itself explains that matters went on in the way I have described.

"Still further, Mr. President, a well-known citizen of the municipality of Bananal, the Commander Manoel de Aguiar Valente, well known even for his manifested tendency towards the repression of the Slave Trade, and a rich planter; this citizen was one of the victims of information laid against him by his slaves. Fortunately his innocence was proved, and he was absolved.

"With others, however, that did not happen, because they did not choose to appeal: they therefore had to be tried by a jury during its appointed session. Then a new history commenced—a new agreement. 'If you wish it (they were given to understand), you shall be absolved, because the opinion of the jury is favourable to you; every one knows that you were not concerned in that speculation; but mind that the judicial authority has appeal at command; you will be acquitted, but you will continue to be imprisoned, and will be sent to the capital; you will suffer an appeal, and the acquittal by the jury will be suspended. If you are not willing to suffer this new evil, then, on the eve of the trial by jury, give 40 or 50 more Africans.'

"Here we have, Sirs, an explanation of the false seizure of 40 or 50 Africans on the eve of the trial.

"This, Mr. President, is a very serious affair. I have a sincere desire to see all these facts refuted; and it is with pain that I enter upon this examination, and the appreciation of these occurrences; even because I am acquainted with that fine youth, so worthy of being better employed, who figured as judge in the whole of this affair. But I am obliged to call the attention of the Government to so lamentable a case.

"These data, Mr. President, have caused me to address to the noble Minister the first point of my interrogations; and from them I conclude that the Africans who were apprehended did not belong to the cargo landed at Bracuhy. Mr. President, I do not choose to enter at present into those details; perhaps I am not enabled to do so: but your Excellency well knows that the subtlety of the slave-dealers is very great, that they daily find out new crafty devices and means for eluding the vigilance of Government. I do not know whether those Africans went through the clearing which was met with, or if they went to the municipalities in my province or to those of Rio de Janeiro; I do not know whether they went inland, or were divided on the coast. Who knows whether a more efficacious search might not be made nearer to us; who knows

that the Government might not be more fortunate if it were to turn its views towards Copa Cabana and the Lake of Rodrigo de Freitas? Who knows whether in the same place where the slave-dealer Riveirosa was arrested, some more successful search could not be made? Who knows that within the last few days a convoy of those Bracuhy Africans has passed by those places?—Enough.

“I tell your Excellency, that I am intimately convinced that the rich planters of Bananal were not concerned in that speculation; those honourable persons have, by long and laborious lives, accumulated fortunes which many are envious of; they did not take any share in that speculation, nor did they stand in need of reprobated acquisitions to increase their fortunes; they, who count thousands of slaves upon their estates, were, on the contrary, interested in not introducing that discord into them which might endanger a great part of their fortunes.

“Mr. President, when I think that things came to pass in this manner, I have reason to model, as I have done, the third point of my address to the noble Minister. Will the Government be disposed to restore the slaves to their legitimate owners, if they are proved not to have belonged to the disembarkation at Bracuhy?

“Mr. President, upon this occasion I shall ask the Government to state what system it pursues, what measures have been adopted in order to be able to ascertain that such and such Africans appertain to the disembarkation at Bracuhy, among those who have been apprehended; by what means the Government can distinguish them from the slaves already possessed by the planters. Has the Government caused those Africans to undergo a minute examination? Is there any circumstantial record here, or at the place of the seizure, whereby it is known that those Africans belonged to the disembarkation at Bracuhy? Were the persons interested in the fate of their fortunes listened to or consulted on so delicate a case? I know it is difficult to tell who they belong to, because, as I have just said, the planters had no other remedy but to submit to a sacrifice, in order to free themselves from troubles and persecutions; but, in fine, a premeditated act of Government is sufficient, without the intervention of the owners. I ask, did the Government perform all those acts with strict minuteness, and in the spirit of rectitude and justice, here or at the place of seizure?

“Can it be affirmed that the Africans who are still in deposit, appertain to the disembarkation at Bracuhy? Is there not among them some one who is more ‘ladino’ (that is, civilized).

“I am informed, Mr. President, that among those Africans sent to this capital, is one of the freed Africans formerly distributed here, and, I believe, was allotted to the late Senator Vasconcellos.

“Now, when all these circumstances appear, when they all reunite to alarm us, have I not reason for addressing to the Government the questions which I put to it? I have the right and the necessity to do so. I await the answer of the Minister of Justice. I wish that Minister to tranquillize the country, to declare with certainty, and formally, that everything was conducted regularly, that our planters have nothing to fear, that the Government is disposed to maintain, to respect their full rights on the broadest scale, and that the delations of slaves and of other intriguers will not be held by the Government as a proof of complicity in matters of slave-trading. I shall now hearken to the Minister.”

*M. José de Souza Ramos*, the Minister of Justice, rose to reply, and said: “Mr. President,—The interpellations of the noble Deputy for the Province of St. Paul’s, had for object, as I understood, first to state his opposition to the reform which the Government proposes in the Law of the 4th September, 1850; secondly, his defence of the rich planters of Bananal, complicated in the importation of Africans which lately took place.

“I cannot, Mr. President, accept of the discussion on these grounds; I do not judge the occasion a fit one to discuss whether the Law of the 4th September, 1850, is or not sufficient for the repression of the Slave Trade, nor do I even know whether the mode in which the discussion has been brought on, is the most suitable. With regard to the innocence of the rich planters of Bananal, as the searches have not yet terminated, and processes relative to this subject are still pending, the Chamber will well understand that I cannot also accept a discussion on this head. I cannot accompany the noble Deputy in his defence of

those rich planters, nor can I take upon myself to accuse them; the tribunals upon this affair will decide as they may judge right, nor does the cognizance thereof appertain to the Government. But the interpellations of the noble Deputy may have for object to impeach the conduct of the Government, and on this point I accept the discussion. My object being simply that of showing that the Government acted throughout in this affair with due regularity, with suitable decency, I will, with your Excellency's permission, narrate the whole of what passed from the date of the information lodged of that disembarkation at Bracuhy until the present, and the Chamber will see that the accusations deduced from the motion of Senhor Fernandes Chaves in the Senate, as well as those produced by the noble Deputy for St. Paul's, are without foundation.

"At the commencement of the month of October of last year the Government received information which was transmitted by the Judge of the district of Angra dos Reis to the President of the province of Rio de Janeiro, that an attempt to effect a disembarkation of Africans at Bracuhy would be made in the course of that month. The worthy President of the province of Rio de Janeiro immediately dispatched suitable orders to the legal authorities, and particularly to the Judge of the district, to take measures so as to prevent the disembarkation, and effect the capture of the delinquents and of the Africans, if it should take place.

"At the same time the Government sent the steamer 'Thetis' to cruize off that place. This steamer was kept cruizing there until the end of October, when she was forced to return to this port for fuel.

"On that occasion the commander of this steamer reported that suspicions were certainly entertained of an intended early disembarkation; so much so, that a person named Coimbra was there, and doubtless with the view of aiding the speculation. On the 30th of that same month the Government sent out the brigantine 'Theresa' and the same steamer 'Thetis,' in order to continue cruizing at that point; and as prompt action was required in all matters ordered by the Ministry of Justice, I opened a direct communication with the District Judge of Angra dos Reis, instructing him to take all such measures as the case might require.

"The 'Theresa' remained there a long time, but the 'Thetis' had to return to this port on the 25th November for the same reason as that which occasioned her first return.

"She brought accounts that all the suspicions respecting the intended disembarkation of Africans had vanished, that Coimbra had disappeared from those places since the middle of November, and that no other reason existed for inspiring mistrust, such a length of time having passed away without any slave vessel making her appearance.

"According to the opinion of the commander of the 'Thetis,' who is well known from the zeal with which he has constantly contributed towards the repression of the Slave Trade, the previous suspicions were either groundless, or the slaver had altered her destination.

"This report of the commander's was, as is the rule, addressed to the headquarters of the Naval Department, and came to my knowledge a few days after its receipt; at the same time that a rumour was spread that a disembarkation had been effected at Sahy, not far from Bracuhy.

"The steamer 'Golfinho' went out immediately to obtain information respecting this rumour, which was ascertained to be groundless, and this served to confirm the opinion of the commander of the 'Thetis;' and not only he, but also the authorities in Angra dos Reis, no longer apprehended the denounced landing of Africans.

"Notwithstanding the watch posted upon Ilha Grande was kept there to give information.

"It happened that on the 12th December, during a storm, and near night-fall, the slaver approached the shore, without its being possible at that time to convey intelligence to the authorities, and effected the disembarkation without being perceived.

"It is here proper to observe that it was the previously expressed opinion of some cruizers that if the slaver then expected were to approach the coast at night, the steamer could not easily hinder her operations, from the nature of that shore.

"In the 'Jornal do Commercio' of this day, in which the motion of Senhor

Fernandes Chaves is published, I do not see any detailed exposition of the reasons for his pretending to accuse the Minister of Justice of negligence in this affair; but I understand that in justifying his motion he alluded to the order sent by me for the withdrawing of the cruizers stationed at Angra dos Reis, and removal to another place in the vicinity of that where the landing was effected.

“ Having at the beginning of October communicated to the Minister of Marine the suspicions entertained of an approaching disembarkation at Bracuhy; having at the close of that month, from the information furnished by the commander of the ‘Thetis,’ renewed the requisition for a cruising force at that place, at no time have I made a contrary requisition to the Minister of Marine. I could not issue orders, the details of that service being the province of the head-quarters of the marine, which is obeyed by the commanders of the vessels of war. The Chamber has already heard me state the reasons why the steamer which was stationed in the port of Angra returned to this port at the end of November.

“ Truly, Mr. President, not long before the disembarkation which took place at Bracuhy, I received information of another projected importation at a place called Lagoinha. This information was transmitted to me on the 9th of November by the Chief of Police of this capital, Senhor Francisco Diego Pereira de Vasconcellos, it having been furnished to him by the Guarda Mor of the Custom-house.

“ It is seen that, in consequence of a communication of this nature, I could not but take such measures as the case required, and therefore the correspondence took place which I am going to read.”

(His Excellency read the correspondence, copies whereof were transmitted in the despatch dated

“ Now the cruizers stationed at Ilha Grande, near the port of Bracuhy, were the steamer ‘Thetis’ and the patacho ‘Theresa;’ and from what has just been shown, I made a requisition for another cruizer for that place, and the orders transmitted to the local authorities have reference to the steamer ‘Recife.’

“ From what I have expounded, it is seen that on the part of the Government, all due measures were taken to prevent the disembarkation of slaves in Bracuhy, as long as any reason existed for apprehending that a disembarkation would there be attempted. It is true that at the time of this landing being effected no cruizer was on the spot; but the Chamber is already acquainted with the reason why none was present, and which was the withdrawing of the steamer ‘Thetis,’ not by my order, but in search of fuel, and because all suspicions had vanished.

“ Upon the same occasion on which the Government was apprized of the intended attempt to disembark Africans at Bracuhy, it received information of other intended importations at Itabapoama, Ubatuba, &c. The Government sent cruizers to all these places; it would, however, be impossible for the Government to keep a permanent cruising force at every place which might once have been denounced, particularly when suspicions, from the lapse of two months, and from the information furnished by competent persons, should have disappeared, as happened in the case in question.

“ The disembarkation, as I have already said, was effected on the night of the 12th December; Senhor Fernandes Chaves, in his motion, remarked that the Minister of Justice only on the 26th of that month adopted measures for the apprehension of the Africans. That part of the motion which pretends to induce a belief in that assertion is totally inaccurate. The disembarkation having been effected during the night of the 12th December, and the disembarked Africans having gone immediately into the interior, over the mountains, they not being met with, and no vestige of them appearing on the coast, nor of the crime committed, on the 13th and the following days the local authorities commenced investigations counselled by the fact of the slaver vessel having been seen burning near to the shore, this being the only indication of the crime.

“ On the 14th December the Judge of that district addressed a despatch to the President of the province of Rio de Janeiro, acquainting him of the slight suspicion he entertained of that disembarkation having been effected, and the Sub-Delegate also wrote in the same sense. The President of the province being then absent from the capital, only transmitted to me those communications on the 20th. But on the 17th of that month, and with the arrival of the first vessel which had sailed from Angra after the occurrence, it came to my knowledge, by means of

the visit of that vessel by the police, that her passengers talked of that disembarkation in Bracuhy.

“In the official note addressed by the President of the province of Rio de Janeiro to the Government, under date of the 20th December, transmitting the communications received from the authorities in Angra dos Reis, he suggested the necessity of sending a steamer of war to that place, in order to the procuring of precise information, and adoption of such measures as became necessary; but having been informed on the 17th by the police of the rumour spread of that disembarkation, I had already caused a war steamer to proceed to that place.

“There being no vestige whatever upon the coast of that disembarkation having been effected, and the suspicion of it being the result of the mere fact that a slaver had been burnt, a delay took place on the part of the local authority in the answer to my despatch calling for information on the subject.

“Another circumstance occurred, which was, that Don José Mattoso de Andrade Camara, who was acting as Provisional Judge of the district of Angra dos Reis, had handed over his jurisdiction to a substitute, but on the 22nd of that month I received an official letter from the Delegate of Police with minute details of the whole of the occurrences in that quarter. On the 23rd the said President appointed Don José Mattoso de Andrade Camara to the post of Chief of Police, he being then still at Angra dos Reis, and instructed him to proceed without delay to the mountains, whither it appeared the imported Africans had gone, for the purpose of capturing them, placing at his disposal the police force of the province.

“In order that these orders might reach the Chief of Police with the greatest brevity, I caused the steamer ‘Recife’ to sail with them on the 24th; she returned on the 25th with that magistrate’s reply, declining to accept of the post to which he had been appointed. On the 26th the said President appointed to that situation the judge of the District of Angra dos Reis, Dr. Antonio Ladislao de Figueiredo Rocha, who departed on the same day for the mountains, with suitable instructions, taking money for current expenses, as also orders to avail himself of the detachments of the police corps. It may perhaps be said that the Chief of Police would find it difficult to assemble that force; but such is not the case, it being that which could be most readily collected for such a purpose. Any force sent from this capital would be a much longer time in reaching the places on the mountains where it was supposed that the Africans would be found, than those detachments of the police force of the province who were stationed in places through which the Chief of Police had to pass. The force at the disposal of the Chief of Police might be of 100 men, but on the 23rd I sent to him 20 dragoons of the police corps under the command of an officer, and on the 30th 20 more were sent to him, under the command of an officer.

“On the 17th January, when the Chief of Police of Rio de Janeiro was on that mission, he had to send off the first lot of Africans captured under escort; and his detachment being thus reduced, he made a requisition for 30 dragoons. The Government had already foreseen that requisition, because on the 16th I caused 30 dragoons and 50 soldiers of the police corps to march from Rio de Janeiro to reinforce him; so that, without the Chief of Police making use to the full extent of the power granted to him by the President of the province to collect the detachments stationed in the different municipalities of the interior, he, on the 23rd January, had a disposable force of 149 troops of the line.

“Now, the question being purely that of searches by the police, no one could imagine that those planters who possessed the Africans would offer resistance; therefore I suppose that the force at the disposal of the Chief of Police was more than sufficient.

“Eighty-four Africans were captured, as I have stated in my Report, and as is shown by the following official communication. (He reads):

‘Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

‘The Lieutenant commanding the detachment of police stationed at Bananal having received information that a portion of the Bozal Africans landed at Bracuhy existed under an open shed upon the grounds of Manoel de Aguiar Vallin, and this being confirmed by a soldier who went there disguised, the force under the command of the said Lieutenant approached that spot, and being joined by the respective Municipal Judge, the effective seizure was made at 6 o’clock of the afternoon of yesterday of 10 Africans, whereof 8 females and

2 males; a Ladino black who was in charge of them attempted to escape, but was caught.

*'Barra Mansa, January 17, 1853.*

(Signed)

**'ANTONIO LADISLAO DE FIGUEIREDO ROCHA,**  
*'Provisional Chief of Police, &c.'*

'I have to acquaint your Excellency that yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, in virtue of written information handed to me at 5 o'clock, I captured 32 Bozal Africans, part of those lately disembarked at Bracuhy, and dead body of the same description and mark. The unfortunate beings were found in the most lamentable state that can be imagined, it appearing that they were conducted during the night out of the municipality, and that being overtaken by daylight, they were shoved by their conductors into a wood on the grounds of Tres Barras (the property of José Barboza), below the hill of Saint Roque, which may serve as a road to San Paulo, Resende, &c.

*'Bananal, January 21, 1853.*

(Signed)

**'ANTONIO GOMES BARBOZA NOGUEIRA,**  
*'Municipal Judge of Bananal.'*

(Secret.)

'Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

'I have to inform your Excellency that in virtue of an official letter from the Inspector of the Ward of Regate, in this Municipality, in which he acquainted me that divers peasants had detained, on the high road between this and Barra Mansa, a portion of Bozal Africans, conducted by unknown persons, who made their escape, I sent Lieutenant Hermenegildo, with the force under his command, to the place pointed out, for the purpose of securing the said Africans. He found them already guarded by the Inspector in a house which is to serve as a toll-house upon the same road. The number of Africans apprehended is 40, including two negresses. Their signs will be stated in the record of the seizure.

*'Bananal, March 17, 1853.*

'To his Excellency Dr. Josino de Nascimento Silva,

President of the Province of St. Paulo.

(Signed)

**'ANTONIO BARBOZA GOMES NOGUEIRA,**  
*'Judge of the District of Guaratingueta.'*

"The noble Deputy very well knows that those seizures were not effected by the Government. The reports of the authorities state that those Africans were landed at Bracuhy; the persons who have signed those reports are not suspected characters. On the 31st March I addressed the President of San Paulo, calling for the early transmittal of the documents relating to these Bozal Africans now in deposit in the House of Correction, with the declaration of their being free, in order to their being suitably placed.

"The communications received by the Government state that 85 Africans were captured; but in my report I only reckon 84 to be the number, because the Director of the House of Correction where they have been lodged, has informed me that one of them is a perfect Ladino.

"It is not the Government that examines the captured Africans; the noble Deputy well knows that that is the business of the judicial authorities. I called upon the President of San Paulo for the act of the declaration of the freedom of those Africans, which must have been drawn up according to law, and have been preceded by the necessary examinations. I have not yet received it. Those Africans are in the House of Correction, and whoever chooses may see and examine them.

"If the noble Deputy desires it, I am ready to submit them to be examined by surveyors, to be chosen by him. In the information obtained by Government respecting that disembarkation, it is stated that some of those negroes came already Ladinos from the coast of Africa.

"If we were to act upon the principle that after a short time it is not easy to distinguish Bozal from Ladino Africans, the result would be that the disembarkation once effected, and the Africans conveyed into the interior, no further steps are to be taken.

“In the last place, Senhor Pedro Chaves, in his motion in the Senate, wished to know whether the Minister of Justice instructed the Municipal Judge of Bananal not to appeal against the sentence, if the planters of Bananal were willing to deliver up a certain number of slaves. I did not give any such instructions.

“Mr. President, I feel some difficulty in continuing this discussion, because, whilst desirous to furnish every kind of information, to show the regularity of the proceedings of the Government in this affair, I do not in any manner wish to touch upon the pending suits, nor to blame nor accuse any person; that would neither be convenient, nor is it my province to do so.

“I meet with the same inconvenience in a matter which the noble Deputy judges to be of so serious a nature; it appears to me that to call upon the Government to account for all the minutiae of the endeavours made to discover and punish crime, some of which have still to produce results, is the acmé of requests.

“But the Chamber has already seen that as I have already perceived that the drift of the motion made in the Senate, and of the interpellations in this house, is to blame and accuse me, certainly most unjustly, I have, in order to throw light upon the subject, read to the Chamber some letters on secret service. I shall still read another, wishing, however, that all persons of sense will duly appreciate the circumstances.

“As soon as information reached the Government from the Delegate of Police at Angra dos Reis that that landing of Africans had actually been effected, I addressed the following despatch to the President of the Province.

[His Excellency here read the despatch alluded to, a copy of which was transmitted in the despatch of the 7th of February last.]\*

“I have read this secret despatch in order that the noble Deputy may clearly be acquainted with the views of the Government relative to this affair, and what instructions were given to the authorities.

“I am well aware, Mr. President, of the inconvenience of searches of this description upon plantations; but it is also necessary to acknowledge that much greater inconvenience would arise from the continuation of the Slave Trade.

“The Slave Trade, in this case, presented itself under a new point of view. The Law of the 4th September, 1850, efficaciously provided for the case in which Africans, met with on the shores, or in warehouses close to them, should be dealt with, because that was the system upon which the Slave Trade was carried on; but latterly we have seen a speculator, by previous agreement, effecting a disembarkation, and immediately hurrying the Africans into the interior. Now, if under these circumstances the Government should consider itself deprived of the power to act, if it were not to order searches to be made on shore, the Slave Trade would be vigorously revived.

“The same difficulty is observable as regards the keeping watch upon the whole extent of our coasts, nor do we at present possess the necessary means for that purpose; and I do not think it possible to suppress the Traffic effectively by the sole means of cruisers. The searches carried on to the places where the Africans were taken, tend to inspire alarm in the minds of the planters, and by reducing the facilities of introduction into the plantations of Bozal Africans, the speculators will lose courage.

“The Chamber must be aware that whilst these searches, and the seizures of Africans were going on in the interior municipalities of Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo, the greatest clamour was being raised against them; almost every day, in every newspaper, publications appeared discrediting the measures of the Government; depicting these provinces in a most deplorable state, and on the eve of being devastated by insurrections. Meanwhile the searches are being continued; nothing of the kind has happened: none of the announced misfortunes have come to pass. The danger of insurrections, in my opinion, lies in the continuance of the introduction of Africans; it is for the interest of the planters that the utmost rigour of repression should be enforced.

“In all matters of such grave importance, the Government always pays the greatest attention to every rumour—takes into consideration every the smallest suspicion. On the occasion of the disembarkation at Bracuhy, it was suspected that some of the Africans had been brought to the municipality of this capital; the Chief of Police instituted investigations and examinations; none were dis-

\* See Class B, presented 1853, No. 99, page 233.

covered. If the noble Deputy alludes to those old rumours, I beg of him not to attach any importance to them ; if he alludes to some new rumour, I assure him that I have not heard of any.

“ From what I have said it is seen that the Government, on receipt of information that a disembarkation would be attempted at Bracuhy, took such measures as were at command in order to prevent it ; that after it was effected, without the Government being to be blamed on that account, it adopted prompt and suitable means for the apprehension of the Africans and the discovery of the criminals, within the limits of its legitimate attributions, and proceeded with due regularity.

“ Thus, both the accusations of negligence mooted in the Senate, and those of violence brought forward in this Chamber, are eminently unjust and unfounded. My intention having been simply to explain the proceedings of Government, I here conclude.”

*Senhor Figueira de Mello.*—“ Being an enemy to the Slave Trade, I sincerely applaud the progress of public opinion on this subject, because I see that the greatest agriculturists of our country, that all the authorities, that our citizens in general, are now convinced that that Trade is immoral and prejudicial to the country. I applaud it still more sincerely, Mr. President, when I see that those same persons who formerly took part in that shameful Traffic, now raised to certain positions, endeavour to repress it, and with the enthusiasm, with the faith (if I may be permitted to use the expression) of renegades. But I cannot withal, Mr. President, help disapproving the searches which the Minister, in order to repress the Slave Trade, has ordered to be made upon divers estates whenever he has known that a disembarkation has been effected upon our coasts.

“ In my opinion, Mr. President, if the Government increased the number of its cruizers, as it should do, for that purpose, instead of meeting with opposition it would have full cooperation on the part of the Legislative body ; I am of opinion that the number of the detachments should be multiplied upon our coasts, on our beaches, and at those places where disembarkations can be effected, to prevent their being effected with impunity ; I am of opinion that the Government should be most scrupulous in the selection of those delegates who are near to those landing-places, in order to avoid connivance between them and the African slave-dealers ; but I cannot help strongly reprovng that policy which causes searches to be made on the estates of our proprietors, holders of slaves, and which maintains that such acts are proper and necessary.

“ Of a certainty, every time that those estates are searched upon which there are numerous slaves, they necessarily will be sensibly affected by that act of the Government ; the slaves will doubtless ask why the Africans are sought for, and whether the captured Africans ought or not to be subject to slavery ; and upon comparing the future state of the captured Africans with their own, those slaves will naturally revolt at the idea : the result of those acts of the Government will be that of the insurrection of the slaves upon our estates, and we shall be forced to employ very strong measures to contain them, and preserve public safety.

“ If in those countries where the slave population is much smaller, where it is more under subjection than in ours, insurrections sometimes break out, how much ought we not to fear them in our country, which may be said to be peopled with slaves ? And moreover, those insurrections have already appeared in different parts of the Empire, and for their not having been more dangerous we ought to be very thankful to Providence, for having delivered us from the terrible consequences which such acts might produce, and which in other countries have been so fatal.

“ Censuring, as I do, Mr. President, the searches, by order of the Government, of the plantations of our proprietors, with the pretext of information laid that free Africans were hidden there, I do not mean to say that a search ought not to be effected upon this or that estate, when the Government, impelled by weighty reasons, by a well-founded accusation, and which almost amounts to a certainty, can carry into effect the apprehension of such Africans, because in that case I am persuaded that the act of the Government, or of the police authorities, would be useful, and that upon no account should there be an asylum for criminals in our country.

“ But to effect searches upon all the plantations in a municipality, on account of information groundlessly lodged and inconsiderately accepted, as happened in



the municipality of Bananal in the province of San Paulo, and in some others of the province of Rio de Janeiro, appears to me a proceeding exceedingly prejudicial to the public weal. I look upon such a proceeding as not only disturbing the rights of proprietors, and being the cause of the insurrection of the slaves, but also that it must open the door to many acts of injustice.

“ It has been observed, and my own experience has convinced me, that there are slaves, long since imported from Africa, who have never learned the language of the country,; and if such slaves should be met with upon estates, as has happened, ought their owners to be considered guilty of the crime of importing Africans, although they are in reality innocent? Besides, if by chance these accusations should continue, if they should be hearkened to by the Government and its agents, and the searches be prosecuted upon every estate, the results will be, as experience has shown, that many of those slaves, in order to be considered as newly imported, try to speak our language badly, pretend that they do not understand it, and consequently they are apprehended as free Africans, and the fortunes of their owners are thus much impaired. I therefore disapprove, Mr. President, highly disapprove, all those searches which the Government has so imprudently ordered to be effected upon the estates of our proprietors, and I am of opinion that the Government ought to multiply its efforts, its repressive action of the Slave Trade, by means of steaming or sailing cruizers; of detachments on our shores of police authorities, worthy of its confidence and capable of performing their duties in a proper manner; and I pray that only in very rare and exceptional cases a plantation may be ransacked to capture recently imported Africans.

“ Speaking now relative to the disembarkation which took place in the port of Bracuhy, I cannot but deplore the continued infelicity that accompanied the noble Minister of Justice throughout the whole of this affair. The noble Minister told us that he had received information on the of October, 1852, that a disembarkation of Africans was to be attempted in the port of Bracuhy, or on the island of Meros; and that in consequence he sent the necessary orders to the authorities of the district of Angra dos Reis, to the President of the province of Rio de Janeiro; that he sent the steamer ‘Thetis’ to cruize off that spot, and stationed there that steamer and the brigantine ‘Thereza,’ until the end of November, but that subsequently he received information that the rumours of a projected disembarkation at Bracuhy had entirely subsided. To prove this assertion, the noble Minister said that the commander of the ‘Thetis’ had assured him of it in his despatches, and he added that it was so far correct, inasmuch as that a Portuguese named Coimbra, who had been there to aid the disembarkation, had disappeared since the 15th November of that year. The noble Minister also said that he had received other information of a contemplated disembarkation at Lagoinha near Rio de Janeiro.

“ But I will ask the noble Minister, notwithstanding the great desire of the commander of the ‘Thetis’ to persecute the slave-dealers, of which, as the Minister told us, he had given proofs on former occasions, ought he to have set such value on the opinion of that officer as to have despised the information received that disembarkations were projected? It appears to me that information of this nature, which had deserved so much attention on the Minister’s part as to have caused him to transmit the most positive orders to the President of Rio de Janeiro, and to other authorities, ought not to have been lost sight of, only because the commander of the ‘Thetis’ had reported that suspicion of the landing had vanished.

“ I therefore think that the Minister acted inconsiderately in withdrawing the cruizers from Bracuhy to the port of Lagoinha. The noble Minister says that he did not withdraw either of the cruizers; but the fact is that those vessels were not where they were wanted. For some time the cruizers were at Bracuhy in consequence of orders given to them; they, however, did disappear from thence, and if they did so to the detriment of the public service, and without orders, then it appears to me, their commanders should be made responsible, which has not yet been done.

“ Besides, Sirs, if the ‘Thetis’ had to return to this port for fuel, as the noble Minister assured us, it appears to me that this circumstance should have been foreseen, and that one of the steamers in this port should have been sent out before she left Bracuhy to substitute her. The Ministry ought to have taken into consideration that the ‘Thetis’s’ fuel would only last a certain time, and it was

its duty to send a fresh supply by some other vessel, if another steamer to substitute her could not be sent.

“ I will add, that it really appears to me extraordinary that the slave-dealers should have guessed the intentions of the Minister, and that two or three days after the departure of the cruizers the “ *Camargo* ” should have presented herself at the port of Bracuhy, have disembarked the Africans, and have been burned on the following day.

“ It also appears to me that I had heard the Minister say that he had not recalled the cruizers from the port of Bracuhy, and that the orders to that effect were given by his colleague of the Marine. I cannot, if such was the case, but observe that in an affair of such importance, in which the Ministers of Justice and Marine should march together in the most cordial understanding, that cordiality and good understanding did not exist so as to avoid the fact, the consequences of which we so much deplore.

“ Whilst on one hand, I remark ill luck of the Minister of Justice after having taken such various measures to prevent the disembarkation of Africans, I on the other hand deplore the good fortune of the slave dealers in having quietly discharged their cargo there without being disturbed by any one of the cruizers ; nor can I but be sorry that the measures taken by that Minister were so tardily taken, and that, from their nature, they produced no effect.

“ The disembarkation took place on the 13th December of last year, but the Chief of Police appointed to proceed in search of the Africans, and to punish the slave-dealers, only left this city on the 26th. In order to justify this fact the Minister of Justice said that the effectual Chief of Police was sick, that another magistrate, who was appointed to substitute him, did not choose to accept of the mission, and that he afterwards only found Senhor Figueiredo Rocha, Judge of the district of Resende, willing to undertake it. Here is another proof of the Minister's bad luck, and of the good fortune of the slavers.

“ Fourteen days having elapsed between the disembarkation of the Africans and the departure of the Chief of Police, it was impossible that the Africans should not have had sufficient time to gain the interior, principally from the notable circumstance, as I have heard, of the slave-dealers having made a road or clearing close to the port of Bracuhy leading to the province of San Paulo, and but few leagues distant from the province Minas Gerães. In truth, if the measures of the Minister only appeared on the 26th December, what could have hindered the Africans from being conducted into the interior ? I therefore deplore the ill luck which persecuted the Minister in this fatal affair.

“ Nor can I refrain from censuring the Minister with regard to the nature of those measures. The Minister had to dispatch the Chief of Police, Senhor Figueiredo Rocha, on that mission on the 26th, and what were the means provided by the Minister for that authority to compass the *desideratum* he had in view ? Why, he only furnished him with 1,000 milreis, and with an officer of the police corps. The noble Minister said that he had given him orders to employ the detachments of Bananal and of Rio de Janeiro ; but everybody knows that time is required for their answering the call of the authority.

“ If the Minister had at once sent the necessary force with the Chief of Police, was it not probable that that force, immediately after landing, could be employed in the searches, and thus precious time would have been saved ? The reason given by the Minister that that force might have been fatigued cannot prevail ; and I may almost say that the noble Minister in this respect only did what one of our Ministers of War did in the year 1835, who, in order to put down the rebellion in Pará, sent a Major-General there, with six officers and a few foot soldiers. Now these measures were certainly inefficacious for obtaining the end desired by the Minister, and their adoption does not correspond with the well-acknowledged ability of the noble Minister of Justice.

“ It is true that the Minister said, that previous to the departure of the Chief of Police he had sent off a respectable force of cavalry to the province of Rio de Janeiro ; but that does not weaken my argument, because even if that force were to be placed at the disposal of the Chief of Police, it would require time to reunite and put the same in the way of the searches, and as these could not be realized immediately after the arrival of the Chief of Police, as they should have been, it is clear that the importers of the Africans must necessarily have been allowed more time for conveying them inland, and to laugh at the measures of the police.

“The Minister, after stating to us that the Chief of Police of the Province of Rio de Janeiro had under his orders from 150 to 200 soldiers of the line and police, and could with these issue his orders, concluded that it had not been for want of a force that the Africans had not been captured. I must, however, observe, that I do not accuse the Minister of not having furnished sufficient forces to the Chief of Police, but that it was not furnished in due time, and in the manner in which they might have been usefully employed.

“I am certain that our planters, who are well behaved, would not make any resistance to the police authorities, and consequently I do not blame the Minister for not having presented to the Chief of Police such a force as would have destroyed all resistance; but I blame him for not having thought it better to let that force accompany the Chief of Police, than to make the latter depend upon that which he might find in the province, and it would require time to collect.

“I cannot further help deploring that the measures employed by the noble Minister of Justice, and by the magistrate employed by him for the apprehension of the Africans, and prosecution of the slave-dealers, proved fruitless; and that, notwithstanding the great pains which the Minister took for that purpose, it appears that the individuals sentenced by the authorities in Bananal as authors or accomplices in the disembarkation at Bananal have been acquitted.

“The noble Minister has already presented us, in his report, with the fact of the accused Manoel de Aguiar de Velim having been absolved by the Court of Appeal.

“I understand that all the other accused persons were acquitted by the jury in Bananal by virtue of an agreement between them and public justice. The noble Minister, replying to the interpellations made on the subject, told us categorically, that he had not given orders not to appeal from the sentence of the jury in the event of its acquitting the prisoners. But, Sirs, it is to be deplored that facts have taken place in such a manner as to turn appearances against the authorities who influenced or intervened in this affair.

“I shall in the first place note a circumstance which appears very extraordinary, that is, that the slave-dealers (a thing never before known in this Empire) should have gone to deposit 40 Africans in a given place, that information should immediately be communicated to the authority in Bananal, and that those Africans should be immediately captured! Such a fact, so extraordinary a fact, never before happened in the Empire, and experience shows us that the slave-dealers take great care of their so-called slaves, and do not expose them to the authorities. . . . Notwithstanding, this is what occurred at Bananal.

“In the second place, I shall note that scarcely had the Africans been apprehended, those individuals who were accused gave themselves up to justice in order to undergo their trial by the jury which was then assembled; and that the seizure having been effected on the 17th March, they presented themselves on the 18th, their respective cases were submitted to the jury on the 19th, and those planters were on that same day acquitted.

“Finally, I shall observe further that the Municipal Judge of Bananal, acting as President of the jury, notwithstanding the great importance of these cases, did not appeal from the sentences of the jury, and that the defendants being thus free from all danger, celebrated their triumph with fireworks, banquets, balls, &c.

“Now, Mr. President, when I compare all these facts and coincidences with other circumstances, such as that of the Municipal Judge of Bananal’s coming to this capital, and the spreading of the rumour, upon his return to Bananal, that if the accused planters were to deliver up a certain number of slaves (Africans), the judge would not appeal from the sentence in case they were absolved, I cannot help deploring that such circumstances should have joined to inculcate the conclusion that those men were acquitted because they presented a certain number of Africans, in order thus to satisfy the demands of the Minister of Justice.

“Persuaded as I am that such agreements are knavish tricks, are infamous acts, I trust that the Minister of Justice will not only cause their authors to be punished, but that the Minister of Justice will furnish this Chamber with such full and positive explanations as will destroy all doubts that may exist on this subject, for the honour of the Government, and for the sake of public morality.

“I have also heard say, Mr. President, that the owner of those Africans, in so extraordinary a manner, having been acquitted, is now endeavouring to have them restored to him, alleging that they had already been a long time in the Empire,

&c.; so that if it should be true, if it be proved that those Africans are in reality Ladinos, all the fruits of the measures taken by the Minister have been lost; the judicial authority did not gain its purpose, and the guilty parties will laugh at the Minister's activity.

"The noble Minister also told us that he could not say whether those Africans at present lodging in the House of Correction were Ladinos or not, no examination of them having taken place here, because that examination was the business of the authorities in San Paulo who had been instructed to do so. I, however, see nothing to prevent the Minister's causing them to be examined here, both for his personal satisfaction, and to avoid becoming Ladinos after a certain time, when it would be more difficult to ascertain whether the person who claims their restitution possesses that right.

"It appears to me that no censure can be cast upon any investigation by the authorities for the purpose of coming at the truth; and even because that suit is to be carried on in San Paulo, nothing can prevent its being sent there after that examination having taking place here. I cannot, therefore, refrain from being surprised that the noble Minister should have had so little curiosity, and have been so indolent as not to have caused that examination to be effected, which might now be so useful to us.

"Mr. President, I here conclude what I have to say upon this subject. I have said, and I repeat it, that I did not hear perfectly all the considerations of the Minister; he spoke in so low a tone, and almost purposely, that although I applied the whole of my attention to the noble Minister's words, I could not hear the historical part of his discourse, nor the conclusions that he drew therefrom.

"In fine, I confine myself to those data, declaring, in closing my speech, that I totally disapprove of the searches effected; and in the second place, I deplore the infelicitous result of the noble Minister's measures throughout the whole of this affair, and the success of the slave-dealers during his Ministry."

## No. 93.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

(Extract.)

*Rio de Janeiro, June 11, 1853.*

WITH reference to the late Mr. Southern's despatches, in which he recalls to the attention of Her Majesty's Government the wish which certain free blacks in Rio entertain of returning to their country, in order to form a colony there, if Her Majesty's Government would furnish them with a passage on board a British ship from hence to Cabenda, I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that no answer has been received at this Legation to either of Mr. Southern's applications on the subject.

I have been informed by Her Majesty's Consul at Rio, that some of these free negroes are still counting upon the promise that has been made to them, their project having met with the approbation of Her Majesty's Government; and Mr. Consul Westwood tells me they are continually coming to him to inquire if any final answer has as yet been returned.

Should Her Majesty's Government be still disposed to lend a favourable ear to the application of these free negroes to carry out their wishes for establishing a colony, it would be a very beneficent and charitable act to afford them the means of repairing to Africa.

No. 94.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, June 11, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation of certain propositions which have appeared in a Rio paper, said to have been made by Mr. Schenck, American Minister at this Court, to his own Government, in order to supply the insufficiency of American cruizers in the repression of the Slave Trade.

As they relate to North American ships engaged in commerce with Brazil, these measures, if adopted by the United States' Government, may prove of some advantage, as the slave-dealers endeavour to make use of vessels supposed, or said to be American property, to carry out their designs.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 94.

*Extract from a Newspaper published in the City of Rio de Janeiro.*

(Translation.)

FROM the same newspaper it would appear that Mr. Schenck, the American Minister at this Court, in the despatches addressed to the Government of the Union, proposes the following measures to be adopted towards the suppression of the African Slave Trade, in consequence of the insufficiency of the American cruising force, viz. :

1. The prohibition of all trade in American vessels between Brazil and the coast of Africa, in order thus to avoid the prevarications now practised.
2. The prohibition of the exportation in American vessels, of all such articles as are employed in the Slave Trade, such as gunpowder, &c.
3. To prohibit the sale of vessels with the sanction of the Consuls.
4. The immediate reorganization of the naval force on the Brazil station, supplying it with fast-sailing vessels, and of a light draught of water, in order to give chase to those vessels which take refuge in the small bays.

No. 95.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, June 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, transmitting an extract from a report of the President of Bahia at the opening of the Provincial Assembly on the 1st March, relative to the Slave Trade, in which his Excellency shows himself determined to put down the Traffic in Slaves, and prosecute its authors.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 95.]

*Consul Morgan to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Bahia, May 4, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th of February, I beg to inclose you copy of a paragraph of the Report addressed by the President of this province to the Provincial Assembly in relation to Slave Trade; and thereby you

will see that some of the observations I had the honour to make in the above-mentioned despatch are fully borne out by his Excellency's declaration to that Assembly.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

*Extract from the Report of the President of Bahia, at the opening of the Provincial Assembly on the 1st March, 1853.*

(Translation.)

DURING the year which has just ended, not one case of the disembarkation of Africans in this province has occurred; the orders transmitted by Government to prevent them are most severe, and I reckon on their being strictly complied with. The continued cruising of the vessels which compose our station, and the organization of the 6th Company of Police destined to guard the southern districts of the province, will render any speculation on the part of those external adventurers, who are never at rest, more hazardous. It is not possible, on so extensive a sea-coast as ours, which is partly a desert, entirely to avoid some disembarkation; but I can assure you that the persecution of the Slave Trade, and of its authors, will not be wanting, whatever may be the place in which either may shelter themselves.

---

No. 96.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 18, 1853.*

I HAVE to refer you to Mr. Hudson's despatch\* of the 14th of July, 1851, stating that he had deposited in the archives of Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro some original papers which had been found in the possession of Jacintho Derizans, master of the Sardinian slave-vessel "*Valoroso*," which was captured off the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on the 17th of June, 1851, by Her Majesty's ship "*Sharpshooter*."

You will find in the list of those papers two numbered and described as follows: "16. Dated 25th June, 1850, F. A. Flores to Captain Jacintho Derizans, from Loanda, desiring him to make for Quicombo, and giving him directions how to act; telling him that the '*Cyclops*' was cruising between Ambriz and Mossullo, and that if he should be chased he must go to Ambrizette." "17. Dated July, 1850, Jacintho Derizans to F. A. Flores (draft), complaining that he was at a loss to know whose orders he should follow," &c.

As Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda have reported, in a despatch† of which the inclosed is a copy, that the above-mentioned F. A. Flores is still residing at Loanda; and that successive Governors of the province of Angola have declared that they cannot meddle with that person, because no proof has been brought forward showing that he has been engaged in the Slave Trade; and as it may be necessary that Her Majesty's Government should instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to demand the expulsion of F. A. Flores from Loanda, I have to instruct you to transmit to me properly certified copies of the two letters from and to Flores which are above described, and also of any of the other letters mentioned in the same list which may contain evidence sufficient to prove that other persons belonging to the province of Angola besides Flores have been engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

\* See Class B, presented 1852, Inclosure 17 in No. 138.

† Class A, No. 66.

No. 97.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 28, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th ultimo, inclosing a Report of the Debates in the Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the disembarkation of newly-imported Africans at Bracuhy on the 12th of December last; and I have to inform you that I approve of your having made that report to me.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 98.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 6, 1853.*

I HAVE received from Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, a report of the circumstances under which the Chief of Police of that city detained for some days a Netherland vessel, called the "Gouverneur van der Eb," which was ready to sail for the coast of Africa, and endeavoured to oblige her master to convey thither some free negroes whom the authorities of Bahia intend to transport to Africa against their will.

I have to instruct you to protest in strong terms to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs against this act of the Chief of Police at Bahia, and to state to his Excellency that it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the conduct of the President of Bahia in this affair is hardly less to be condemned, because he not only abstained from punishing the Chief of Police for his proceedings against the Netherland vessel, but also declared, as Mr. Morgan was informed, that he meant to compel foreign vessels to assist in carrying into effect the provisions of the Brazilian law with regard to the transportation of free negroes.

You will warn the Brazilian Government of the consequences of any such attempt being made upon a British vessel, and you will inform them that Her Majesty's cruisers will receive special instructions to watch the proceedings of the authorities of Bahia in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 99.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)*

(Extract.)

*Rio de Janeiro, June 27, 1853.*

I ANNOUNCED to your Lordship in my despatch of the 11th instant, that Senhor Souza Ramos, Minister of Justice, was reported to have tendered his resignation, and that he would probably be succeeded by Senhor Vasconcellos, the Chief of Police.

I now have the honour to inform your Lordship that Senhor Souza Ramos has quitted the Ministry, but that instead of Senhor Vasconcellos, Senhor Luis Antonio Barboza has been appointed his successor.

The nomination of Senhor Barboza to the Portfolio of Justice, from what I am given to understand, appears likely to produce an exceedingly favourable influence on the great question of Slave Trade repression, which the Brazilian Government have now boldly, and I hope sincerely, taken in hand.

Senhor Barboza was lately President of the large province of Minas Geraes, of which he is a native, and possesses a considerable fortune which he inherited from the gold-mining speculations of his deceased father, and although this would naturally place him in a position to be beyond the reach of extraneous influence,

yet I am assured he brings likewise with him to his official station a still more valuable appendage, viz., the reputation of a high character.

In fact, he has already exposed what are his convictions and opinions regarding the Slave Trade to a person who has reported them to Her Majesty's Legation; from which it seems that he is determined to watch incessantly and crush the projects of the slave-dealers wherever they are to be discovered, and that he is likewise willingly prepared to receive information on this head from Her Majesty's Legation, as well as to acquiesce in the adoption of any measures that may be requested of him for the efficient repression of the traffic.

This gentleman was heard to observe the other day that if a single African slave should be imported into this country during his tenure of the seals of justice, he would immediately resign, and go and bury himself in his native province of the Mines.

It is likewise very fortunate that Senhor Vasconcellos, Chief of the Police, now temporarily superseded by Senhor Siqueira during the Session of the Chambers to which he is a deputy, should be a personal friend of the new Minister of Justice. They were brought up together as brothers, and possessing identical sentiments regarding Slave Trade, they will, by indubitably acting in concert, present a formidable appearance to the ever-vigilant gang of slave-dealers who, although cowed and dispersed at present, are always ready to take advantage of any schism that may exist in the Cabinet, or misunderstanding that may manifest itself between the Brazilian authorities.

I must further observe, in justice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Paulino José Soares de Souza, that his Excellency appears to have embraced most excellent sentiments with regard to putting an end to the Slave Trade; the language which he has held to me on this point has been certainly decided and satisfactory, and if we may judge of things by their results, it must appear evident that the Brazilian Government have at last adopted the wise alternative of persecuting the Slave Trade in an effective manner, for since the notorious disembarkation at Bracuby in last December, no slavers, as far as has come under the cognizance of this Legation, have landed Africans in any part of Brazil.

No. 100.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1853.*

I BEG to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a note which I addressed to Senhor Paulino on the 27th of June, in consequence of the reappearance at Santos of the slave-dealer Valencio Leonil, who in the year 1850 was accused of being privy to the murder of a seaman belonging to the crew of Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," and who, in consequence of the pursuit of justice, had fled from this country.

I hear from a private source that the Minister of Justice having been apprized of the return of this presumed assassin, had taken measures to find him out in his present retreat, which is described as being in the house of his brother-in-law, Vasconcellos; and though I have not received as yet from Senhor Paulino an answer to my note inclosed above, I am confident that steps will be taken to drive away this dangerous person, who is said to be concealed at Santos, in the vicinity of the place where there are rumours of a slave-vessel being expected during the course of this month, of which he is the agent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.



Inclosure in No. 100.

*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paulino de Souza.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, June 27, 1853.*

WITH reference to the correspondence which took place between your Excellency and Mr. Hudson, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court, concerning the Portuguese, Valencio Leonil, a slave-dealer, who was accused of being privy to the murder, near Perequê, of one of the seamen of Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," and more particularly to your Excellency's note to Mr. Hudson, dated the 28th February, 1851, in which it was stated that the Imperial Government, fearing the want of sufficient proof (because it was not to be supposed that the individuals who had taken a part in, or assisted at this aggression, would criminate themselves), might occasion Valencio's acquittal by the jury, had ordered, by anticipation, that in case of the acquittal of the said Portuguese, Valencio Leomil, he should be expelled from this Empire.

I have consequently the honour to inform your Excellency that this individual, who appears to have left Brazil since the period above alluded to, has lately reappeared at Santos, and that he is at present hiding from public notice, in company with another Portuguese, whose name I do not know, in the house of his brother-in-law, Vasconcellos, in that city, where he is reported to be awaiting the arrival of a slave-vessel of which he is the agent, and against which information has been lodged.

Your Excellency undoubtedly will recognize the expediency of immediately causing steps to be taken to drive away this dangerous character from the Empire, into which he has been forbidden to enter by the former orders of the Brazilian authorities, and in doing which the Government of His Imperial Majesty will be rendering an essential service to the great cause of the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 101.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, from what I have heard on creditable authority, that a Roman brig, named "*Maria*," left Buenos Ayres on the 22nd of March last with a cargo of horses, which were disembarked at Maldonado, from whence she set sail for the coast of Africa. Her destination on her return is supposed to be the Havana.

A Bolivian schooner, called "*Lucrecia Borgia*," quitted Buenos Ayres in the end of April, also with a cargo of horses, which she landed at Maldonado, and then steered her course to the African coast. She is commanded by a Spaniard named Jorge, and on her return is expected to try to land her slaves in Brazil near Santos, in the province of St. Paul's, during the present month.

The owner of this vessel is M. Guimaraes, the person whom the Brazilian Government wished to send out of the country some months ago. The agent who is to preside at the disembarkation of the slaves is reported to be the notorious Valencio Leonil, to whom I have alluded in my despatch of the 4th instant, and of whom I am happy to say the police are already in pursuit.

As Her Majesty's ship "*Sharpshooter*" was at Rio, I recommended Lieutenant Parish to cruise off that part of the coast where the slaver is expected. He accordingly left for that destination some days since, and as he is furnished with all the necessary information respecting the points to be guarded, this zealous and experienced officer will probably be enabled to prevent the projected disembarkation.

The Brazilian Government have likewise been informed of these projects, and they have despatched two Government steamers to the point where the landing is apprehended.

I have been informed also that a North American schooner, called the "*Express*," likewise left Buenos Ayres in the month of April for the coast.

The disturbances in the River Plate have doubtlessly furnished suitable occasions for the above vessels to leave those waters without any suspicions being excited.

Yesterday, in a conversation which I had with Senhor Paulino, I mentioned the subject of these vessels having left the Plate with slave-dealing intentions, and warned him to be upon his guard.

He wished me to give him a copy of my list of them, to which I have assented; and when mentioning that one was going probably to Cuba, his Excellency said that the Cuba Slave Trade did great harm, as it kept up the barracoons in Africa; and no doubt he is right, for the persons connected with these barracoons are Portuguese, in correspondence with dealers here, and who will, when they see a fitting occasion, send their slaves again to this country.

When I alluded to the energetic measures which were now being put in force respecting the Traffic in Cuba, and observed that in consequence thereof the dealers would now be trying to turn the tide of slave-trading back to Brazil, his Excellency remarked, "Ah! they must be watched;" and he assured me, that as for fitting out vessels here for Slave Trade, that could no longer be done in any part of this country.

However this may be, I think it is of the greatest importance that every move that the slave-dealers may make ought to excite the greatest vigilance on the part of this Government and of our cruizers; and if nothing is done during this session of the Brazilian Parliament, as was promised in the Speech from the Throne, towards establishing a good system of colonization in Brazil, the want of labour will be soon felt, and then some desperate characters will possibly, in spite of all the precautions the Brazilian Government may take, hazard running their human cargoes, in the hopes of reaping enormous gain.

I beg, in conclusion, to call your Lordship's attention to the great utility which it would be to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio were it notified here by your Lordship's orders, directly any slavers are taken off the coast of Africa, as news often arrives at Bahia and elsewhere of slavers being captured on the African shores, but their names unknown. Now, as it may happen that our cruizers and those of Brazil are awaiting the arrival of a vessel against whom information has been given, but which may have been taken by some ship of the African squadron, it would be of great service to know immediately the fate of such a slaver, as much anxiety might be spared, and the time spent in waiting for her employed in cruizing off the many points of this extensive line of coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 102.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, August 30, 1853.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that I have instructed Mr. Crawford to send to Her Majesty's Legation in Brazil reports as to any slave-vessels captured, and respecting any other matters relative to the Slave Trade, of which it may be important that Her Majesty's Legation in Brazil should have early information.

No. 103.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 30, 1853.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the measures which you took in order if possible to effect the interception of the Bolivian schooner "*Lucrecia Borgia*," which you had been informed was expected to try to land slaves near Santos; and in regard to your suggestion that it might be useful if you could obtain early intelligence of the capture of any slaves by Her Majesty's cruisers off the coast of Africa, I have to inform you that I have requested the Lords of the Admiralty to send instructions to the Commanders-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships on the west and east coasts of Africa, directing that whenever any slave-vessels may be captured off those coasts, information thereof may be sent by the earliest direct opportunity to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

In the mean time I transmit herewith for your information a list of all the captures of slave-vessels made on the coast of Africa which have been communicated to this office by the Admiralty during the last three months.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

 Inclosure in No. 103.

LIST of all the Captures of Slave Vessels made on the Coast of Africa by Her Majesty's Cruizers, which have been communicated to the Foreign Office during the months of June, July, and August, 1853.

| Name of Vessel.   | Date of Capture.  | Where Captured.                         | By whom Captured.                                | Remarks.             |
|---|-------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Brigantine (name unknown) but said to be called " <i>Bel-line</i> " | 1853.<br>April 30 | Rio Pongos, west coast of Africa        | H.M.S. " <i>Linnet</i> ,"<br>Commander Need      | No slaves. Condemned |
| Schooner (name unknown)   | April 30          | Ditto                                   | Ditto  | Ditto                |
| <i>Restauradora</i> ..  | March 18          | New Calabar River, west coast of Africa | H.M.S. " <i>Ferret</i> ,"<br>Commander Macdonald | Ditto                |

No. 104.

*Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 30, 1853.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 4th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the letter which you addressed to Senhor Paulino, requesting him to take measures for the expulsion from Brazil of the Portuguese slave-dealer Valencio Leonil, who was accused of being privy to the murder of a seaman belonging to Her Majesty's ship "*Rifleman*," and who it appears fled from justice, but has lately returned secretly to Santos.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

## No. 105.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 30, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th of June, reporting the retirement of Senhor Souza Ramos from the office of Brazilian Minister of Justice, and the appointment as his successor of Senhor Luis Antonio Barboza.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with sincere satisfaction that this important office is now filled by a Minister who appears to be so determined in opposition to the Slave Trade, and that his humane and enlightened views will be well supported by Senhor Paulino, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

## No. 106.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, August 11, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches dated June 25 and July 6.

With respect to your Lordship's instruction contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 25th June, to state to the Brazilian Government that Her Majesty's Government have received with great satisfaction the intelligence that the Brazilian Government had determined upon banishing the slave-trader Antonio Pinto da Fonseca, and had caused Don Francisco Riverosa to be arrested, I beg to state that I have communicated the tenour of this despatch to Senhor Paulino.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

## No. 107.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, August 11, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of a communication which I have received from Mr. Consul Callander, resident at St. Catherine's, stating that he had learnt that two vessels were fitting out at Monte Video for the Slave Trade, but that he was unable to learn their names or the flag under which they are to sail.

Mr. Callander also says that on the 29th of July a schooner under Spanish colours hove to outside the harbour of St. Catherine's, anchored there, and after remaining five hours, proceeded to the southward under easy sail.

She was reported from Havana to Monte Video with a small quantity of rum and other trifling articles.

Her master gave out that she was going to return to Havana with jerked beef.

Her name, the "*Pepa*," painted black, with a broad white moulding, coppered to low-water mark, has stern-boat, and no maintopmast, and appeared to be about 130 tons.

According to information which Mr. Callander had likewise received, he states that four slavers which had left St. Catherine's for the coast of Africa in 1851 had got safely to Cuba, and landed their cargoes, and that some of the crews

had returned. One of these vessels was commanded by a person named Sumares.

As the Royal mail-steamer "Prince" will leave Rio for the River Plate in a day or two I shall send a copy of Mr. Callander's communication to Mr. Hunt, the Consular Agent at Monte Video, and call his attention to the facts contained in Mr. Callander's despatch, and beg him to exercise the strictest vigilance.

I have thought it right to report this information to your Lordship, especially as I see from statements contained in the public press of several successful Slave Trade expeditions to Cuba, some of them on Brazilian and Portuguese account, that the dealers are directing their nefarious traffic towards that quarter; and to enable your Lordship thus to prepare the British cruizers stationed off Cuba and the authorities of that island, to frustrate any meditated expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 107.

*Consul Callander to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*St. Catherine's, August 2, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to apprise you that I am told there are two vessels fitting out at Monte Video for the Slave Trade. They are to take in their water further up the river, and then proceed to the coast of Africa. I cannot learn their names, or the flag they sail under.

Last Friday, the 29th ultimo, a schooner under Spanish colours hove to outside this harbour. She then anchored, and, after remaining about five hours, proceeded to the southward under easy sail. She reported from Havana to Monte Video, with a small cargo of aguardiente and other trifling articles. The master gave out he was going to return to Havana with jerked beef. She is called the "Pepa," appeared to be about 130 tons, painted black, with broad white moulding, coppered to low-water mark, has sternboat, and no main-topmast. I do not hear anything suspicious said about her, but think it right to report the circumstance.

Some time ago I was informed that four slavers, which sailed from here to the coast of Africa in 1851, had got safely to Cuba and landed their cargoes, and that some of the crews had returned here.

I regret I cannot obtain more particulars about those vessels, except that one of them was commanded by a person named Sumares.

I have no means of communicating direct with Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Monte Video.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

No. 108.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, August 11, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th of July, in which I informed your Lordship that apprehension was entertained here that an attempt would be made to land slaves near Santos, in the Province of St. Paul's, and that I had warned the Brazilian Government of it, and likewise had caused the "Sharpshooter," Lieutenant Parish commander, to be dispatched to the point that was considered dangerous; I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that the "Sharpshooter" returned to Rio this morning, and, after cruizing with considerable activity, directed by the experience and judgment of Lieutenant Parish, who has examined and visited several of the points indicated as suspicious, but has

not fallen in with the slavers that were reported as likely to arrive during the last month.

The Brazilian cruizers are still off that part of the coast, and one of Her Majesty's vessels will shortly return to those localities to continue on the lookout, which will have also the good effect of stimulating the Brazilian cruizers to greater activity.

Last month there was a report of a landing of slaves having been effected in Rio Grande, but I am informed it was a false one, and probably got up by the dealers to answer their own iniquitous designs.

However, should any attempt be really meditated in the south, Her Majesty's steamer "Trident," which I am told is coming up directly to Rio from the River Plate, will probably be able to learn and frustrate it, as she will no doubt be ordered to call at the different southern ports, and coast her way up to Rio de Janeiro.

As yet the police have not captured Valencio Leonil, the person alluded to in my despatches of the 4th and 13th ultimo. He is reported to be still at Santos, or thereabouts, although it was said that he had been lurking in this city during the last month in disguise.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

No. 109.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 22, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch to you of the 6th ultimo, respecting an attempt which had been made by the Chief of Police of Bahia to compel the Netherland vessel "Gouverneur van der Eb" to convey free negroes from Brazil to the coast of Africa, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch\* which I have received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, in answer to an instruction which I addressed to Sir R. Abercromby upon that subject.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 110.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 1, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter† which has been received at this Department from the Admiralty, addressed by Lieutenant Jolliffe, of Her Majesty's ship "Myrmidon," to Rear-Admiral Bruce, reporting that he had captured off Kilongo, on the west coast of Africa, on the 31st of May last, a vessel named the "Maria," without papers or colours, fully equipped for the Slave Trade, which was supposed to have sailed from some port in the neighbourhood of the Havana.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON

---

\* No. 271.

† See Class A, No. 125.

No. 111.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 7, 1853.*

M. MACEDO called upon me a short time ago again to express the earnest desire of his Government that a Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade should be concluded with this country.

I informed M. Macedo that the same desire was entertained by Her Majesty's Government, but that from my previous conversations with him I saw little hope of our coming to an understanding upon the subject.

M. Macedo then urged upon me the acceptance of his counter-project of Treaty, which he said would be quite sufficient for any practical purpose, and that as the Brazilian Government had exerted themselves successfully for the suppression of the Slave Trade, they were entitled to expect some concessions from Her Majesty's Government, and above all, that the Act of August, 1845, should be repealed, as it was humiliating to the Brazilian nation.

In reply I told M. Macedo that not only the Government but the people of this country gratefully acknowledged the humane and honourable course pursued by the Brazilian Government, and it was therefore a matter of regret to me that I could not comply with a request to which they attached so much importance; but that the project of Treaty which I had presented to him, and which did not materially differ from that which we had concluded with Portugal, was our ultimatum, and that I could not consent to any modification of it.

I stated further, that although this hateful Traffic had ceased, the spirit of slave-trading was by no means extinguished in Brazil, and that it would certainly again become active if means were not taken by the Government for supplying the want of agricultural labour; and that as regarded the Act of 1845, which had come so usefully in aid of the efforts of the Brazilian Government, I was convinced it could only be complained of by those whose nefarious designs were thwarted by its provisions.

M. Macedo said if such were the views of Her Majesty's Government, he should, although reluctantly, abandon all further attempt to negotiate a Treaty, and that matters must remain in their present state, to which I agreed, as being the position in which it is most desirable for Her Majesty's Government that this negotiation should be placed for the present.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 112.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon,—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, August 27, 1853.*

I SEE by the public papers that the Commendador José de Souza Breves, on whose estates the landing of Africans took place at Bracuhy in December last, and against whom the Brazilian Government had instituted legal proceedings, was acquitted at Angra dos Reis, in this province, by the unanimous voice of the jury.

This may be agreeable news for the slave-dealers, but the friends of humanity and justice cannot but lament that this person, whom public report designated as grossly implicated in the Bracuhy affair, could not be made amenable to the penalty of the law.

This M. José Breves, notwithstanding his slave-dealing propensities, is a supporter of the present Government, and lives in a splendid house near Pirahy, where he carries on the most liberal hospitality. A great many of the people in those parts are under money obligations to him, so it is not so surprising that a jury was found to pronounce unanimously his acquittal.

As soon as this slave-dealer's innocence was promulgated at Angra dos Reis, rockets and fireworks were let off by some of his friends and admirers, and rejoicings were kept up by the populace to commemorate the happy event.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 113.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, August 30, 1853.*

I BEG to inform your Lordship that I have received a communication from Mr. Bradley, Master commanding Her Majesty's ship "Crescent," stating that the liberated African named Fernandes had been discharged from that vessel to Her Majesty's store-ship "Tyne," for conveyance to England, by order of the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 114.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, September 12, 1853.*

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 10th July, regarding the papers found in the possession of the master of the Sardinian slave-vessel "Valoroso," which was captured by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Sharpshooter," in June 1851, I have the honour to inclose certified copies of the two letters with the Nos. 16 and 17 in the list of those papers.

On a careful perusal of the papers in question, it does not appear that there exist any other letters containing evidence sufficient to prove that other persons belonging to the province of Angola have been engaged in the Slave Trade.

The letter marked No. 1 in the list, however, may be considered as containing collateral evidence of the culpability of Flores; for although the name is crossed out, there is little doubt as far as the letters can be traced, but that he is the person referred to. I have therefore the honour to inclose a copy of it to your Lordship, and also a copy of a letter, No. 10, from Senhor Ramos to Jacintho Derizans, from which three persons of the name José Maria Matozo, Augusto Garrido, and Lima Vianna, would seem to have been accomplices in the shipment of slaves from Africa.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

— to Senhor Jacintho.

(16.)

Ilmo. Snr. Don Jacintho.

Amo. e Snr.

*Loanda, 25 de Junho, 1850.*

TENHO á vista á sua carta de 23 do corrente e mais correspondencia, sendo della Portador o seu Piloto o Snr. Lemos. Eu não tinha aviso algum da sua vinda, e por pouco ja me não encontrava nesta.

CLASS B.



Oito dias depois de receber esta, recalará V. Sa. o ponto chamado "Quiembe," que fica tres ou quatro milhas ao norte da ponta do Dande, e da maneira seguinte. Hum dia antes do marcado pa. a sua recalada esteja V. Mee. pela altura de Loanda de maneira a não cahir nada pa. o norte para no seguinte dia demandar o ponto despechando com a ponta do Dande a pouca distancia de terra, e depois irá seguindo para o ponto que acima lhe indico: entre a Ponta do Dande e o ponto encontrará o Escaler da vigia. O seu Piloto leva hum riscunho ou pequena planta do ponto e immediacões, e pr. elle melhor se regulará.

O Vapor "Cyclops" cruza entre o Ambriz e o Mossulo, e he por isso que V. Sa. nada deve cahir para o norte. Na ponta do Dande talvez encontre hum pequeno Hiate de nome "15 de Agosto" pertencente a Estação, e que alli se conserva pa. registrar as lanchas, sua tripulação he de oito homens, commandados por hum marinheiro, por conseguinte medo algum tenha d'elle, mas se embaraçar o Embarque corra com elle.

No caso de ser perseguido por algum Cruzador, e que V. Sa. veja que elle ficou desconfiado do ponto, entaõ seguirá d'alli a 10 dias para o Ambrizete, mas isto he em ultimo caso. En calculo que se as calmas o não deixarem recalar no dia marcado, o poderá fazer até ao quarto dia seguinte, depois do qual não apparecendo V. Sa. fico entendendo que foi perseguido pr. algum Cruzador e que seguia para o Ambrizete; ficando enteirado que os diz dias devem ser contados depois do quarto dia em que a final o espero no ponto. Responda me a este carta, indicando o dia certo da recalada, contados os oito dias do momento em que receber esta.

Recommende ao Cabinda, patrão desta Balieira, que leve a resposta a Cabolombo, onde alguém espera pr. ella, afim de os Cabindas não virem á cidade dar noticia de que virem.

Goze saude e sou de V. Sa.  
Amo. & Vir.  
F. ———

(Translation.)

Hllmo. Snr, Don Jacintho.

Friend and Sir,

*Loanda, June 25, 1850.*

I HAVE before me your letter of the 23rd instant, and other correspondence, which was brought by your mate, Sr. Lemos. I had no information of his coming, and I had not been here for some time.

Eight days after receiving this you will be off the place called "Quiembe," which is three or four miles north of the point Dande, and in the following manner. One day before that marked for your reaching it, you should be in the latitude of Loanda, so as not to fall off to the north, and on the following day seek for the place, keeping a short distance from land near point Dande, and you will then proceed to the place which I have mentioned to you above; between point Dande and the place, you will find the watch-boat. Its pilot has a sketch (?) or little plan of the place and neighbourhood, and by it you will be better directed.

The steamer "Cyclops" is cruizing between Ambriz and Mossulo, and that is the reason why you must not go farther northward. At point Dande you will perhaps meet with a little yacht called "15 of August," belonging to the station, which is kept there to register the boats; her crew is of eight men, commanded by a seaman, therefore there is fear of her, but if the embarkation is inconvenient, run with it.

In case of being followed by any cruizer, and you see that she is suspected from the place, you will ten days after go on to Ambrizete, but this is in an extreme case. I calculate that if the calms do not let you see land on the day marked, it may be done within four days following, after which if you do not appear, I shall understand that you were chased by some cruizer, and that you are gone on to Ambrizete; it is understood that the ten days are reckoned from the fourth, which is the last on which I can expect you at the place. Send me an answer to this letter, naming the exact day of getting the land, reckoning the eight days from the moment of your receiving this.

Direct the Cabinda, the master of this vessel, to take the reply to Cabo lombo, where somebody will wait for it, so that the Cabindas may not come to the city, to give notice of their arrival.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) F. \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of a letter found amongst the papers in the possession of the slaving captain of the Sardinian schooner "*Valoroso*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Sharpshooter*" in June 1851, and which papers are deposited in the archives of this Legation under the official seal thereof.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

*British Legation,  
Rio de Janeiro, September 12, 1853.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

\_\_\_\_\_ to *Senhor Flores*.

(17.)

Illmo. Snr. F. A. Flores, Loanda.

Illmo. Snr.

*Catão, Julho de 1850.*

ESTAMOS tottal-mente engandos a respeito de saber quem he que deve dar as ordens e a quem devemos obedecer, pello tanto achome no cazo de dizerlhe que quando tomo comando hum navio, fico as ordens deceu dono (meu Mercante) logo que saro ao mar pesando sobre mim toda a responçablidade determino em todos os cazos segundo me parece maes conveniente aos emtresses que se me confiarão e cujas rezulçones são sempre em harmonia com as ordens que se me derão, porem uma vez posto debaixo das ordens de Va. Sa. não tanho mais por em quanto a quem atender aquellas, e sim só ao que me der Va. Sa. Tambem digolhe que no escritorio não ha calmas que o brigue e não poder escrever quando he de nascidade nem menos tem que fugir a caca de navio nenhum, circunstancias todas que permittem deixar correr a penna sem obstaculos e sem se lembrar nas emfindas circunstancias em que pode versse hum navio no mar para provar ambas asserçones direi que. . . . O dia 1 do corrente recolhi a Balieira no momento em que vinha huma Escuna na popa, lida que foi a sua carta tratei de fugir para logo tomar a terra porem as calmas não me prometirão athé o dia 5 que cheguei as Palmeirinhas, ali cassome hum Brigue mais com tudo en as 6 estava a vista de Luanda, eu no dia 7 corri o Dande a Muzulla e de este ao Dande hi nada achei do que se sabe porem ainda hoje estou fundiado e aqui espero novamente a balieira com a qual espero que V. Sa. me di as suas ordens terminantes, pois tudo qto. hum capitão deve fazer he aquillo que seu correspondente lhe ordena.

Sou de Va. Sa. Co. Ote.

(Translation.)

To Sr. F. A. Flores, Loanda.

Illmo. Snr.

*Catão, July 1850.*

WE are wholly at a loss in respect of knowing who is to give orders, and whom we should obey; and in this case I may tell you that when I take the command of a ship, I am at the orders of its owner (my merchant); when I am at sea, the whole responsibility rests on me. I determine, in all cases, as it appears most expedient to me, upon the interests entrusted to me, which are always regulated according to the orders given to me, so that when once placed under your orders, I have nothing to do to attend to others, but only to those you give me. I have also to tell you that in the writing-desk there are no

[passage unintelligible]; all these are circumstances which allow the pen to run without obstacles and without thinking, in the worst circumstances that a ship can be in at sea; to prove both assertions, I will say that . . . . . On the 1st instance, I reached the vessel at the moment when a schooner came up; as soon as I read her letter, I endeavoured to escape to get to land, but the calms would not allow me, until on the 5th day I reached the Palmeirinhas; there I was chased by a brig, but notwithstanding, I came in sight of Loanda; on the 6th; on the 7th day, I ran to Dande and Muzulla, and from this to Dande I did not find what you know, but am still anchored, and here I again expect the vessel with which I expect you will give me your decisive orders; because all that a captain should do is what his correspondent orders him.

I am, &c.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of a letter found amongst the papers in the possession of the slaving captain of the Sardinian schooner "*Valoroso*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Sharpshooter*" in June 1851, and which papers are deposited in the archives of this Legation under the official seal thereof.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

*British Legation,  
Rio de Janeiro, September 12, 1853.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 114.

*Senhor Ramos to Senhor Jacintho Derizans.*

(1.)

Snr. Don Jacintho Derizans,

*Rio de Janeiro, 4 de Maio de 1850.*

AMANHAA deve V. Mce. seguir no vapor "*Camprista*" a cidade da Victoria a tomar conta do Bre. "*Catão*" e seguir nelle á Africa, recalando no "*Cuanza*" ou Palmeirinhas, para ver se ja la encontra ordens do ——— \* a respeito do seu carregamto.; se porem V. Mce. lá não encontrar ordens, então mandará hum Bote a Loanda com a carta que junto para o ——— \* mandando lhe V. Mce. dizer em que dia e lugar vem receber a resposta, dando para isso o tempo preciso, thé que chegue de volta o Portador, pois he muito provavel que ainda lá esteja ——— \* segundo o que me tem dito a respeito de sua vinda para esta; mas quando mesmo succeda o não encontrar, deve necessariamente achar a ausencia, que dará as Providencias necessarias.

V. Mce. deve fazer todo o possivel para sahir da Victoria quanto antes, pois muito convem que V. Mce. chegue a Africa com a maior brevidade. Deixo de lhe fazer mais observações, pr. que sei que sua intelligencia supeira qualquer esquecimento meo.

Desejo lhe boa viagem e que seja feliz por ser.

De V. Mce.

Amo. Vr. e Crdo.

T. C. RAMOS.

(Translation.)

Snr. Don Jacintho Derizans,

*Rio de Janeiro, May 4, 1850.*

TO-MORROW you are to go in the steamer "*Camprista*" to the city of Victoria, to take charge of the brig "*Catão*," and go on in her to Africa, looking in at "*Cuanza*" or Palmeirinhas, to see if you find orders from [Flores] in

\* A name occurs in the three places above, but it has been crossed out with the pen. It is evident, however, from what can be traced, that the name is "*Flores*."

respect to her lading. If you do not find orders, then you will send a boat to Loanda with the accompanying letter for [Flores], sending word to him on what day and at what place you will come to receive the answer, stating for this purpose the exact time when the bearer may come back, for it is very probable that [Flores] may be yet there, according to what he told me, as to his coming here; but if you should not find him, his absence must necessarily be caused by his having to make the necessary preparations.

You must make all possible efforts to leave Victoria as soon as may be, because it is very important that you should reach Africa with all speed. I will not make to you any further observations, because I know that your intelligence will supply my omission.

I wish you a good voyage, &c.

(Signed)

T. C. RAMOS.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of a letter found amongst the papers in the possession of the slaving captain of the Sardinian schooner "*Valoroso*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Sharpshooter*" in June 1851, and which papers are deposited in the archives of this Legation under the official seal thereof.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

*British Legation,*

*Rio de Janeiro, September 12, 1853.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 114.

*Senhor Ramos to Senhor Jacintho.*

1a. via por Dois Irmãos.

(10.)

Snr. D. Jacintho.

*Rio de Janeiro, 14 de Setembro de 1850.*

OFFERECO lhe copia da que lhe dirigi plo. vapor "*Golphinho*."

De novamente lhe digo que não venda o navio, pr. que isso de nada serve. Neste brigue escuna "*Dois Irmãos*" lhe remeto tudo quanto precisa, guardandome pl. lhe dar ms. ordens pelo vapor que de aqui fica a sahir no dia 18, no qual pretendo que o Reis vá para o ajudar no que puder, pr. que leva huma carta de recommendação que mto. lhe deve servir, e mmo. pra. trazer as contas do Costeio do Navio. No entanto V. Mce. dará toda a pressa possivel, pr. que não he só dos I . . . . . que devemos reçar, ha ainda mais do Governo. Remeto as Listas do Rancho e mais mindezas, hindo alguma cousa fora do Manifesto, como seja as cinco Vellas, sete Peças de Soua Americana, huma peca de Cabo de Linho, huma caixa com Phosphoros, hum amarro. com arcos, huma Barra. com Morrão, hum caixo. com Polvora, e os Vidros pa. a Bitacula, y vão em mão do Piloto. Advirto lhe que no conhecimento vão dois Caixes. com Ferragens com a

XX

mca. R., que são armas e Espadas, com os quaes deve ter cuidado.

Com o Piloto vae o Sr. Guimes. pa. 3° e bem assim o Sangrador e o Carpinteiro. Dei aqui 60\$000 pa. compras de cousas para o guardião, que ahi V. Mce. lhe deve abater em sua soldada. Vão pagas as passagens de tres pessoas de ré, pr. isso que só tem de pagar as de proa, que não sei quantas são.

Sem tempo pr. mais,

De V. Mce.

*Em 18 de Setembro.*

Sendo possível tirar o navio do lugar em que está, V. Mce. seguirá á Africa em direitura ao ponto das Palmeirinhas ou Ponta Brava, que alli deve encontrar hum Escaler pa. receber a correspondencia do navio que vai dirigida ao Sr. Garrido, que he quem tem de despachar o navio (talvez mto. ao sul desse lugar); se porem por alguma casualidade não encontrar o Escaler, V. Mce. deitará o pequeno Bote em terra com seu Piloto na Ponta Brava, porem pa. o outro lado (o que dois homens podem fazer pr. ser mto. estreito) e mande a correspondencia a Cabo Lombo, á Fazenda do Sr. Je. Maria Mattozo que alli a tomarão pa. a dirigirem a Augusto Garrido em Angola. Passados dias V. Mce. hirá recalar hum lugar (que V. Mce. deve designar assim como o dia) pa. receber as ordens pa. pegar no seu carregamto. O signal com que o navio deve recalar será azul no tope de prõa, carregando os pontos do sobre de prõa, assim como o Escaler tirá ó mmo. signal azul.

Ha tempos que eu fiz pa. Africa hum aviso pa. a recalada do navio no "Cuanxa" de 24 de Outubro em diante, cujo escaler posto neste lugar seria tambem pa. lhe dar ordens, as qs. deverião ser alli mandadas pr. ordem do Sr. Lima Vianna pa. quem tambem mando cartas; todavia esta segunda he em ultimo caso, pr. que convem mais ser despachado plo. primeiro que plo. segundo, mto. principalte. se o primo. o despachar ao sul; ps. o segundo talvez o queira mandar hir ão norte pegar em carga do Ambriz, o que certamte. será mto. mais arriscado; comtudo V. Mce. se haverá de maneira que a encontrar. o escaler do Lima Vianna deve receber as ordens e entregar a correspondencia que vai pa. elle, afim de ficar V. Mce. tambem seguro pr. esse lado, caso lhe possa falhar o Embarque feito ao sul por Garrido. Isto porem deixo ao seu bom pensar, pa. deliberar como lhe convier. Pa. prevenir facturos, tenho pedido huma carta pa. Benguella, mas V. Mce. só fará uso della se vir que não pode carregar no 1º lugar.

RAMOS.

Ponto pa. a Recalada.

Se por feliz, virá a Ilha da Marambaia, que fica como qm. quer hir pa. o Sahy ou Mangaratiba, dobrando o Ponto da Ilha pelo sul á Direita o mais que puder, pa. não ser visto de fora; qdo. porem ache alguma difficuldade, tomará os Dois Rios, e deitará o carregamto. no ponto do Snr. Commendor. Guimes. O primeiro ponto de Marambaia he do Snr. Commendor. Joaqm. Breves, e eu ali terei huma pessoa á sua espera. V. Mce. usará do mmo. Signal azul, e o mmo. movimento com o sobre qdo. recalar o ponto do desembarque pa. a pessoa que o esperar o conhecer de longe a dar lhe a protecção que puder. Se porem achar algum obstaculo nestes pontos, então irá aonde puder menos a Santos ou suas immediações em o ponto de André Glz. da Graça nos Manguinhos, que tambem não serve. Adverto lhe que seja qual for o ponto em que V. Mce. deite o carregamto. deve fazer se ao mar com o navio a recalar no Rio de S. Francisco, mas não entrar; isto he no fino de 30 dias, pa. eu ter tempo de lhe mandar as cousas que V. Mce. pedir pa. o navio seguir outra viagem, assim como o dinheiro pa. pagar as soldadas, que tambem mandarei, e a gente que V. Mce. me pedir, caso alguns não queirão ir V. Mce. dirá o que precisa nessa occasião.

R.

(Translation.)

First by the Dois Irmãos.

Snr Don Jacintho.

*Rio de Janeiro, September 14, 1850.*

I SEND you a copy of the letter I sent you by the steamer "Golphinho." Again I tell you not to sell the ship, because that is of no use. In this schooner-brig "Dois Irmãos" I forward to you everything necessary, reserving to myself to give you further orders by the steamer which is to leave on the 18th, in which I intend Reis to go and help all he can, for which he carries a letter of recommendation, which will be of great use to him; and also to keep

the account of the ship's expenses. In the meantime you must make all possible haste, because it is not only from the [English] we have to fear, but still more from the Government. I forward the lists of the quarters (?) and other trifles, some things which are not in the manifest, such as the five wax candles (?), seven pieces of American silk (?), a piece of linen cloth (?), a box of lucifer matches, a (?) with bows, a barrel of match (for guns), a barrel of powder, and the binnacle glasses, which are in the care of the mate. I inform you that there are in the bill of lading two boxes of iron work, with the

XX

mark R; they are arms and swords, and must be taken care of.

Sr. Guimes goes with the mate, and also the bleeder, and the carpenter. I have given him 60\$000, for the purchase of things for the boatswain, which you will deduct from his pay. The passage of three cabin passengers paid, and only that of the fore-part steerage passengers has to be paid; I do not know how many. No time for more.

Yours, &c.

---

September 18.

If possible to take the ship from the place where she is, you will go on to Africa, directly to the Palmerinhas, or Ponta Brava, where you may expect to find a barge to receive the correspondence of the ship, addressed to Sr. Garrido who is the person to settle the business of the ship (perhaps a good deal to the south of this place); but if by any chance you do not meet with the barge, you will leave the small boat on land with your mate at Ponta Brava, but on the other side (which two men can manage, for it is very narrow), and forward the correspondence to Cabo Lombo, to the estate of Sr. Je. Maria Mattozo, who will take it there, to send on to Augustus Garrido in Angola. After some days you will go to a place, which you must determine, as well as the day, to receive orders for taking in the cargo. The signal for the ship coming near shall be blue on the fore-top, with the points over the bows; and the barge will carry the same blue signal.

Some time ago I sent advices to Africa, that the ship would be off "Cuanxa" by the 24th of next October; and a barge would be placed there also to give you orders, which would be sent by direction of Sr. Lima Vianna, for whom I also send letters. But this second is for an extreme case, because it is better to be done by the first than the second, and especially if the first does the business at the south; for the second would, perhaps, wish to send to the north to take a cargo at Ambriz, which will certainly be much more hazardous. However, you will act so that on meeting with the barge of Lima Vianna, you should receive the orders and deliver the correspondence which is to go by it, in order that you may be safe on this side, in case the embarkation made in the south by Garrido should fail you. This, however, I leave to your own judgment to do as you think best. To provide for everything, I have asked for a letter for Benguella, but you will not make use of it unless you see that you cannot load in the first-named place.

(Signed) RAMOS.

---

#### Point for approaching Land.

If, luckily, you get to the Island of Marambaia, do as though you were going to Sahy or Mangaratiba, doubling the point of the island on the south, keeping to the right as far as you can, so as not to be seen from without; but if you find any difficulty, take the Dois Rios, and leave the cargo at the place of Commendador Guimes. The first point of Marambaia is that of Commendador Joaqm. Breves, and I will have there a person waiting for you. You will use the same blue signal, and the same movement as above, when you approach the landing-place, for the person expecting you to know you at a distance, and give you all the protection he can. But if you find any hindrance in those places

you will then go where you can, except to Santos or its neighbourhood, in the plan of André Glz. da Graça, in the Manguinhos, which will also not do. I have to inform you that in whatever place you leave the cargo, you must put to sea with the ship so as to reach Rio de S. Francisco, but not to go in. This is at the end of 30 days, that I may have time to send you the things that you want for the ship's making another voyage; as also money to pay the wages, which I will also send, and the people you ask me for; and in case nobody will go, you will then tell me what is requisite.

R.

---

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of a letter found amongst the papers in the possession of the slaving captain of the Sardinian schooner "*Valoroso*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Sharpshooter*," in June 1851, and which papers are deposited in the archives of this Legation, under the official seal thereof.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

*British Legation,*  
*Rio de Janeiro, September 12, 1853.*

---

No. 115.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, September 13, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a communication received the other day from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Monte Video, informing me of the steps which he has taken, in conjunction with M. Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister there, to find out and defeat the operations of the slave-dealers in the River Plate.

Mr. Hunt mentions two vessels against which suspicions are entertained, the "*Enrico*" and the "*Colonia*," and he appears to have taken measures respecting them.

An old slaver with a new name, the "*Eduardo*," formerly the "*Valoroso*," under the Sardinian flag, Captain Salla, is at present in Rio. As she is said to belong to her former owner, Thomas da Costa Ramos (*Maneta*), the attention of Her Majesty's cruizers has been drawn to her movements.

I have received information of the probability of a vessel called the "*Maria Isabel*," belonging to Joaquim Breves, arriving during this month at Marambaia with a cargo of slaves.

An English and a Brazilian cruizer have been despatched to intercept this slaver if she comes.

I have not heard of any landing of any sort in the shape of Africans.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

P.S. I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note, in which I communicate to Senhor de Abreu the above despatch from Mr. Hunt.

W. S. J.

Inclosure 1 in No. 115.

*Consul Hunt to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Monte Video, September 3, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th ultimo, relative to two vessels which it was believed were fitting out at Monte Video, for the purpose of being employed in the Slave Trade.

For some months past there have been strong grounds for supposing that the slave-dealers have fixed upon the River Plate as a favourable point whence to carry on their operations, and I have endeavoured, by every means in my power, to make myself acquainted with their movements, in conjunction with M. Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister here, who has, upon all occasions, shown the utmost desire to co-operate with me in this matter, and from whom I have received information concerning suspected slave ships.

There are two vessels against which suspicions have been entertained of being in the course of preparation for the Traffic in Slaves.

The first is the "*Enrico*," formerly called "*General Garzon*," of about 118 tons burthen; the name of the captain is Antonio dos Santos, and she is consigned to Francisco Gusini at this port; she is now in Entre Rios, ostensibly engaged in taking on board a cargo of jerked beef.

She belongs to the same individuals as the "*Colonizador*," that was wrecked at Buenos Ayres, in the month of December last; the partner or Agent in Rio de Janeiro is Pinto Coimbra. She is now under the Brazilian flag, but she formerly sailed under Oriental colours.

The second is the "*Colonia*," a barque formerly under the flag of the United States, but at present under the Oriental flag; the name of the captain is Manoel Nunes Barboza. The clearance of this vessel was demanded on the 2nd instant, for Pernambuco and the southern parts of Brazil, with a cargo of forty-two mules and two horses. On learning that suspicions were entertained that she was not to be occupied on a lawful voyage, I sought an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, at my request, issued an order to the captain of the port to make, in person, an immediate search.

I have not yet received the official communication of Senhor Berro as to the result, but I have learned from the captain of the port that although the most careful search was made on board the "*Colonia*," nothing whatever was found tending to throw a doubt upon the legality of the voyage which she was about to commence.

The "*Pepa*," referred to in Mr. Callander's last despatch of the 2nd August, touched here on her way to Buenos Ayres, where she still is. I expect some information relative to her from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that port, which I will transmit to you should it be likely to prove useful.

The Brazilian Senior Naval Officer will, I am assured by M. Paranhos, receive instructions to watch the movements of the "*Pepa*" and the "*Enrico*."

It was stated that the port of Maldonado in this State had, for some time past, been the resort of slave-dealers, and was the point at which the fictitious cargoes of mules, &c., of the slave-vessels were disembarked, and the necessary appliances for a slaving voyage shipped. It was also asserted that cargoes of Africans had been disembarked there for introduction into Brazil.

On the 27th ultimo Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Locust*," Lieutenant Day commanding, proceeded to Maldonado with the object of making inquiries into the truth of these reports. The "*Locust*" returned here on the 1st instant, but the Commander learned that no sea-going vessel had visited Maldonado for the last four months, nor did he become acquainted with anything which was likely to confirm the statements that had been made with respect to the place.

He also visited a point upon the coast further to the northward, known as Catillos, which it had also been asserted was a rendezvous for slave-vessels, but with a like result.

I shall not omit to furnish you from time to time with any information which may appear to me to be in the least useful in furthering the great object which Her Majesty's Government has in view.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LENNON HUNT.



Inclosure 2 in No. 115.

*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, September 13, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Excellency a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Monte Video, Mr. Hunt, reporting the steps he had taken to discover the projects of certain slave-dealers who were said to have selected the River Plate as the basis of their nefarious operations for fitting out vessels for the Traffic.

It is very satisfactory to have to acquaint your Excellency that the Brazilian Minister, his Excellency Senhor Paranhos, has upon all occasions evinced the utmost desire to cooperate with the British Chargé d'Affaires.

There are, as your Excellency will perceive, two vessels against which suspicions have been entertained; the first is the "*Enrico*," formerly the "*General Garzon*," Captain Antonio dos Santos, which is at present under the Brazilian flag; and the second, the "*Colonia*," Captain Nunes Barboza, formerly under the United States' flag, now under the Oriental one.

In making this communication to your Excellency I am induced to express the earnest hope that the instructions which the Brazilian authorities accredited in the River Plate received from the late Government of His Imperial Majesty to act in concert with those of Her Britannic Majesty relative to discovering and thwarting the operations of the slave-dealers there, will be continued by the Ministry now in power.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 116.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, September 13, 1853.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 6th of August, in which you instruct me to send in a strong note to the Brazilian Government respecting the arbitrary act of the Chief of Police at Bahia, exercised on the Dutch vessel "*Gouverneur van der Eb*," which was detained for some days when ready to sail for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obliging the master to convey thither some free negroes whom the authorities of Bahia wished to transport to their native country against their will, as well as relative to the threat that a similar attempt would be made upon the vessels of other nations; I have the honour to state that I have sent in a note upon the subject, a copy of which I herewith inclose, protesting against this proceeding, and warning the Brazilian Government of the consequences, should such a measure be enforced against a British vessel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 116.

*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, September 9, 1853.*

IT has been communicated to me by Her Majesty's Government, that they have been informed by Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, that the Chief of Police of that city had detained, for some days, a Netherland vessel called the "*Gouverneur van der Eb*," which was ready to sail for the coast of Africa, and had endeavoured to oblige her master to convey thither some free negroes whom the authorities of Bahia intended to transport to Africa against their will.

I am instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs to protest in strong terms to the Brazilian Government against this outrageous act of the Chief of Police of Bahia, and to state that it appears that the conduct of the President of Bahia in this affair is hardly less to be condemned, because he not only abstained from punishing the Chief of Police for his proceedings against the Netherland vessel, but also declared, as Her Majesty's Consul was informed, that he meant to compel foreign vessels to assist in carrying into effect the provisions of the Brazilian law with regard to the transportation of free negroes.

It is my imperative duty, in consequence of the orders of Her Majesty's Government, to warn that of Brazil of the consequences of any such attempt being made upon a British vessel, and to inform them that Her Majesty's cruizers will receive special instructions to watch the proceedings of the authorities of Bahia in this matter.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 117.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 21, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Sir James Turing, Her Majesty's Consul at Rotterdam, containing information as to the renewal of the Slave Trade by Domingo Martinez at Porto Novo, I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a further despatch\* from Sir James Turing, respecting certain vessels which have been sent from Bahia to the Bight of Benin, for slave-trading purposes.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 118.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 22, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of the report and its inclosures, which have been presented to the House of Commons by the Select Committee of that House, which was appointed to inquire into the Treaties and Engagements between Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, respecting the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 119.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 22, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch† and its inclosures, which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, reporting the arrival at that port of the Portuguese schooner "Agua," which was captured off Aghwey, on the 4th of June last, by Lieutenant Beresford, of Her Majesty's ship "Spy," on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

\* No. 275.

† See Class A, No. 73.

No. 120.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th September last, and I have to inform you that I approve the note which you addressed on that day to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating a despatch which you had received from Her Majesty's Consul at Monte Video, reporting the measures which he had taken, in conjunction with the Brazilian Minister at that place, to defeat the operations of the slave-dealers in the River Plate.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 121.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 5, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, a copy of a report\* which I have received, through Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, from the British Vice-Consul at Terceira, respecting a Portuguese vessel called the "*Laura*," which had arrived at that island from Lisbon, ostensibly with the intention of carrying colonists to Brazil, but suspected to be in reality intended for the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 122.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1853.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of 6th August, instructing me to write a note to the Imperial Government to protest against the proceeding of the Chief of Police of Bahia who had endeavoured to compel the master of the Dutch vessel "*Gouverneur van der Eb*" to transport free negroes to Africa against their will, and to warn the Brazilian Government against allowing any such liberty to be taken with the master of any British vessel; I beg now to have the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of a note from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs in answer to the one which I forthwith addressed to him on the subject, and in which answer your Lordship will see that measures have been taken by the Brazilian Government to obviate any new questions arising from such motives as have given occasion to the above-mentioned complaint.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

Inclosure in No. 122.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, September 14, 1853.*

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the note which Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, &c., addressed to me on the 9th instant, representing and, by order of his Government, protesting against the proceeding of the Chief of Police at Bahia, in pretending to ship some suspected Africans for the coast of Africa on board the Dutch merchant-vessel "Gouverneur van der Eb."

In reply, I have to communicate to Mr. Jerningham that, the Chief of Police having founded his act on the provisions of a Provincial Law (Article V of the Law of 13th May, 1835), the Imperial Government, previous to the receipt of the note to which this is an answer, had already addressed the President of the Province of Bahia, stating to him its opinion as to the manner in which the Vth Article of the said Law ought to be carried into execution, and it trusts that no new questions will arise from any such motive.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

No. 123.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1853.*

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship translation of a note which I have received from Senhor Limpo de Abreo, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that his Excellency had communicated to the Minister of Justice a copy of the letter addressed to me by Mr. Hunt, Her Majesty's Consul at Monte Video, respecting the steps that had been taken to discover the projects of certain slave-dealers who had been reported to have chosen the River Plate for fitting out their slave-vessels, and that he had recommended the Brazilian authorities there to continue to act always in concert with those of Great Britain in exerting due and proper vigilance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 123.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, September 17, 1853.*

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the note which on the 13th instant was addressed to me by Mr. W. S. Jerningham, &c., and was accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Hunt, the Consul of his nation in Monte Video, stating the steps he had taken towards discovering the projects of certain slave-dealers who appear to have chosen the River Plate for fitting out vessels for the Slave Trade.

I have the honour to acquaint Mr. Jerningham that I have transmitted this communication to the Minister of Justice, recommending the Brazilian authorities in the River Plate to continue to proceed always in concert with the British authorities there, with that degree of vigilance which is expedient against such undertakings.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

No. 124.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th September, in which I reported to your Lordship that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, had given me to understand, that perhaps some measures of a more ample nature were to be presented to the Legislature for extinguishing Slave Trade, I now have the honour to forward to your Lordship translation of a project which was introduced by the President of the Council, the Viscount of the Paraná, for the consideration of the Senate, on the 15th September, amplifying the authority of the Auditors of Marine to proceed against and bring to trial (in their respective Courts) all persons in this country, and Brazilians residing out of it, who were concerned in the Slave Trade.

This project was adopted by the Senate, with a slight amendment to the effect that a Brazilian who had been tried in another country for a Slave Trade transaction, and had been acquitted, could not upon his return hither be brought to a fresh trial.

Unfortunately, perhaps owing to the short space of time before the expiration of the session, the project approved of by the Senate was not submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

However, should any landing of Africans take place before the commencement of the session next year, the Government might possibly stretch a point, and consider themselves sufficiently authorized to put this project into execution.

Hitherto considerable difficulty has existed in prosecuting slave-dealers and those concerned in Slave Trade, when they have not actually been taken in the act; and even then the culpable parties had to be tried by jury in the principal town of the department where the disembarkation had taken place, whilst the juries, often themselves conniving at Slave Trade, and under obligations to slave-dealers and influential slave-owners, felt very great disinclination to convict the accused.

In fact, on the other hand, when persons not taken in the very act of landing slaves, have been proceeded against on the ground of having been privy to such nefarious transactions, they have almost always been acquitted by the juries. Witness the cases of Antonio Pinto da Fonseca at Bahia, who, although he was afterwards ordered out of the country because he is a Portuguese, was previously pronounced innocent by the jury; as likewise were those persons (amongst the rest the Commendador José Breves) who were tried at the Bananal for the well-known Bracuhy affair.

However, by the further powers which are given by the new project to the Auditors of Marine, who are directly under the action of the Government, as they are named by the Executive, the prosecution of delinquents and the accused parties may be commenced directly after the public authorities have received notice of a disembarkation having occurred, whatever may be the distance from the capital of the place where the accused and suspected parties may happen to be.

A Brazilian citizen, wherever he may reside, if he has not already been tried abroad for the same transaction, and the foreign residents in Brazil who may be concerned in a vessel employed in the Slave Trade, although she may only import slaves into foreign countries, will be punished with the penalties of the law for attempting to import slaves, and will be prosecuted and brought to trial.

These additional measures will also have the good effect of enabling the Auditors of Marine to institute proceedings directly against the accused, who oftentimes quickly absent themselves from the department where a landing has been effected, or a vessel fitted out for a slave voyage, and thus elude the reach of justice; and they will also have the salutary effect of frustrating the plans

and undertakings of slave-dealers in Brazil and of Brazilian slave-dealers in other countries, which may have for their object the importation of Africans into Cuba and elsewhere.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

Inclosure in No. 124.

*Report of the Session of the Brazilian Senate, September 16, 1853.*

(Translation.)

THE President of the Council presented the following project :

Resolved—

ART. I. The Auditors of Marine will be empowered, as soon as this resolution shall have been published, to institute proceedings against and bring to trial the accused parties mentioned in Article III of the Law of the 4th September, 1850, even although the prosecution of the delinquents and of the disembarked Africans should not be realised in the act of disembarkation, and be subsequently carried into execution, as soon as the public authority shall have knowledge of the disembarkation, whatever may be the distance from the capital of the place where they may be.

II. The Brazilian citizen, wherever he may reside, and the foreigner resident in Brazil, who may be captain, owner, master, mate, boatswain, or be concerned in any vessel employed in the Slave Trade, although she may only import slaves into foreign countries, will be punished with the penalties of attempting to import slaves, and will be prosecuted and brought to trial by the said auditors.

*Palace of the Senate, September 16, 1853.*

(Signed)

VISCOUNT OF PARANA.  
VISCOUNT OF ABRANTES.  
VISCOUNT OF MONTE ALEGRE.  
PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.  
JOSE CLEMENTE PEREIRA.

---

No. 125.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

(Extract.)

*Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1853.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of August 30, alluding to Mr. Southern's despatch of February 9, 1852, in which mention was made of arrangements entered into by persons connected with Brazil, for carrying on the Slave Trade to Cuba, and inclosing to me for my information copy of a despatch which your Lordship had received from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, containing intelligence of the persons mentioned in Mr. Southern's despatch, and stating that your Lordship had instructed Mr. Crawford to send to Her Majesty's Legation in Brazil reports as to slave-vessels captured, and respecting any other matters relative to the Slave Trade, of which it might be important that this Legation should have early information; I beg to have the honour to thank your Lordship for having issued these orders, as they will be of great use in assisting the British Legation in Rio Janeiro to watch the movements of the above-mentioned persons connected with the Slave Trade, as well as to make it acquainted with the captures of vessels or the disembarkation of slaves that may occur off Cuba.

I am induced to believe that several vessels that had been reported to have gone to the River Plate to fit out have done so with the intention of proceeding on their arrival off the coast of Africa with slaves to Havana; and I have been

informed by a person who knows enough about these matters, that the Roman brig "*Maria*," to which vessel I drew the attention of Lord John Russell in the month of March last as having been destined for the Slave Trade, and about to proceed from Monte Video to the coast, has since then landed her cargo of Africans in the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Crawford relates in his despatch to your Lordship that Augustin Botelho, who went to the coast of Africa under the arrangements entered into with Rodrigo José Abreo, had died in that country.

In conversation the other day with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I touched upon the information I had received that cargoes of Bozal negroes belonging to the Brazilian Portuguese Company were expected off the Island of Cuba, when his Excellency replied that the Brazilian Government had likewise received intelligence of a similar kind.

There is reason to believe that this Government intend at present to employ the means they possess in keeping the Slave Trade under, and I am informed that the language which Viscount Paraná, the President of the Council, holds upon the question of the Traffic is very satisfactory.

Last month information was laid against a vessel named the "*Maria Isabel*," expected off the Island of Marambaia. Her Majesty's cruisers were dispatched thither, and a Brazilian steamer likewise. The "*Maria Isabel*" arrived, and was searched by the British and Brazilian commanders, but nothing suspicious was found on board. She belongs to Joaquim Breves, and in her build is a regular slaver. She is at present in the port of Rio de Janeiro, having arrived with a cargo of coffee.

The "*Valoroso*," now the "*Eduardo*," Captain Salla, under Sardinian colours, left Rio de Janeiro on the 9th instant with a cargo of coffee for Falmouth. This is the same vessel that was condemned at Genoa for Slave Trade, and is said still to belong to Thomas da Costa Ramos.

No. 126.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1853.*

I BEG to forward to your Lordship copy of a note which I have addressed to Senhor Limpo de Abreo, in consequence of a representation made by Her Majesty's Consul in Rio de Janeiro respecting the intended sale of three slaves, which belonged, as it appears, to John Craven, a British subject, who died intestate at Marianna in the province of Minas Geraes on the 2nd of last February.

As Mr. Craven died without a will, was a bachelor, and no known heirs being on the spot, the little property he left, the slaves amongst the rest, were taken possession of by the Judge of Orphans of the district.

From the declarations of some of the deceased's friends it appears that Mr. Craven intended to free these slaves, a woman and two children, and a written document is said to exist to that effect. However, as this paper has not been drawn up in a formal manner, the Judge of Orphans refuses to take cognisance of it, and intends to sell the slaves, together with the other property.

In answer to my note on this subject, requesting the Brazilian Government to give directions to the authorities of Marianna to carry out the wishes of the deceased with respect to granting his slaves their liberty, as was intended by Mr. Craven, I received the following reply from his Excellency, which I have the honour to inclose, stating that the Brazilian Government would apply to the President of Minas Geraes for information on this matter.

In the month of March last, Senhor Paulino communicated to me in a note, copy of which with annexed document is herewith inclosed, the news of Mr. Craven's decease, announcing at the same time that the Judge of Orphans had taken possession of his property.

It seems from the inclosed letter of the Judge of Orphans to the President of the province that the deceased was supposed to be a native of Wakefield in

Yorkshire ; that he came to Brazil in 1831 ; was a bachelor, and was living under the feigned name of Craven.

I think it would be of great use if an inquiry was instituted respecting the heirs of this man, for the exceptionable Brazilian regulations of causing intestate property of British subjects dying in Brazil, to be taken charge of by the Judge of Orphans without Her Majesty's Consul having any right to interfere, is open to vast and serious abuses.

Cases have happened, and continue to happen, where great inconvenience, and sometimes decided losses, are sustained by the legal heirs to the property of British subjects dying in this country, besides the innumerable vexations which Judges of Orphans and Curators cause them to undergo.

To prove to your Lordship that being named curator to the property of a British merchant who may die in Brazil is considered lucrative, I know of a case in which a man offered the Brazilian Government eight contos of reis (upwards of 800*l.*) to be named as such.

This happened some few years back.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 126.

*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, October 8, 1853.

ON the 10th of last month his Excellency Senhor Paulino José Soares de Souza, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated to me in a note that John Craven, a British subject, had died at Marianna, in the province of Minas Geraes, on the 20th of February last, intestate and without heirs upon the spot, and that consequently the property left by the deceased had been taken possession of by the Judge of Orphans.

Information of the above-mentioned fact has likewise been communicated to Her Majesty's Consul in Rio de Janeiro, and Mr. Westwood has represented to me that among the property left by the deceased there are three slaves (a woman and two children).

It appears from the declarations of some of the deceased's friends that it was the intention of Mr. Craven to grant these individuals their freedom, and that he even left a written document for that purpose ; but as this document has not been drawn out in a formal manner the Judge of Orphans refuses to pay any attention to it, and intends selling the slaves.

As Her Majesty's Consul is not permitted, owing to the question of intestate property of foreigners being as yet unsettled, to name administrators, or to interfere in the matter, I feel it incumbent upon me to call the attention of the Imperial Government to this subject, and to request them to give effectual directions to the authorities of Marianna to carry out the wishes of the deceased John Craven, respecting the freedom of these three persons, forming part of his property, on its being demonstrated by creditable testimony, or any written document of the deceased (however informal, so long as it is genuine), that such was his real desire and intention.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.



Inclosure 2 in No. 126.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, October 10, 1853.*

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the note which Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, &c., addressed to me on the 8th instant, relative to three slaves belonging to the inheritance of the British subject John Craven, who died in the province of Minas, intestate, in February of this year; and I hasten to state to Mr. Jerningham, that information on this subject is this day demanded of the President of the said province.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 126.

*Senhor Paulino de Souza to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, March 10, 1853.*

THE President of the province of Minas Geraes having communicated to me, in a despatch dated the 3rd instant, the death of the English subject John Craven, on the 20th of February last, in the city of Marianna, as is seen from the inclosed certificate of his decease; and the few effects left by the said John Craven, who died without making his will, and without the presence of any heirs, having been taken charge of by the Municipal Judge and of Orphans of the respective district, as appears by the report addressed by him to the said President, a copy of which is inclosed; I have the honour to inform Mr. William Stafford Jerningham of the same.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 126.

*Certificate.*

(Translation.)

JOSE BONIFACIO DE SOUZA BARRADAS, secular Presbyter of the Habit of St. Peter, and curate of Marianna, do certify, that on referring to the register of deaths, the following entry is found at page 42:—"On the 20th of February, 1853, died, of an internal attack, John Craven, a native of England, bachelor, of the age of fifty-two years; he was baptized *in periculo mortis*, prayers were read for him, and he was buried in the chapel of our Lady of Gloria, in this city of Marianna. His death was duly reported by Thomas Laudim; and in order that the event may be made known, I register the same."

The Curate,

(Signed) JOSE BONIFACIO DE SOUZA BARRADAS.

This is all that the said entry contains, which I have faithfully copied; and having been applied to for this certificate, I pass it *in fide parochi*.

*Marianna, the 2nd March, 1853.*

(Signed) JOSE BONIFACIO DE SOUZA BARRADAS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 126.

*The Municipal Judge to the President of the Province of Minas.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency, that on the 20th of last month, and in the village of Passagem, in the district of this city, died John Craven, who, according to the information I have received, was a native of Wakefield, in the county of Yorkshire, and kingdom of England. He came to Brazil in 1831, worked as blacksmith in the same village, and was ignorant of who were his parents, as he always used to tell a countryman of his, who furnished me with this information, and who added, that the deceased told him sometimes that his true name was not John Craven, but another which he concealed; and that, confiding in his friendship, he would some day or other relate to him the story of his life, and what had obliged him to a supposed name, but that he never did so. This Englishman to whom I refer, says that he thinks the deceased was really born in the place above-mentioned, because his pronunciation and some imperfections in his language were exactly those of that county. According to a passport of 1837, which I transmit inclosed, it appears that he was born in 1801, and he died at about the age of fifty-two years, as is stated in the certificate of his death, which I also transmit. He left a few effects, which have been taken charge of, until further orders, as he left no will, no heirs were present, and he was a bachelor. This is all the information I am enabled to furnish your Excellency, whose orders I await.

God preserve, &c.

Marianna, March 2, 1853.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO GALDINO DA COSTA CABRAL,  
*Municipal Judge and of Orphans of Marianna.*

No. 127.

*Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 14, 1853.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of August 30, informing me that your Lordship had requested the Lords of the Admiralty to send instructions to the Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships on the west and east coasts of Africa, directing that whenever any slave-vessels may be captured off those coasts, information may be sent by the earliest direct opportunity to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio, and inclosing in the meantime a list of all the captures of slave-vessels on the coast of Africa that have been communicated by the Admiralty during the last three months; I beg to offer to your Lordship my best thanks for having caused these instructions to be issued, as they will be of great utility to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, in the business of watching Slave Trade.

It would be desirable that in the lists of captures forwarded to Rio, mention be made of the colours of the nation under which the slaver might be sailing when taken, and likewise, if possible, the names of the owners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 128.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 25, 1853.*

I HAVE received Mr. Jerningham's despatch of the 1st ultimo, inclosing the project of Law which has been presented by the President of the Council to the Brazilian Senate, and by which it is intended that additional powers should be given to the Judges of the Marine Tribunal (Auditores da Marinha), for the purpose of trying persons suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have to instruct you to express to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at this fresh proof of the desire of the Brazilian Government to suppress the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 129.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 8, 1853.*

WITH reference to Mr. Jerningham's despatch of the 13th of October, I have to acquaint you that I approve the note which he addressed to M. de Abreo on the 8th of October, urging the liberation of the woman and two children belonging to the late John Craven; and I have to instruct you to renew your representations to the Brazilian Government to the same effect.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 130.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 17.)*

(Extract.)

*Rio de Janeiro, November 14, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th ultimo, detailing your Lordship's recent conversation with M. de Macedo, in which you stated to him your inability to accept his project of Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, or to consent to any modification of that which your Lordship had subsequently proposed to him.

---

No. 131.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 17.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, November 14, 1853.*

DURING the brief visits of ceremony which I paid to M. Limpo de Abreo, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to Viscount de Paraná, I expressed to them in a few words my satisfaction at having entered upon my mission at a period when the question of the Slave Trade no longer divided our two Governments, but when, on the contrary, they were both following the same course; and I offered them my cordial cooperation towards the suppression of that abominable traffic.

M. de Abreo did not enter upon the subject, but Viscount de Paraná, after referring to the efforts which the Brazilian Government were making, and the expenses which they were incurring in order to put an end to the Trade, stated that those efforts were much impeded by its continuance at the Havana; but that he felt convinced, if the Cuban Traffic could be extinguished, and the barracoons on the coast of Africa were once destroyed, the Trade would cease altogether, and he should not apprehend its revival in Brazil.

I urged upon his Excellency, the necessity of continued and even increased vigilance on the part of the Brazilian authorities in the present conjuncture; and I must do him the justice to say, that he evinced an anxious wish for the attainment of the results desired by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

---

No. 132.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 27, 1853.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th ultimo, reporting your conversation with the Brazilian President of the Council respecting the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of your having urged his Excellency to continue to use every exertion for the attainment of that important object.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 133.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 15, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, November 19, 1853.*

LIEUTENANT BARROW, the Admiralty Agent on board the contract steamer "Great Western," having placed in my hands a report furnished to him by Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira, relative to a Portuguese vessel the "Laura," suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and stated to belong to a member of an extensive slave-trading association, of which a branch is said to be established in this capital, I communicated it to M. Limpo d'Abreo, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy; and I have since received from his Excellency the reply, of which I likewise annex a translation, stating that he had transmitted my note to the Minister of Justice, with a view to measures being taken to prevent any illegal attempts on the part of the vessel in question in Brazilian ports.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 133.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, November 10, 1853.*

I DO myself the honour of inclosing herewith to your Excellency the copy of a report from the British Vice-Consul at Terceira, and from Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira, relative to the movements of a Portuguese vessel called the "Laura" (formerly called the "Rosa"), against which there are strong suspicions of her being engaged in the Slave Trade.

As these suspicions seem to be confirmed by the circumstance that the "*Laura*" is stated to belong to Antonio Severino de Avellar, the agent at Terceira of the extensive slave-trading association of which the house of Joaquim de Fonseca Guimaraes and Co., of this capital, are members, and as Rio de Janeiro was said to have been the original destination of the vessel, I have thought it my duty to bring the information I have received concerning her to your Excellency's knowledge, in order that you may be enabled to give such directions as you may think most advisable for watching and controlling her proceedings, should she be destined for a Brazilian port, and those of any persons in this country who may be interested in her supposed undertakings.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 133.

*Report of a Vessel arrived at the Island of Terceira, supposed to be engaged in the Slave Trade.*

ON the 8th day of September, 1853, arrived at the Bay of Angra, Island of Terceira, from Lisbon, a Portuguese vessel called the "*Laura*" (formerly "*Rosa*") commanded by a Portuguese subject named Sylverio Severino de Avellar.

The vessel is stated to belong to Antonio Severino de Avellar, at present resident here; is of about 154 Portuguese tons measurement, and has on board a crew of nineteen men, composed of Portuguese subjects.

No guns are visible, and it is said she is bound from this to Rio de Janeiro, viâ Madeira.

The consignee at this place is named João Severino de Avellar, a relative of the owner; a Spaniard named Rubenciano José Caza Nova, is said to be the "caixa" or purser, and I hear that they style him "capitão de bandeira," which leads to conjecture that the Spanish flag may be used if convenience suits.

Her ostensible object here was reported at first to convey colonists to Rio de Janeiro, but which idea was abandoned through the restrictions of the Portuguese Government on that head, and the bad sanitary state of Brazil, as stated by the owner to the Civil Governor of this district. She has taken on board ninety casks of water, some very large ones, and thirty barrels of "farinha de pão," an article not commonly used by vessels taking passengers from these islands to Brazil: it can be said then, if the fever now prevalent in Brazil is detrimental to the natives of these islands, it may be equally so to those of Madeira, which causes a suspicion to arise that the voyage to Rio viâ Madeira is not the real one in contemplation.

Her hull outside is all black, with no streak; she is rigged as a brig-schooner with a maintop-sail and topgallant-sail; carries a fore-royal mast and maintop-gallant mast; has a gilt ball on each with no vane on either; her masts have a slight rake aft; her bowsprit has very little steave; she has a top-gallant fore-castle in which the crew apparently live.

She has a small fiddle head; a very sharp overhanging bow, with a great run aft; a wreath of roses across the stern; edges of stern hawse pipes gilt, the wheel is about six feet abaft the mainmast; four large hen-coops on the quarter-deck; four large eyebolts about three feet below the covering board; three scupper holes of a side.

Rigging most particular; short bowsprit, single forestay, single fore-topmast stay; double mainstays, both set up on the port side, one with tackles, the other with dead-eyes; main-topmast stay sets up in the fore-topmast crosstrees.

*British Vice-Consulate, Terceira, September 15, 1853.*

(Signed) JOHN READ.

The "*Laura*" stood into Funchal Bay, Madeira, on the 25th September, communicated with the shore; obtained from the captain of the port a certificate of having called at the island, and from the health department a bill

of health, in which her destination was, at the Master's request, stated to be Fayal, Azores, and then proceeded to sea, without having anchored, in a southerly direction.

(Signed) GEORGE STODDART.

Inclosure 3 in No. 133.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, November 17, 1853.*

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the note addressed to me on the 10th instant, by Mr. Henry Francis Howard, &c., inclosing a copy of the information given by the British Vice-Consul in the Island of Terceira, and by Her Majesty's Consul in Madeira, relative to the movements of a Portuguese vessel called the "*Laura*" (formerly "*Rosa*"), against which there were strong suspicions of being destined to the Traffic in Slaves.

In reply, I have the honour to state to Mr. Howard, that I hastened to bring that note to the Minister of Justice, in order that his Excellency might take the measures which he should judge fitting for preventing the success of whatever attempt the said vessel may purpose making in the ports of this Empire, and that he might, in like manner, recommend the Presidents of the provinces to take suitable preventive measures.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

No. 134.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 15, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 3, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship copies of the correspondence which has been exchanged between the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Her Majesty's Legation at this Court, as well as between the latter and Admiral Henderson, on the subject of a complaint preferred by the Brazilian Government against Lieutenant Wake, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine "*Bonetta*," for having broken open a paper on board the Brazilian vessel "*Lagunense*," sealed with the Imperial arms.

Your Lordship will perceive that Admiral Henderson has given orders to the commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers never in future to open packets similarly sealed, but that he has, at the same time, made some observations to which I have called the attention of the Brazilian Minister, relative to those officers not being responsible for any inconvenient detention to which Brazilian merchant-vessels may be subjected in consequence of the non-production of proper documents from which their character may be judged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, October 25, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has just been informed that the Commander of the English brig of war "*Bonetta*," whilst cruising on our coast, visited, off Marambaia, the national schooner "*Lagunense*," on her way to this port, and, in the act

of visiting her, opened an official letter sealed with the Imperial arms, and addressed to the Administrator of the Board of the Consulado of this capital.

The facts to which the Undersigned refers are proved by the Commander of the "Bonetta's" own statement, written on the schooner's original manifest, which the Undersigned transmits to Mr. Jerningham, &c.

So that the Undersigned, in communicating these facts to Mr. Jerningham, not only protests against them, as in duty bound, but likewise hopes that Mr. Jerningham will be pleased to take suitable steps towards their not being repeated.

The Undersigned requests Mr. Jerningham to return to him the original manifest which accompanies this note, after having perused it, and avails himself, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 134.

*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 28, 1853.*

I BEG to have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note under date of the 25th October, together with its inclosure, in which your Excellency informs me that the Commander of Her Majesty's brig "Bonetta" whilst cruising off this coast, in the vicinity of the Island of Marambaia, visited the Brazilian yacht "Lagunense," bound for the Port of Rio, and broke open, in the act of visiting her, a paper sealed with the Imperial arms, directed to the Administrator of the Consular Board of this capital, containing the manifest of the said vessel.

I shall lose no time in forwarding a copy of your Excellency's note to Admiral Henderson, and I have no doubt but that the British Admiral will take such measures as not to give, in future, any cause of complaint to the Imperial Government on a similar point.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 134.

*Mr. Jerningham to Rear-Admiral Henderson.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1853.*

I BEG to have the honour to forward to you copy of a note which has reached me from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and my answer to his Excellency, respecting a complaint advanced by the Brazilian Government against Commander Wake, of Her Majesty's brig "Bonetta," who, whilst cruising off the Island of Marambaia, and visiting the Brazilian yacht "Lagunense," broke open a paper sealed with the Imperial arms.

It seems the manifest of this vessel was foolishly inclosed in this paper thus sealed with the armorial bearings of the Crown, and that Commander Wake opened it in order to inspect the vessel's manifest, as there was no other on board.

In my reply to Senhor Limpo de Abreo I have assured him that the British Admiral would, no doubt, take such measures as to prevent any future cause of complaint on a similar point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

---

Inclosure 4 in No. 134.

*Rear-Admiral Henderson to Mr. Howard.*

"Centaur," at Sea, Lat. 15° 9' S., Long. 37° 56' W.,  
November 25, 1853.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Jerningham's letter to me of the 1st instant, inclosing copy of one from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, preferring a complaint against Lieutenant Wake, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine "Bonetta," for having broken open a paper on board the Brazilian vessel "Lagunense" sealed with the Imperial arms; I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have given orders to the officers commanding British cruisers employed on the coast of Brazil in the suppression of the Slave Trade, never in future to open any packet sealed with the Imperial arms, or the official seal of a Brazilian authority, which I trust will be a satisfactory proof of my desire to prevent the act of Lieutenant Wake being repeated.

I have, however, to observe that as the character and pursuits of Brazilian merchant-vessels, searched on suspicion of being engaged in Slave Trade, must be judged by the documents which may be open and accessible to the searching officer, the commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers cannot, in the execution of their duty, be held responsible for any inconvenient detention to which any such merchant-vessel may be subjected in consequence of the non-production of documents sealed up (such as the manifest of the cargo), and of which no properly authenticated copies or duplicates may have been left for inspection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. W. HENDERSON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 134.

*Mr. Howard to Rear-Admiral Henderson.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 3, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th ultimo, stating, with reference to a complaint preferred by the Brazilian Government against Lieutenant Wake, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine "Bonetta," that you have given orders to the officers commanding British cruisers employed on the coast of Brazil in the suppression of the Slave Trade, not in future to open any packet sealed with the Imperial arms, or the official seal of a Brazilian authority.

I have communicated a copy of this despatch to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, calling his attention at the same time to the observation which you make in respect to the commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers not being responsible for any inconvenient detention to which Brazilian merchant-vessels may be subjected from the non-production of proper documents from which their character may be judged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 6 in No. 134.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 3, 1853.*

WITH reference to Mr. Jerningham's note of the 1st ultimo, I have now the honour of transmitting to your Excellency the copy of a despatch which I have received from Admiral Henderson on the subject of the complaint preferred in your note of the 25th October against Lieutenant Wake, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine "Bonetta," for having broken open a paper on board the Brazilian vessel "Lagunense," sealed with the Imperial arms.

CLASS B.



From this despatch your Excellency will perceive that Admiral Henderson has given orders to the officers commanding British cruisers employed on the coast of Brazil in the suppression of the Slave Trade, never in future to open any packet sealed with the Imperial arms, or the official seal of a Brazilian authority; but that he observes, at the same time—and to this remark I beg to call your Excellency's attention—that, as the character and pursuits of Brazilian merchant-vessels searched on suspicion of being engaged in Slave Trade must be judged of by the documents which may be open and accessible to the searching-officer, the commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers cannot be held responsible for any inconvenient detention to which any such merchant-vessel may be subjected in consequence of the non-production of documents sealed up (such as the manifest of the cargo), and of which no properly authenticated copies or duplicates may have been left open for inspection.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 135.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 15, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 3, 1853.*

WITH reference to Mr. Jerningham's despatch of the 12th of April last, I have the honour to inclose a translation of the confirmation by the Council of State, with the sanction of the Emperor of Brazil, of the sentence of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Rio de Janeiro, liberating the barque "*Sem Igual*," which had been seized by the Brazilian authorities under suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 135.

*Confirmation by the Council of State of the Sentence of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Rio de Janeiro, on the Brazilian barque "Sem Igual."*

(Translation.)

Sire,

THE Section of Justice of the Council of State having carefully examined the legal proceedings organised in the Vice-Admiralty Court relative to the capture of the barque "*Sem Igual*," as likewise the books and papers which, together with that suit, accompanied the order whereby your Imperial Majesty was pleased to determine that the trial of that prize should be referred to this Second Instance, has not met with any proof either of the indications which, according to the Law of the 4th of September, 1850, denote an attempt at trading in slaves, nor any of the vestiges which it leaves behind.

The information given to the President of Bahia by the British Consul residing in that capital, the statements made to the Consul of that nation at St. Catherine's by the English sailor belonging to the crew of the barque when she went there as a prize, are founded upon mere conjectures and suspicions, which were destroyed, not only by the tenor of the investigations, but likewise by the statements of the said informer, which, although they contain conclusions which he, a foreigner, drew from some words attributed by him to the master of the barque, and from the circumstance of the latter having, as he says, allowed some whales to escape which had approached the vessel, do not constitute any proof that the barque "*Sem Igual*" was engaged in the Slave Trade during her navigation between Bahia and St. Catherine's, and in which she had been visited by a British man-of-war, and found by the same to be destined and employed in fishing.

The Section, therefore, is of opinion that the sentence of the Vice-Admiralty

Court, which adjudicated the barque "*Sem Igual*" to have been unduly captured, should be confirmed. Your Imperial Majesty, however, will resolve what may be most proper.

*Chamber of Conferences of the Section of Justice of the  
Council of State, November 21, 1853.*

(Signed) CAETANO MARIA LOPES GAMA.  
PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.  
VISCONDE DE ABRANTES.

Be it so.

*Palace, November 23, 1853.*

(Signed) (Signed by His Majesty the Emperor.)  
JOSE THOMAS NABUCO DE ARAUJO.

No. 136.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 15, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches to November 25 inclusive.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch of October 21, I have communicated to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs the information contained in Sir James Turing's despatch of the 11th of October therein inclosed, respecting certain vessels which have been sent from Bahia to the Bight of Benin for slave-trading purposes.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 137.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 15, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 14, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd instant and to its inclosures, I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the translation of a note which I received this evening from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, in reply to my note to his Excellency, covering the copy of a despatch in which Admiral Henderson, whilst stating, with regard to the complaint against Lieutenant Wake, that he has given orders to the commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers on the coast of Brazil not in future to open packets sealed with the Imperial arms, observes that those officers cannot be responsible for any inconvenient detention to which the Brazilian merchant-vessels they may have occasion to search may be subjected in consequence of the non-production of proper documents by which the character of such vessels can be judged.

In this note Senhor de Abreo takes occasion to remonstrate against the continued exercise by Admiral Henderson of the right of visiting and searching Brazilian merchant-vessels, and states that the communications of the Brazilian Minister in London had confirmed the Brazilian Government in the hope that Her Majesty's Government would on their part desist from exercising that right.

I propose to answer Senhor de Abreo's note by informing him that I will transmit a copy of it to your Lordship, but that I am not in possession of any information which could lead me to believe that Her Majesty's Government intended to abstain from exercising that right, or to withdraw the orders under which the commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers were acting with respect to the boarding and searching on the high seas of Brazilian merchant-vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade; and that I beg to remind his Excellency that, according to the notification of the late Mr. Southern to his predecessor in office, of the 11th of June, 1852, it was only within the territorial limits of the Brazilian Empire that the proceedings of Her Majesty's cruizers were to be suspended.

I further transmit the copy of a despatch addressed to me by Admiral Henderson, as well as of the explanation inclosed in it from Lieutenant Wake, of Her Majesty's brigantine "Bonetta," relative to his opening a sealed packet on the Brazilian vessel "*Lagunense*."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 137.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, December 11, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, under date of the 3rd instant, was addressed to him by Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., transmitting a copy of a despatch which Mr. Howard had received from Admiral Henderson, relative to the complaint contained in the note of the Undersigned dated the 25th October last, of the fact of Lieutenant Wake, commander of Her Britannic Majesty's schooner of war "Bonetta," having broken open, on board the Brazilian patacho "*Lagunense*," an official letter sealed with the Imperial arms.

From Admiral Henderson's despatch, to which Mr. Howard refers, it results that orders have in fact been given to the officers commanding the British cruizers employed on the coasts of Brazil in the suppression of the Slave Trade not to open in future any package which may be sealed with the Imperial arms, or with the official seal of a Brazilian authority; but at the same time the Admiral observes—and Mr. Howard calls the attention of the Undersigned to this—that as the character and destination of Brazilian merchant-vessels, visited on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, are to be judged of by documents, which should be open and accessible to the officer who may board and search them, the commanders of Her Britannic Majesty's cruizers cannot be considered responsible for any inconvenient detention to which a merchant-vessel may be subjected in consequence of the non-production of documents which may be sealed up (such as the manifest of the cargo), and of which there may be no copy or authenticated duplicate remaining open for inspection.

The Undersigned, having brought Mr. Howard's note to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, and being authorized to reply to the same, cannot but manifest the surprise occasioned by such a communication to the Imperial Government, in seeing that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is disposed to continue to exercise the right of boarding and searching Brazilian merchant-vessels.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor, for the purpose of complying with the obligations which they contracted, have neither spared sacrifices nor expense in order to put an end to the Slave Trade; in maintaining the most active cruising on the coasts of Brazil; and in watching with indefatigable solicitude over the execution of the instructions which have been given to the territorial authorities to prevent the carrying on of so unworthy a Trade.

Mr. Howard is aware that the efforts of the Imperial Government have been until now crowned with the most happy result; because, since December of last year (1852), there is no account of one single disembarkation having been effected of Africans on the coasts of Brazil. These facts, which are notorious, induced the Imperial Government to think that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty would acknowledge the solicitude which animates the Imperial Government, and the efficacy of the measures they have employed in the repression of the Traffic; and that they would on their part desist from exercising on Brazilian vessels, a right which, according to the Law of Nations, does not belong to them.

The communications made in this respect by the Brazilian Minister accredited to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, concurred towards confirming this hope, which the Imperial Government had and still entertains. It being, however, to be apprehended that Admiral Henderson, according to the statement he makes, intends to exercise the right of visiting and searching Brazilian merchant-vessels, the Undersigned cannot but address himself afresh to Mr.

Howard for the purpose of remonstrating against such acts, and of representing to him how much this proceeding is opposed to the relations of good harmony and friendship which subsist between the two Governments; and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor hope that Mr. Howard will find means for warding off complications which might therefrom arise.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 137.

*Rear-Admiral Henderson to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

"Centaur," Rio de Janeiro, December 2, 1853.

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the explanation which I have received from Lieutenant Wake, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine "Bonetta," relative to his having opened a sealed paper on board the Brazilian vessel "Lagunense" on the 5th of October.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. W. HENDERSON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 137.

*Lieutenant Wake to Rear-Admiral Henderson.*

Sir,

"Bonetta," Rio de Janeiro, December 2, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the reasons which induced me to open the sealed manifest of the Brazilian schooner "Lagunense" on the 5th of October last:

1. That I was ordered by you to cruize, upon information received to the effect that the slave equipments of the Brazilian brig "Maria Isabel," the vessel I was in search of, were waiting for her off the Isle of Marambaia in a small schooner, whose description corresponded to that of the "Lagunense."

2. That the cargo of the "Lagunense," as far as I could see without disturbing her hold, was such as comes under the head of slave equipments, consisting of farina, corn, beans, &c.

3. That, as I stated in my indorsement of the manifest, there was no other authenticated document on board to show whether her cargo was lawful or not.

4. That I have always been in the habit of opening the manifests of vessels having such cargoes on board as come under the head of slave equipments, not knowing in what other way to ascertain their legality, and that the said manifests have always, as far as I can remember, been sealed in a similar manner to that of the "Lagunense."

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES WAKE.

No. 138.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 16, 1854.

I HAVE had under my consideration the subject of Mr. Southern's despatch of the 12th of January, 1853, and of Mr. Jerningham's of the 11th of June last, respecting a previous correspondence which had passed between Mr. Hudson and Viscount Palmerston relative to the conveyance of a number of free negroes from Rio de Janeiro to the west coast of Africa, to whom Lord Palmerston wished to afford a free passage to their native country at the expense of Her Majesty's Government.

I have to acquaint you that the Lords of the Admiralty have consulted the

Board of Treasury as to the means of defraying the expenses of this undertaking, and that they have been informed that the Lords of the Treasury are not prepared to sanction the outlay which would be requisite in order to carry it into effect.

Therefore if the free negroes in question should renew the application which they addressed to Consul Westwood last year, you will inform them that in consequence of the serious obstacles which oppose the safe and successful accomplishment of the plan originally contemplated for their conveyance to Africa, Her Majesty's Government have been obliged to abandon that scheme.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 139.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 23, 1854.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 19th of November, 1853, I have to acquaint you that I approve of the note which you addressed on the 10th of that month to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating to his Excellency the information which had reached you respecting the suspicious movements of the Portuguese brigantine "*Laura*."

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 140.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 23, 1854.*

I HAVE to state that I approve of your proceedings on the subject of the complaint made by the Brazilian Government that Lieutenant Wake, commanding Her Majesty's ship "*Bonetta*," had broken open a sealed packet which he found on board the Brazilian vessel "*Lagunense*," as reported in your despatch of the 3rd ultimo.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 141.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 23, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a letter from Senhor de Abreo, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the despatches received by the Brazilian Government from M. de Macedo had led them to hope that Her Majesty's cruizers would cease to visit and search Brazilian merchant-vessels with a view to the prevention of the Slave Trade.

I have to acquaint you in reply, that the communications which passed between M. de Macedo and myself with regard to the proposed Slave Trade Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil related generally to that Treaty, and not to this particular question as to the visiting of Brazilian merchant-vessels.

In explaining this to Senhor de Abreo, you will state to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government regret that the Brazilian Government did not accept the project of Treaty which was proposed to M. de Macedo, but that Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the British cruizers greatly assist the efforts so honourably made by the Brazilian Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 142.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 10.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 1, 1854.*

IN transmitting in my despatch of the 14th of December last to your Lordship, translation of the note addressed to me on the 11th of that month by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, remonstrating against the continued exercise by Her Majesty's cruizers of the right of searching Brazilian merchant-vessels on the high seas, I stated the nature of the reply I proposed returning to his Excellency.

I have herewith the honour of inclosing a copy of that reply, dated the 16th ultimo, as well as the translation of a further note of the 30th, which I have received from Senhor de Abreo, explaining the grounds, founded upon some observations of your Lordship to the Brazilian Minister in London, which had induced the Brazilian Government to believe that Her Majesty's Government would desist from exercising the right of search over Brazilian merchant-vessels.

His Excellency's note likewise contains a renewed protest on that subject, to which, however, it is not my intention to make any written reply, unless I am directed by your Lordship to do so.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

---

 Inclosure 1 in No. 142.
*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.**Rio de Janeiro, December 16, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 14th of this month, of the note addressed to him under date of the 11th instant by his Excellency Senhor Antonio Paulino Limpo de Abreo, and in which his Excellency takes occasion, with reference to the subject of the note of the Undersigned of the 3rd instant, to remonstrate against the continued exercise by Admiral Henderson of the right of boarding and searching Brazilian merchant-vessels on the high seas under suspicion of being engaged in Slave Trade.

The Undersigned, in reply, does himself the honour of acquainting his Excellency Senhor Limpo de Abreo, that he transmitted, by yesterday's mail, a copy of his Excellency's above-mentioned note to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Undersigned begs, in the meantime to remark, with respect to his Excellency's observation that the communications received by the Imperial Government from the Brazilian Minister in London confirmed them in the hope that Her Majesty's Government would desist from exercising the right of boarding and searching Brazilian vessels, that the Undersigned is not in possession of any information which could lead him to suppose that Her Majesty's Government intend to abstain from the exercise of that right; but that he has received a contrary impression from the account which has been given to him by the Earl of Clarendon of what passed between his Lordship and M. de Macedo on a recent occasion, when his Lordship, whilst acknowledging on the part of Her Majesty's Government the humane and honourable course pursued by the Imperial Government in respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade, expressed his regret at not being able to comply with the renewed request put forward by that Minister for the acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the Brazilian project of Treaty, and for the repeal of the British Act of Parliament of August 1845.

Moreover, the Undersigned begs to remind his Excellency Senhor Limpo de Abreo that, according to the notification made on the 11th of June, 1852, to his Excellency Senhor Paulino de Souza by Her Majesty's Minister the late Mr. Southern, it was only within the territorial limits of the Brazilian Empire that the proceedings of Her Majesty's cruizers under the Acts of Parliament of

August 1839 and August 1845 were to be suspended, and that the suspension in question had no reference to those proceedings on the high seas.

The Undersigned cannot conclude this note without expressing his regret that the Imperial Government should not appreciate at its just value the cooperation of Her Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Brazil, which has been so useful in aiding the laudable efforts which the Imperial Government are now making towards the suppression of the Slave Trade—efforts which, unless so assisted, would, the Undersigned is convinced, prove insufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, and particularly at a moment when the greatest vigilance is required, and when there is every reason to fear that attempts are likely to be made to revive the Slave Trade in Brazil.

The Undersigned, on his part, cannot see why the continuance of that cooperation should exercise an unfavourable influence on the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Brazil. He thinks, on the contrary, that the combined action of the British and Brazilian Governments for the attainment of one noble and common object—the suppression of so abominable and nefarious a Traffic as the Slave Trade—ought rather to conduce to the further improvement of those relations.

The Undersigned, &c. (Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 142.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, December 30, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which was addressed to him on the 16th instant by Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., in answer to that of the Undersigned of the 14th of said month.

Mr. Howard informs him that he had transmitted, by the last packet, to his Government a copy of the note of the Undersigned, observing, however, with reference to the communications which therein are said to have been received from the Brazilian Minister in London, confirming the hope which the Imperial Government had, and still entertains, that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty would desist from exercising the right of visiting Brazilian merchant-vessels, that he is not in possession of any information from which he can infer that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will renounce the exercise of that right; and rather, according to the notification given on the 11th of June of last year to the predecessor of the Undersigned, that it is seen that the Acts of Parliament of 1839 and 1845 were suspended in the territorial waters of the Empire, and not upon the high seas; and in referring also to the conference of which he had knowledge, which latterly took place between Lord Clarendon and that Minister, Mr. Howard says that it appears from the same that whilst the British Government acknowledged the honourable and sincere conduct of the Imperial Government with regard to the repression of the Slave Trade, Lord Clarendon had expressed his regret at not finding himself authorised to comply with the request of the said Minister, that he would accept of the project of a Treaty which, on the part of Brazil, had been brought to the consideration of the British Government, regulating the right of search, and for the revocation of the Act of Parliament of August 1845.

Mr. Howard finally regrets that the Imperial Government does not duly appreciate the cooperation of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Brazil, which has been so useful in assisting the laudable efforts which the Imperial Government is now making towards rendering that repression effective, efforts which to Mr. Howard appear to be insufficient without that assistance, from the apprehension which he still nourishes of the reappearance of the Slave Trade.

The Undersigned has, in answer, to observe to Mr. Howard, that when he told Mr. Howard, in his note of the 14th instant, that the communications received from the Brazilian Minister accredited to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain concurred towards confirming the hope which the Imperial Government had and still entertained, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government would desist on their part from the exercise of a right over Brazilian merchant-

vessels which does not belong to them according to the Law of Nations, it was grounded upon a despatch, dated the 8th of last month, from the Brazilian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, informing him that one of the arguments alleged by Lord Clarendon for not acceding to the revocation of the Bill of 1845 was, that it caused no injury to Brazil, because it was not in execution, nor would it be as long as the Slave Trade continued to be repressed by the Imperial Government. Now, as it is a notorious fact that the Traffic continues to be efficaciously repressed by the Imperial Government, who have not towards this end spared either sacrifices or expense, the Undersigned had reason to be persuaded that the right of search would not be exercised, even upon the high seas, on Brazilian vessels by the cruisers of Her Britannic Majesty.

This right, exercised in time of peace, without a Convention to authorize it, notwithstanding the efforts of the Imperial Government to conclude one, is an offence against the principles which regulate the sovereignty and independence of nations; and the Imperial Government, in exclaiming against it, comply with a sacred duty: and so much the more indisputable is their right to do so, from the acknowledged perseverance and energy with which the said Government have striven to repress the Slave Trade, which has never been more efficaciously or successfully done than since that repression has been entrusted to the legal action and the resources furnished to the Imperial Government.

The Undersigned, in giving these explanations to Mr. Howard, avails, &c.  
(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

No. 143.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 10.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 4, 1854.*

AT an interview which I had yesterday with Viscount Paraná, the President of the Council of Ministers, his Excellency introduced the subject of the British Act of Parliament of August 1845, and of the right of search exercised by Great Britain over Brazilian merchant-vessels, and complained at great length of what he termed the injustice of the proceedings of the British Government towards Brazil, saying that they constituted a luxury of oppression.

Viscount Paraná took up the string of his complaints from a distant epoch, and asserted that, even during the operation of the Convention of 1817, the British cruisers had made illegal captures, and the British Government had refused to act upon awards given by the Mixed Commissions. He then commented severely upon the enactment of the Bill of 1845, previous, as he said, to the proposition of a new Convention in lieu of that which had expired, and upon the stringent measures taken in 1850 by Her Majesty's Government within the territorial limits of the Empire, at a time when the Brazilian Government were seriously occupied with the suppression of the Slave Trade; and he contended that all the efforts of Her Majesty's Government had proved inadequate for that object, and would have continued so, whilst the violence of the acts of the British cruisers had produced irritation in the public mind, and thus impeded the action of the Brazilian Government, which was then sincerely desirous of putting an end to the Traffic. The efforts, on the contrary, which the Brazilian Government had made within the last few years had been crowned with the most complete success; and the Slave Trade, which had previously flourished, notwithstanding our cruisers, was now extinguished. The Brazilian Government were consequently authorized in expecting that Her Majesty's Government, who must be convinced of their good faith, would renounce the exercise of rights not given to them by international law, and would repeal the Act of 1845, which, moreover, as an exceptional measure, ought to cease when the object for which it had been passed was attained.

Without entering into the particular questions that had arisen during the period when the Convention of 1817 was in force, I replied that the British Government were not to blame for the cessation of that Convention, of which notice had been given by Brazil; that the Act of 1845, which had been reluctantly resorted to by the British Government was the necessary consequence



of its termination without the conclusion of a new Treaty, and of the long course of violations by the Brazilian Government of the perpetual obligations contracted by Brazil under the Treaty of 1826, violations which had continued to within a recent epoch ; for it was notorious that the Brazilian Government, if they had not directly encouraged the Slave Trade, had countenanced it, and connived at it. It was, I said, the continued violation by Brazil, during a period of upwards of twenty years, of the sacred duty she had undertaken to suppress the Slave Trade, which had forced Her Majesty's Government in 1850 to make a more extended use of the powers accruing to them from the Treaty of 1826, and under the Act of 1845. The effect of the adoption of the more stringent course in question had not been, as his Excellency maintained, to impede the action of the Brazilian Government, but it had been, on the contrary, in the opinion of those persons who were most conversant with the subject, to give the necessary impulse to the Brazilian Government ; and, in support of my statement, I quoted the evidence of Senhor de Andrade, who, before a Committee of the House of Commons during last Session of Parliament, had admitted that the activity of the British cruizers had precipitated the conduct of the Brazilian Government.

The circumstances of the late endeavours of the Brazilian Government towards the suppression of the Slave Trade having met with success, only proved the justice of our former allegations that the Brazilian authorities could, if they had chosen it, have done much to put an end to it.

I further observed that Her Majesty's Government had made frequent proposals to the Brazilian Government for a new Treaty, which had been declined, and that as recently as last summer they had brought forward a fresh draft of Treaty, not differing materially from our Treaty with Portugal, and providing for a suspension during its operation of the exercise of the powers conferred upon the British Government by the Act of Parliament of the 8th of August, 1845.

This draft of Treaty had likewise, I understood, been rejected by the Brazilian Government, and, under the circumstances, I did not see how Her Majesty's Government could consent to repeal the Act of Parliament in question, however ready they were to acknowledge the humane and honourable course now pursued by the Brazilian Government ; nor did I think it likely that they would be willing to abandon, in respect to Brazilian merchant-vessels, a right of search which they have exercised on the high seas in respect to Portuguese and Spanish vessels.

Although the Slave Trade was checked at present, yet, as your Lordship had observed to me in a late despatch, the spirit of slave-trading still existed in Brazil ; the conversion, I said, of the people of Brazil, from slave-trading principles, appeared to me to be too recent to be complete, and I felt persuaded the unassisted efforts of the Brazilian Government would be insufficient to put down the Traffic ; and that, were the check placed upon it by our cruizers, removed by the withdrawal of the latter, it would be revived in such a manner as to baffle the means at the disposal of the Brazilian Government for its suppression. I therefore regretted that the Brazilian Government should have thought proper to remonstrate as they had done in the notes I had lately received, against the continued exercise of the right of search over Brazilian merchant-vessels by Her Majesty's cruizers ; I said that matters had been going on satisfactorily, and I thought the Imperial Government had better have left well alone.

Viscount Paraná rejoined by repeating the opinion he had expressed in the former part of our conversation, relative to the Act of 1845, to the sufficiency of the means at the disposal of the Brazilian Government to suppress the Slave Trade and inadequacy of those employed by Her Majesty's Government ; and remarked, with regard to the latter point, that were the Brazilian Government even now to cease their repressive measures and remain with their arms folded, without however doing anything to favour the Trade, we should see how incapable we should be of keeping it down ; such a course, however, they would not pursue. He denied that the Brazilian Government had ever countenanced the Slave Trade ; though he admitted that they had not, at one time, taken any active measures to suppress it. Public opinion, which was then in favour of the Slave Trade, had prevented them from doing so. In 1848, however, a change of Administration took place. The opinion of the Council of State was taken ; the dissolution of the Chambers in 1849 prevented anything being done in that year ; but in 1850 the Government brought forward and carried through the

Legislature their measures for the suppression of the Slave Traffic, and since that period their efforts had been crowned with complete success. This brought his Excellency again to the revocation of the Act of 1845, as a concession which he considered the Brazilian Government had a right to expect.

With regard to the draft of a new Treaty lately proposed by Her Majesty's Government, the President of the Council stated that he did not reject it; that he would not say that it might not be adopted; but he would not sign that Treaty or any other, unless the Act of 1845 were previously repealed. Weak nations could not with honour make the same concession as more powerful countries, and it had now become a question of self-pride (*amour propre*), with Brazil that the Act in question should, in the first instance, be rescinded, and he, for his part, would never have the moral courage to propose to the Legislature the adoption of a Treaty whilst that Act remained in force. The Opposition might wish him perhaps to do so, but he would not give them that satisfaction. His Excellency further observed, that if Her Majesty's Government were to satisfy the Brazilian Government by repealing the law, and should no Treaty be concluded within, say, a couple of years, and the necessity of the law be shown, Her Majesty's Government would certainly, considering the feeling existing in England respecting the Slave Trade, find no difficulty in inducing Parliament to re-enact it, in the same manner as bills concerning Ireland had been allowed to expire, and had subsequently been re-introduced and put into force. In answer to an inquiry which I had addressed to his Excellency whether there was any truth in a rumour which had been mentioned to me, that there was a question of his proceeding to England on a mission connected with the subject which we were discussing, he replied that there was no foundation for it; that it was not the intention of the Brazilian Government to propose any new Treaty; they were willing to let matters stand as they were, and as long as he was in office, whether with or without a Treaty, he would strain every nerve for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I need not trouble your Lordship with a detail of the further remarks I addressed to his Excellency, except to state that I said I did not see what harm the Act of 1845 did to Brazil; that I thought the "*amour propre*," to which he had alluded, was misplaced; and that, as to repealing the Act with the chance of being obliged to re-enact it, it was painful enough for Her Majesty's Government to have been obliged to apply once to Parliament for the powers it conferred upon them, and it would therefore, it appeared to me, be better to retain them than incur the risk of having to make a second application to Parliament.

I think it right to state that at the commencement of our conversation Viscount Paraná said that he should speak to me without reserve, but that he of course did so only as an individual member of the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 144.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 10.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 4, 1854.*

WITH reference to the subject of my two preceding despatches, I beg to state that the opinion of the best informed persons on slave matters with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing, concurs with the humble one which I have formed, that the presence of Her Majesty's cruizers on the coast of Brazil, and the possession by them of the right of searching Brazilian merchant-vessels, although they may not have at present the opportunity of making captures, serves as a most wholesome check, not only upon the slave-dealers, but likewise upon the Brazilian authorities, and that were the powers under which they are now acting withdrawn, without the substitution of others equally efficient, the consequence would be the revival of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 145.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 10.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 7, 1854.*

WITH reference to the late Mr. Southern's despatch of the 26th April, 1852, to the Earl of Malmesbury, reporting the circumstances under which he had sent the liberated African, Fernando, on board Her Majesty's depôt-ship "Crescent," and with further reference to Mr. Jerningham's despatch of the 30th of August last to your Lordship, relative to the discharge of that individual from the "Crescent" into Her Majesty's store-ship "Tyne" for conveyance to England, where, as I learn, his presence was required for the purpose of giving evidence at a court-martial on the gunner of the former vessel, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that Admiral Henderson has informed me of the return to Rio de Janeiro of Fernando on board Her Majesty's ship "Madagascar," and has requested my directions in respect to the disposal of him.

I have replied to Admiral Henderson by requesting him to retain the African on board the "Madagascar" until an opportunity should occur of sending him to a British colony; but as I learn from the Admiral, as well as from Mr. Consul Westwood, Her Majesty's Emigration Agent, that neither of them are likely to have any opportunity of transporting him directly to such a destination, the Admiral having no communication with the West Indies, and Mr. Westwood having on former occasions been obliged to charter a vessel expressly in order to convey thither the more numerous liberated Africans in depôt here, I am under the necessity of applying for your Lordship's instructions relative to the manner in which he should be disposed of.

Fernando's own wish is to be sent back to Cabinda, in Africa, of which he is a native; and if I were to offer any suggestion, it would be that he should be forwarded to England in the first instance by one of Her Majesty's ships that may be on its return, to be transmitted from thence to whatever destination your Lordship may direct, unless it should be your Lordship's intention to comply with the wish of certain negroes in Rio, referred to in Mr. Jerningham's despatch of the 11th of June last to your Lordship, and formerly favourably received by Viscount Palmerston, of obtaining a passage in one of Her Majesty's ships to Cabinda, where they desire to establish a colony, in which case Fernando might await the same opportunity.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 146.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1854.*

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 25th of November last, I conveyed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy, the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the presentation by the President of the Imperial Council to the Brazilian Senate during the last session of the Legislature, of the project of Law by which it is intended to give additional powers to the Judges of the Marine Tribunal, for the purpose of trying persons suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

Senhor Limpo de Abreo has already acknowledged to me the receipt of that note.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 146.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 10, 1854.*

MR. JERNINGHAM having transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon, the project of Law which was presented by the Imperial President of the Council to the Brazilian Senate, and by which it is intended that additional powers should be given to the Judges of the Marine Tribunal (Auditores da Marinha), for the purpose of trying persons suspected of being engaged in Slave Trade, I have been instructed by his Lordship to express to your Excellency the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at this fresh proof of the desire of the Imperial Government to suppress the Slave Trade.

In discharging by this communication the agreeable duty which has devolved upon me, I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 147.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1854.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th of December last, I have the honour of inclosing herewith a translation of the note of the 9th of November, by which the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, in reply to Mr. Jerningham's note referred to by your Lordship, stated the measures he had taken with a view to promote the liberation of the woman and two children belonging to the late John Craven.

I likewise beg to inclose a copy of the note which I addressed to Senhor de Abreo on the 10th instant, in execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, urging his Excellency to take every necessary step in order to accelerate the manumission of those individuals, as well as the translation of a note which I have received from his Excellency in reply, stating that he was about to write to the President of the province of Minas Geraes, in which John Craven died, requesting him to report upon the state of the case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 147.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Jerningham.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, November 9, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 8th ultimo, wherein Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, &c., replies to the communication made to him by this Ministry of the decease, in the city of Marianna, in the province of Minas Geraes, of the British subject John Craven, intestate, and without leaving any heirs in that place.

Mr. Jerningham, being informed by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in this capital of the existence, among the effects of the deceased Craven, of 3 slaves, a woman and 2 children, finds from the statements of some friends of the deceased, that it had been his intention to free them at his death, having even, to that effect, left a written document, of which the Judge of the Orphans took no notice, and was desirous of selling the said slaves.

In consequence of this, Mr. Jerningham calls the attention of the Imperial Government to this subject, requesting that the most positive instructions might be sent to the authorities at Marianna for compliance with the wishes of the

deceased as regards the freedom of those 3 individuals, upon its being shown that such was his wish and intention.

In reply, I have the honour to transmit to Mr. Jerningham copy of the despatch which, on this subject, was addressed to me on the 2nd instant by the President of the province of Minas, accompanied by the report, of which a copy is also annexed, of the Municipal Judge and of Orphans in Marianna. As that Judge in his report merely notices that he had been informed of the existence of such a declaration, which was said to have been written at the request of Craven, who could neither read nor write, and states that he had named a curator of the said slaves, who is claiming the freedom of his clients by a legal proceeding, which will have to be submitted to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Notwithstanding the recommendation also forwarded to the President of Minas in the sense of the note of the British Legation, to which the present is a reply, the Imperial Government, under this date, reiterates its recommendation to the said President to take all such steps as are in his power in order that the cause touching the freedom of the said individuals may be properly treated and defended.

In thus replying to the said note, and satisfying the desire manifested by Mr. Jerningham, the Undersigned avails himself, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 147.

*The President of the Province of Minas to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Geraes, November 2, 1853.*

IN transmitting to your Excellency the inclosed information, furnished under date of the 28th ultimo by the Doctor Municipal Judge of the city of Marianna, relative to the subject of Her Britannic Majesty, John Craven, in compliance with the despatch from your Excellency's department dated the 10th of the said month, I have to add, that this Government will take all such measures as may be necessary, and are within its reach, towards the cause of the freedom of the individuals in question being well treated.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DIOGO PEREIRA DE VASCONCELLOS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 147.

*The Municipal Judge to the President of the Province of Minas.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Marianna, October 28, 1853.*

I RECEIVED a despatch from his Excellency Dr. José Lopes da Silva Vianna, Vice-President of this province, transmitting to me a copy of the note which accompanied the order of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 10th instant, to report whether John Craven, a subject of Her Britannic Majesty, had died intestate in this district, leaving 3 slaves, who, as it is said, it was the intention of the deceased, were to remain free at his death.

On the date of the 29th of February of the present year, I informed his Excellency the Councillor Luiz Antonio Barboza, the then President of this province, that in the village of Passagem, in this district, John Craven, a British subject who lived in a state of misery, died intestate, leaving but few effects, amongst which were three slaves, that is, a mother and 2 children.

By virtue of existing laws I took charge of everything, and, after going through the usual formalities, I ordered those effects to be disposed of which could not admit of delay; and the net proceeds of the whole, as appears by the annexed document, is 193\$774, independent of the 3 slaves, respecting whom, as six months had already elapsed, it was necessary that steps should be taken.

A friend and countryman of the deceased presented to me a paper, which he said was Craven's will, signed at his request because he did not know how to write, witnessed by one person, in which he said that his slaves were free at his death. It was not possible to hold that paper as valid, but I awaited the reply to my report in order to see this question discussed, and as no instructions were received, I ordered the necessary steps to be taken towards the winding up of this inheritance, and then the friend of the deceased, having informed the Court judicially of the existence of that paper, I named an able advocate, of Ouro Preto, as curator of the said slaves, who immediately brought an action for the purpose of obtaining their freedom, and the cause is at present before the Court.

This is the state of the question, and, whatever may be its result in this Court, it must go up to the Supreme Court of Justice, either by appeal *ex officio*, or through the curator, who is thereto disposed, and therefore no fear can be entertained but that the freedom of these individuals will be well attended to.

This is all that I can inform your Excellency.

God preserve, &c

(Signed)

FRANCISCO GALDINO DA COSTA CABRAL,  
*Municipal Judge, and of Orphans at Marianna.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 147.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 10, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have received a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon, acquainting me that his Lordship has approved of the note which Mr. Jerningham addressed to your Excellency on the 8th of October last, and in which he urged the liberation of the woman and two children belonging to the late John Craven, and instructing me to renew my representations to the Imperial Government to the same effect.

With reference, therefore, to your Excellency's reply to Mr. Jerningham of the 9th of November, I beg to request your Excellency to be so good as to give your continued attention to this subject, and to cause every necessary step to be taken with a view to accelerating the manumission of the individuals in question.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 147.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, January 11, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, under the date of the 10th instant, was addressed to me by Mr. H. F. Howard, &c., in which he informs me that he was instructed by his Government to urge on the Imperial Government the manumission, without delay, of the 3 slaves belonging to the inheritance of the British subject John Craven, who died intestate in the province of Minas Geraes, and which formed the subject of Mr. Jerningham's note of the 8th of October last.

In answer, I have to state to Mr. Howard, that I am going to address myself afresh to the President of that province, calling for information respecting the present state of proceedings in this case, which the Government have not lost sight of, and which at different times has been recommended to the attention of that President.

I renew, &c.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

No. 148.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon,—(Received February 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1854.*

IN my despatch of the 12th of December last, I reported to your Lordship my having communicated to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, the information transmitted to your Lordship by Her Majesty's Consul at Rotterdam, relative to certain vessels which are said to have been sent from Bahia to the Bight of Benin for slave-trading purposes.

I have now the honour of inclosing to your Lordship the copy of my note to Senhor de Abreo on the subject, as well as translations of two notes which I have received from his Excellency in reply, stating the steps which he has taken with a view to prevent the departure from Brazilian ports of vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and to frustrate any attempted importation of Africans.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 148.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that information has reached Her Majesty's Government, indirectly from the coast of Africa, to the effect that Portuguese and other vessels clearing out from Bahia are half-loaded with rum and tobacco, but that below those goods the hold is filled with empty water-casks and fetters required for the Slave Trade, and that recently vessels so laden have arrived in the Bight of Benin.

I think it right to communicate this intelligence to your Excellency, in order that the attention of the Imperial authorities at Bahia, and in other Brazilian ports, may be called to it with a view to keeping a strict watch over vessels of the description referred to.

I avail, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 148.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, December 14, 1853.*

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the note which Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., addressed to me on the 12th instant, communicating that his Government had received indirect information, from the coast of Africa, that Portuguese vessels, and of other nations, were dispatched from Bahia half-laden with rum and tobacco, but that underneath these their holds were full of water-casks and other articles destined for the Slave Trade; adding, that vessels thus laden had lately arrived in the Bight of Benin.

In answer, I have the honour to state to Mr. Howard, that I hastened to bring this communication to the knowledge of the Minister of Justice, in order that his Excellency might issue such orders as he might judge most suitable towards preventing the departure, from the ports of the Empire, of vessels legitimately suspected of going to be engaged in Slave-Trading; and in this same sense I have forwarded the necessary recommendations to the Presidents of the provinces.

I avail, &amp;c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 149.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, December 27, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has already had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., addressed to him under date of the 12th instant, informing him of the intelligence which his Government had received, that some Portuguese vessels, and of other nations, had lately been cleared out at Bahia for the coast of Africa half-laden with tobacco and rum, and underneath these with water-casks and other articles destined for Slave Trade; and that some of those vessels thus laden had already arrived in the Bight of Benin.

The Undersigned replied to Mr. Howard in a note of the 14th of the same month, that he had brought that information to the knowledge of the Minister of Justice, in order that his Excellency might issue such orders as he should consider expedient for preventing the departure, from the ports of the Empire, of vessels legitimately suspected of being employed in the Slave Trade; and adding that he had, in the same sense, forwarded the necessary recommendations to the Presidents of the provinces.

The Undersigned did, in fact, on the same date of Mr. Howard's note, send precise orders and instructions to those Presidents; and, besides the despatch to the Minister of Justice, in which also the case of any attempt being made to import Africans was guarded against by the request that he should take measures for effecting seizures, either at sea or on shore, in stimulating the zeal of the respective authorities charged with the means of repression, in which the Imperial Government is so much interested, the Undersigned likewise addressed himself for the same purpose to the Minister of Finance.

The Undersigned has already received answers from some Presidents, stating that they would take into their most serious consideration such momentous facts as those referred to by Mr. Howard; and on this occasion the Undersigned communicates to Mr. Howard what, under the date of the 21st instant, he has just received from the President of Bahia, from whence it is said that many suspected vessels had sailed for the coast of Africa. The reply of this President is, that he was going to issue orders, and take the necessary steps towards ascertaining the truth of the information given, and that he would shortly acquaint the Undersigned with the result; adding the assurance that he would not spare any efforts towards meeting the views of the Imperial Government, not only to prevent any attempt being made to introduce Africans, but also in punishing those who involve themselves in these criminal negotiations.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

No. 149.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith translations of two resolutions of the judicial section of the Council of State, to which the sanction of the Emperor of Brazil is attached, confirming the sentences by which the Vice-Admiralty Court condemned the vessels named "*Segundo*" and "*Tolerante*" (formerly called the "*Flora*"), as good prizes, for having been engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

CLASS B.



## Inclosure 1 in No. 149.

*Sentence in the case of the "Segundo."*

(Translation.)

Sire,

THE sentence of the Vice-Admiralty Court which adjudicated as a good prize the palhabote named "*Segundo*," seized in Itapemerim, is in such conformity with the provisions of right, and so well founded on the full proof of that vessel having been engaged in the illegal Slave Trade, that the Section of Justice of the Council of State has nothing more to add in confirmation of that sentence.

Thus complying with the mandate of the 17th instant, the Section respectfully submits this opinion to your Imperial Majesty's high consideration, in order that your Majesty may deign to receive it as may be according to justice.

*Chamber of Conferences of the Section of Justice of  
the Council of State, November 28, 1853.*

(Signed) CAETANO MARIA LOPES GAMA.  
VISCONDE DE ABRANTES.  
PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.

Be it so.

(The Signature of His Majesty the Emperor.)

*At the Palace, December 7, 1853.*

(Signed) JOSE THOMAS NABUCO D'ARAUJO.

Let this be complied with.

*At the Palace, December 10, 1853.*

(Signed) JOSE THOMAS NABUCO D'ARAUJO.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 149.

*Sentence in the case of the "Tolerante."*

(Translation.)

Sire,

THE Section of Justice of the Council of State has the honour to bring to the august presence of your Imperial Majesty the opinion which it is bound to give respecting the capture of the brig "*Tolerante*," which was tried and adjudicated in the first instance by the Auditor-General of Marine.

The cutter "*Narcesa*" having sailed from the port of Rio de Janeiro on the 10th day of June, 1849, with two Custom-house guards, to cruize and visit those vessels and ports where it was suspected that smuggling was going on, she entered the Bay of Palmas on the 25th of said month, and from thence went to the Bay of Dois Rios, having learnt that a vessel was lying there, which was, in fact, the brig "*Tolerante*," then in the act of discharging bees' wax and other articles at that place. During the search of the vessel by the two guards, they found out, even from the confession of the master himself, that that brig (which was named the "*Flora*" when belonging to citizens of the United States), besides the goods she was smuggling on shore, had brought five hundred and fifty odd negroes from the coast of Africa. As the guards could not seize the vessel, owing to the resistance offered by the master, who immediately caused some of the indications of the crime committed to be destroyed, they applied for assistance to the Portuguese corvette "*Iris*," and to an English war steamer, and thus they succeeded in capturing that vessel, then abandoned by the master and crew, a sky-rocket from the shore having announced to them the return of the captors.

After the examinations and searches made by the Municipal Judge touching this prize, the jury declared her to be a good prize. The proprietor of the vessel having appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice, that tribunal was of opinion that the Auditor-General of Marine was the competent authority for taking

cognizance of this capture, as the suit was still pending when the Law of the 4th of September, 1850, was published. Whilst the process was running on in the Court of the Auditor-General of Marine, the owner was allowed to have a sight of the papers. The following are the principal reasons upon which he founds his claim for restitution :

Although, he says, the provisions of the Law quoted, and of the regulation by which it is accompanied, ought to regulate the form of the process, notwithstanding the capture having been effected previous to that legislation, they cannot nevertheless determine the matter of the criminality of the vessel, nor basis of the adjudication, which ought to be decided by the anterior legislation. The anterior legislation is that of the 7th of September, 1831, and it was that which served as a basis for the process and accusation ; this legislation only considered as criminals those who should import slaves into Brazil, defining who are importers, and classifies in the first place the commander, master, or boatswain of the vessel, and after these all those who knowingly concurred towards effecting the importation.

That he, the proprietor, not having concurred towards, what he calls, the supposed crime of the importation of Africans by his brig the "*Tolerante*," being innocent, as is seen from the sentence pronounced ; that no penalty whatever being imposed by the cited Law of 1831, nor by the Criminal Code upon the proprietor of a vessel captured for being engaged in the Slave Trade from the coast of Africa, and he not having taken any part in that crime, he was not rendered liable by that legislation to suffer the loss of his vessel, even if he had been guilty ; and he concludes, that he ought not by virtue of that legislation to be deprived of his property.

He further says, that such cannot take place by virtue of conventional right, because the Convention of the 23rd of November, 1826, which considered as a piracy all trade in slaves from the coast of Africa, and all the additional provisions to that Convention, ceased since the notification made by the Government of Brazil to that of Great Britain in 1845, and that it was by that conventional right that vessels caught with slaves on board were lost to their owners.

The proprietor of the brig "*Tolerante*" acknowledges, however, that the first Article of the said Convention continued to subsist, and that by it the Brazilian Government is obliged to treat the Slave Trade as piracy ; but this Traffic, he says, is not, properly speaking, piracy, punishable according to the rights of nations ; that it is only placed in this Article upon the footing of piracy by a mere fiction of right ; that it is conventional and municipal piracy, which can only be repressed and punished by express laws. But, however, as those which were applicable to the prize in question did not impose the penalty of the loss of the vessel, he hopes that justice will be done to him, by the revocation of the sentence against which he appeals.

The Auditor-General of the Marine paid no attention to these allegations, which were also placed before him, and adjudicated the vessel as a good prize. Nor could the adjudication have been different, from the proofs of the brig "*Tolerante*" having been engaged at the time in the Slave Trade, and according to the provisions of the Law of the 4th of September, 1850, which it was the duty of that magistrate wholly to comply with, and not in that part only relating to the form of the process, as the claimant expected. Even, however, if the interpretation furnished by him of that Law were admissible, it would not improve his case.

The conventional right which obliged the High Contracting Parties to consider the Slave Trade as piracy, did nothing more than to subordinate, in this part, being that which remained in force after the notification of the Treaty of 1826, the persecution of this crime to the principles of the rights of nations, according to which it appertains to each Government to regulate the more or less inflictive and ignominious penalties upon pirates. It was however necessary, with regard to the captured vessels engaged in this piratical traffic, to introduce an especial stipulation that they should belong to the respective Governments, and not to the captors,—a stipulation which experience showed to have not been so efficacious as the principle of the rights of nations, which was thereby altered, and which forms a part of the fifth Article of the Law of the 4th of September, 1850.

The vessels thus captured do not, therefore, as the claimant presumes, remain exempted from 1845 to 1850 from those proceedings which are to be

followed against piratical vessels. If the owners of piratical vessels were to be allowed to prove their innocence, for the purpose of such vessels being given up to them, the first Article of the quoted Convention would be infringed, and the Slave Trade, which is by it proscribed, would be encouraged, because the crew, by flight (as generally happens) would escape from just and well-deserved punishment; the delivering up of these vessels to the persons who fitted them out would only be a recommendation to them to employ them again in that piracy.

The Section does not doubt, that amongst the owners of vessels there may be some one, like that of the brig "*Tolerante*," who, only through the barratry of the master, has to lament the employment of his vessels in the Slave Trade to the coast of Africa; but these rare instances of innocence cannot destroy the principles of the universal right which adjudicates piratical vessels to their captors, and which only desires the restitution of what they may have stolen, as happens in the piracy in question, which is the freedom of kidnapped slaves. Besides, there was not a single slaver which did not appear to be bound upon a lawful voyage by means of legal clearances, and other papers, prepared beforehand, for the purpose, in this manner, of guarding the owner, if not from the loss of the vessel, at least from criminality being proved against him in case of her being captured.

The question which might have arisen in regard to vessels so captured since the notification of 1845, until the publication of the Law of the 4th of September, 1850, would be, whether they ought to belong to the Government, as permitted by the stipulations which had ceased to be in force, or whether they should belong to the captors, as is required by the universal rights of nations, which, in consequence of the first Article of the cited Convention remained, serving, after the cessation of the said stipulations, as the only rule to be followed on this point, which has no connection with the penalties fulminated against pirates by the laws of each country. This question, however, was decided by the Law of the 4th of September, 1850, with respect to those prizes whose causes, like that now in question, might still be pending, and it was ordered that they should be divided among the captors.

The Section, therefore, is of opinion that the confirmation of the sentence of the Auditor-General of Marine will be one more of those acts whereby your Imperial Majesty has known how to put a stop to so fatal and calamitous a piracy to Brazil.

*Chamber of Conferences of the Section of Justice of  
the Council of State, December 12, 1853.*

(Signed)

CAETANO MARIA LOPES GAMA.

VISCONDE DE ABRANTES.

PAULINO JOSE SOARES DE SOUZA.

Be it so.

*At the Palace, December 17, 1853.*

(Signed)

(Signed by His Majesty the Emperor.)

JOSE THOMAS NABUCO DE ARAUJO.

Let this be complied with.

*At the Palace, December 24, 1853.*

(Signed)

JOSE THOMAS NABUCO DE ARAUJO.

No. 150.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1854.*

MR. MORGAN, Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, having transmitted to me a copy of the despatch which he addressed to your Lordship on the 17th of December last, relative to the information he had received of an anticipated attempt to land slaves on the coast of the province of Alagoas, I communicated that despatch, as well as one from Mr. Morgan to myself, on the same subject, to Admiral Henderson, and suggested to him the expediency of dispatching

another cruizer to that part of the Brazilian coast, in addition to the "Trident," now on the Bahia station.

In reply, Admiral Henderson has addressed to me the despatch of which I have the honour of transmitting a copy, acquainting me with his intention shortly to send to that destination Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Sharpshooter," and forwarding to me a copy of the report made by Lieutenant Harvey, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Trident," of his proceedings consequent upon the information given him by Mr. Consul Morgan.

Of this report, as well as of its inclosure from Mr. Morgan, copies are annexed to Admiral Henderson's despatch.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 150.

*Rear-Admiral Henderson to Mr. Howard.*

Sir, "Centaur," at Rio de Janeiro, January 12, 1854.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 10th instant respecting a supposed plan for landing African slaves in the Province of Alagoas, I have the honour to inclose for your information a report on that subject from Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Trident."

Though it appears thereby that the Brazilian authorities have taken prompt measures to guard against such an attempt being successfully carried out, I have no doubt, looking to the various reports in circulation, that a second cruizer on the Bahia station will be found useful. I shall therefore shortly despatch Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Sharpshooter" to cruize on that part of the coast until further orders.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. W. HENDERSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 150.

*Consul Morgan to Lieutenant Harvey.*

Sir, Bahia, December 21, 1853.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I have received information that the Sardinian patacho "Iride," and Portuguese yacht "Veloz," are waiting a favourable opportunity to receive slaves on the coast of Africa, and that it is their intention to endeavour to effect a disembarkation on this coast.

It was first rumoured that the landing was to take place to the southward of this bay, but I have just learnt that the attempt is to be made at some point on the coast of Alagoas.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 3 in No. 150.

*Lieutenant Harvey to Rear-Admiral Henderson.*

Sir, "Trident," at Bahia, January 2, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter, dated the 21st ultimo, addressed to me by Her Majesty's Consul at this place, and to report my proceedings thereon.

Having further conferred with Mr. Morgan on this subject, he acquainted me that the disembarkation would probably take place during the festivities of Christmas, and that by proceeding to Maceio I should be likely to obtain more certain information as to the locality where the attempt would be made.

I proceeded to sea the same evening under steam, and having arrived at

Maceio on the 24th, communicated with Mr. Burnett, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, and learnt that there were rumours of some vessels being expected from the coast of Africa, and that Peba, in the vicinity of the Rio San Francisco, was suspected as the spot where the landing would take place, but nothing like satisfactory information could be obtained. I therefore proceeded along the land to that locality on the 27th, and remained cruising on and off till the 30th, when finding that the vessel could not maintain her position under sail, owing to the strong south-west current, having lost sixty miles, and not deeming the information to be of a nature to justify my keeping my position under steam, I judged it expedient to return to this place to carry out your orders, Sir, respecting vessels leaving Bahia with slave-fittings concealed under their lawful cargoes, more especially as the President of Alagoas had despatched a body of troops to the neighbourhood of Rio de San Francisco, and the Brazilian brigantine of war "Legalidade" left Maceio on the 26th, and was to cruise on and off that river for fifteen days, so that allowing the information to have been correct, there would be little chance of their effecting a landing, or if landed, of the slaves escaping into the country without capture.

I continued down the coast under sail, and arrived at this anchorage about noon on the 1st instant.

Trusting my proceedings will meet with your approbation,

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. HARVEY.

No. 151.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon,—(Received February 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith translation of a Decree of the 28th of December last, signed by the Emperor of Brazil, and published in the "Diario" of Rio de Janeiro of the 11th instant, providing that the so-called liberated Africans who shall have served private individuals during fourteen years, are to be emancipated on their petitioning for their release.

I have also the honour of transmitting the copy of a note which I have this day addressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, urging the emancipation, without restriction as to the period of their service, of the remainder of that class of unfortunate beings who have so long been held in slavery in violation of formal Treaty stipulations, and who are not benefitted by the above-mentioned Decree.

A list of those Africans, as far as it could be made out, was transmitted to the Earl of Malmesbury, in the late Mr. Southern's despatch of the 14th of July, 1852, in which reference is likewise made to the previous correspondence of Her Majesty's Legation on the subject of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 151.

*Decree.*

(Translation.)

DECREE No. 1,303 of the 28th December, 1853 :

Proclaims the emancipation, at the end of fourteen years' service, of those liberated Africans who have been engaged by private individuals, upon their petitioning for the same, and provides for the destination of the said Africans.

It is my pleasure in conformity with my Imperial resolution of the 24th of the present month, taken with the advice of the Section of Justice of the Council of State, to order that the liberated Africans who shall have served private individuals during the space of fourteen years are to be emancipated, upon their petitioning for the same, with the obligation, however, of residing in the place

which may be appointed by the Government, and to seek employment and receive wages for their services.

José Thomas Nabuco de Araujo, my Counsellor, Minister, and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Justice, is to cause this to be executed at the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, the 28th day of December, 1853, and 32nd year of Independence and of the Empire.

(Signed by His Majesty the Emperor.)  
(Signed) JOSE THOMAS NABUCO DE ARAUJO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 151.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1854.*

MY attention has been attracted by an Imperial Decree of the 28th of December last, published in the "Diario de Rio de Janeiro" of the 11th instant, providing that the so-called liberated Africans who shall have served private individuals during fourteen years, are to be emancipated on their petitioning for their release.

Whilst I am gratified to think that the measure, if I rightly understand it, will probably immediately apply to a large class of those unfortunate individuals who have so long been held in slavery in violation of formal Treaty stipulations, and in whose fate Her Majesty's Government have always taken the deepest interest, I cannot conceal from your Excellency the painful impression which has been produced upon me by the fact of the Imperial Government having fixed so protracted a period of service as fourteen years in order to entitle them to a liberation which has long ago been their right; and I therefore earnestly entreat the Imperial Government, through the medium of your Excellency, to extend to all the Africans who are denominated as liberated, without restriction as to the duration of their service, the benefits of emancipation conferred by the Imperial Decree in question upon a part only of them. Such an act of justice may, I think, be fairly expected from a Government which, like the present Imperial Ministry, have evinced such humane and honourable sentiments on the subject of the Slave Trade.

On the other hand, I beg the Imperial Government to ask themselves whether it would be consonant with those principles of equity and humanity which they profess, to adhere to the long term of service which they have fixed, and by which a class of unoffending and injured individuals would be retained in servitude, in some cases most likely for the rest of their lives, and in others for a period at the expiration of which they may be incapacitated, by the hardships they have undergone, from profiting by the liberty so tardily granted to them.

I observe, likewise, that it is required of the Africans referred to in the Imperial Decree, that they should petition for their liberty; but it is to be feared that the knowledge of their proposed release may be withheld from some of them by their masters, and that even when this is not the case, they may not know how to set about asking for their liberty.

It would, therefore, be desirable that the Imperial Government should dispense with that formality, and at once cause their manumission to be announced to them.

Trusting that the Imperial Government will take these observations into their most serious and favourable consideration, I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 152.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, February 25, 1854.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch\* from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, inclosing a list of the number of slaves exported coastwise from

\* No. 185.

Bahia to Rio de Janeiro during the year 1853, and pointing out the grievous hardships which this practice entails upon the negro population in Brazil.

I have to instruct you to call the attention of the Brazilian Government to the cruelty of this system, as exemplified by Consul Morgan, and to suggest that it be put a stop to by some legislative enactment.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 153.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 1, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatches of the 1st and 4th of January, inclosing the continuation of your correspondence with Senhor Limpo de Abreo, and reporting your conversation with Viscount Paraná with regard to the desire of the Brazilian Government that the commanders of British cruizers should cease to visit Brazilian merchant-vessels on the high seas.

And I have to acquaint you that Senhor de Abreo is mistaken in supposing that I held out to the Chevalier de Macedo any expectation that the British officers employed for the suppression of the Slave Trade on the south-east coast of America would be instructed to discontinue the duties which devolve upon them by virtue of Article I of the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil of the 23rd of November, 1826. But it will not be necessary that you should reply to M. Limpo de Abreo's note to you of the 30th of December last.

I have at the same time to inform you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the language held by you in your conversation with Viscount Paraná upon the subject, and that they fully concur in the opinion expressed in your despatch of the 4th of January, that the Brazilian Slave Trade would soon revive if Her Majesty's cruizers were to relax their present measures of supervision with regard to Brazilian merchant-vessels.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 154.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 1, 1854.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th of January, I have to instruct you to inform the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Her Majesty's Government has learnt with satisfaction that the Brazilian Government has given directions to the proper authorities, in consequence of the information which you communicated to his Excellency by my instructions as to vessels destined for the Slave Trade having cleared out from Bahia with empty water-casks and fetters concealed under their cargoes of rum and tobacco.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 155.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, March 2, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th of January, and I have to inform you that I approve of your having applied to Rear-Admiral Henderson to send a second cruizer to the coast of the province of Alagoas, where it was supposed that an attempt would be made to land a cargo of slaves.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 156.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, March 2, 1854.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th of January I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the letter which you addressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 13th of January, urging the Brazilian Government to extend to all the liberated Africans, without restriction, the benefits of the emancipation conferred by the Brazilian Decree of the 28th of December last.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 157.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 7, 1854.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 7th of January, requesting instructions as to the disposal of the liberated African Fernando, I have to state that it appears to me that the only course which can be pursued with regard to this man is that he should be received back on board Her Majesty's ship "Crescent," there to await the first opportunity that may offer for sending him to a British colony.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 158.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 11, 1854.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th ultimo, relative to the question of the manumission of 3 slaves who belonged to the late John Craven, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a further note which I have received from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, acquainting me with the present state of the proceedings in this case, which, it is stated, will shortly be brought to a close.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 158.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, February 7, 1854.*

IN addition to the note which I addressed to Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., on the 11th ultimo, relative to the state of the judicial proceedings in the case of the freedom of the 3 slaves belonging to the British subject John Craven, who died intestate in the city of Marianna, I have now the honour to transmit to him the last information which the Imperial Government has just received from the President of Minas Geraes, in the inclosed copy of an official report of the Municipal Judge of that city, dated the 29th of January last, from which Mr. Howard will see that the said proceedings are approaching a final decision.

I reiterate, &c.  
(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.



Inclosure 2 in No. 158.

*The Ex-Municipal Judge of the City of Marianna to the President of the Province of Minas.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Ouro Preto, January 29, 1854.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch in which you desire me to inform you what has occurred relative to the question of the freedom of the slaves of the late British subject John Craven, since the last information furnished by me whilst I was Municipal Judge of Marianna, dated the 28th October last. In reply I have to state to your Excellency that up to the 20th December last, on which day I ceased to be Judge of that district, in order to occupy the situation of Fiscal Procurator of the Treasury of this Province, the suit was in the hands of the curator of said slaves, for his final rejoinder, when it would be sent up for final adjudication; and upon inquiry respecting its progress since that date, I learn that it will shortly be concluded. This is all that I can inform your Excellency, and can assure you that I have always been most desirous to terminate this affair quickly, and that the present substituting Judge is equally so, the delays inseparable from suits of this nature, and the occupations of the curator, being the causes of the delay; but your Excellency may depend upon it that everything will in a few days be settled, for I am well acquainted with the skill, activity, upright and just mind of the Acting Substitute in that district.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO GALDINO DA COSTA CABRAL,  
*Ex-Municipal Judge and of Orphans in Marianna.*

No. 159.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 11, 1854.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th ultimo, relative to certain vessels which were reported to have cleared out from Bahia for the coast of Africa, with the object of being employed in the Slave Trade, and in which I inclosed to your Lordship copies of correspondence which had passed between the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs and myself on this subject, I have now the honour to transmit a translation of a further note which I have received from his Excellency, together with a translated Schedule of its inclosures, in which he informs me that the result of the inquiries in this matter seems to show that the report is unfounded, but that the Imperial Government had nevertheless ordered fresh investigations and inquiries to be set on foot with regard to such suspected vessels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 159.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, February 4, 1854.*

THE Undersigned, &c., received in due time the note which Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., addressed to him under date of the 12th December last, communicating to the Undersigned that his Government had indirectly obtained information from the coast of Africa, that Portuguese and other vessels cleared out from Bahia half loaded with rum and tobacco, but carrying in the hold, below those goods, water-casks and other articles destined for the Slave Trade, and that vessels so laden had recently arrived in the Bight of Benin.

The Undersigned immediately instructed the President of the Province of Bahia to proceed to the necessary inquiries on the alleged circumstances, and the

result of these inquiries is contained in the despatch of which a copy is inclosed, addressed to the Undersigned by that President, and in the documents which accompany it, of which the Undersigned also begs leave to transmit copies to Mr. Howard.

Notwithstanding that the President of the Province of Bahia, in the presence of the reports made to him, was induced to suppose that the indicated occurrence was unfounded, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor determined, in reply, to order him to proceed to fresh investigations and inquiries, especially with respect to the Sardinian schooner "*Iride*," and Portuguese yacht "*Veloz*," and to recommend to him the most active vigilance with regard to vessels clearing for the coast of Africa.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 159.

*Schedule of Inclosures in Senhor Limpo de Abreo's Note to Mr. Howard of February 4, 1854.*

Inclosure No. 1.—Copy of despatch from President of Bahia to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated January 5, 1854, stating that he has reported to the Department of Justice the result of his inquiries respecting the alleged clearing out of Portuguese and other vessels from Bahia with effects destined for the Slave Trade, and that he has shown that the charge was unfounded.

Inclosure No. 2.—Copy of despatch from the Chief of Police of Bahia to the President of that Province, dated January 2, 1854, inclosing a list of vessels which had cleared out from Bahia for the coast of Africa, from July 1 to December 30, 1853, and stating that he had renewed his recommendation to the visiting officer of the port to exercise the utmost vigilance with regard to the cargoes of vessels bound to the coast of Africa.

Inclosure No. 3.—List of vessels which cleared out from Bahia for the coast of Africa from July 1 to December 30, 1853, viz.:

June 8. Dutch schooner, "*Gouverneur van der Eb*;" master, W. Haut cargo, rum; consigned to Lellaque and Co.

June 9. French polacca, "*Robuste*;" master, Amiana; cargo, rum and tobacco; to Decosterd, Frères.

June 20. French schooner, "*Louise Elénie*;" master, Miseraok; rum and tobacco; to Nathan and Co.

July 13. Sardinian smack, "*Fulmine*;" master, E. Torre; rum and tobacco; to G. Canena.

July 26. Portuguese barque, "*Lealdade*;" Joaquim Antonio Branco; sugar, rum, and piassava; to Araujo and Carvalho.

July 27. Austrian barque, "*Melinke*;" B. Florio; rum and tobacco; to Lang and Co.

August 17. Portuguese schooner, "*Dous Irmãos*;" Domingos da Costa Lage; tobacco and rum; to Domingos Gomes Bello.

August 20. Sardinian polacca, "*Porto Mauricio*;" Luppe; rum and tobacco; to Isaac Amislack.

August 28. French brig, "*Gabriel et Charles*;" Albert; rum; to Decosterd, Frères.

September 5. Sardinian polacca, "*Giuseppina*;" Groiso; rum and tobacco; to G. Canena.

September 13. Sardinian schooner, "*Iride*;" G. Amaldo; rum and tobacco; to Fratelli Sechino.

September 20. Portuguese schooner, "*Veloz*;" João Chrisostomo; tobacco and other goods; to João Rodrigues Germano.

October 12. Portuguese schooner, "*Emília*;" Anto. Lemos Encarnação; various merchandize; to Estevão José Broxado.

October 14. British barque, "*Jenny Lind*;" Richard Brechon; rum and empty casks; to Wilson and Co.

October 23. Dutch galliot, "*Curaçoa*;" Wandok; rum; to Liciague and Co.

November 15. Austrian polacca, "*Roy*;" Tripocawich; rum and tobacco; to Isaac Amisalaach.

November 25. Portuguese brig, "*Intrepido*;" Anto. Ferreira das Dores; rum and tobacco; to Estevão José Machado.

December 5. Portuguese brig, "*Robim*;" José de Almeida Baptista; general cargo; to Araujo e Carvalho.

December 6. Sardinian schooner, "*Adige*;" Prospero Amellino; rum and tobacco; to G. Canena.

Inclosure No. 4.—Copy of despatch from the Inspector of the Treasury of Bahia to the President of the province, dated January 5, 1854, inclosing copies of two reports from the Chiefs of the Inward and Outward Custom-houses, and of the manifests of twenty-nine vessels which sailed from Bahia for the coast of Africa during the preceding year, and stating that the barque "*Jenny Lind*," was the only vessel which took a large number of water-casks, for which the consignee gave proper security.

Inclosure No. 5.—Copy of despatch from the Administrator of the Outward Custom-house to the Inspector of the Treasury of Bahia, dated December 29, 1853, stating that twenty-nine had sailed for the coast of Africa during the year 1853, and inclosing a list of these vessels, and the copies of their manifests, thereby showing that no irregularity took place in their clearance, and stating that if, besides the barque "*Jenny Lind*," which took 470 empty casks, for the value of which security was given, any other vessels reached the coast of Africa or the Bight of Benin, with their holds full of water-casks and other articles destined for the Slave Trade, they either did not ship them at Bahia, or else they did so clandestinely, in which case it did not belong to that Board to prevent so scandalous an occurrence, but to the custom-house guard boats to do so.

Inclosure No. 6.—Copy of despatch from the Inspector of the Inward Custom-house of Bahia to the Inspector of the Treasury of that province, dated January 2, 1854, stating that since the laws had prohibited Slave Trade, his department had taken every measure in its power to prevent it, and that therefore it was probable that the water-casks and Slave Trade articles referred to had not been shipped at Bahia, if it were not those taken by the English barque "*Jenny Lind*," which were no doubt intended for sale to slave-traders in some port on the coast of Africa, there being, however, no want of casks there, from the great number shipped from Bahia, as well as all parts of the world, with rum.

Inclosure No. 7.—List of vessels which sailed for the coast of Africa during the year 1853; containing, besides those in the preceding list, the following:

Portuguese schooner, "*Dous Irmãos*" (first voyage).

Portuguese pilot-boat, "*Aguia*;" coast of Africa; owner, Mel. Durans Lopes Vianna; consignee, the owner.

Portuguese brig, "*Xae Alan*;" Angola; Mussage Vallage; F. Leciague and Co.

Portuguese barque, "*Linda Flor*;" João Bernardino Nunes; Anto. Mora de Paiva.

Sardinian polacca, "*Voltatrice*;" coast of Africa; M. E. Piaggio; Fratelli Sechino.

Sardinian barque, "*Bella Limegna*;" coast of Africa; J. C. Salvi and Co.; J. C. Salvi.

Sardinian polacca, "*Giuseppine*;" coast of Africa; Giuseppe Carrena; the owner.

Sardinian schooner, "*Iride*;" coast of Africa; Solam José; Fratelli Sechino.

Sardinian schooner, "*Adige*;" coast of Africa; Lourenço Raggio and Co.; Giuseppe Carrena.

French brig, "*Gabriel et Charles*;" coast of Africa; Reget Ainé; Geo. Decosterd, Frères.

N.B.—In this second list the date of departure, the names of the masters, and the nature of the cargo, are omitted. The same vessels are in some cases mentioned twice, having probably made two voyages.

No. 160.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 11, 1854.*

IN my despatch of the 13th ultimo to your Lordship I had the honour of transmitting the copy of a note which I addressed on that day to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, commenting upon an Imperial Decree of December last, likewise inclosed in that despatch relative to the emancipation of that class of so-called liberated Africans who shall have served private individuals during fourteen years.

I have now the honour of inclosing the translation of a note of the 3rd instant, which I have received from Senhor de Abreo in reply, explaining the provisions of that Decree and the intentions of the Brazilian Government concerning it.

I shall not fail to keep my attention directed to the subject, and when I shall have collected the materials I will reply to his Excellency's note.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 160.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, February 3, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated the 13th ultimo, in which Mr. Howard, &c., makes some observations on the subject of the Decree No. 1,303, of the 28th of December of last year, relative to the emancipation of free Africans.

In the said note Mr. Howard, at the same time that he expressed great satisfaction at the measure taken in the Decree in question, cannot however conceal the painful impression produced on his mind by the fact of the Imperial Government having prolonged the term of service to such an extent as fourteen years, before these Africans may obtain their liberty, the right to which has so long belonged to them.

Mr. Howard therefore earnestly requests the Government of His Imperial Majesty to extend to all free Africans, without any restriction as to the duration of their services, the benefits of emancipation.

Mr. Howard also considers as indefensible the clause contained in the said Decree which requires the Africans to petition for their emancipation in order that it may be declared, from the fear that some masters will attempt to keep from them the knowledge of their free condition, and that the Africans will not know what steps to take for demanding their liberty. It is consequently desirable, in Mr. Howard's opinion, that the Imperial Government should dispense with the formality of the petition, and should cause their emancipation to be announced to the Africans.

Attaching that consideration and weight which are due to Mr. Howard's observations on the two clauses of the above-mentioned Decree, viz.: 1st, as to the term of emancipation; and 2ndly, as to the formality of the petition, I will proceed to explain the intentions of the Imperial Government and reply to those observations.

In the first place I will beg leave to observe, that in the note to which I reply, the necessary distinction is not made between liberty and emancipation,

and it appears to be on this confusion and misunderstanding that are based the observations of the said note, as regards the term which Mr. Howard holds to be too long.

According to the legislation of the Empire the liberty of Africans is recognized and declared by a judicial sentence, and the necessary certificate thereof is conferred upon them as soon as it is proved that they have been imported subsequently to the Law of 7th November, 1831; whereas emancipation is nothing more than exemption from the administration which the instructions of the 29th October, 1834, and 19th November, 1835, established in their favour. These Africans are thus placed on a footing with minors, who, although they are under tutelage, cannot be said to be slaves, and although they do not enjoy entire liberty have no less right to it.

The above-mentioned instruction, in ordering the services of the Africans to be farmed solely to persons of recognized probity and honour, and imposing on the latter the duty of clothing and taking care of them, and the responsibility for any abuse of which such persons might be guilty, had in view the double object of aiding, by means of their wages, the re-exportation of the Africans, and of keeping them in the mean time under a tutelar administration which might support and direct them in their state of ignorance.

Those instructions not having however fixed the term of farming, and invincible difficulties having meanwhile prevented the re-exportation, it became the duty of the Imperial Government to attend to the destination of these Africans, who being free, as they are recognized by the legislation of the Empire, might not remain indefinitely under the tutelage of the farmers, being moreover capable of governing and maintaining themselves.

The Imperial Government therefore, and in order that the term should not be arbitrary, fixed the term of fourteen years, which was that which had already been established in Section 5 of the Alvará of the 26th of January, 1815, for Africans declared free by the Mixed Brazilian and British Commission created under the Convention of the 28th July, 1817, additional to the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, which Africans were also employed or contracted for as free servants or labourers.

I must add that the Imperial Decree refers solely to Africans imported previously to the Law of the 4th September, 1850; for since the date of that law, and in virtue of the prohibition contained in it, the services of imported Africans were no longer farmed to private individuals. It is moreover certain that the term has now either expired or is about to expire, for a large portion of the Africans imported previously to the above-mentioned Law.

As regards the Petition Clause, it is based on considerations of public order, which cannot fail to have weight on Mr. Howard's mind. As a large number of Africans have served the term, and others will within a short time and simultaneously have done so, it would be inconvenient, if not injurious to the country where so many slaves exist, that this emancipation should take place *ipso facto*, in a body, tumultuously, and without any formality.

Lastly, it must be observed that the Africans have a curator, who is an authority charged with petitioning for them, representing them judicially, and promoting and defending their rights and interests; this circumstance ought, to a certain extent, to destroy the fears manifested by Mr. Howard, that their administrators should conceal from them the knowledge of their free condition.

I can assure Mr. Howard that the Government of His Imperial Majesty, with the object of favouring and protecting these unfortunate persons, is disposed not to consent to the provisions of the Decree in question being eluded in consequence of such a clause.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

No. 161.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 11, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith translations of two notes addressed to me on the 1st and 7th instant, by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, communicating to me the information which he had received on the subject of an intended disembarkation of Africans on the coast of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and the measures taken by the Brazilian Government to prevent it, or to punish its authors if it should take place.

Your Lordship will perceive that although the Brazilian Government in the first instance were inclined to think the information given to them not to be well founded, yet subsequent intelligence induced them to alter their opinion, and they immediately decided upon the very efficient measure of sending the Chief of the Police of the province on board of a Brazilian war steamer, the "Recife," with a part of his force to cruize off the coast, visit the ports within a certain distance, and make arrangements with the local authorities in order to prevent the expected, or any other, disembarkation.

What adds greater value to this measure is that the Chief of the Police in question is accompanied on his mission by a gentleman who has rendered considerable service in the cause of the suppression of the Slave Trade, and who is better calculated than almost any one to hunt out the traces of slave-trading and dealing.

I have also the honour of inclosing copies of my replies of the 3rd and 10th instant, to Senhor de Abreo, thanking him for his communications and the measures adopted by the Government.

I communicated to Admiral Henderson Senhor de Abreo's above-mentioned notes to me, and I suggested the expediency of one of Her Majesty's ships being sent to cruize off that part of the coast where it is expected that the landing is to take place. I likewise pointed out other parts of the coast which, from the information I had received from another source, I thought it was desirable should be watched.

I have this day received a despatch from Admiral Henderson in reply, announcing to me that Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Stromboli" would put to sea to-day, and proceed to cruize off the part of the coast in question, and that he had taken measures in respect to the watching of the further points I had indicated.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

---

 Inclosure 1 in No. 161.
*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, February 1, 1854.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit to Mr. H. F. Howard, &c., the accompanying copies of two documents. The first is a despatch addressed on the 30th ultimo by the Chief of Police of the capital to the Minister of Justice, acquainting him that he had that moment been informed of an intended attempt to land a cargo of Africans on the coast of Rio de Janeiro, and that, notwithstanding that the person who gave him the information did not specify the point where the landing was to take place, and that the information was consequently very vague, he had thought it to be his duty to bring it to the knowledge of the Minister in order that he might take it into the consideration he thought proper. The second is a despatch addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Undersigned of yesterday's date, stating to him that in consequence of the report of the Chief of Police, he had not only applied to the Minister of Marine to send two more steam-vessels to cruize on the southern and northern coast of the province of Rio de Janeiro, but had also ordered the President of the province to recommend to the local authorities the utmost

vigilance and activity, with a view to prevent the disembarkation, or follow up the delinquents wherever they may go, in case the disembarkation should take place.

Mr. Howard will easily perceive that the information given to the Chief of Police is destitute of certain conditions which would be requisite, not only for rendering it more credible, but also in order that the measures adopted by the Imperial Government should with more certainty attain their object, that of preventing a disembarkation or an attempt at one.

Notwithstanding this the Government of His Majesty the Emperor will not spare any sacrifice to put down the slave-traders and frustrate their plans, and will continue to direct its policy and all the means at its disposal in this sense.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 161.

*The Chief of Police to the Minister of Justice.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Police Office of the Capital, January 30, 1854.*

I HAVE this moment been informed that an attempt at disembarkation of slaves on the coast of the province of Rio de Janeiro is intended. Although the person who gives me this information cannot specify the point where the disembarkation is to take place, and his statement is consequently extremely vague, I have considered it to be my duty to acquaint your Excellency with it in order that you may give it the consideration you think proper.

(Signed)

ALEXANDRE JOAQM. DE SIQUEIRA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 161.

*The Minister of Justice to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 31, 1854.*

IN transmitting to your Excellency the inclosed copy of a despatch which the Chief of Police of the capital addressed to me yesterday relative to an intended landing of Africans on the coast of the province of Rio de Janeiro, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have not only applied to the Minister of Marine to send two additional steam-vessels to cruize to the south and north of the province; but I have also ordered the President of the province to recommend to the local authorities the utmost vigilance and activity to prevent the disembarkation, or to follow up the delinquents wherever they may go, in the event of the said disembarkation taking place.

(Signed)

JOSE THOMAS NABUCO D'ARAUJO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 161.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, February 7, 1854.*

IN my note of the 1st instant I had the honour to communicate to Mr. Henry F. Howard that the Judge Chief of the Police of this capital had reported officially to the Minister of Justice on the 30th ultimo that an attempt would be made to disembark Africans on the coasts of the province of Rio de Janeiro, although no precise spot was named upon which that disembarkation was to be effected; and at the same time I acquainted Mr. Howard with the measures which the Imperial Government had adopted towards preventing their disembarkation, as well as for the apprehension of the Africans, and punishment of the slave-dealers in case the landing should take place.

In adverting to this communication I have now to say to Mr. Howard that the Chief of Police has again reported to the Minister of Justice, under date of the 5th instant, that he has been informed that some planters of the highlands had invited others of the municipalities of S. João do Principe and Pirahy to be prepared to purchase a lot of Africans, who, according to their statements, are to come from the eastern coast in a vessel which is to arrive in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and particularly to steer for that part which lies between Guaratiba and Angra dos Reis, and that the said vessel is expected in the course of the present month or of the next.

In consequence of this communication from the Chief of Police of the capital, the Government of His Imperial Majesty have considered it to be their duty to adopt, besides others, the measures reported in the despatch of the Minister of Justice, whereof the inclosed is a copy, and will continue with perseverance and energy to employ the whole of the means at their disposal to repress the nefarious Slave Trade which so much dishonours civilization and humanity.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 5 in No. 161.

*The Minister of Justice to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 5, 1854.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency the inclosed copy of an official report from the Chief of Police of this capital dated the 5th instant, in addition to the other of the 30th ultimo, wherein the said Chief of Police adds to the information already given, that some planters of the highlands had invited others to be prepared to buy a lot of Africans who were expected from the east coast, and who would shortly arrive in one of the ports of the province of Rio de Janeiro between Guaratiba and Angra dos Reis.

I consequently solicited the Minister of Marine to take fresh measures in order to prevent the projected disembarkation, suggesting the necessity of sending the steamer "Recife" to cruize upon the southern coast of the province of Rio de Janeiro, with the Chief of the Police of the said province and a part of his force on board, for the purpose of visiting the intermediate ports as far as St. Sebastian, and of making arrangements with the local authorities for the adoption of final measures for preventing this and any future disembarkation.

In the same sense I have written officially to the President of Rio de Janeiro, the details whereof your Excellency will become better acquainted with from the inclosed copies of reports and despatches.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE THOMAS NABUCO D'ARAÚJO.

Inclosure 6 in No. 161.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 3, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 1st instant, inclosing to me copies of a despatch addressed on the 30th ultimo by the Chief of Police of the capital to the Minister of Justice, reporting the information he had received respecting an intended attempt to land a cargo of Africans on the coast of Rio de Janeiro, as well as of a despatch from that Minister to your Excellency on the same subject; and I beg to convey my thanks for this communication, and to express the gratification with which I

CLASS B.



have learnt the measures adopted by the Imperial Government in order to prevent any such disembarkation of negroes, or to punish its authors, should it be effected.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 7 in No. 161.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 10, 1854.*

I HASTEN to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's further note of the 7th instant, on the subject of an intended attempt to land Africans on the coasts of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and to thank you for its interesting contents.

I have learnt, with peculiar satisfaction, the dispatch of the Imperial steamer "Recife" to the southern coast of the province, with the Chief of the Police of the same province and a part of his force on board, for the purposes indicated by the Minister of Justice in his despatch of the 5th instant to your Excellency, as I consider that no measures could be more adapted to prove to the slave-dealers and traders in those parts the serious and persevering determination of the Imperial Government to put down the Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 162.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 11, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting the translation of a confidential note addressed to me on the 31st ultimo by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, inclosing to me an extract, of which a translation is thereto annexed, of some letters written from Loanda to this capital by a slave-trader, and which were brought by the well-known agent of the slave-dealers, Manoel Domingos Dias Pereira, who was arrested on his arrival here, and is to be sent out of the country.

This extract, though somewhat confused, nevertheless conveys an idea of the movements and projects of the slave-traders, and is of the more value on account of the names mentioned in it, with regard to which I beg to forward a memorandum which I have received from a different source.

Senhor de Abreo, in his note, comments upon the plans of the slave-traders which are thus disclosed; declares that the Brazilian Government have consequently redoubled their vigilance and efforts with a view to frustrate those plans; and with reference to the circumstance that two Brazilian subjects residing in this city are shown, in the above-named extract, to be involved in the Slave Trade to the Havana, without the Government having at present the legal power to prosecute them for that act, refers to the intention of the Government to urge the adoption, by the Chamber of Deputies, on the meeting of the Legislature, of the project of law presented last session by the President of the Council to the Senate and approved of by that body, the first Article of which extends the competency of the Auditors of Marine, whilst the second determines that Brazilian subjects, wherever they may reside, and foreigners residing in Brazil, who may be owners, masters, mates, boatswains, or be interested in the business of any vessel engaged in the Slave Trade, are to be punished with the penalties decreed for the attempted importation of slaves.

Senhor de Abreo, at the close of his note, expresses an opinion to which, according to the promise I have given him, I beg to call your Lordship's attention; namely, that it would be advisable, with a view to the extinction of the Slave Trade, that the Governments of those countries where notorious slave-

dealers reside, and from whose ports vessels have sailed for the purpose of introducing slaves from the coast of Africa in the Havana and other places, should adopt in their legislation, enactments similar to those above referred to, and of which a copy was transmitted to your Lordship in Mr. Jerningham's despatch of the 1st of October last.

Senhor de Abreo, when I saw him on the 8th instant, inquired of me whether I thought your Lordship would be disposed to recommend to the Government of Portugal the adoption of such legislative measures, and whether I thought it would be advisable that he should place himself in communication with that Government for the same purpose.

I replied that your Lordship had already signified your approval of the Brazilian project of Law in question, and that I did not doubt but that you would readily make to the Portuguese Government the recommendation he had suggested. I likewise strongly encouraged him to address a similar one himself to the same Government.

I beg, further, to inclose a copy of the note which I wrote to Senhor de Abreo in reply to his of the 31st ultimo.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure I in No. 162.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, January 31, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., that a person interested in the repression of the Slave Trade having perused some letters lately written from Loanda to this capital, was enabled to make an extract from them, which he sent to the Imperial Government, thinking, and with reason, that he was rendering them an important service.

The extract to which I allude is that whereof the inclosed is a copy, and as it contains circumstantial information and news relative to the abominable Slave Trade, so justly condemned by all Christian Governments, I beg leave to transmit it to Mr. Howard, who cannot but appreciate it.

From the statements contained in the letters it is clearly to be seen that the slave-dealers are efficaciously striving to accomplish a new, stronger, and more regular organization for undertaking their criminal speculations with greater security and success.

It appears that their speculations are, for the present, limited to the Havana; but besides this not being certain, the Imperial Government is aware that the slave-dealers may easily, from one moment to another, change their plan, and in watching a favourable opportunity select the vast sea-coast of Brazil for effecting a disembarkation thereon. This conviction on the part of the Imperial Government and the apprehensions which it must inspire them with, has obliged them to redouble their vigilance and efforts in order to frustrate any attempt that the slave-dealers may purpose making.

Mr. Howard will also observe that mention is made, in the extract from the letters, of two Brazilians residing in this city being involved in the Slave Trade to Havana. The Imperial Government must state that they would not hesitate in immediately causing judicial proceedings to be instituted against those individuals, if the legislation of the country would countenance them. This however not being the admitted opinion, the Imperial Government will await the next meeting of the General Assembly to request the approval, by the Chamber of Deputies, of the project of law which during the last days of the session of last year was presented by the present President of the Council of Ministers, and was approved by the Senate, the 1st Article whereof gives a greater extension to the competency of the Marine Auditors, and which, in the 11nd Article, determines that Brazilian citizens, wherever they may reside, and foreigners residing in Brazil who may be owners, captains, masters, mates, boat-swains, or be interested in the business of any vessel engaged in the Slave Trade, are to be punished with penalties decreed for the attempted importation of slaves, and that they are to be tried and judged by the said Auditors.

The Imperial Government continue to attach the utmost importance to this measure, being persuaded that it may perhaps force the slave-dealers living in Brazil to desist from the trade which they carry on to the Havana, and to abandon their connections and give some other destination to the funds which they may still possess on the coast of Africa.

If this should come to pass, the slave-dealers who reside in Brazil, deprived of the means which they now have at their disposal upon the coast of Africa, will not be able, if they should afterwards feel that way inclined, to prepare themselves for fresh speculations without great sacrifices, and without having great foresight, and thus any attempt to import slaves into the territory of the Empire would become very difficult, if not quite impossible.

In making this communication to Mr. Howard, I beg leave to tell him what it appears to me would be advisable, with a view to the extinction of the Slave Trade; which is, that the Governments of those countries where it is known that some notorious slave-dealers reside, and from whose ports vessels have sailed for the purpose of introducing slaves from the coast of Africa into Havana and other places, should adopt in their legislation a measure analogous to that which was presented by the present President of the Council of the Brazilian Ministers, for the severe punishment of those who may in any manner involve themselves in such a Trade.

I reiterate, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 162.

*Extract from a Letter written in Loanda upon Slave Trade Affairs.*

(Translation.)

A PERSON who enjoys my confidence must be now in Havana organizing with Tocca, Dr. Salvador, and others, divers affairs to acquire a certain regularity at (their request), and on this occasion to carry out all my former orders, if they should not have been complied with on his arrival; consequently I shall in a very short time tell you whether you or I have been the cause of all these mishaps. As I tell you, these affairs will soon be organized in such a manner that vessels shall not be coasting these shores at hap-hazard, as was the case a short time since with one, in which I am told Rodrigo was interested, and which, consequently, excites the activity of the English. Since the "*Silenus*" I have sent off two more, one belonging to Dr. Salvador de Castro and Tocca, and the other belonging to a new house at Havana. From Europe I have no late news, and, therefore, cannot give you any fresh accounts. As the agent of Luis Mendes goes in this vessel, he can better inform you of the result of the affairs of this place. A vessel is daily expected from America with goods for Louis Vianna and Cunha Reis. Botelho left Loango with a cargo on account of a Spanish factory established there. A vessel also left Benguella a few days ago, but I do not yet know to whom she belongs. I continue to be in the same embarrassed state, as I have already told you, and to whom I am indebted for it. I am well informed respecting the affair of Thomas's two vessels of which you spoke to me, and am therefore able to tell you that the circumstances which occurred to disorganize or change the direction of that affair were very different from those which you imagine. I note what you say to me concerning the delay of the remittances of funds from Havana to our friends Joaquim da Fonseca Guimarães and Company, the want whereof has prevented the realizing of a shipment from England for my account direct to Ambriz. In order to hasten the remittance of funds at once from Havana, I have said all that is necessary, and by this opportunity I inform the said Joaquim da Fonseca of all those other steps that I have taken for the purpose of hastening the prompt settlement of that business; I much suspect that the absence of remittances by Tocca may arise from some imprudence on his part, which I intend shortly to ascertain. Rodrigo, who you tell me was going to retire from Havana, is, I understand, in New York, not much inclined to return to Havana in consequence of being involved in affairs to this coast with persons of that place. I duly note your project of sending Sumar from Porto, and I shall be very glad, if you should

carry your intention into execution, to learn that your wishes are fulfilled. I also note Dr. Francisco's having retired, and have already received letters from him from Lisbon. Pereira concluded his business with the last shipment he made and goes to your city in this vessel. He left the utensils of the factory in Ambriz under my care, and some rum, and four bales of lawful goods in this place, as you will see from the inventory signed by me, and which he will present to you. In spite of all my endeavours I have never been able to obtain from him the delivery of the two thousand and fifty pieces of lawful goods. Not one of the vessels, which you inform me Luis Vianna has bought, have arrived, but I understand that he had chartered or bought one to bring goods of his and of Cunha Reis from Ambriz. I have received your esteemed favours of the 6th of July and 13th of August of the present year. I do not reply to their contents, as they both speak of matters concerning your factory, and our friend Manoel Domingos Dias Pereira, who was in charge of the same, goes to your city by this opportunity; he will verbally tell you everything that relates to your affairs. To add to my bad luck, I have not yet received any accounts of the hundred elephant's teeth that I shipped to Havana, so that I begin to apprehend that it is a losing concern. Everybody has of late been very fortunate in this business, even yourself; I alone am unfortunate, because I have not even been informed of the arrival of my shipments, and the only information I have received of them is because you have had the kindness to send it to me.

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 162.

*Memorandum.*

THE writer of this memorandum believes the letters, of which extracts are inclosed in M. Limpo de Abreo's note of 31st January, 1854, to have been written by a man named Guilherme, who is established on the Rio Zaire, Congo. He was formerly at the head of a factory belonging to José Bernardino de Sá, and has latterly been established on his own account.

Rodrigo José de Abreo, mentioned in the extract, is a Brazilian Lieutenant of Marine Artillery, retired, and on leave of absence. He was for some time in Havana, acting as the agent of slave-traders in Rio de Janeiro, principally of Joaquim Fonseca Guimarães and Luiz Mendes Ribeiro.

Antonio Augusto Botelho was formerly at Rio de Janeiro, and has lately been sailing between the coast of Africa and Havana, and has landed several cargoes of slaves. In the speculation referred to, he is in partnership with Manoel Joaquim Teixeira, who was deported from Brazil, and is now in Benguella, and with Bastos, a well-known slave-trader, formerly of the house of Amaral e Bastos, and now residing in Oporto.

Francisco dos Santos Tavares, agent of the house of Pinto da Fonseca. He left Oporto with the two vessels which lately sailed for the coast of Africa, belonging to Ramos, Coimbra, and Riverosa.

Cunha Reis has been for some time on the coast of Africa, first as an agent, and latterly on his own account.

Luiz Vianna, under the same circumstances as Cunha Reis. Both have been residing latterly at Loanda and Ambriz.

José Maria Sumar, a notorious slave-captain. He was a short time since in Oporto.

---

Inclosure 4 in No. 162.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 3, 1854.*

I HAVE had the honour of receiving the note addressed to me by your Excellency, under date of the 31st ultimo, inclosing to me the copy of an extract, of which the Imperial Government has been placed in possession, from letters lately written from Loanda to this capital on Slave Trade matters,

and commenting upon the plans and machinations of the slave-traders in Brazil as well as in other countries.

I beg to return to your Excellency my best thanks for this interesting communication, and I shall always be greatly obliged to you for any information which may enable my own Government to trace and unmask the proceedings of the slave-traders in the countries which appear to be the principal seats of their operations, with a view to bring about a common action on the part of the Governments of those countries against their nefarious acts.

I have learnt with regret from your Excellency's note that the Imperial Government do not consider themselves legally empowered to institute judicial proceedings against the Brazilians referred to in the above mentioned document, but I have been gratified to perceive that it is their intention to urge the adoption by the Chamber of Deputies, on the meeting of the Legislature, of the project of Law for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, presented by the present President of the Council of Ministers to the Senate, and approved by that body, and I will not fail to call the attention of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the opinion expressed by your Excellency concerning the expediency of the adoption of similar legislative enactments by the Governments of those countries where notorious slave-dealers reside, and from whose ports vessels have sailed for the purpose of introducing slaves from the coast of Africa into the Havana and other places.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 163.

*Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 12, 1854.*

HAVING received some information relative to the departure from the Douro of two Portuguese vessels, the "*Guerra*" and "*Trajano*," under strong suspicions of being intended for the Slave Trade, I called the attention of the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Limpo de Abreo, to the circumstances under which it had taken place, in the note of the 21st ultimo of which I have the honour to inclose a copy; and his Excellency has replied to me in the two notes of the 23rd ultimo and 11th instant, copies and translations of which are likewise annexed, containing the more detailed accounts which have reached the Brazilian Government on the subject, and stating the measures adopted by them in consequence.

These measures, as well as the arrest and contemplated banishment of the slave-trading agent, Dias Pereira, who arrived lately in this capital from Loanda, and to whom I referred in my above-mentioned note, furnish a satisfactory proof of the laudable exertions which the Brazilian Government are now making with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I beg further to transmit herewith a copy of my reply of the 27th ultimo to Senhor de Abreo's note of the 23rd, thanking him for his interesting communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure I in No. 163.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 21, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have received intelligence from Lisbon to the effect that two Portuguese vessels, the "*Guerra*" and the "*Trajano*," left the Douro some two months ago for the coast of Africa, under strong suspicions of being intended for the Slave Trade.

These vessels appear to be the property of three notorious slave-traders,

Thomas da Costa Ramos, Riveroza, and Coimbra, who are members of the Slave Trade Association formed in Lisbon, and which is known to have affiliations in this country; and it may be presumed that if the opportunity should present itself, an attempt may be made to land slaves from them on the coast of Brazil.

This presumption would appear to acquire confirmation from the fact of a well-known slave-trading agent having lately arrived in this capital from Loanda on board the Portuguese vessel "Lice."

I have, therefore, thought it right to signal these circumstances to the vigilance of your Excellency, in case your attention should not already have been drawn to them, in order that the Imperial Government may take the measures which they may consider the most efficacious to prevent any landing of slaves on the territory of the Empire, and to frustrate the designs of the slave-traders, who are indefatigable in the prosecution of their nefarious Traffic.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 163.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, January 23, 1854.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, under date of the 21st instant, was addressed to him by Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., acquainting the Undersigned that he had received intelligence from Lisbon to the effect that two Portuguese vessels, the "*Guerra*" and the "*Trajano*," had left the Douro about two months ago for the coast of Africa, under strong suspicions of being intended for the Slave Trade.

Mr. Howard adds that these two vessels appear to be the property of three notorious slave-traders, Thomas da Costa Ramos, Riveroza, and Coimbra, who are members of the Slave Trade Association formed in Lisbon, and which is known to have affiliations in this country; and it may be presumed that if the opportunity should present itself an attempt may be made to land slaves from them on the coast of Brazil.

That this presumption would appear to acquire confirmation from the fact of a well-known slave-trading agent having lately arrived in this capital from Loanda, on board the Portuguese vessel "Lice."

That, induced by these reasons, Mr. Howard has thought it right to signal these circumstances to the vigilance of the Undersigned, in case his attention should not already have been drawn to them, in order that the Imperial Government may take the measures which they may consider the most efficacious to prevent any landing of slaves on the territory of the Empire, and to frustrate the designs of the slave-traders, who are indefatigable in the prosecution of their nefarious Traffic.

The Undersigned, in thanking Mr. Howard for his communication, has the honour to acquaint him in reply that the intelligence contained in Mr. Howard's note was in due time transmitted to the Imperial Government.

Before that the Imperial Government knew, from information sent from Lisbon on the 14th of last December, that Riveroza had been in that city, and that he had left it about three months previous to that date for Teneriffe, for the purpose of meeting there with a person whose name is not known, but who it was known had been his clerk in this city.

It said that Riveroza was again in Lisbon on the 14th of December last, and that he was establishing a house there. It is said that he had sent three vessels with negroes to Havana; one of which had arrived safe with 400 negroes, and that another which had struck on some shoals on the coast had only landed about 200, an equal number and seven of the vessel's crew having perished; of the third no accounts had been received.

The same accounts state further that Thomas da Costa Ramos intended to send a vessel to the coast of Africa for slaves to be disembarked at Havana, and that the captain, who was to take charge of the vessel in Porto, had already left Lisbon in the steamer "Duque do Porto."

In consequence of this intelligence, and of other information which has

come to the knowledge of the Imperial Government, the circular, whereof a copy is inclosed, has been sent from this department to the Presidents of the maritime provinces, and the Ministers of Justice and Marine have taken all the measures that appear to be sufficient for frustrating any attempt to land Africans on the territory of the Empire, or for the capture of the slaves, and the punishment of the authors and accomplices of the outrage, if unhappily the disembarkation cannot be prevented, which, however, is not to be supposed.

The well-known agent of the slave-dealers, Manoel Domingues Dias Pereira, who came from Loanda in the Portuguese vessel "Lice," was immediately arrested on his arrival in this capital, and the Imperial Government have resolved to banish him from the territory of the Empire.

The Undersigned takes pleasure in believing that Mr. Howard will discover, from the proceeding exposition, irrefragable proofs of the vigilance and energy with which the Imperial Government endeavour efficaciously to repress the abominable Slave Trade, and in assuring Mr. Howard of the disposition which the said Government feel to comply perseveringly and firmly with the obligation which they contracted, he avails himself, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 163.

*Circular.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir, *Rio de Janeiro, January 19, 1854.*

IT having been published in some of the newspapers in Portugal, late in December last, that two brigs named the "*Guerra*" and the "*Trajano*," destined to the Slave Trade, had been fitted out in Oporto, it is necessary that your Excellency should be informed thereof and that you should issue orders in this sense to the authorities on the seaboard of your province, desiring them, in case of both or either of those vessels daring to touch at any part of the coast, to seize them and the negroes they may bring, and to imprison the captain, mate, and the whole of the crew, in conformity with the laws.

I reiterate, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 163.

*Senhor Limpo de Abreo to Mr. Howard.*

(Translation.)

*Rio de Janeiro, February 11, 1854.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acquaint Mr. Henry F. Howard, &c., that he has been enabled to obtain some further information respecting the schooners "*Guerra*" and "*Trajano*," which are said to have left the Douro for the coast of Africa for the purpose of being employed in the Slave Trade.

The first named of these vessels cleared out of the Oporto custom-house on the 2nd of November, for Santos, viâ Vianna, under the command of Sebastião José da Cunha Carmo, and the latter cleared out on the 7th of December, for Rio Grande, under the command of Antonio Pereira da Conceição, and are both belonging to the Portuguese subject, Bernardo José Machado, a merchant of that city. They sailed with incomplete cargoes, as is seen from the inclosed lists, and without clearances from the Brazilian Vice-Consul in Oporto, which they ought to have procured, being bound to ports in the Empire. This information enables the Imperial Government to take the most commensurate measures in the event of those vessels attempting to effect any disembarkation of Africans upon the coast of any of the southern provinces of the Empire, to whose Presidents the Undersigned forwards suitable instructions under the present date.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PAULINO LIMPO DE ABREO.

*List of the Cargo of the "Trajano," bound to Rio Grande.*

|                     |     |          |
|---------------------|-----|----------|
| Pork .. .. .        | 20  | Arrobas. |
| Baize .. .. .       | 4   | "        |
| Chesnuts .. .. .    | 10  | "        |
| Wine .. .. .        | 1   | Pipe.    |
| Beans .. .. .       | 110 | Bags.    |
| Hams .. .. .        | 14  | Barrels. |
| Pine Boards .. .. . | 12  | Dozen.   |
| Rice .. .. .        | 45  | Bags.    |
| One Caboose .. .. . | 20  | Arrobas. |

*List of the Cargo of the "Guerra," bound for Vianna and Santos.*

|                          |     |                    |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Two Cabooses .. .. .     | 20  | Arrobas.           |
| Rice .. .. .             | 20  | Bags, 100 "        |
| Hams .. .. .             | 13  | Barrels, 60 "      |
| Farinha (Manioc) .. .. . | 75  | Bags, 40 "         |
| Beans .. .. .            | 105 | Bags.              |
| Wine .. .. .             | 20  | Almudes, 1 Canada. |
| Pine Boards .. .. .      | 10  | Dozen.             |

(Signed) JOAQUIM MARIA NASCENTES D'AZAMBUJA.

Inclosure 5 in No. 163.

*Mr. Howard to Senhor Limpo de Abreo.*

Sir,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 27, 1854.*

I BEG to return your Excellency my best thanks for the very interesting information relative to the proceedings of certain slave-traders, contained in your note of the 23rd instant, in reply to mine of the 21st, concerning the departure from the Douro for the coast of Africa, of two Portuguese vessels, the "*Guerra*" and the "*Trajano*," as well as for the communication of the circular addressed by your Excellency to the Presidents of the maritime provinces, on the subject of those vessels; and for the arrest and contemplated banishment from the Empire of the well-known agent of the slave-dealers, Manoel Domingues Dias Pereira.

I shall have great pleasure in forwarding a copy of your Excellency's note and of its inclosure to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and I feel persuaded that Her Majesty's Government will fully appreciate the various prompt and vigorous measures which have thus been taken by the Imperial Government with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I likewise take this opportunity of mentioning with satisfaction the accounts which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, of the activity displayed by the President of that Province, as well as by the President of the province of Alagoas, in guarding against any attempt to carry on the Slave Trade in those parts of the Empire.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 164.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 22, 1854.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, and for communication to the Brazilian Government, a copy of the Portaria,\* which, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, has been lately issued by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, ordering the expulsion from the province of Angola of the Brazilian subject, Francisco Antonio Flores, on account of his notorious participation in slave-trading operations.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

\* Inclosure in No. 370.



No. 165.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 23, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th ultimo, reporting the steps which the Brazilian Government had taken in consequence of information which you communicated to them, founded on my despatch to Mr. Jerningham of the 21st of October, 1853, respecting the sailing of vessels from Bahia for the coast of Africa, intended to be employed in Slave Trade; and I have in reply to instruct you to express to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the instructions sent to the President of Bahia as to the necessity of carefully inspecting and watching all vessels clearing out from thence for the coast of Africa.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 166.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 24, 1854.*

WITH reference to the contents of your despatch of the 11th ultimo, I have to instruct you to express to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the communication of the substance of several letters written from Loanda, respecting the proceedings of the slave-dealers there; and also for his Excellency's promise that the Brazilian Government will urge the Chamber of Deputies to pass the Bill which was approved by the Senate last session, and which is intended to give the Government greater powers than it now possesses to prosecute and punish slave-dealers.

You will inform Senhor Limpo de Abreo that Her Majesty's Government have instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to communicate to the Portuguese Government the above-mentioned information respecting the schemes of the slave-traders at Loanda, and to express their confident hope that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will take effective measures for the prevention of these criminal projects, either by expelling the guilty parties from Angola, or by punishing them in some more stringent and exemplary manner than heretofore.

Sir R. Pakenham has also been instructed to urge the Portuguese Government to pass a law for the prevention of Slave Trade similar to the project which has been approved by the Brazilian Senate, so far as it can be made applicable to the dominions of the Crown of Portugal.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 167.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 25, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatches of the 11th and 12th ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting certain vessels which were supposed to be on their way to the coast of Brazil with cargoes of African slaves on board; and I have to instruct you to

state to Senhor Limpo de Abreo, that you have transmitted this correspondence to Her Majesty's Government, and that you have been directed to express to his Excellency the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the vigorous and determined measures taken by the Brazilian Government in order to counteract these criminal projects of the slave-dealers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia*.

---

No. 168.

*Consul Morgan to Lord John Russell.—(Received April 18.)*

(Extract.)

*Bahia, March 18, 1853.*

OF late reports have been circulated in this city, that several vessels are expected from the coast of Africa laden with slaves.

Information, however, on this abominable Traffic is now so difficult to be obtained, that operations, if realisable, are likely to be conducted with so much secrecy that, notwithstanding the good faith evinced by the provincial authorities, I apprehend that we shall all be led at fault by the cunning devices of the slave-dealers.

Whether these reports are spread as feelers to public opinion, to ascertain the extent of the vigilance likely to be maintained over certain spots on this coast, to create false alarms, to prove the non-existence of any such Traffic, thereby effectually to allay that vigilance, is what I conceive the plan adopted, with the view of furthering the success of premeditated schemes.

That several speculations have been rendered abortive by the vigilance of Her Majesty's cruisers on the coast, I know to be a fact; but I am equally convinced that the spirit to undertake the risk of these infamous transactions is as ever alive, and will continue to exist as long as the drain on the slave population is sanctioned under the plea of its legality, by the exportation of slaves coastwise, as I had the honour to demonstrate to your Lordship in my despatch of February 17 of this year.\*

Bahia is essentially, if not wholly, a sugar-producing province. Colonization there is none; nor is there a prospect that steps will be taken by this Government to supply the want of labour which is daily increasing, not only by the exportation in question, but also by the unwise regulations adopted by the provincial authorities to deprive the free and industrious negroes of the means of earning a livelihood in competition with the natives of the country. Those regulations are driving the free Africans back to the coast, and the void they leave is necessarily felt in all the relations of social life. It would, therefore, not be surprising to hear of the landing of slaves, and the more so as the season is at hand when it is more than doubtful whether the two small Brazilian men-of-war, vessels unfit for the service, would be able to continue at sea to effect the purposes for which they are stationed in this province.

---

\* See Class B, presented 1853, No. 117.

No. 169.

*Consul Morgan to Lord John Russell.*—(*Received April 18.*)

y Lord,

*Bahia, March 18, 1853.*

I BELIEVE the following information lately furnished me of the names and residences of three of the most active slave agents on the coast of Africa, may very materially assist Her Majesty's cruizers in effecting their expulsion therefrom, or the destruction of the establishments they possess for the nefarious purposes of slave-trading.

João José de Lima, residing at Lomoé, to the leeward of Onim, is the principal agent now on that part of the coast, who was, or may yet be, intimately connected with the dealers in this city. This individual, I am told, has upwards of 3,000 slaves ready to be embarked on the arrival of the first vessels. Lomoé is situated on an open coast with a bad anchorage-ground, and from its insignificance may have escaped notice.

Domingos José Martins, the second agent of importance, resides at Porto Novo, and is a partner of the above-mentioned Lima.

Joaquim de Almeida, a free African, at one time a slave in this city, resides at Aghwey, and is connected with the aforementioned individuals in the furtherance of their nefarious speculations.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

---

No. 170.

*Consul Morgan to Lord John Russell.*—(*Received May 17.*)

My Lord,

*Bahia, March 31, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship, the accompanying lists Nos. 1 and 2 of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa, during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

---

## Inclosure 1 in No. 170.

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1853.

| No. | Date of Entry.   | Nation.   | Class.     | Name.                | Tons. | Crew. | Master.       | Owner.       | Cargo.     | Whence.       | Days out. |
|-----|------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1   | 1853.<br>Jan. 22 | Sardinian | Polacca    | Italia .. ..         | 163   | 11    | A. Bonsignore | Not known .. | Ballast .. | Porto Novo .. | 23        |
| 2   | " 24             | French    | Brig .. .. | Gabrielle Charles .. | 172   | ..    | A. F. Alberto | Ditto .. ..  | Ditto ..   | Acorá .. ..   | 35        |
| 3   | Feb. 3           | Sardinian | Polacca    | Volatrice .. ..      | 221   | 12    | E. Piaggio    | Ditto .. ..  | General .. | Porto Novo .. | 29        |

*British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1853.*

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 170.

List of Vessels which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1853.

| No. | Date of Sailing. | Nation.    | Class.  | Name.                | Tons. | Crew. | Master.            | Owner.       | Cargo.     | Whither bound.  | Remarks.                             |
|-----|------------------|------------|---------|----------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1   | 1853.<br>Jan. 8  | Portuguese | Patacho | Dous Irmãos ..       | 161   | ..    | Lage.. ..          | Not known .. | General .. | Coast of Africa | { Conveys free blacks as passengers. |
| 2   | Feb. 1           | Sardinian  | Ditto   | Adige .. ..          | 165   | 8     | P. Armelini        | Ditto .. ..  | Ditto ..   | Ditto ..        |                                      |
| 3   | " 23             | French     | Brig    | Gabrielle Charles .. | 288   | 11    | A. F. Alberto      | Ditto .. ..  | Rum ..     | Ditto           | { Conveys free blacks as passengers. |
| 4   | " 24             | Portuguese | Yacht   | Agua .. ..           | 144   | 14    | A. Alves de Amorim | Ditto .. ..  | General .. | Ditto ..        |                                      |
| 5   | Mar. 21          | Sardinian  | Patacho | Iride .. ..          | 110   | 10    | G. Anselmo         | Ditto .. ..  | Ditto ..   | Ditto           | { Conveys free blacks as passengers. |
| 6   | " 21             | Ditto      | Polacca | Guiseppina.. ..      | 169   | 7     | V. Gron            | Ditto .. ..  | Rum ..     | Ditto           |                                      |

*British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1853.*

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 171.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 13.)*

My Lord,

*Bahia, May 13, 1853.*

ON the night of the 8th instant, the inhabitants of this city were disturbed by the cry of alarm of the garrison to arms in the supposition of an impending insurrection of the slave population.

The Government press is silent on this subject, but during that night the streets were patrolled by large detachments of cavalry, and the infantry kept within their barracks under arms. It is reported that arms and ammunition were found secreted in the houses of some liberated Africans of the Nago or Minas nation, as well as flags and masquerading dresses such as were displayed by them in the last great insurrection in the year 1835.

The jails are full of free Africans and the domiciliary visits of the police are deplorable. I, however, believe the apprehension entertained by the provincial Government is much greater than facts seem to justify, and that the opportunity is taken to oblige the liberated blacks to return to Africa without their possessing the means of doing so, but which the Government by law and by every principle of justice are bound to do at their own expense.

This will only show your Lordship how great the curse is to which all are subjected by the insecurity of life resulting from the awful state of slavery of so many thousands of our fellow creatures in this large slave-holding province, where, at stated periods, an insurrection is generally expected.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 172.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Bahia, June 6, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th ultimo, wherein I acquainted your Lordship of the measures now in the course of adoption by the Brazilian authorities of this city to rid themselves of the free negroes, on the suspicion entertained that their continued residence in the province was dangerous to the public peace, and was an obstacle to the permanent subjection of the slave population; I have the honour to add that on the 2nd instant the Chief of Police, with the view to enforce his interpretation of Brazilian law relating thereto, ordered the detention of the Dutch schooner "*Gouverneur van der Eb*," ready to proceed to sea to the colony of Elmina, and tried to force that flag to be the carrier of the negroes who are now in jail destined for transportation back to the coast of Africa.

Without asking permission, without tendering payment for the passages of the transported individuals, without inquiry whether foreign flags could be made subservient to Brazilian policy arising out of their infraction during so many years of all laws of morality and justice, the Chief of Police insisted in his determination to violate the most common notions of the public law of nations. He was prepared to make foreign flags bound to the coast the instruments of injustice, such as transporting a class of men whose freedom constituted their greatest crime, and which freedom they had purchased after years of privation and economy. These Africans are now to be torn away from their wives and children in the same barbarous manner the infamous men-stealers practised upon them at a former period in their native land when kidnapped and brought as slaves to Brazil.

Under the disagreeable impression caused by so arbitrary an act, the Consul of the Netherlands applied both to myself and to the French Consul for advice, and in the inclosed copy of my letter to the former your Lordship will see the opinion I expressed thereon, which I trust will deserve your approbation.

The President of the province, sorely embarrassed on so simple a question of right, after three days' deliberation, ordered the release of the "*Gouverneur*

*van der Eb*;" but I am told he previously expressed an opinion that he considered the resolution come to of abandoning that vessel as a threat, and that on a future occasion he would be inclined to be more severe with the flags of powerful nations, although in this instance he would waive the determination of enforcing the laws of the country on a weak one.

I believe this observation of his Excellency has reference to two French vessels now loading for the coast of Africa; but I can hardly suppose he will attempt to enforce upon them his ill-advised interpretation of Brazilian law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 172.

*Consul Morgan to the Netherlands Consul at Bahia.*

Sir,

*Bahia, June 4, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter of this day's date, in which you request to know whether the ships of my nation have ever carried away from this country individuals who have been sentenced to transportation.

I am not aware of any circumstance under the British flag, nor would it be tolerated, that could justify the measure now adopted by the Chief of Police of this city in enforcing on the Dutch vessel "*Gouverneur van der Eb*" the liberated Africans he has instructions to transport to the coast of Africa.

This measure, however, is one that interests every flag trading to Brazil, and under the peculiarly arbitrary manner in which the Chief of Police has acted in detaining on his own free will and responsibility the "*Gouverneur van der Eb*," thus literally making subservient (against all international law) a foreign flag to the ends and purposes of Brazilian regulations, is the more surprising, and to be resisted, as at present I am given to understand the law of the country makes it obligatory on this Government to do so, and at their own expense; but whatever the law of Brazil may be upon this head, it cannot have any application to foreign flags, as it indeed might bring them into trouble with those countries to whom they are bound by Treaties on the Slave Trade.

Should the Government of the province refuse you prompt redress, your only course in my opinion would be to abandon the "*Gouverneur van der Eb*" to the Brazilian authorities, making them responsible for ship and cargo, and all the expenses attending the transmission of the crew to Holland.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 173.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Morgan.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 6, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a letter which you addressed on the 4th ultimo to the Netherlands Consul at Bahia respecting the measures adopted by the authorities of that port for the purpose of compelling a Netherlands vessel to convey some free negroes from Bahia to the coast of Africa.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the advice which you tendered to the Netherlands Consul with regard to that affair; and I have to inform you that I have instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro to protest against these acts of the Chief of Police at Bahia, to warn the Brazilian Government of the consequences of any such attempt being made upon a British vessel, and to say that Her Majesty's cruisers will receive special instructions to watch the conduct of the authorities of Bahia in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 174.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

*Bahia, June 30, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the accompanying lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.



## Inclosure 1 in No. 174.

LIST of VESSELS which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1853.

| No. | Date of Entry. | Nation.    | Class.     | Name.          | Tons. | Crew. | Master.              | Owner.       | Cargo.     | Whence.       | Days out. |
|-----|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1   | 1853<br>May 1  | French     | Brig ..    | Capillan ..    | 184   | 11    | — Maurell ..         | Not known .. | Ballast .. | Minas ..      | 23        |
| 2   | " 4            | Portuguese | Patacho .. | Dous Irmãos .. | 123   | 11    | D. da Ca. Lage ..    | Ditto ..     | Oil ..     | Porto Novo .. | 321       |
| 3   | " 13           | French     | Polacca .. | Robuste ..     | 157   | 10    | — Amand ..           | Ditto ..     | Ballast .. | Ajuda ..      | ..        |
| 4   | June 22        | Portuguese | Yacht ..   | Veloz ..       | 163   | 12    | A. C. C. Giraldes .. | Ditto ..     | Sundries.. | Onim ..       | 65        |
| 5   | " 27           | Sardinian  | Patacho .. | Iride ..       | 100   | 9     | G. Anselmo ..        | Ditto ..     | Oil ..     | Porto Novo .. | 23        |

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1853.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 174.

LIST of VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1853.

| No. | Date of Sailing. | Nation.    | Class.     | Name.                    | Tons. | Crew. | Master.           | Owner.       | Cargo.     | Whither bound.  |
|-----|------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1   | April 3          | Sardinian  | Polacca .. | Volatrice ..             | 221   | 12    | C. Piaggio ..     | Not known .. | General .. | Coast of Africa |
| 2   | " 20             | Ditto ..   | Barque ..  | Limegna ..               | 303   | 11    | Levasco Franco .. | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..   | Ditto           |
| 3   | " 24             | Portuguese | Brig ..    | Xae Alan ..              | 354   | 32    | M. Walleggy ..    | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..   | Angola          |
| 4   | May 8            | Ditto ..   | Barque ..  | Linda Flor..             | 223   | 15    | A. P. Lisboa ..   | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..   | Loando          |
| 5   | June 8           | Dutch ..   | Schooner   | Gouverneur Van der Eb .. | 162   | 7     | W. Haster ..      | Ditto ..     | Rum ..     | Elmina          |
| 6   | " 9              | French ..  | Patacho .. | Robuste ..               | 157   | 10    | — Miseole ..      | Ditto ..     | General .. | Coast of Africa |
| 7   | " 20             | Ditto ..   | Polacca .. | Eleonie ..               | 162   | 11    | Aumand ..         | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..   | Ditto           |

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1853.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 175.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the half-yearly return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 175.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Province of Bahia during the half-year ending June 30, 1853.

|                        |                            | £   | s. | d. | to | £   | s. | d. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| African Males .. .. .  | Rs. 700,000 to Rs. 800,000 | 84  | 11 | 8  |    | 96  | 13 | 4  |
| „ Females .. .. .      | „ 650,000 „ 750,000        | 78  | 10 | 10 | „  | 90  | 12 | 6  |
| Creole Males .. .. .   | „ 800,000 „ 900,000        | 96  | 13 | 4  | „  | 108 | 15 | 0  |
| „ „ with professions.. | „ 1000,000 „ 2000,000      | 120 | 16 | 8  | „  | 241 | 13 | 4  |
| „ Females .. .. .      | „ 700,000 „ 800,000        | 84  | 11 | 8  | „  | 96  | 13 | 4  |

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.  
British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1853.

No. 176.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord,

Bahia, August 18, 1853.

AS a great deal of activity has existed in despatching and taking up vessels for the coast of Africa since my last returns of the 30th of June, I have been informed that the slave-dealers of this city, undeceived at last as to the danger of continuing their nefarious practices on this coast, have turned their attention to the Cuba markets, and hence, therefore, the unusual quantity of rum and tobacco that is now being shipped for the coast, in partnership with the Cuba dealers and for the purposes of slave-trading.

The annexed return will show your Lordship the names of the vessels that have sailed, also those at present loading, the majority of which are bound to some new deposit near Onim, the name of which it has not been possible to ascertain.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

## Inclosure in No. 176.

LIST of vessels which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa since June 30, 1853.

| Date of Sailing. | Nation.          | Class.         | Name.       |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| July 13          | Sardinian .. ..  | Smack .. ..    | Fulmine     |
| „ 26             | Portuguese .. .. | Brig .. ..     | Lealdade    |
| „ 27             | Austrian .. ..   | Barque .. ..   | Melinka     |
| August 17        | Portuguese .. .. | Schooner .. .. | Dois Amigos |

LIST of vessels loading at the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa.

| Nation.          | Class.         | Name.                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Sardinian .. ..  | Schooner .. .. | Iride                |
| Ditto .. ..      | Polacca .. ..  | Porto Mauricio       |
| Ditto .. ..      | Ditto .. ..    | Guisseppina          |
| French .. ..     | Brig .. ..     | Charles et Gabrielle |
| Portuguese .. .. | Schooner .. .. | Veloz                |

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.  
British Consulate, Bahia, August 18, 1853.

No. 177.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)

My Lord

Bahia, October 1, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the quarterly returns of the departure and arrival of vessels to and from the coast of Africa.

As stated to your Lordship in my despatch of August 18, I still suspect that illegal speculations are going forward from this port in conjunction with slave-dealers in the Island of Cuba.

The ground for this suspicion is the information I received some time back that one of the crew of the Portuguese schooner "*Agua*," taken a few months back on the coast by Her Majesty's cruisers and carried to Sierra Leone, had declared on his arrival here that several parties in this city were interested in the illegal trade, and that one of them in particular was the owner of a fast-sailing schooner, under American colours, trading between that coast and Cuba.

I was the more confirmed in this suspicion, as the old slave-dealers, who appeared to have given up all commercial transactions with the coast of Africa ever since the rigorous proceedings instituted by this Government against the Traffic, are the very parties who are now again coming forward as the greatest shippers to the coast.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 177.

LIST of VESSELS which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1853.

| No. | Date of Entry. | Nation.      | Class.     | Name.                   | Tons. | Crew. | Master.      | Owner.       | Cargo.     | Whence.  | Days out. |
|-----|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1   | July 27        | French ..    | Barque ..  | Charles et Gabrielle .. | 174   | 11    | — Albert ..  | Not known .. | Ballast .. | Ajuda .. | 28        |
| 2   | Aug. 6         | Sardinian .. | Polacca .. | Guisseppina... ..       | 130   | 9     | V. Grasso .. | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..   | Onim ..  | 26        |

British Consulate, Bahia, September 30, 1853.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 177.

LIST of VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1853.

| No. | Date of Sailing. | Nation.       | Class.     | Name.                   | Tons. | Crew. | Master.           | Owner.       | Cargo.           | Whither bound.  |
|-----|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
|     | July 13          | Sardinian ..  | Smaek ..   | Fulmine ..              | 200   | 9     | E. Torre ..       | Not known .. | Rum & tobacco .. | Coast of Africa |
| 2   | " 26             | Portuguese .. | Brig ..    | Lealdade ..             | 185   | 10    | J. A. Branco ..   | Ditto ..     | Rum, &c. ..      | Loanda          |
| 3   | " 27             | Austrian ..   | Barque ..  | Melinka ..              | 294   | 10    | B. Florio ..      | Ditto ..     | Rum & tobacco .. | Coast of Africa |
| 4   | Aug. 17          | Portuguese .. | Patacho .. | Dous Irmãos ..          | 161   | 12    | D. da Ca. Lage .. | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..         | Ditto           |
| 5   | " 20             | Sardinian ..  | Polacca .. | Porto Mauricio ..       | 178   | ..    | B. Luppe ..       | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..         | Ditto           |
| 6   | " 28             | French ..     | Brig ..    | Gabrielle et Charles .. | 288   | 11    | — Albert ..       | Ditto ..     | Rum ..           | Ditto           |
| 7   | Sept. 5          | Sardinian ..  | Polacca .. | Guisseppina.. ..        | 169   | 11    | V. Grasso ..      | Ditto ..     | Rum & tobacco .. | Ditto           |
| 8   | " 13             | Ditto ..      | Patacho .. | Iride ..                | 110   | 10    | G. Ansaldo ..     | Ditto ..     | Ditto ..         | Ditto           |
| 9   | " 20             | Portuguese .. | Yacht ..   | Veloz ..                | 162   | 12    | J. Crisostimo ..  | Ditto ..     | Tobacco, &c. ..  | Ditto           |

British Consulate, Bahia, September 30, 1853.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 178.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received November 16.)

My Lord,

*Bahia, October 18, 1853.*

THE British barque "*Jenny Lind*," of Stockton, was, during the past month of September, chartered by an Italian merchant residing in this city, to proceed to the coast of Africa.

Being consulted by the consignee and charterer whether any impediments existed to prevent her taking a cargo to that destination, my reply was, I knew no reason why a British vessel should be debarred the chance of accepting a good freight when once the cargo was a legal one, and the more so as her destination was said to be to Cape Coast Castle, a British settlement. At the same time I gave the charterer distinctly to understand I would not furnish my signature to any document the production of which might be made use of for purposes I could not know; and furthermore, to place the matter beyond dispute hereafter, I handed him the Treaty on the Slave Trade with Portugal, in order that he might govern his acts in accordance, and reminded him of the circumstances attending the seizure of the "*Guiana*" in the year 1838.

I afterwards ascertained the "*Jenny Lind*" had on board upwards of 200 empty casks, said to be destined for palm-oil; that after much trouble the Export Office had accepted the charterer's bond; and that the destination of the "*Jenny Lind*" by the charter-party was to places between St. George del Mina and Lagos, and not Cape Coast Castle.

Although I had no reason to doubt the good faith of the consignee or the master, yet it appeared to me Senhor Carrena, the charterer, was not sufficiently sincere in his declarations as to the nature of the cargo he intended to ship on board the "*Jenny Lind*," as I would then have considered it a duty to warn the master of the risk he ran, however innocently.

I refused, therefore, on presentation at this office, to certify the signatures on the bond given at the Export Office, not only for the reasons above specified, but also because the antecedents of Senhor Carrena, as an old slave-dealer, were such as to make me pause before becoming a party to any nefarious transactions he might attempt hereafter, although the cargo he has now shipped has been sent forward under the British flag.

I also had to take into consideration the fact of large shipments to the coast having of late been made by other slave-dealers who, it is currently reported, are connected with the Cuba traffickers in human flesh.

I have likewise to declare that the charter-party was never shown to me until several days after the vessel had cleared at this Consulate for Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 179.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 25, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th of October, stating the reasons why you declined to certify the signatures on a bond given by Senhor Carrena respecting 200 empty casks which were on board the British barque "*Jenny Lind*," which vessel he had chartered to take a cargo from Bahia to the Bight of Benin.

And I have to acquaint you that I entirely approve the caution which you exercised in this matter, as it has occurred on former occasions in Brazil that attempts have been made to use such certificates in order to cover slave-trading adventures.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

## No. 180.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 16, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Bahia, December 7, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd October last, transmitting a copy of the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons respecting the Treaties and Engagements between Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal relating to the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

## No. 181.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 16, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Bahia, December 17, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a translation of a despatch I considered it my duty to address to the President of the Province consequent on some confidential information received of an anticipated attempt to land slaves on this coast, should a favourable opportunity offer for embarking them in Africa and running safely across the Atlantic.

I could not vouch for the accuracy of the information, as it is most difficult to obtain anything like accurate data upon these matters; but the certainty of an increase in the departures for the coast of Africa of late, the shipments going forward of rum and tobacco, two of the principal articles for the Traffic for account of the Cuba dealers, all warranted me in the opinion I formed that such information was not wholly without foundation.

Since then two vessels have arrived from Africa, and I have been further acquainted that the Sardinian patacho "*Iride*," and Portuguese yacht "*Veloz*," are hanging off and on that coast watching for their opportunity, and that some place in the province of Alagoas is the destined point on which they will attempt to disembark, should those vessels escape the vigilance of Her Majesty's cruizers.

I have, therefore, addressed Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Maccio on the subject, advising him of these supposed proceedings, a copy of which I have equally the honour to transmit inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 181.

*Consul Morgan to the President of the Province of Bahia.*

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

*Bahia, November 25, 1853.*

INASMUCH as I am perfectly convinced of the determination of your Excellency's Government to prevent any attempt at landing slaves from the coast of Africa on the shores of this province, and that it will not fail to appreciate any information which can possibly cause some means to be adopted of preventing such an attempt; in this understanding I have to acquaint your Excellency that I am confidentially aware that it is expected the Sardinian patacho "*Iride*" which sailed from this port on the 5th of September last past, and the Portuguese yacht "*Veloz*," which also sailed on the 13th of the same month, will land slaves on the coast to the south if the trade wind be favorable for them, as the slaves are ready to be embarked at Aghwey on the coast of Africa.

In presenting this information to your Excellency I do not vouch to its

truth, but as there is every certainty that from this port there are criminal speculations in connection with the dealers in human flesh in the Island of Cuba, it is impossible entirely to disbelieve a rumour which, without the Government desiring it, may unfortunately be realized.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 2 in No. 181.

*The President of the Province of Bahia to Consul Morgan.*

(Translation.)

Sir, *Government Palace, Bahia, November 29, 1853.*

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of your despatch of the 25th instant, transmitting me some confidential information which had been given you respecting an attempt at the Traffic and landing of Africans on the south coast of this province, and, in reply, I have to acquaint you that measures have been adopted in order that, in case the said information should be correct, the consummation of that crime be prevented and its perpetrators punished, it remains with me to thank you for the above communication, and to ask you to be good enough to transmit me whatever other information you may by chance obtain.

(Signed) JOAO MAURICIO WANDERLEY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 181.

*Consul Morgan to Vice-Consul Burnett.*

Sir, *Bahia, December 17, 1853.*

I HAVE received information that the Sardinian patacho "*Iride*," and the Portuguese hiate "*Veloz*," which sailed from this port for the coast of Africa in September last, are expected to disembark slaves on this coast. It was first rumoured that the landing was to be effected on the South Coast of this province, but I have just learnt that the attempt is to be made in Alagoas.

Both these vessels are waiting, on the coast of Africa, a favourable opportunity to receive the slaves; I therefore think it proper to acquaint you therewith for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 182.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 24, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 17th of December last, inclosing copies of letters which you had addressed to the President of the province of Bahia, and to the British Vice-Consul at Maceio, respecting an attempt which you believed to be in contemplation to effect the disembarkation of a cargo of slaves on the coast of Bahia; and I have, in reply, to express to you my approval of the steps which you have taken in this matter.

You will, of course, always endeavour to make known to the commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers any information which you may receive respecting the proceedings of the slave-dealers.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 183.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received February 15, 1854.)

My Lord,

*Bahia, December 31, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the half-yearly return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

---

 Inclosure in No. 183.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia during the half-year ending December 31, 1853.

|                       |                            | £ s. d.  | to | £ s. d. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------|----|---------|
| African Males .. .. . | Rs. 700,000 to Rs. 800,000 | 81 13 4  |    | 93 6 8  |
| „ Females .. .. .     | „ 650,000 „ 750,000        | 75 16 8  | „  | 87 10 0 |
| Creole Males .. .. .  | „ 800,000 „ 900,000        | 93 6 8   | „  | 105 0 0 |
| „ „ with professions  | „ 1000,000 „ 2000,000      | 116 13 4 | „  | 233 6 8 |
| „ Females .. .. .     | „ 700,000 „ 800,000        | 81 13 4  | „  | 93 6 8  |

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.  
*British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1853.*

No. 184.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(Received February 15, 1854.)

My Lord,

*Bahia, December 31, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the accompanying lists (Nos. 1 and 2) of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.



## Inclosure 1 in No. 184.

LIST of VESSELS which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1853.

| No. | Date of Entry. | Nation.    | Class.  | Name.       | Tons. | Crew. | Master.          | Owner.    | Cargo.  | Whence.    | Days out. |
|-----|----------------|------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1   | Nov. 12        | Portuguese | Barque  | Linda Flor  | 176   | 14    | Ao. Pera. Lisboa | Not known | General | Acará      | 26        |
| 2   | Dec. 10        | Ditto      | Patacho | Dous Irmãos | 123   | 12    | Dos. da Ca. Lage | Ditto     | Ditto   | Porto Novo | 37        |
| 3   | " 13           | Ditto      | Yacht   | Agua        | 105   | 6     | A. A. de Amorim  | Ditto     | Ballast | Loanda     | 25        |

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1853.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 184.

LIST of VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1853.

| No. | Date of Sailing. | Nation.    | Class.  | Name.      | Tons. | Crew. | Master.              | Owner.           | Cargo.        | Whither bound.      |
|-----|------------------|------------|---------|------------|-------|-------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1   | Oct. 12          | Portuguese | Yacht   | Emilia     | 103   | 9     | A. de Lemos Encarção | Not known        | General       | Coast of Africa     |
| 2   | " 13             | English    | Barque  | Jenny Lind | 350   | 15    | Richard Brecon       | George Westgarth | Rum & tobacco | Cape Coast Castle   |
| 3   | " 23             | Dutch      | Galliot | Curacao    | 158   | 8     | — Wonhadk            | Not known        | Rum           | St. George d'Elmina |
| 4   | Nov. 17          | Austrian   | Polacca | Roy        | 306   | 10    | Tripowich            | Ditto            | Rum & tobacco | Coast of Africa     |
| 5   | " 26             | Portuguese | Brig    | Intrepido  | 282   | 14    | Fo. dos Dores        | Ditto            | General       | Ditto               |
| 6   | Dec. 5           | Ditto      | Ditto   | Robin      | 201   | 10    | I. d'Ala. Baptista   | Ditto            | Ditto         | Angola              |
| 7   | " 6              | Sardinian  | Patacho | Adige      | 163   | 8     | P. Amellino          | Ditto            | Ditto         | Coast of Africa     |

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1853.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

## No. 185.

*Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 15.)*

My Lord,

*Bahia, January 2, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, inclosed, a list showing the number of slaves exported coastwise to Rio de Janeiro during the year ended the 31st of December last.

It is to be regretted that the Government or Legislature of this country should permit such a traffic, which, although legal by its laws, is certainly as barbarous, if not more so, than the primitive transshipment from the coast of Africa.

After a few years' residence in this country the Bozal negro becomes comparatively civilized. In time, he marries and has a family, and, like the rest of mankind, must be supposed to possess feelings and attachment towards his progeny, which we cannot deny even to the brute inhabitants of the forest. All at once, however, a slave-dealer comes into the market from Rio de Janeiro, buys up from the needy or avaricious masters all those slaves he can obtain, and, in most cases, is the cause of the separation of a father from his wife and children, and *vice versâ*, to be, perhaps, again sold at his ulterior destination, either to some harder task-master, or to some other unprincipled speculator in human flesh.

So scandalous a speculation ought really not to be permitted, although, in justice to the character of the natives of this country, it must be said, it is only amongst the Portuguese that individuals are to be found who lend themselves, under the cover of the law, to practices which are so abhorrent to a Christian's feelings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

---

Inclosure in No. 185.

List of Slaves exported Coastwise from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro with Passports granted by the Authorities of this City.

| 1853              | No.   |
|-------------------|-------|
| January .. .. .   | 102   |
| February .. .. .  | 71    |
| March .. .. .     | 28    |
| April . . . . .   | 92    |
| May .. .. .       | 169   |
| June .. .. .      | 114   |
| July .. .. .      | 133   |
| August .. .. .    | 134   |
| September .. .. . | 36    |
| October .. .. .   | 18    |
| November .. .. .  | 40    |
| December .. .. .  | 143   |
|                   | 1,080 |

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

*British Consulate, Bahia, January 2, 1854.*

---

No. 186.

*Circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in South America.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 2, 1854.*

WITH reference to Viscount Palmerston's circular despatch of the 4th October, 1850, instructing you to send home half-yearly returns of the prices of slaves within the district of your Consulate, I have to desire that you will in future always add to that return a third column, showing what were the prices of slaves during the previous half-year, in order that I may be able with readiness to compare the relative prices of slaves during the two half-years.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Para.*

No. 187.

*Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 13.)*

My Lord,

*Pará, January 28, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship my annual report on the state of the Slave Trade and slavery within this Consulate for the year 1853.

With reference to the former, as applying to the importation of negroes from Africa, a Traffic which within a short period has been so extensively carried on in the southern provinces of Brazil has been entirely discontinued in this and the other provinces of the valley of the Amazon since 1835, so that the recent Imperial enactments to abolish the Slave Trade have been without effect in this portion of the Empire.

The principal cause of the early cessation of the Slave Trade, and indeed the reason it had been carried on to so limited an extent prior to 1835, is doubtless to be attributed to the insecurity of slave property in the Amazonian districts.

There have been known to exist, for several years, settlements of runaway negroes; one at Santarem, about 1,300 miles from this port, where upwards of 1,000 fugitive slaves are located, amongst the mountains and swamps in the vicinity of the villages of Parinha and Monte Alegre, and near the town of Macapá are encampments from whence fugitives easily escape to Cayenne. Within sixty miles of the city of Pará a settlement has been formed on the river Mujú, from which a female slave was recovered a few weeks ago; she had escaped during the insurrection of 1835, and re-appeared with a large family; and within a circuit of two leagues of Pará are many fugitive slaves.

The sites of these encampments appear to be carefully chosen to guard against a surprise from an attack.

The fugitives are said to be industrious in the cultivation of rice, mandioca and Indian corn, and in the manufacture of charcoal. They make canoes and barcoes, or small sailing vessels, which are used for the interior trade. They carry on a traffic with the inferior class of tradesmen in the neighbouring towns, exchanging the produce of their labour for certain necessaries, such as gunpowder and shot, cloth and soap, &c. Some of them are frequently known to venture into the city of Pará at night, where they have occasionally been taken and claimed by their owners, who endeavour to sell them, but find generally much difficulty in doing so, the freedom of their wandering life unfitting them for slavery.

The situation of these encampments being naturally difficult of access, and the connivance afforded the fugitives by parties trading with them, have rendered the repeated attempts to capture them abortive.

Another cause likely to account for the early abandonment of the African Slave Trade in this province is its vast natural resources, the wonderfully fertile soil producing large crops with comparatively little manual labour.

From the statement which I have the honour to annex it will be seen that the value of slave-grown produce exported in 1853 was 121,208*l.* sterling, which, subtracted from 516,651*l.*, the gross amount of exports for 1853, leaves 395,443*l.* as the value of the exports produced by free labour. India-rubber,

the most important article of commerce here, its value being greater than all the other exported produce combined, is almost entirely collected and prepared for market by free-labour, the labourers being principally Indians, a few free negroes, and Portuguese emigrants. Owners of slaves are afraid to risk them in this employment, owing to the facilities which the immense forests afford the slaves for escape.

The measure proposed last year in the provincial Assembly for levying a tax on exported slaves was not proceeded with, owing to the prices of slaves having rapidly assimilated between Pará and the southern ports.

During 1853 no vessel sailed from Pará to the coast of Africa, neither has any arrived here from thence.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

RETURN of the Slave-grown Produce Exported from the Port of Pará during 1853, with the value in British sterling.

| Description of Produce. | Quantities.            | Value.  |    |    |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|----|----|
|                         |                        | £       | s. | d. |
| Annatto .. .. .         | 257 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tons | 14,623  | 0  | 0  |
| Rice .. .. .            | 747 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons | 10,000  | 0  | 0  |
| Rice in Husk .. ..      | 30,153 Alqueires       | 3,518   | 0  | 0  |
| Cocoa .. .. .           | 4,430 Tons             | 90,000  | 0  | 0  |
| Tapioca .. .. .         | 280 Alqueires          | 95      | 0  | 0  |
| Cotton .. .. .          | 53 Tons                | 2,150   | 0  | 0  |
| Sugar .. .. .           | 63 Tons                | 822     | 0  | 0  |
|                         | Total of Value .. ..   | 121,208 | 0  | 0  |

**BRAZIL. (Consular)—Paraíba.**

---

No. 188.

*Pro-Consul Krause to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 15.)*

My Lord,

*Paraíba, January 11, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to report that during the year ended December 31, 1853, no vessel sailed from this port for the coast of Africa, nor has any arrived from thence within that period.

The price of slaves has risen remarkably within the last twelve months, from the impossibility of obtaining new African blacks; a young, able-bodied male or female slave is frequently sold as high as Rs. 850\$000 to 900\$000 (112*l.*), and consequently slave-holders pay greater attention to the treatment of their blacks.

The following is a note of the exports from this province during the year 1853 of such articles as are produced wholly or in part by slave labour :

|              | No. of Bags. | Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. | £      s.      d. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Cotton .. .. | 26,756       | 2,297   14   1   21 | 116,597   11   2  |
| Sugar .. ..  | 101,388      | 7,274   2   3   12  | 109,256   2   4½  |

I have, &c.  
(Signed)      **HENRY KRAUSE.**

---

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Pernambuco.*

---

No. 189.

*Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 17.)*

My Lord,

*Pernambuco, April 11, 1853.*

I HAVE great satisfaction in being able to report that the foreign Slave Trade has not been renewed within the district of this Consulate during the quarter which ended on the 31st of March.

A circumstance has occurred, however, which has all the appearance of mistaken zeal in the suppression of this Traffic upon the part of the Chief of the Police; an error in this direction, should it prove to be one, will be a novel occurrence with the Brazilian authorities.

The Brazilian brig "*Carolina*," having been chartered in Rio de Janeiro for the French firm of Croco and Co., of this place, to carry a cargo of sugar hence to Genoa, sailed from the former port upon the 26th of February, and upon the 14th of March was totally lost at Tamandaré, about thirty leagues south of Pernambuco. Her papers were all regular, and no one but the Chief of the Police has the slightest doubt of the legality of her voyage; but that functionary, for reasons which he has not disclosed, proceeded to the wreck with an armed force, and immediately arrested the unfortunate master and crew, and marching them to this city, incarcerated them in the common gaol, announcing his determination to commence a criminal process against them for intention to engage in Slave Trade.

I have in vain attempted to discover the grounds of Senhor Regueira Costa's suspicions. I sent an agent down to the wreck, who reported that there was nothing in her appearance or fittings to justify them; and as the offence is not bailable, I think that the Chief of the Police is certainly obnoxious to the charge of great inhumanity towards these shipwrecked foreigners, unless upon their trial he can bring forward proofs which he at present conceals from the public. I shall not fail to keep your Lordship informed of the result.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

---

No. 190.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 6, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch\* which I received from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Michael's, pointing out that as the vessels which convey emigrants from the Azores to Brazil necessarily carry much of the equipment required for the conveyance of slaves, such vessels might, after landing the emigrants, be easily transferred to the Slave Trade.

And I have to instruct you to watch these vessels closely, and if there should be any reason to suspect that they are likely to be employed in bringing

\* No. 387.

negroes from the coast of Africa either to Brazil or to Cuba, you will communicate your information to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, in order that he may be enabled to make a representation thereupon to the Brazilian Government.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 191.

*Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

*Pernambuco, July 4, 1853.*

I HAVE great satisfaction in being able to report that the foreign Slave Trade has not been renewed within the district of this Consulate during the quarter which ended on the 30th of June.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 192.

*Acting-Consul Vredenburg to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 3.)*

My Lord,

*Pernambuco, September 3, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th of August, addressed to Mr. Cowper, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Mr. Hunt, Her Majesty's Consul at St. Michael's, in which that gentleman suggests the possibility of vessels bringing emigrants from the Azores being subsequently transferred to the Slave Trade.

Mr. Hunt mentions his belief that such a proceeding would be confined to the Brazilian flag, from the circumstance of the Portuguese vessels taking back produce to the Azores; it so happens, as far as respects this port, that the emigrant ships alluded to are almost invariably Portuguese, and there is every reason to believe that hitherto none of them have been employed in the nefarious Traffic in Slaves. I will not fail, however, to inquire most rigidly into the subsequent destination of such vessels; and should anything of a suspicious nature appear, will, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, direct the attention of Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro to the circumstance.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WATSON VREDENBURG.

No. 193.

*Acting-Consul Vredenburg to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Pernambuco, September 30, 1853.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in informing your Lordship that there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within this province during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WATSON VREDENBURG.



No. 194.

*Acting-Consul Vredenburg to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 11, 1854.)*

My Lord,

Pernambuco, December 31, 1853.

I HAVE much satisfaction in informing you that there has been no renewal in this province of the African Slave Trade during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) WATSON VREDENBURG.

No. 195.

*Acting-Consul Vredenburg to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 11.)*

My Lord,

Pernambuco, January 16, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of a despatch addressed to me by Mr. Burnett, British Vice-Consul at Maceio, in which he informs me of the energy and zeal displayed by the authorities at that port for the purpose of capturing a vessel with slaves from the coast of Africa, which it was rumoured was expected in that province.

On the receipt of Mr. Burnett's despatch, I addressed a despatch to the President of this province, and also waited on his Excellency, who informed me that he was already cooperating with the President of Alagoas, and had despatched two brigs of war to cruize on that part of the coast.

It is with much satisfaction that I feel justified in calling your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the authorities on this occasion, who I feel convinced are most desirous of putting an end to the Slave Trade, and are acting with the greatest good faith.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) WATSON VREDENBURG.

Inclosure in No. 195.

*Vice-Consul Burnett to Acting-Consul Vredenburg.*

Sir,

Maceio, January 4, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's steamer "Trident" left this port last week for the neighbourhood of Rio São Francisco, as being the most likely place in this province for the disembarkation of slaves.

It has been rumoured for six weeks back that a small craft was expected from the coast, and would attempt a landing of slaves either at Pebo or the province of Sergipe, adjoining this.

The President and Chief of Police have been very active and energetic in their doings with regard to this affair, since I mentioned the circumstances to them, and they have each assured me most warmly that they will act with resolution and energy in the event of so daring an attempt being made in this province as to land a single slave from the coast of Africa.

A Brazilian brigantine has left this for the neighbourhood of São Francisco to cruize, and I am informed by the President that another is cruising between Pernambuco and this. A Brazilian schooner of war is in part ready to set sail in the event of any suspicious sail appearing in the offing.

I have further to observe, that the President a fortnight ago chartered a barcossa, or large canoe, of fifteen tons burthen, and sent her with a confidential delegado and soldiers immediately upon hearing a rumour that there was a suspicious craft in the offing of the bar of Penedo, besides which he despatched a company of police soldiers overland to the spot, the suspicious vessel in question turning out to be a vessel with farinha, awaiting orders as to a market.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JAMES BURNETT.

No. 196.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Acting-Consul Vredenburg.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, February 25, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 16th ultimo, reporting that active measures were being taken by the authorities of the province of Alagoas for the purpose of capturing a vessel which was expected to be about to attempt the landing of a cargo of slaves in that province, and I have in reply to inform you that I approve of your having communicated with the President of Pernambuco on this subject; and I have to instruct you to state to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction the energetic proceedings of the Brazilian authorities on this occasion.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Rio de Janeiro.*

---

No. 197.

*Consul Westwood to Lord John Russell.*—(*Received March 17.*)

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, February 24, 1853.*

IN my report, dated 21st February, 1852, on the state of the Slave Trade within the district of this Consulate for the year 1851, I had the satisfaction of making known, that owing to the very stringent measures adopted by the Brazilian Government, the landing of slaves in this neighbourhood had been almost entirely stopped, and it is now with great pleasure that I have to acquaint your Lordship that in consequence of the continued energetic measures employed by the Government, and of the vigilance of the Imperial cruizers and authorities at the outports, the plans and schemes of the slave-traders have been frustrated during the past year.

From the Custom-house returns of arrivals and departures, it appears that the intercourse between this port and the coast of Africa consisted of the following vessels :

*Arrivals.*

8 vessels under the Portuguese flag.

*Departures.*

7 vessels under the Portuguese flag,  
1 vessel under the American flag.

But I am not aware that any of these vessels were employed in slave-trading transactions, and from the best information I can obtain, I believe that, with the exception of the late landing at Bracuhy of 500 (about forty of whom have up to this date been recaptured), the only slaves imported into this neighbourhood were between 200 and 300 to the northward, which will give a total of about 800 Africans introduced into this province direct from Africa during the year 1852.

This does not include the landing of a cargo that took place at Rio Grande do Sul.

I forward herewith a statement of the quantity and value of the staple productions of slave labour exported during the last year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

---

## Inclosure in No. 197.

STATEMENT of the Amount and Value of Exports of the staple productions of Rio de Janeiro, the result of Slave Labour during the year 1852.

| Description of Produce.  | Quantity.      | Sterling value,<br>including Shipping<br>Charges and Duties. |    |    | Total.    |    |    |
|--|----------------|--|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|  |                | £  | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Coffee .. ..   | 1,906,336 bags | 4,265,800  | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Sugar .. ..  | 13,960 cases   | 160,000  | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Rosewood.. ..  | 25,500 planks  | 55,000   | 0  | 0  | 4,480,800 | 0  | 0  |
| The value of the other articles of produce, such as Hides, Horns, Rice, Tobacco, Tapioca, Rum, Ipecacuanha, &c., exported during the past year cannot be correctly ascertained, but may be estimated at about .. |                |  |    |    | 290,000   | 0  | 0  |
| Total value of produce shipped in 1852 .. ..   |                |  |    |    | 4,770,800 | 0  | 0  |

(Signed)  
Rio de Janeiro, February 24, 1853

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD,  
Consul.

## No. 198.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 13.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, April 20, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that during the past quarter no vessels are reported to have arrived from the coast of Africa; and I herewith transmit a list of the sailings for Africa during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

## Inclosure in No. 198.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1853

| Date.      | Description.  | Name.     | Master.             | Nation.    | Tonnage. | Crew. | Where bound.                | Reported nature of cargo. |
|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| January 22 | Barque        | Schems    | — Saubeyroua        | French     | 132      | 11    | Africa                      | Sundries                  |
| " 28       | Brig          | Xae Allan | M. M. Walligy       | Portuguese | 386      | 33    | Bahia and Angola            | Ballast                   |
| February 1 | Ditto         | Veloz     | F. R. Palha         | Ditto      | 281      | 16    | Pernambuco and Loanda       | Sundries                  |
| March 4    | Schooner Brig | Rosa      | G. J. da Motta      | Ditto      | 239      | 12    | Benguella and Loanda        | Ditto                     |
| " 13       | Schooner      | Gratidão  | C. da Costa Martins | Ditto      | 131      | 8     | Loanda, Benguella, & Lisbon | Ditto                     |

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

No. 199.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Westwood.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 6, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch\* which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Michael's, pointing out that as the vessels which convey emigrants from the Azores to Brazil, necessarily carry much of the equipment required for the conveyance of slaves, such vessels might, after landing the emigrants, be easily transferred to the Slave Trade.

And I have to instruct you to watch these vessels closely, and if there should be any reason to suspect that they are likely to be employed in bringing negroes from the coast of Africa either to Brazil or to Cuba, you will communicate your information to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, in order that he may be enabled to make a representation thereupon to the Brazilian Government.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

N.B.—A similar despatch was addressed on the same day to Consul Cowper.

No. 200.

*Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 13.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, July 20, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a return of the vessels that are reported to have arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, during the quarter ending 30th ultimo, and a list of the departures for Africa during the same period.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

\* No. 387.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 200.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1853.

| Date.    | Description. | Name.         | Master.     | Nation.  | Tonnage. | Crew. | Where from. | Passage.    | Reported nature of cargo. |
|----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| April 13 | Brigantine   | Monte Christo | M. C. Pearn | American | 37       | 6     | Loango      | Days.<br>37 | Ballast                   |

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 200.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1853.

| Date.  | Description. | Name.     | Master.       | Nation.    | Tonnage. | Crew. | Where bound.         | Reported nature of cargo. |
|--------|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| June 3 | Brig         | Esperança | S. J. Barboza | Portuguese | 325      | 15    | Loanda and Benguella | Sundries                  |

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

No. 201.

*Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, September 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 6th ultimo, transmitting copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Michael's, pointing out that as the vessels which convey emigrants from the Azores to Brazil, necessarily carry much of the equipment required for the conveyance of slaves, such vessels might, after landing the emigrants, be easily transferred to the Slave Trade, and instructing me to watch these vessels closely.

I shall pay strict attention to your Lordship's instructions, and should there be any reason to suspect that any of these vessels are likely to be employed in the conveyance of negroes from the coast of Africa, either to this coast or to Cuba, I will immediately communicate my information to Her Majesty's Representative at this Court.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

No. 202.

*Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 4, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that during the past quarter no vessels are reported to have arrived from the coast of Africa; and I herewith transmit a list of the sailings for Africa during the same period.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.



## Inclosure in No. 202.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1853.

| Date.  | Description. | Name.            | Master.              | Nation.          | Tonnage. | Crew. | Where bound.            | Reported nature of cargo. |
|--------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| July 7 | Brig .. ..   | Onze de Marco .. | J. G. de Mendonca .. | Portuguese .. .. | 405      | 16    | Loanda and Benguella .. | Sundries                  |

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

No. 203.

*Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 16, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd October last, transmitting a copy of the report and its appendix, which have been presented to the House of Commons by the Select Committee of that House which was appointed to inquire into the Treaties and Engagements between Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal respecting the Slave Trade.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

No. 204.

*Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 10, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a return of the vessels that are reported to have arrived from the coast of Africa during the past quarter, and also a list of the departures for Africa during the same period.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 204.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1853.

| Date.     | Description. | Name.          | Master.             | Nation.         | Tonnage. | Crew. | Where from.  | Passage.    | Reported nature of cargo. |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| October 2 | Brig .. ..   | Xae Alan .. .. | M. B. Mussagy .. .. | Portuguese.. .. | 267      | 33    | Loanda .. .. | Days.<br>32 | Sundries                  |

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 204.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1853.

| Date.       | Description.   | Name.          | Master.                 | Nation.         | Tonnage. | Crew. | Where bound.               | Reported nature of cargo. |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| October 25  | Ship .. ..     | Cyrce .. ..    | F. A. H. de Souza .. .. | Portuguese.. .. | 325      | 15    | Loanda and Benguella .. .. | Sundries                  |
| " 31        | Schooner .. .. | Ceres .. ..    | J. V. Pereira .. ..     | Ditto .. ..     | 106      | 9     | Loanda .. ..               | Ditto                     |
| November 23 | Barque .. ..   | Schems .. ..   | F. Ponbeyreaux.. ..     | French .. ..    | 106      | 9     | Gabon .. ..                | Ballast                   |
| " 29        | Brig .. ..     | Xae Alan .. .. | M. B. Mussagy .. ..     | Portuguese.. .. | 386      | 30    | Damão and Mocambique .. .. | Sundries                  |

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

No. 205.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 17.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 20, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a return, showing the prices of slaves in this province during the past year.

A return of this description must necessarily admit of a wide margin in prices, arising from the variety of circumstances under which slaves are disposed of, their ages, state of health, abilities, &c.; and although the prices stated in the inclosed paper show a very considerable advance on former returns, I am convinced that the same are rather under estimated than otherwise.

The general criterion in former years for fixing the value of slaves was the price given for Bozal or untaught African slaves, but as none were (to the best of my knowledge) imported direct from Africa during last year, it is much more difficult to ascertain the correct value of the different classes.

The value of slaves with trades must of course be estimated at a much higher price than the other classes, and it is now nothing uncommon for an owner to ask Rs. 2,000\$000, or 233*l.*, for a good mechanic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 205.

PAPER showing the Price of Slaves in the Province of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1853, as far as can be ascertained by Her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

| Class of Slaves.       | Price of Slaves.   |                |  |              |    |          | Remarks.   |
|------------------------|--|----------------|--|--------------|----|----------|--|
|                        | In Currency.   |                |  | In Sterling. |    |          |  |
| <i>Agricultural.</i>   |  |                |  | £            | s. | d.       |  |
| Males .. ..            | Rs. 900\$000 to  | Rs. 1,000\$000 |  | 105          | 0  | 0 to 116 | 13 4   |
| Females .. ..          | „ 800\$000   | „ 900\$000     |  | 93           | 6  | 8        | 105 0 0  |
| <i>Mining.</i>         | { About the same as Agricultural, but as I can hear of no purchases for Mining purposes, no certain price can be stated. |                |  |              |    |          |  |
| Males .. ..            |  |                |  |              |    |          |  |
| Females .. ..          |  |                |  |              |    |          |  |
| <i>Domestic.</i>       |  |                |  |              |    |          |  |
| Males .. ..            | Rs. 1,000\$000 to  | Rs. 1,400\$000 |  | 116          | 13 | 4 to 163 | 6 8  |
| Females .. ..          | „ 1,000\$000   | „ 1,400\$000   |  | 116          | 13 | 4        | 163 6 8  |
| <i>Newly Imported.</i> | None imported during 1853  |                |  |              |    |          | { Bozal, or newly imported African Slaves would easily fetch the prices quoted for Agricultural hands. |
| Males .. ..            |  |                |  |              |    |          |  |
| Females .. ..          |  |                |  |              |    |          |  |

The Exchange at which the above calculations are made is 2*s.* 4*d.* per milrea.

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, January 20, 1854.

No. 206.

*Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 17.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, January 20, 1854.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship, that during the last year no slaves were (as far as I can ascertain) landed in this province, direct from the coast of Africa.

A number of slaves were introduced into this port during the year coast-wise, principally from Bahia; but they came in regular passenger conveyances, and appeared to be all furnished with proper passports.

I inclose a return showing the quantity and value of the staple productions during the year 1853.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 206.

STATEMENT of the Amount and Value of Exports of staple productions of Rio de Janeiro, the result of Slave Labour during the year 1853.

| Description of Produce.  | Quantity.      | Sterling value,<br>including Shipping<br>Charges and Duties. |       | Total.    |       |
|--|----------------|--|-------|-----------|-------|
|  |                | £  | s. d. | £         | s. d. |
| Coffee .. .. .   | 1,639,215 bags | 4,425,800  | 0 0   |           |       |
| Sugar .. .. .  | 8,326 cases    | 92,000   | 0 0   |           |       |
| Rosewood.. .. .  | 34,728 planks  | 85,800   | 0 0   |           |       |
|  |                |  |       | 4,603,600 | 0 0   |
| The value of the other Articles of Produce, such as Hides, Horns, Rice, Tapioca, Rum, Tobacco, Ipecacuanha, &c., exported during the past year may be estimated at about .. .. . |                |  |       | 460,000   | 0 0   |
| Total value of produce shipped in 1853 .. .. .   |                |  |       | 5,063,600 | 0 0   |

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, *Consul.**Rio de Janeiro, January 20, 1854.*

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Rio Grande do Sul.*

No. 207.

*Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

*Rio Grande do Sul, June 30, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a return of the average prices of slaves within the district of this Consulate during the six months ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. P. VEREKER.

Inclosure in No. 207.

RETURN showing the average Price of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, during the six months ending June 30, 1853.

| Class of Slaves. |                        | Price in Foreign Currency. | Price in British Sterling. | Remarks.                                    |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
|                  | <i>Agricultural.</i>   |                            | £ s. d.                    |   |
| Males            | .. ..                  | Rs. 740,800                | 81 14 2                    | Few employed except for work within doors.  |
| Females          | .. ..                  | „ 670,800                  | 73 19 7                    |   |
|                  | <i>Mining.</i>         |                            |                            |   |
| Males            | .. ..                  | .. ..                      | .. ..                      | No such regular branch of employment.       |
| Females          | .. ..                  | .. ..                      | .. ..                      | None.                                       |
|                  | <i>Domestic.</i>       |                            |                            |   |
| Males            | .. ..                  | „ 830,800                  | 91 12 11                   |   |
| Females          | .. ..                  | „ 770,800                  | 85 0 5                     |   |
|                  | <i>Newly Imported.</i> |                            |                            |   |
| Males            | .. ..                  | .. ..                      | .. ..                      | { None imported during the last six months. |
| Females          | .. ..                  | .. ..                      | .. ..                      |   |

Exchange at 2s. 2½d. per milreis.

(Signed)

H. P. VEREKER,  
Consul.

*British Consulate,  
Rio Grande do Sul, June 30, 1853.*

No. 208.

*Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 15.)*

My Lord,

*Rio Grande do Sul, June 30, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to state, that during the last twelve months there has been no renewal of the Slave Trade upon the coast of this province, and the practice of introducing newly-imported negroes from Bahia and the northern ports has been, during this period, discontinued, as it appears, in consequence of the rise in the price of slaves northwards, as compared with the price in this province.

In the early part of 1852, there were landed on the upper coast of the province, a cargo of negroes from Africa, which it was intended by the dealers should have been followed by other similar attempts; the speculation, however, proved an unprofitable one, chiefly in consequence of the activity of the police authorities; and the other cargoes expected were reported to have been landed in the provinces of San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, instead of being brought, as originally intended, here.

During the preceding six months of this year, no notable change has occurred in the number of slaves in this district; but from July to December, 1852, many slaves were exported from hence to Rio de Janeiro, in consequence of the comparatively high prices at that place, and no corresponding importation took place; the whole number of slaves in this province must therefore be considered to have diminished during the twelve months, as the births with this class of people are not believed to exceed the deaths.

It may be presumed, that any measures for the total abolition of slavery in Brazil will have their origin in this province, where free labour is more attainable, and the proportion of negro population less marked than in other provinces; it is therefore interesting to consider the views entertained on this subject.

Although Brazilians are naturally very reserved with regard to the question of slavery, and it is difficult to ascertain their real sentiments, yet the feeling of enlightened men in this province, with whom I have conversed, appears usually to be in favour of the repression of the Slave Trade—I mean the importation of slaves, though opposed to the abolition of slavery: the former measure implies an increase in the price of slaves, thus giving their owners a present and certain benefit, by enhancing the value of their property; and as the possessions of the Brazilians consist usually in a large proportion, and sometimes altogether of slaves, their present interests seem to influence them more than the contingent and uncertain advantages they might obtain by an increase in the number of slaves. The abolition of slavery, on the other hand, they are apt to consider would involve the injury of all slave owners, and the total ruin of some; seemingly not reflecting that a measure might, without difficulty, be framed, which, whilst protecting during their lives the interests of present possessors might, by causing the freeing of slaves to be spread over a number of years, effect the required change in a manner so gradual as not to inflict sensible damage on any parties.

The natives are beginning to discover that they can beneficially substitute slave labour by that of free persons; and as the persons who derive an immediate profit by the importation of slaves, are numerically few, chiefly Portuguese, their opinions cannot be supposed to have much weight in regulating public opinion on this subject.

The President of this province, Senhor Cansausão Sinimbri, is, according to his declared opinions, a determined opponent to the Slave Trade, and anxious for the increased immigration of Europeans; and if a large measure for the introduction of free immigrant labour was successfully acted upon, it seems reasonable to suppose that a favourable change in the existing feeling respecting slavery might supervene. However, there are many difficulties in the way of that sort of immigration which would be calculated to diminish the predilection for slavery; one difficulty arises from the system adopted of forming the immigrants into separate colonies, by which measure they become virtually, with regard to the demand for labour, independent communities, and do not enter into competition with slaves in the general labour market; another results from the preference usually given by employers to slaves, in consequence of the

certainty with which such labour can be calculated on, specially when the slaves belong to the employer, but even also when they they are hired, for the wages of such persons being regulated in a manner by general consent, the employer of slaves knows that by giving certain wages he can retain slaves in his employment as long as he desires, or substitute them by others at the same wages; but with free labour the case is very different, for, in this part of the world, the speculative attractions are so great, and the demands for labour so variable, that an intelligent European of the lower class rarely finds it his interest to remain in one employment for any lengthened period. An employer therefore who relies on such labour, will often find a difficulty in replacing such as may leave him, for there is not a sufficient supply of free labour to convey the certainty of its being always attainable, much less to create competition. Thus, the absence of a sufficient immigration surely encourages a further dependence on slavery, and the existence of slavery scares away immigrants. These two causes, therefore—the existence of slavery and the absence of immigration—react each on the other; each tending to perpetuate the other, and, unitedly, showing that the solution of these questions touching the abolition of slavery may yet for a long period be postponed.

As I am aware of the interest Her Majesty's Government take in these questions, I trust the above observations, made with the view of bringing before your Lordship the actual circumstances of this province regarding them, will not be deemed intrusive.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. P. VEREKER.

No. 209.

Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 15, 1854.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a return of the average prices of slaves within the district of this Consulate during the six months ending this day.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. P. VEREKER.

Inclosure in No. 209.

RETURN showing the average Price of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, during the six months ending December 31, 1853.

| Class of Slaves.       |       | Price in Foreign Currency. | Price in British Sterling. | Remarks.                                    |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Agricultural.</i>   |       |                            | £ s. d.                    |   |
| Males                  | .. .. | Rs. 720,000                | 78 0 0                     |   |
| Females                | .. .. | „ 680,000                  | 73 13 4                    |   |
| <i>Mining.</i>         |       |                            |                            | { No such regular branch of employment.     |
| Males                  | .. .. | .. ..                      | .. ..                      |   |
| Females                | .. .. | .. ..                      | .. ..                      |   |
| <i>Domestic.</i>       |       |                            |                            |   |
| Males                  | .. .. | „ 780,000                  | 84 10 0                    |   |
| Females                | .. .. | „ 740,000                  | 80 3 4                     |   |
| <i>Newly Imported.</i> |       |                            |                            | { None imported within the past six months. |
| Males                  | .. .. | .. ..                      | .. ..                      |   |
| Females                | .. .. | .. ..                      | .. ..                      |   |

Exchange at 2s. 2d. per milreis.

(Signed) H. P. VEREKER,  
Consul.

British Consulate,  
Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1853.



No. 210.

*Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon,—(Received February 15, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1853.*

I HAVE endeavoured to test the diminution of slavery in this province during the past six months, by retaining an account of the passengers (exclusive of soldiers) who have arrived or departed by this port during that period; and now have the honour to inclose a return on the subject.

Although the movement of the population is small, yet this return will show that the tendency is towards a diminution of slavery; the number of slaves having been reduced by 98, whilst the number of free persons has increased by 492 during the same period.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. P. VEREKER.

---

Inclosure in No. 210.

RETURN showing the change of Population in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul by the Arrivals and Departures through the Port of Rio Grande do Sul during the six months ending December 31, 1853.

*British Subjects.*

|  |    |    |    |    |    |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|
| Arrived                                  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Departed                                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Decrease of British Subjects in Province | .. | .. |    |    | 7  |

*Free Foreigners (excluding Soldiers).*

|   |    |    |    |    |     |
|---|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Arrived                                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 998 |
| Departed                                | .. | .. | .. | .. | 499 |
| Increase of Free Foreigners in Province | .. | .. |    |    | 499 |

*Slaves accompanying their Masters.*

|                                |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Arrived                        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| Departed                       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| Decrease of Slaves in Province | .. | .. |    |    | 3  |

*Slaves for Sale.*

|                                |    |    |    |    |     |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Arrived                        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20  |
| Departed                       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 |
| Decrease of Slaves in Province | .. | .. |    |    | 95  |

Total Decrease in Slavery during six months by slaves leaving Province .. .. . 98

(Signed) H. P. VEREKER,  
Consul.

*British Consulate,  
Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1853.*

---

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*St. Catherine's*.

---

No. 211.

*Consul Callander to Lord John Russell.*—(Received May 17.)

My Lord,

*St. Catherine's, April 2, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of correspondence, which will apprise your Lordship of the departure from here, and the subsequent detention and sending to Rio de Janeiro, by authority of the President of this province, of the Brazilian whaling-barque "*Sem Igual*," which was denounced to his Excellency on the 1st of January as being intended for slave-trading.

The investigations which take place at Rio will, I suppose, finally determine any existing doubts as to the real character and intentions of that vessel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 211.

*Consul Callander to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

*St. Catherine's, March 11, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's brig "*Bonetta*" arrived at Santa Cruz on the 9th instant.

Lieutenant Commander Wake having communicated with me, I addressed him officially respecting the "*Sem Igual*;" copy of letter is herewith inclosed.

That vessel left this anchorage at the time the "*Bonetta*" was signalized coming into Santa Cruz.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 211.

*Consul Callander to Commander Wake.*

Sir,

*St. Catherine's, March 10, 1853.*

I BEG to acquaint you that, from information received by me, there is reason to suspect that a Brazilian whaling-barque, the "*Sem Igual*," of Bahia, is intended for slave-trading. She arrived here on the 23rd of December last, and sailed yesterday, it is said to water at Santa Cruz.

I inclose, for your information, copy of a deposition made to me respecting her by Michael Mac Donnald, the whaling mate; and also copy of extracts from a journal which he kept of her voyage.

I consider that the movements of this vessel ought to be watched, and the requisite measures taken to frustrate her slave-trading intentions, as you may deem most advisable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 211.

*Consul Callander to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir

*St. Catherine's, April 2, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Brazilian whaling-barque "*Sem Igual*," which sailed from here on the 9th ultimo, has been detained and sent to Rio de Janeiro by authority of the President of this province.

I am not aware of the exact cause which led to that step. It having been publicly reported here that Her Majesty's brigantine the "*Bonetta*," which happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, was only waiting for an opportunity to seize and burn the "*Sem Igual*;" and the commander of the Brazilian Government vessel stationed here is said to have remarked, that if she (the "*Sem Igual*") was not at once taken charge of by the Imperial Government, she would be taken by the "*Bonetta*;" and hearing it also reported that her detention was in consequence of some new information having been given to the President respecting her real intentions, I considered it my duty, to arrive at the truth of those statements, to request the President to acquaint me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, if she had been detained in consequence of any infringement of the laws relating to slave-trading. I addressed him on the 29th ultimo; copy of my letter is herewith inclosed, together with his Excellency's reply, wherein he states that, having given to the Imperial Government, confidentially, the motives which had induced him to send that vessel to Rio de Janeiro, he was unable to satisfy my request; I therefore cannot state whether she was detained for infraction of the laws relating to slave-trading, or to prevent her from being captured by Her Majesty's cruisers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 211.

*Consul Callander to the President of the Province of St. Catherine's.*

Excellent Sir,

*St. Catherine's, March 29, 1853.*

HAVING learned that the national whaling barque "*Sem Igual*," which sailed from here on the 9th instant, has been detained, and sent to Rio de Janeiro by authority of your Excellency, I have the honour to request that your Excellency will be good enough to let me know, for the information of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, if such detention took place from any infringement by that vessel of the Imperial law, or the Convention between the Empire of Brazil and Great Britain for the suppression of slave-trading.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 211.

*The President of the Province of St. Catherine's to Consul Callander.*

(Translation.)

*Presidency of the Province of Santa Catharina,  
March 30, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, President of the province of Santa Catharina, has the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt to-day of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul's despatch of yesterday's date, asking that he would communicate to him, for the information of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, if the detention of the national barque "*Sem Igual*" took place for infraction of the Imperial law, or of the Convention between Brazil and Great Britain for the suppression of the Traffic of Slaves.

The Undersigned, having given to the Government of His Imperial Majesty, confidentially, the motives which he had for sending the barque "*Sem Igual*" to the Court, is sorry he cannot satisfy what the Consul asks.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) JOAO JOSE COUTINHO

No. 212.

*Consul Callander to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)*

My Lord,

*St. Catherine's, August 5, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I am told that there are two vessels fitting out at Monte Video, intended for the Slave Trade. They are to go further up the river to take in their water, and then proceed to the coast of Africa. I cannot learn their names, or what flag they sail under.

On the 29th ultimo, a schooner under Spanish colours hove to off this harbour, and afterwards anchored, remaining about five hours. She reported from Havana, bound to Monte Video, with a small cargo of aguardiente and other trifling articles. The master gave out he was going to Havana, with a cargo of jerked beef. She is called the "*Pepa*." I have not heard anything suspicious said about her, but believe it right to report the circumstance.

Some time ago I was informed that four slavers, which sailed from here to the coast of Africa in 1851, had got safely to Cuba, and landed their slave-cargoes, and that part of the crews had returned here. As I had other information at the same time, which turned out to be incorrect, I delayed reporting this till I could gain more particulars. However, I have only been able to obtain confirmation of the fact, and that one of the slavers was commanded by an individual named Sumares.

I have communicated the intelligence I have received to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

No. 213.

*Consul Callander to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 15, 1854.)*

(Extract.)

*St. Catherine's, December, 31, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to report that no slaves have been imported into this province during the year ending this day.

A considerable exportation of slaves is taking place to Rio de Janeiro, in consequence of the great demand existing there. The provincial Assembly has passed a Decree, raising the tax of 30 milreis (3*l.* 15*s.* sterling) to 50 milreis (6*l.* 5*s.* sterling) on each slave exported from the province.

I have heard some rumours of vessels fitting out in the province, but they were of so very vague a nature that I did not feel myself authorized in reporting them.

No. 214.

*Consul Callander to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 17.)*

My Lord,

*St. Catherine's, February 4, 1854.*

IN my despatch of the 31st of December last, I stated that the provincial Assembly had passed a Decree raising a tax of 30 milreis on each slave exported from the province to 50 milreis. I beg to be allowed to correct that statement. The tax was increased to 40 milreis only (5*l.*), though 50 milreis was the impost originally proposed to be levied.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the average prices of slaves in this province during the past year.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

---

Inclosure in No. 214.

RETURN of the prices of Slaves in the Province of St Catherine's during the year ending December 31, 1853.

Males . Rs. 700\$000 to Rs. 800\$000  
Females . Rs. 550\$000 to Rs. 650\$000

At 2*s.* 6*d.* per milreis:—

Males . £87 10*s.* 0*d.* to £100 0*s.* 0*d.*  
Females. £68 15*s.* 0*d.* to £ 81 5*s.* 0*d.*

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER,  
*Consul.*

*British Consulate, St. Catherine's,  
December 31, 1853.*

---

FRANCE.

---

No. 215.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski.*

M. le Comte,

*Foreign Office, April 18, 1853.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter of the 28th of February last, respecting the case of the French vessel "*Marabout*," which was detained by Her Majesty's ship "*Rose*" in 1841, on suspicion of being engaged in Slave Trade, I have to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government think it indispensable that, before taking any further steps in the matter, they should be made acquainted with the amount of the damages which are claimed by the parties interested in that case, under the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Bordeaux; and I have accordingly to request that your Excellency will have the goodness to communicate to me this information.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 216.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, May 2, 1853.*

IN accordance with the agreement which was entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and France, in the year 1848, to communicate to each other, at the conclusion of each year, a return of the vessels captured by their respective squadrons employed on the west coast of Africa in the suppression of the Slave Trade, under the Convention of 1845, I transmit to your Lordship herewith, for communication to the French Government, a return drawn up in the form agreed upon of the captures made by Her Majesty's squadron during the year 1851.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

## Inclosure 1 in No. 216.

RETURN of VESSELS captured on the ground of Slave Trade or Piracy, by the British Squadron employed on the West Coast of Africa, under the Convention of the 29th May, 1845, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, between 1st January and 23rd May, 1851.

| Name and Description of Captured Vessel. | Flag under which captured Vessel was sailing. | Names of Master and Owners of Captured Vessel. | Number of Crew. | Date of Seizure. | Where captured.              | Name and Rank of Captain and Name of Capturing Ship. | Number of Slaves captured. | Number died before adjudication. | Total Number emancipated. | Tonnage of Captured Vessel. | Before what Court adjudicated, and on what charge.  | Decretal part of Sentence, whether forfeiture or Restitution. | How Vessel captured was disposed of. | Remarks. |
|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Unknown (Schooner)                       | None.   | Not known                                      | 17              | 1851<br>Jan. 18  | Lat. Long.<br>Off Porto Novo | Captain J. Adams, H. M. ship "Gladiator."            | None                       | None                             | None                      | 195                         | Vessel burnt by Captors, portions being sent to St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade. | Forfeiture .....  | Burnt by Captors.                    |          |
| Unknown (Brig) ...                       | None.   | José More, Master, Owner unknown               | 9               | Feb. 16          | 3° 45' S. 10° 45' E.         | Commander McCalron, H. M. ship "Wolverine"           | 371                        | 295                              | 106                       | 181                         | Vice Admiralty Court, St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade.                           | Ditto   | Brought up and sold.                 |          |
| Three Calenda boats                      | None.   | Not known                                      | 10              | May 5            | Off Little Loango            | Ditto  | 97                         | 5                                | 92                        | About 25 tons each          | Vice Admiralty Court, St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade.                           | Ditto   | Destroyed by Captors.                |          |

(Signed) H. W. BRUCE, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 216.

RETURN of VESSELS captured on the ground of Slave Trade or Piracy, by the British Squadron employed on the West Coast of Africa, under the Convention of the 29th May, 1845, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, from the 24th May, 1851, to the 31st December, 1851.

| Name and Description of Captured Vessel. | Flag under which captured Vessel was sailing. | Names of Master and Owners of Captured Vessel. | Number of Crew. | Date of Seizure. | Where Captured.                   | Name and Rank of Captor and Name of Captaining Ship.                                      | Number of Slaves captured. | Number adjudicated before. | Total Number emancipated. | Tonnage of Captured Vessel. | Before what Court adjudicated, and on what charge.   | Deceitful part of Sentence, whether forfeiture or Restitution. | How Captured Vessel was disposed of.        | Remarks. |
|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|----------|
| Inabel (Schooner) ...                    | Uruguayan                                     | M. P. de Castro, Master. Owner unknown         | 12              | 1851<br>June 19  | Lat. Long.<br>0° 50' N. 13° 10' W | Commander Thos. Etheridge, H. M. ship "Penguin."  | Equipped.                  | Equipped.                  |                           | 48                          | Vice Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade.                                | Forfeiture .....   | Broken up and sold.                         |          |
| Unknown (brig) ...                       | None.   | Unknown.                                       | Escaped.        | June 25          | Cape St. Bras                     | Commander E. H. Beuchamp, H. M. steam-ship "Hecla."                                       | Equipped.                  | Equipped.                  |                           | 242                         | Vice Admiralty Court, St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade                                   | Ditto  | Run on shore by her own crew and destroyed. |          |
| Destada (Schooner)                       | None.   | Unknown.                                       | 10              | July 7           | 4° 30' N. 7° 3' E.                | Lieutenant C. J. Dillham, H. M. steam-vessel "Bloodhound," tender to H. M. ship "Sampson" | 2                          | —                          | 2                         | 130                         | Vice Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade                                 | Ditto  | Broken up and sold.                         |          |
| Pepita (Brig)                            | None  | J. Rodrigues, Master. Owner unknown            | 22              | July 14          | Off Fish Town.                    | Commander G. E. Patey, H. M. ship "Flying Fish."  | Equipped.                  | Equipped.                  |                           | 111                         | Ditto  | Ditto  | Ditto.                                      |          |
| A Cabinda boat                           | None.   | Unknown.                                       | —               | Sept. 10         | Off Cabenda                       | Captain J. Adams, H. M. ship "Gladiator"  | —                          | —                          | —                         | 10                          | Vice Admiralty Court, St. Helena.—Having a Slave cargo on board.                                     | Ditto  | Destroyed.                                  |          |
| Parissima (Falcon)                       | None.   | Unknown.                                       | 12              | Oct. 10          | 5° 32' N. 4° 26' E.               | Captain L. T. Jones, H. M. ship "Sampson"   | Equipped.                  | Equipped.                  |                           | 67                          | This Vessel was lost, with two Officers and the Prize crew, prior to being adjudicated in any Court. | —  | —   |          |
| Two Native Canoes                        | None.   | Unknown.                                       | 17              | Nov. 3           | 8° 30' N. 13° 45' W.              | Lieutenant H. Bevesford, H. M. brigantine "Spy"   | 55                         | —                          | 55                        | —                           | Vice Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade                                 | Forfeiture .....   | Destroyed.                                  |          |
| A Launch ...                             | None.   | Unknown.                                       | 5               | Dec. 7           | Off Cape Lopez                    | Commander Geo. Lavie, H. M. steam-ship "Alecto"   | 64                         | 1                          | 63                        | 25                          | Ditto  | Ditto  | Ditto.                                      |          |

(Signed) H. W. BRUCE, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.



No. 217.

*Count Walewski to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 9.)*

M. le Comte,

Londres, le 7 Mai, 1853.

EN réponse à la communication que je lui avais faite au sujet d'un acte arbitraire commis par le bateau-à-vapeur de la marine de Sa Majesté Britannique le "Volcano," contre le navire de commerce Français "*l'Eliza*," Lord Palmerston m'a fait l'honneur de m'annoncer le 20 Octobre, 1851, que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique avait décidé "qu'une indemnité était due au propriétaire de '*l'Eliza*' pour les pertes éprouvées en conséquence de la détention de ce bâtiment."

Plus tard, Lord Malmesbury m'a fait connaître, par une lettre en date du 19 Août, 1852, que les Lords de la Trésorerie, ayant examiné la réclamation, suggéraient l'idée de laisser la Cour de Vice-Amirauté de Sierra Leone statuer sur cette affaire et fixer le chiffre de l'indemnité qu'il y aurait lieu d'allouer.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, après mûre considération, ne croit pas pouvoir accéder à la suggestion des Lords de la Trésorerie. La nature même de l'affaire ne lui paraît pas permettre qu'elle reçoive devant ce tribunal la suite nécessaire. Le commandant du "Volcano," en arrêtant indûment le navire "*l'Eliza*" comme suspect de servir à la Traite des Noirs, a commis un acte qui ne ressort pas de la justice ordinaire; il a contrevenu à la Convention du 29 Mai, 1845, par laquelle les navires Français se trouvent replacés sous la surveillance exclusive de notre propre croisière; les réclamations qu'il a ainsi suscitées doivent donc être maintenues dans le domaine du droit international.

Je viens en conséquence prier votre Excellence de vouloir bien recommander de nouveau cette affaire à l'attention des Lords de la Trésorerie, et de me faire connaître, aussitôt qu'il aura été fixé, le chiffre de l'indemnité que leurs Seigneuries auront trouvé équitable d'allouer au propriétaire de "*l'Eliza*."

J'ai, &amp;c.

(Signé) WALEWSKI.

No. 218.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski.*

M. le Comte,

Foreign Office, May 17, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 7th instant, respecting the amount of compensation due to the owners of the French brigantine "*Eliza*," on account of the detention of that vessel in May, 1851, by Her Majesty's ship "Volcano."

I have to inform you in reply that I have referred your letter in question to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, for their immediate consideration; and as soon as their Lordships' decision shall be made known to me, I shall have the honour of communicating it to your Excellency.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 219.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.*

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1853.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith, for communication to the French Government, copies of two Treaties\* for the suppression of Slave Trade, for the promotion of commerce, for the abolition of human sacrifices, and for the protection of Christian missionaries, which have been concluded

\* Inclosures 2 and 4 in No. 113, Class A.

by Commander Wilmot, of Her Majesty's ship "Harlequin," with the native Chiefs of Zanga Tanga and Cape Lopez, and with the King and Chiefs of Cabenda, on the west coast of Africa; in which Treaties an Article has been inserted, in pursuance of the stipulation of the 5th Article of the Convention of the 29th of May, 1845, providing that the French Government shall be at liberty to accede thereto, if they should think fit to do so.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 220.

*Count Walewski to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 25.)*

M. le Comte,

*Londres, le 24 Juin, 1853.*

D'APRES la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date du 18 Avril dernier, j'ai prié mon Gouvernement de me faire connaître le chiffre de la somme que réclameraient du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique les armateurs du "Marabout." Je viens de recevoir, et j'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence, copie d'une lettre que les intéressés ont adressée récemment à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, pour lui annoncer qu'ils réduisaient leur demande primitive de 259,641fr. à 212,914 fr. Votre Excellence trouvera également ci-joint, copie des états de pertes et dommages occasionnés aux armateurs par la détention du "Marabout," et sur lesquels ils basent leur réclamation actuelle.

Je crois pouvoir prendre sur moi d'ajouter que les intéressés consentiraient, à titre de transaction, à réduire de 25 pour cent leur créance principale, ce qui la ramènerait, de 259,641 fr. à 194,731 fr., auxquels s'ajouteraient les intérêts à compter du jour de la demande en justice jusqu'à celui du paiement, ainsi que les frais de première instance et d'appel auxquels a été condamné le Capitaine Christie.

Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien me faire connaître la suite qui sera donnée à cette demande, et

Je saisis, &c.  
(Signé) WALEWSKI.

Inclosure 1 in No. 220.

*The Owners of the "Marabout" to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.*

Monseigneur,

*Nantes, le 14 Mai, 1853.*

NOUS avons reçu la lettre que vous avez fait à l'un de nous l'honneur de lui écrire le 28 Avril dernier, relativement à l'affaire du "Marabout," et conformément à l'invitation que vous voulez bien nous faire, nous avons l'honneur de vous remettre l'état des dommages-intérêts dont nous faisons la demande au Gouvernement Anglais en la personne de M. le Capitaine Christie.

Cet état, qui s'élève à 202,914f. 87c. valeur 14 Décembre, 1841, date de la demande en justice, comprend et les dommages dûs à l'armement du "Marabout," et les dommages dûs aux négociants de Bahia qui avaient chargé à fret sur ce navire. Nous avons les pouvoirs de ces derniers.

Vous voudrez bien remarquer, Monseigneur, que dans ce nouvel état de dommages-intérêts, nous nous sommes appliqués avec soin à nous conformer à l'arrêt de la Cour Impériale de Bordeaux, en date du 24 Mai, 1852, qui, déclarant la capture du "Marabout" faite avec des motifs suffisants de suspicion, laisse à notre charge les dommages qui en ont été la suite. Nous n'avons reproduit, conformément au susdit arrêt, que ceux dérivant forcément de la privation de l'équipage, et ce sont de beaucoup les plus importants. En effet, si le "Marabout" n'avait pas été privé de son équipage, on aurait évité à Cayenne la vente si désastreuse de la cargaison destinée à la côte d'Afrique; on aurait porté cette cargaison à la côte, où l'on réalise un bénéfice toujours élevé, car il est la compensation de frais d'armement coûteux que nous gardons à notre charge; puis

enfin, on aurait introduit à Nantes une cargaison d'huile de palme, qui était vendu d'avance à un prix exceptionnel.

|   |         |       |
|---|---------|-------|
|   | F.      | c.    |
| Notre demande primitive s'élevait à           | 259,641 | 87    |
| Notre demande actuelle est réduite à          | 202,914 | 87    |
|   | <hr/>   | <hr/> |
| Différence s'appliquant au fait de la capture | 56,727  | 00    |

Nous joignons à notre état de dommages-intérêts deux pièces extraites de notre dossier, et qui sont nécessaires à l'intelligence des Articles I et II, relatifs à la vente publique de la cargaison du "Marabout" à Cayenne, et au bénéfice que l'on eût réalisé à la côte d'Afrique: elles portent les numéros 1° côté 9 et 4 côté S.

Nous nous bornons à ces deux pièces, car s'il fallait entrer dans une discussion de chiffres, on ne pourrait le faire utilement qu'avec le dossier complet, qui est très volumineux.

Nous sommes, &c.,  
 (Signé) Les Liquidateurs, L. LEPERTIERE,  
 C. FOURCADE,  
 MOSNERON DUPIN,  
 L. LEPERTIERE,

Le Mandataire des héritiers, P. Le Roy.

Inclosure 2 in No. 220.

*Accounts relative to the "Marabout."*

Nouvel état de dommages-intérêts dressé en conformité de l'arrêt de la Cour Impériale de Bordeaux, en date du 24 Mai, 1852.

| Nombres de l'état primitif. |   | Fr. c.                 | Fr. c.     |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------|
| 1.                          | Le "Marabout," privé de son équipage, n'a pu poursuivre son voyage, et le Capitaine Déjoie a été obligé de faire à Cayenne la vente des marchandises formant son chargement. Cette cargaison se composait de deux sortes de marchandises, les marchandises de l'armement, et celles chargés à fret par divers négocians de Bahia. Les marchandises de l'armement se montent, suivant facture de MM. Gex et Decosterol, Frères, de Bahia, à .. 34,634fr. 50c. mais nous les réduisons à .. .. . 24,288 79<br>à cause de la détérioration survenue aux tabacs en mangottes, par le fait seul de la capture; perte laissée à notre charge par l'arrêt du 24 Mai, 1852. | 24,288 79              |            |
|                             | Les marchandises chargées à fret par divers négocians se montent, suivant facture, à .. .. . 65,122fr. 68c. mais nous les réduisons à .. .. . 56,550 27<br>par la même cause que dessus.<br>(Voir la pièce No. 40, Côté 9.)   | 56,550 27              |            |
|                             | Total des factures ainsi réduites .. .. . 80,839 06   | 80,839 06              |            |
|                             | Or le produit de la vente publique de ces marchandises à Cayenne ne s'est élevé, apert le procès-verbal de l'encanteur, en date du 13 Décembre, 1841, qu'à la somme de 19,751fr. 60c., dont 8,867fr. 70c. pour les marchandises de l'armement, et 10,883fr. 90c. pour les marchandises des chargeurs, ci .. .. . 19,751 60  | 19,751 60              |            |
|                             | D'où suit que la perte éprouvée sur le produit de ces marchandises (qui coûtaient 99,757fr. 18c.), et que nous réduisons à 80,839fr. 6c., et qui constitue le 1er article de dommages-intérêts, est de 61,087fr. 46c., formant la différence entre le produit réalisé et le prix d'achat réduit, ci .. .. . 61,087 46   |                        | 61,087 46  |
| 2.                          | Si le "Marabout" fût arrivée au lieu de sa destination, sa cargaison réduite aurait produit, d'après les ventes faites à son précédent voyage à la côte d'Afrique trois mois auparavant, les bénéfices ci-après:—<br>Sur les marchandises de l'armement, s'élevant à 24,288fr. 79c., ci .. 18,378 12<br>Sur les marchandises prises à fret, s'élevant à 56,550fr. 27c., ci .. 43,126 64<br>Total .. .. . 61,504 76<br>(Voir la pièce No. 4, Côté S.)  | 18,378 12<br>43,126 64 | 61,504 76  |
| 3.                          | Le "Marabout" avait en partant de Bahia 11 passagers, qu'il devait conduire sur la côte d'Afrique; 10 de ces passagers avaient payé leurs passages aux consignataires du navire avant son départ de Bahia. Soit R880,000 au change de R320 pour 1fr. .. 2,750 00<br>A reporter, .. 2,750 00   | 2,750 00<br>2,750 00   | 122,592 22 |

| Numéros<br>de l'état<br>primé. |  | Fr. c.   | Fr. c.     |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|------------|
|                                | Report   | 2,750 00 | 122,592 22 |
|                                | Cette somme est à restituer aux passagers.   |          |            |
|                                | Madlle. Santo Lobo, la onzième passagère, devait payer à la côte d'Afrique. Le prix du passage était de R100,000 prix courant, quand le passager ne fournit pas ses vivres, soit au change ci-dessus ..  | 320 00   | 3,070 00   |
| 4.                             | Les marchandises chargées par les négocians de Bahia payaient le fret ci-après :—  |          |            |
|                                | R1,612 \$510 au change de R320 pour 1fr. .. .. .   | 5,039 09 |            |
|                                | \$740,93 au change de 5fr. 50c. pour le piastre .. .. .  | 4,075 10 |            |
|                                | Total .. .. .  |          | 9,114 19   |
|                                | <i>Nota.</i> —Le Capitaine Déjoie avait touché à Bahia le fret payable en reis, qui sera à restituer aux chargeurs, comme il a été expliqué au No. 2.  |          |            |
| 5.                             | Les marchandises appartenant à l'armement, en leur appliquant le prix de fret que payaient les autres marchandises, auraient eu à supporter un fret de .. .. .   | .. ..    | 9,521 74   |
|                                | Cette somme doit figurer dans le chiffre des dommages-intérêts, puisque dans le compte d'achat et de vente des marchandises du précédent voyage, on a porté un fret de Bahia à la côte, ce qui a réduit d'autant les bénéfices que l'on a pris comme base de calcul pour le voyage actuel.   |          |            |
| 6.                             | Si le "Marabout" eût pu continuer son voyage à la côte d'Afrique, il eût pris, conformément aux instructions de son armateur, un chargement complet d'huiles de palme, qui était vendu à livrer, et qui eût donné un bénéfice de .. .. .   | .. ..    | 37,036 13  |
| 7. }                           |  |          |            |
| 8. }                           | Pertes et dépenses résultat de la capture .. .. .  |          | Nihil.     |
| 9. }                           |  |          |            |
| 10.                            | Le pont du "Marabout" a eu besoin d'un calfatage pendant son séjour à Cayenne. Ce travail ne put être fait par l'équipage, puisqu'il avait été mis à bord de la corvette la "Rose," et il fallut avoir recours à un constructeur de Cayenne, ce qui a occasionné une dépense de .. .. .  | .. ..    | 278 00     |
| 11.                            | Dépenses résultant de la facture .. .. .   |          | Nihil.     |
| 12.                            | Le Consignataire, à Cayenne, du "Marabout" a prélevé une commission de 3,526fr. à raison des peines et soins extraordinaires occasionnés par cette affaire. Cette commission doit également entrer dans le chiffre des dommages-intérêts qui sont dus, à ..  | .. ..    | 3,526 00   |
| 13. }                          |  |          |            |
| 14. }                          | Dépenses résultant de la capture .. .. .   |          | Nihil.     |
| 15. }                          |  |          |            |
| 16.                            | Frais de journées employées pour le navire, et qui auraient été faites par l'équipage .. .. .  | .. ..    | 381 00     |
| 17.                            | Il y a bien également de faire entrer dans les dommages-intérêts l'excédant des gages de l'équipage qui s'élève suivant le travail fait par M. Milran, Commissaire de l'Inscription Maritime à Nantes, en date du 17 Mars, 1842, à la somme de .. .. .   | .. ..    | 858 57     |
| 18.                            | Sous ce paragraphe on doit comprendre la somme de 250fr., formant l'indemnité payée aux hommes de l'équipage de "l'Anaréon," qui avaient été engagés, avec le retour à Cayenne de l'équipage détenu, et qu'on a dû congédier, ci .. .. .   | .. ..    | 250 00     |
| 19.                            | Le Capitaine Déjoie avait laissé à Annaboi une créance de \$1,944 sur le Sieur John Parker, qui devait être payé au premier retour du navire. Ce prompt retour n'ayant pas eu lieu, cette créance est devenu irrécouvrable   |          |            |
|                                | Toutefois comme la correspondance du Capitaine Déjoie, communiquée par M. le Capitaine Christie pendant les plaidoiries devant la Cour (lettre du 5 Mai, 1841), apprend que la solvabilité du débiteur n'était pas intacte, nous réduisons cette créance à 50 pour cent, ci..  | .. ..    | 5,346 00   |
| 20.                            | Le Capitaine Déjoie avait aussi à recouvrer une créance de \$131 50c. sur le Sieur John Gendron ; ce dernier était solvable, et l'éloignement du "Marabout" a seul empêché le recouvrement de ces \$131 50c. qui font au change de 5fr. 50c. le piastre .. .. .  | .. ..    | 723 25     |
| 21.                            | Indemnité réduite au fait de la détention de l'équipage, et de ses conséquences, à savoir : grave perturbation dans les affaires de l'armateur du "Marabout ;" perte d'un temps précieux pour le commerçant en instances judiciaires, qui durent depuis 12 ans ; honoraires d'avocats, et faux frais de toute nature qui n'entrent pas en taxe .. .. . | .. ..    | 20,000 00  |
|                                | Total .. .. .  | .. ..    | 212,697 10 |
|                                | Au moyen des indemnités ci-dessus détaillées, les armateurs du "Marabout" gardent à leur charge tous les frais de navigation du navire ; de plus, ils doivent tenir compte du fret fait par le "Marabout" de Cayenne à Nantes, dont ils ont profité .. .. .  | .. ..    | 9,782 23   |
|                                | Reste, valeur, le 14 Décembre, 1841 .. .. .  | .. ..    | 202,914 87 |
|                                | Intérêts depuis la demande en justice jusqu'au jour de paiement .. .. .  |          | Même.      |
|                                | Frais de 1re instance et d'appel, suivant taxe .. .. .   |          | Même.      |

No. 10, Côté 9.

Notes sur les réductions à faire par suite de la détérioration des tabacs en rôles survenue à Cayenne :—

|   | Fr.    | c. | Fr.    | c. |
|---|--------|----|--------|----|
| La facture de l'armement était de .. .. .   | ..     | .. | ..     | .. |
| Et les tabacs en rôles figuraient dans cette somme pour .. .. .   | 20,691 | 42 | 34,634 | 50 |
| En admettant une détérioration de moitié, il y aurait à déduire de la facture la moitié de 20,691fr. 42c., soit .. .. .             | ..     | .. | 10,345 | 71 |
| Il resterait .. .. .  | ..     | .. | 24,288 | 79 |
| <b>La facture des chargeurs était de .. .. .</b>  | ..     | .. | 65,122 | 68 |
| Et les tabacs en rôles figuraient dans cette somme pour .. .. .   | 17,144 | 82 |        |    |
| En admettant une réduction de moitié comme ci-dessus, il y aurait à déduire de la facture la moitié de 17,144fr. 82c., soit .. .. . | ..     | .. | 8,572  | 41 |
| Il resterait .. .. .  | ..     | .. | 56,550 | 27 |
| Récapitulation.   |        |    |        |    |
| Facture de l'armement réduite .. .. .   | 24,288 | 79 |        |    |
| Facture de chargeurs réduite .. .. .  | 56,550 | 27 |        |    |
|   |        |    | 80,839 | 06 |
| La vente à Cayenne ayant été de .. .. .   | 19,751 | 60 |        |    |
| La perte serait de .. .. .  | ..     | .. | 61,087 | 46 |

No. 4, Côté S.

Etat des bénéfices sur les marchandises que l'on transportait de Bahia à la côte, en prenant pour base les bénéfices réalisés sur les marchandises du précédent voyage.

*Nota.*—C'est la détention de l'équipage du "Marabout" à bord des navires Anglais qui a privé de ces bénéfices, puisqu'on n'a pas pu transporter ces marchandises à la côte d'Afrique.

## Marchandises à l'Armement.

| Fr.           | c.     | Cachasse.  | Fr.    | c. |
|---------------|--------|--|--------|----|
| R2,565        | \$520, | coût de 52 futailles, suivant facture de 24 Septembre, 1841. |        |    |
| 64            | \$138, | commission d'achat $2\frac{1}{2}$ pour cent.                 |        |    |
| R2,629        | \$658, | soit au change de 320 reis pour 1fr.                         |        |    |
| 8,217         | 67,    | qui auraient produit un bénéfice de 40 pour cent, ci .. .. . | 3,826  | 80 |
| Tabacs.       |        |  |        |    |
| R6,459        | \$760, | coût de 856 mangottes de tabac.                              |        |    |
| 161           | \$494, | commission d'achat $2\frac{1}{2}$ pour cent.                 |        |    |
| R             | 621    | \$254  |        |    |
| A déduire.    |        |  |        |    |
| R3,810        | \$627, | la moitié de ces tabacs considérée comme perdue à Cayenne.   |        |    |
| Reste, R3,310 | \$627  | (ou 10,345fr. 71c.)  |        |    |
| 896           | 000    | coût de 7 boucauts de tabac en feuilles.                     |        |    |
| 22            | \$400, | commission d'achat $2\frac{1}{2}$ pour cent.                 |        |    |
| R4,229        | \$027, | soit au change de 320 reis pour 1fr.                         |        |    |
| 18,215        | 71,    | qui auraient produit un bénéfice de 98 pour cent, ci .. .. . | 12,950 | 07 |
|               |        | soit une moyenne de 75 pour cent.                            |        |    |

## Articles Divers.

|        |     |   |        |    |
|--------|-----|---|--------|----|
| 2,855  | 41, | coût des autres marchandises auxquelles on appliquera la moyenne du bénéfice donné par les deux principaux articles de la cargaison, la cachasse et le tabac, bien que ces marchandises d'assortiment donnent d'ordinaire un bénéfice supérieur à celui des gros articles qui forment le fond des cargaisons; soit 75 pour cent .. .. . | 2,141  | 25 |
| 24,288 | 79, | total de la facture d'achat, déduction faite de la moitié des tabacs en rôles, considérée comme perdue à Cayenne, produisant un bénéfice de .. .. .   | 18,378 | 12 |

## Marchandises des Chargeurs.

*Observation.*—Les marchandises chargées à fret sur le "Marabout" étant disséminées dans 22 factures, et formant ainsi un grand détail, on a fait le dépouillement de ces factures, et classé en quatre catégories les marchandises qu'elles annoncent :—

|                     |         |        |            |        |    |
|---------------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|----|
| Cachasse ..         | R 2,301 | \$902, | ou .. .. . | 7,193  | 44 |
| Tabac ..            | 8,102   | \$576, | ou .. .. . | 85,320 | 55 |
| Corail, \$1,950, ou | 3,432   | \$000, | ou .. .. . | 10,725 | 00 |
| Articles divers ..  | 7,002   | \$781, | ou .. .. . | 21,883 | 67 |
|                     | R20,839 | \$259, | ou .. .. . | 65,122 | 68 |

| Fr. c.     | Cela fait, on prendra sur les cachasses et les tabacs le bénéfice trouvé sur les marchandises similaires appartenant à l'armement. Sur les articles d'assortiment, le bénéfice moyen donné par les tabacs et les cachasses. Et sur le corail, un bénéfice de 60 pour cent taux qui a été admis par le propriétaire de cette marchandise, encore bien que des ventes de cette époque, cotées par lui, eussent produit 72 pour cent. | Fr. c.    |
|------------|--|-----------|
|            | Cachasse.  |           |
| 7,193 44,  | coût des cachasses, qui auraient donné un bénéfice de 40 pour cent ..  | 2,872 20  |
|            | Tabac.   |           |
|            | 17,144fr. 82c., tabac en rôle.   |           |
|            | A déduire.   |           |
|            | 8,572fr. 41c., la moitié de ces tabacs considérée comme perdue à Cayenne.  |           |
|            | 8,572fr. 41c. reste.   |           |
|            | 8,175fr. 73c., tabacs en barils et cigares 25,320fr. 55c., moins 17,144fr. 32c.  | 16,413 04 |
| 10,748 14, |  |           |
| 23,941 58  | ensemble, qui avaient donné un bénéfice de 98 pour cent, soit un moyen de 80 pour cent .. .. .   | 19,285 24 |
|            | Articles divers.   |           |
| 21,883 69, | coût des articles d'assortiment, un bénéfice moyen de 80 pour cent ..  | 17,406 40 |
|            | Corail.  |           |
| 10,725 00  | coût d'une caisse de corail qui auraient donné un bénéfice de 60 pour cent ..  | 6,435 00  |
| 56,550 27, | Total de la facture d'achat, déduction faite 8,572fr. 41c., pour la moitié des tabacs en rôles considérée comme perdue à Cayenne, donnant pour bénéfices .. .. .   | 43,126 64 |

## No. 221.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski.*

M. le Comte,

*Foreign Office, July 2, 1853.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th ultimo and its inclosures, respecting the amount of damages claimed by the owners of the French vessel "*Marabout*" and of her cargo. And I have to state to your Excellency, that I have referred the papers in question to the proper department for due investigation, and that I will communicate to your Excellency as soon as possible the decision of Her Majesty's Government thereupon.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

## No. 222.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, July 13, 1853.*

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has informed me that the Commissioners of Customs have reported that 34,000 lbs. of gunpowder were shipped at Cork on the 6th ultimo, on board the French vessel "*Sylphide*," Fourchard, master, for Goree, on the west coast of Africa, in addition to nine cases, containing guns, swords, and pistols, which were reported inwards by the same vessel from Rouen, for exportation to Goree and Gambia.

I have to instruct your Excellency to draw the attention of the French Government to the above information, and to state that the indirect transmission of these Articles to Goree and Gambia leads to the suspicion that it may be intended that they should be transferred from the French settlements to some Spanish or Brazilian slave-dealer, in order to be employed in the purchase of slaves for the Cuba market.

You will add that Her Majesty's Government would be glad to ascertain, through the French authorities in the Senegal, whether or not there are any grounds for this suspicion.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 223.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, August 22, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith an extract from a despatch\* which I have received from Mr. Backhouse, Her Majesty's Commissary Judge in the British and Spanish Mixed Commission Court at the Havana, reporting the assistance afforded to him by Captain Verdrain, of the French war-steamer "Milan," in conducting the trial of a Spanish vessel called the "*Casualidad*," which was captured by Her Majesty's ship "Buzzard," and was brought for adjudication before the Mixed Court at Havana in April last.

I have to desire your Lordship to communicate the inclosed extract to the French Government, and to express to them the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the friendly conduct of Captain Verdrain, in so readily affording to Mr. Backhouse the aid of one of his officers in furtherance of the ends of justice.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 224.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, September 6, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from the Admiralty, relative to the reported intention of the French authorities on the west coast of Africa to occupy the island of Kanabak, near the mouth of the Rio Grande.

I have to instruct your Excellency to inform M. Drouyn de Lhuys that a report to this effect has reached Her Majesty's Government, by which it would appear that the expedition which was undertaken last spring by the French commodore against the natives of the Bijouga Islands might be followed up by the occupation of one of those islands on the part of France. You will say, that although Her Majesty's Government do not give credit to this statement, yet inasmuch as it bears upon the engagements recorded in the Treaty of the 29th of May, 1845, between Great Britain and France, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to be enabled to give an authentic contradiction to the report in question.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 224.

*Rear-Admiral Bruce to Commander A. E. Heseltine.*

Sir,

*"Penelope," Loango, July 14, 1853.*

COMMANDER SEYMOUR having acquainted me with a report to the effect that it was the intention of the French Commodore to take possession of the Island of Kanabak, it is necessary that I should call your attention thereto, and desire that in the event of such being the case, you will lose no time in communicating the fact to me, sending a duplicate copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

You will be careful to avoid any misunderstanding whatever with the French authorities on this subject, for the question of their right to new terri-

torial possessions on the west coast of Africa will be settled by our respective Governments at home.

But, on the other hand, you are not officially to recognise their claim to such new possessions, basing your reasons for so doing (if you should be required to explain) upon the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated 29th May, 1845, in the 6th Article of which it is stipulated as follows:—

“And if it should be necessary for the attainment of the objects of this Convention, that posts should be occupied on that part of the coast of Africa before described, this shall be done only with the consent of the Two High Contracting Parties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. W. BRUCE.

No. 225.

*Lord Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 23.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, September 21, 1853.*

THE inclosed copy of a letter from M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, will assure your Lordship that there is no intention on the part of the French Government to take possession of, or to form an establishment on the Isle of Kanabak, as alluded to in your Lordship's despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 225.

*M. Ducos to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.*

M. le Ministre et cher Collègue,

*Paris, le 12 Septembre, 1853.*

IL n'est parti des bureaux de mon département aucune correspondance, aucune instruction qui implique l'idée de la formation d'un établissement à Cagnabac. Je n'ai rien vu non plus, dans les divers rapports sur l'Expédition des Bistagots, qui ait le moindre trait à une arrière pensée d'occupation. La supposition à laquelle cette expédition a donné lieu de la part du Gouvernement Anglais, et dont m'entretient la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 9 de ce mois, est donc complètement dénuée de fondement, ainsi que vous l'avez vous-même pensé. Vous pouvez en toute sûreté de conscience en faire la déclaration au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Du reste, pendant que le bruit relatif à notre prétendue occupation de l'île Cagnabac parvenait au Foreign Office, celui de l'intention du Gouvernement Anglais de prendre possession d'une île de l'Archipel des Bistagots m'arrivait de mon côté. Je n'y ai pas attaché d'importance, parce que je savais que cette mesure trouvait un obstacle dans la Convention même du 29 Mai, 1845 (Article 6, paragraph 2), citée par Lord Clarendon, et qui s'oppose à ce que semblable occupation ait lieu par l'un des deux Gouvernements sans le consentement de l'autre.

(Signé)

THEODORE DUCOS.

No. 226.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, September 30, 1853.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 21st of September, inclosing a copy of a letter from M. Ducos, the French Minister of Marine and Colonies, to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that there was no truth in the report which had reached Her Majesty's Government as to the alleged intention of the French authorities on the west coast of Africa to occupy the island of Kanabak.

I have to instruct you to convey to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the readiness with which the French Government have enabled you to give a contradiction to this report.

CLASS B.



I have at the same time to advert to the concluding part of the letter from the French Minister of Marine, which states that the French Government had received a report that it was the intention of the British Government to take possession of one of the Bissago islands.

I presume that the report thus mentioned by M. Ducos relates to the island of Bulama, and in order that your Excellency may be enabled to explain to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the grounds upon which the right of Great Britain to the possession of that island rests, I transmit herewith a copy of a note\* which Viscount Palmerston addressed on the 9th of June, 1841, to the Portuguese Minister at this Court, showing that the island in question was granted to certain British subjects, in 1792, by Jalorem and Belchore, Kings of the Canhabac tribes. I inclose also a copy of a despatch† which Lord Aberdeen addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon on the 19th December, 1842, containing two documents which show that Her Majesty's Government followed up the declaration of the British title to Bulama, by formally taking possession of the island in the name of Her Majesty on the 24th of May, 1842.

Your Excellency will communicate the inclosed papers to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to satisfy the French Government that our right to the possession of Bulama was acquired long before the conclusion of the Treaty of the 29th of May, 1845, between Great Britain and France.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 227.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Foreign Office, October 1, 1853.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter of the 7th of May last, stating that the French Government could not assent to the proposal made by the Lords of the Treasury, that the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Sierra Leone should settle the amount of compensation due to the owner of the French brigantine "*Eliza*," on account of her detention in May 1851, by Her Majesty's ship "*Volcano*;" I have the honour to inform your Excellency that this matter has been accordingly again referred to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; but, as the documents which your Excellency has transmitted to Her Majesty's Government respecting this case do not contain any evidence as to the tonnage of the "*Eliza*," or as to the length of time during which she was detained by Her Majesty's ship "*Volcano*," the Lords of the Treasury have, in the absence of this information, been prevented from ascertaining the amount of the damages equitably due to the French owner.

All that is yet known with regard to the particulars of this detention is, that the vessel was captured on the 17th of May, 1851; that the crew consisted of fourteen persons; and that she arrived at Sierra Leone on the 28th of that month; when the captor having discovered that he had acted erroneously in seizing the vessel, she was delivered up without any proceedings being instituted against her; but the exact time when she was delivered up did not satisfactorily appear, and the amount of her tonnage was not stated.

The Lords of the Treasury have caused inquiry to be made upon these points, through the Lords of the Admiralty, and through the agents of the detaining officer in London and at Sierra Leone, and although every exertion has been used to obtain information thereupon, none has yet been procured.

Under these circumstances, I have to state that if your Excellency can furnish me with any documents which can give satisfactory explanation upon these two points, the Lords of the Treasury will immediately take these documents into their consideration, in order to settle the amount of compensation which may be due to the owner of the "*Eliza*."

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

\* Class B, presented 1842, p. 510.

† Class B, " 1843, p. 232, No. 179.

No. 228.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Foreign Office, November 24, 1853.

WITH reference to the letter which I addressed to your Excellency on the 2nd of July last, respecting the claims of the owners of the French vessel "*Marabout*," which was detained and taken to Cayenne by Her Majesty's ship "*Rose*," on a charge of being equipped for the Slave Trade; I have the honour to inform you that I have received from the Lords of the Treasury a report relating, 1st, to the claim on account of the costs in this case, which is stated in your Excellency's letter of the 28th of February last; and 2nd, respecting the account which accompanied your letter of the 24th of June, setting forth the several items of the new demand of damages, which the owners and freighters of the "*Marabout*" consider that they would be borne out by the decree of the Imperial Court of Bordeaux, of the 24th of May, 1852, in claiming from Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour, in the first place, to inform your Excellency, with regard to the sum of 3,855*l.* 37*s.*, which was the amount of costs definitively adjudged by the Court at Bordeaux to be payable by Captain Christie, of Her Majesty's ship "*Rose*," that Her Majesty's Paymaster-General has been directed to hold at your Excellency's disposal the sum of 154*l.* 5*s.*, which is the equivalent in sterling money of the sum of 3,855*l.* 37*s.*

With regard to the new demand of damages, I have to observe that although that account professes to be drawn up in conformity with the decree of the 24th of May, 1852, yet it appears that the claimants have not confined themselves within the limit laid down by that decree, with reference to the amount of damages justly claimable from Her Majesty's Government, for the only point which the French Court of Appeal left to be settled, was "the amount of damages occasioned by the act of the captor in taking the crew and passengers out of the "*Marabout*," and in keeping them away from their vessel."

The inclosed extract of the above-mentioned report to the Lords of the Treasury will explain to your Excellency in detail the several points in which it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the claimants have demanded more than is properly due to them.

Your Excellency will observe that the only three items in the account in question which are deemed to be admissible, are as follows:—

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| The 10th for | 278 <i>l.</i> |
| “ 16th       | 381 <i>l.</i> |
| “ 18th       | 250 <i>l.</i> |

These sums appear to have been paid to persons whom it was found necessary to employ on board the vessel on account of the crew not being there, and do not amount in all to 40*l.* sterling.

I have only further to state to your Excellency, that if the parties interested would make out an account confined strictly within the limit laid down by the Court of Appeal at Bordeaux, it appears to me probable that there would not be much difficulty in settling the amount which should be paid to the claimants.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

Inclosure in No. 228.

*Opinion on the case of the "Marabout."*

(Extract.)

COUNT WALEWSKI'S letter to the Earl of Clarendon, dated the 24th of June last, transmits a letter from the representatives of the owner, dated Nantes, 14th May, 1853, with an account, amounting to 259,641*l.*, and says that the parties had reduced their demand from that sum to 212,914*l.*; and

Count Walewski then says that he was authorized to add, that the parties will consent to a further reduction of 25 per cent, which will bring the amount to 194,731f.

The owner's account, specifying the different items forming this extraordinary demand, is forwarded in Count Walewski's note; and I think that I shall have very little difficulty in convincing your Lordships that nearly the whole of these items must be rejected, as not coming within the question reserved by the Court for its decision; and for better elucidation, I will state the items claimed, seriatim, and make such observations thereon as appear to me to be proper:

The first item claimed is "loss upon the produce of goods which cost 99,757f. 18c., forming the difference between the produce realized and the produce price," 61,087f. 46c.

I must here observe that no proof is given either of the amount of proceeds which the goods realized at Cayenne, or the price of their purchase, if either were necessary; but upon principle the parties cannot be entitled to any part of this demand. If even the goods had sold for less than the purchase price, the vessel had been guilty of a breach of Treaty. The Appeal Court at Bordeaux pronounced the captor justified in sending the vessel and cargo to Cayenne, to be tried by the French courts there. It was the port to which the captor was bound to send the "*Marabout*," and if it turned out to be a bad market for the sale of the goods, the captor had nothing to do with that; the sale was made by the direction of the master, who took upon himself that responsibility, and must abide by the consequences, as well to the owners of his vessel, as the owners of the other goods on freight. The delinquencies of the French master justified the seizure, and so the Appeal Court at Bordeaux pronounced.

The second demand is as follows:—

If the "*Marabout*" had arrived at the place of her destination, her cargo would have produced, after the sales made by her former voyage three months before, 61,504f. 76c.

I can hardly imagine anything more unfounded than this charge: prices frequently vary within less than a period of three months; but supposing it to be owing to a reduced price at Cayenne, similar articles of merchandize at the port of his previous voyage might have been reduced in like manner. And, with reference to my observations on the first item, there is no ground whatever for any portion of this demand to be paid by the captor or Her Majesty's Government.

The third item is as follows:—

The "*Marabout*" had, on leaving Bahia, 11 passengers, who should have been taken to the coast of Africa: 10 of these passengers had paid their passages to the consignees of the vessel 2750f.

This sum is to be restored to the passenger, M. Lobo, the eleventh passenger, for not furnishing his provisions: 320f.:—3070f.

This claim is equally unfounded as the last; it seems that these passengers had paid their passage-money, and that they will reclaim it, as they were not taken to Africa. It may be asked, who prevented their being taken to Africa, but the master of the "*Marabout*," who had been guilty of a breach of Treaty? and consequently the British captor was bound to take the "*Marabout*" to Cayenne, to be tried by the French courts there.

The fourth item is as follows:—

Captain Déjoie, the master of the "*Marabout*," had received at Bahia the freight, which will have to be restored to the freighters: 9,114f. 19c.

Here, again, the master seems to have been fortunate, if this account be true, to have received the freight prior to the goods being delivered; and if he ever does return it, which he ought to do, neither the captor nor the British Government can, either in law or equity, be called upon to pay any part thereof.

The following is the fifth item:—

The merchandize belonging to the owners, by applying the price of freight that the other merchandize would pay, would give a freight of 9,521f. 74c.

I confess I am quite unable to understand what is meant by this charge: it is, however, quite clear that it cannot, by any possibility, come within any part of the question reserved for decision by the Appeal Court at Bordeaux.

The sixth item is as follows:—

If the "*Marabout*" had continued the voyage to the coast of Africa, she

would have taken, conformably to the instructions of her owner, a complete cargo of palm-oil, which would have given a benefit of 37,036f. 13c.

And here I would ask, when the Court at Cayenne had restored the "*Marabout*," and the master was in possession of the proceeds of the sale of the cargo, why did he not proceed to the same port, and there purchase a cargo of palm-oil? The captor never hindered him, or interfered with his vessel, after the Court had restored it. This item is altogether untenable.

The tenth item is as follows:—

The deck of the "*Marabout*" required caulking during her stay at Cayenne. This work could not be done by the crew, because they had been put on board the "*Rose*."—278f.

This is the first item that may be considered as coming within a justifiable demand; and should the Court award in favour of the owner, part of this item might be allowed.

The twelfth item is as follows:—

The consignee at Cayenne, of the "*Marabout*," has charged a commission of 3526f.

There is no doubt that the consignee would be entitled to a commission for the sale of the goods, &c.; but the captor can have nothing to do with that in the present case. If the captor had been condemned in costs and damages, that would have been very different: but in this case, where the French Appeal Court has pronounced the seizure justifiable, these commissions must be charged upon the property.

The sixteenth item is—

Labour on account of the vessel, and which should have been done by crew, 381f.

This item would deserve consideration.

The seventeenth item is as follows:—

Wages of the crew, 858f. 57c.

Here, again, I must observe, that the seizure and taking the "*Marabout*" into Cayenne having been justified, the owners of the vessel, like all other owners of vessels similarly circumstanced, are bound to pay the wages of the master, officers, and crew, and no claim of this kind can be sustained against the captor.

The eighteenth item is as follows:—

Indemnity paid to the crew of the "*Anacreon*," who had been engaged on the return to Cayenne, 250f.

This item would deserve consideration.

The nineteenth item is rather extraordinary.

It is that Captain Déjoie had left at Annabon a credit of 1944 dollars upon Mr. John Parker, which credit is irrecoverable; and therefore a claim is made in francs for 5,346f.

There can be no ground whatever for charging any portion of this sum against the captors.

The twentieth item is equally extraordinary.

It is that Captain Déjoie had to recover a credit of 131f. 50c. upon Mr. John Gendron, which, at exchange of 5f. 50c., makes 723f. 25c.

There can be no ground whatever for allowing any part of this charge against the captor.

The twenty-first charge is as follows:—

Indemnity in consequence of the detention of the crew and its consequences, viz., serious perturbation in the affairs of the owner of the "*Marabout*;" loss of precious time in judicial proceedings, which lasted 12 years; fees to advocates, and disbursements of every nature not before charged, 20,000f.

This is evidently a made-up charge. And with regard to the perturbation in the affairs of the owner, or his loss of time, however high he may estimate it, he is not entitled to anything whatever on those grounds. And with regard to the fees for advocates, and disbursements of that nature, the same has been already awarded to him by the allowance of 3,855f. 37c. before-mentioned, by the Appeal Court at Bordeaux, and consequently the parties are not entitled to anything further.

*M. Baudin to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 1.)*

M. le Comte,

Londres, le 30 Novembre, 1853.

PAR une lettre en date du 1<sup>er</sup> Octobre dernier, votre Excellence a demandé à M. le Comte Walewski de la mettre à même de fournir aux Lords de la Trésorerie, chargés de statuer sur le chiffre de l'indemnité à accorder aux propriétaires du brigantin Français "*l'Eliza*," des informations exactes sur le tonnage de ce navire, et sur le nombre de jours pendant lesquels il a été retenu à Sierra Leone.

Les propriétaires de "*l'Eliza*" ont fait connaître à M. Drouyn de Lhuys que leur navire, arrêté par le "*Volcano*," le 17 Mai, 1851, n'avait quitté Sierra Leone que le 2 Juillet suivant, ce qui porte à 47 jours la durée de sa détention par un croiseur de Sa Majesté Britannique. Ils ont de plus remis à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères copie de l'acte de francisation de leur navire. J'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence ce document, certifié par le Directeur des Colonies au Département de la Marine à Paris. J'y joins une copie de la lettre que M. Urbain a adressée à cette occasion à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, en priant votre Excellence de vouloir bien appeler l'attention des Lords de la Trésorerie sur la différence qu'il signale entre le chiffre nominal de tonnage assigné à "*l'Eliza*" dans l'acte de francisation, et celui auquel les dimensions du navire lui auraient réellement permis d'atteindre d'après M. Urbain.

J'ai, &c.,  
(Signé) CH. BAUDIN.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 229.

*The Owners of the "Eliza" to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.*

M. le Ministre,

Paris, le 17 Novembre, 1853.

J'AI l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence une copie de l'acte de francisation du brick-goëlette "*l'Eliza*." Cette pièce établit d'une manière authentique le tonnage du navire, et répond à la demande de l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Impériale à Londres que vous aviez bien voulu me communiquer.

Je prie votre Excellence de me permettre de lui faire remarquer que l'acte de francisation constate que "*l'Eliza*" avait deux mâts et un faux tillac, qu'elle avait 29 mètres 49 centimètres de longueur, et 5 mètres 94 centimètres de largeur. Or ces dimensions ne sont nullement en rapport avec le tonnage annoncé de 54 tonneaux, tandis qu'elles confirment le chiffre de 120 tonneaux, que j'ai eu l'honneur d'énoncer antérieurement comme expression du jaugeage, franc de tillac.

Cette anomalie s'explique en ce que "*l'Eliza*" était un navire d'origine Américaine, et que d'après la loi Française, nul navire étranger ne peut obtenir la francisation pour un tonnage supérieur à 60 tonneaux. De-là, la nécessité de construire le faux tillac, et la réduction du jaugeage à 54 tonneaux.

A l'appui de ces observations, je demanderai à votre Excellence la liberté de citer un autre fait. Au moment de la capture illégale de "*l'Eliza*," le navire était assuré en Belgique, où il devait porter un chargement, pour la somme de 29,000f. La police d'assurances a dû être transmise avec le dossier de l'affaire par le Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies. Le prix de l'assurance atteste que "*l'Eliza*" avait une valeur plus grande qu'un bâtiment ordinaire de 54 tonneaux.

Ces considérations aideront, sans doute, M. l'Ambassadeur de l'Empereur à Londres à faire reconnaître aux Lords de la Trésorerie toute l'importance du dommage que nous avons éprouvé par la perte de "*l'Eliza*," conséquence de son arrestation illégale.

Veillez, &c.,  
(Signé) IM. URBAIN.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 229.

*Acte de Francisation.*

Au nom du Peuple Français,

LE Gouverneur du Sénégal et de ses dépendances déclare que le Sieur Salzedo, domicilié à Gorée, est propriétaire du navire "*l'Eliza*," appartenant au port de Gorée et ayant été construit à ainsi qu'il a été certifié par pièces authentiques ; que ce navire a deux mâts, un pont et un faux tillac ; que sa longueur, de l'éperon à l'étambot, est de 29 mètres 49 centimètres, que sa plus grande largeur est de 5 mètres 94 centimètres, que sa hauteur entre les ponts est de 1 mètre 55 centimètres ; qu'il mesure 54 tonneaux 49 centièmes, ayant été jaugé suivant la manière prescrite par la Loi du 12 Nivose, an 2 ; qu'il est brick-goëlette ; qu'il n'a pas une galerie en tête ; que le propriétaire du dit navire a rempli les formalités prescrites pour constater qu'il est propriété Française ; que les déclarations, sermens, soumissions, et cautionnements prescrits par la Loi du 27 Vendemiaire, an 2, et l'Arrêté Local du 22 Janvier, 1829, ont été faits le 18 Juillet, 1848 ; et que le navire est enregistré sous le No. 56 sur le registre du Bureau de Gorée où réside le dit propriétaire ; pourquoi il a droit de naviguer sous le pavillon Français, pour faire le cabotage du Sénégal et de ses dépendances.

Prions et requérons, en conséquence, les Commandants des bâtiments de la République, tous fonctionnaires publics, et tous ceux à qui il appartiendra, de le reconnaître pour Français, et de le faire jouir de tous les privilèges des vaisseaux de la République, à la charge pour le propriétaire de se conformer aux lois et de prendre les congés et expéditions prescrites.

Délivré à St. Louis, le 28 Juillet, 1848.

(Signé) A. B. DU CHATEAU,  
*Le Commissaire de la République.*

Enregistré et délivré à Gorée, sous  
le No. 1, le 18 Juillet, 1849.

(Signé) A. NICOLAS,  
*Le Vérificateur des Douanes.*

Certifié conforme à l'acte de francisation déposé dans le dossier du navire "*l'Eliza*." Gorée, le 23 Octobre, 1851.

(Signé) A. ESTRUC,  
*Le Vérificateur des Douanes, P. I.*

Vu pour la légalisation de la signature de M. Estruc, Vérificateur, P. I., à Gorée.

Remis le 8 Novembre, 1851. (Signé) A. NICOLAS,  
*Le Vérificateur Chef du Service des Douanes. P. I.*

Vu pour légalisation de la signature de M. A. Nicolas, Vérificateur Chef du Service des Douanes, P. I. St. Louis, le 8 Novembre, 1851.

(Signé) VERAND, *Le Chef du Service Administratif.*

Vu pour légalisation de la signature de M. Vérand, Chef du Service Administratif de la Colonie. St. Louis, le 8 Novembre, 1851.

(Signé) PROTET, *Le Gouverneur.*

Pour copie,

MUNBY, *Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur des Colonies.*

No. 230.

*Count Walewski to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 27.)*

M. le Comte,

Londres, le 26 Décembre, 1853.

J'AI reçu et porté à la connaissance de mon Gouvernement la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 24 Novembre dernier, au sujet de la réclamation des propriétaires du "*Marabout*."

Je serais reconnaissant à votre Excellence de vouloir bien donner les ordres nécessaires pour que je puisse toucher le somme de 3,855f. 37c. montant des frais de première instance mis par la Cour de Bordeaux à la charge du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, et que votre Excellence veut bien faire tenir à ma disposition.

Quant à la réclamation en elle-même, je suis chargé d'avoir l'honneur de faire connaître à votre Excellence que les armateurs du "*Marabout*" persistent dans leur prétensions, et préfèrent que le chiffre des dommages-intérêts auxquels ils croient avoir droit soit fixé judiciairement par la Cour Impériale de Bordeaux.

J'ai, &amp;c.,

(Signé)

A. WALEWSKI.

No. 231.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Foreign Office, January 7, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to me on the 30th November last by M. Baudin, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of France, inclosing a statement made by the owner of the French brigantine "*Eliza*," detained by Her Majesty's ship "*Volcano*," in May, 1851, as to the tonnage of that vessel, and the length of time during which she was detained by the "*Volcano*."

Having referred that letter, with its inclosures, to the Lords of the Treasury for their consideration, I have the honour to state to your Excellency that their Lordships have observed, with reference to the statement of the owner that the "*Eliza*" was detained on the 17th of May, and that she did not leave Sierra Leone till the 2nd of July, making the period of her detention forty-seven days, that the captor states that possession of the "*Eliza*" was given up to her master on the 25th of June, making the period of her detention thirty-one days, and not forty-seven; for it appears to their Lordships that the time for which the owner would be entitled to claim demurrage, would be only from the date of the seizure of the vessel to the day on which she was delivered up to the master or his agent.

With regard to the statement of M. Urbain, the owner of the "*Eliza*," that that vessel's registered tonnage, viz., 54 tons, is not in accordance with her dimensions, but that she is actually of 120 tons burden; the Lords of the Treasury consider that it is impossible for them, without further information, to arrive at any just estimate of the actual tonnage of the "*Eliza*," upon the vague statements contained in M. Urbain's letter.

I would therefore beg to suggest to your Excellency, with a view to the settlement of this question, that the owner of the "*Eliza*" should be required to state on what day she was seized by the "*Volcano*," and on what day she was restored to her master; and to furnish any proof that he may be able to produce as to the actual tonnage of the "*Eliza*," in order that Her Majesty's Government may be enabled to calculate the amount of demurrage to which he is entitled on account of the detention of his vessel by a British cruiser.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

## No. 232.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Walewski.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Foreign Office, January 12, 1854.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting that directions may be given for the payment to you of the sum of 3,855*l.* 37*s.* which was the amount of costs adjudged by the court of law at Bordeaux, to be payable by Captain Christie, of Her Majesty's ship "Rose," the captor of the French vessel "Marabout," I have the honour to transmit herewith a cheque for 154*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* being the equivalent, at the exchange of 25 francs to the pound sterling, of the above-mentioned sum of 3,855*l.* 37*s.*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

## No. 233.

*Count Walewski to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14.)*

M. le Comte,

*Londres, le 13 Janvier, 1854.*

J'AI reçu, avec la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date d'hier, le mandat de 154 livres sterling, 4 shillings et 3 pence qu'elle a bien voulu y joindre, pour le paiement des frais de justice mis par la Cour d'Appel de Bordeaux à la charge du Capitaine Christie, du navire de Sa Majesté Britannique la "Rose," dans le procès auquel a donné lieu l'arrestation par cet officier du navire Français le "Marabout." Je fais tenir cette somme aux intéressés par l'intermédiaire du Département des Affaires Etrangères, et en en accusant réception à votre Excellence,

Je saisis, &amp;c.,

(Signé) A. WALEWSKI.

## No. 234.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, March 22, 1854.*

IN accordance with the agreement which was entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and France, in the year 1848, to communicate to each other, at the conclusion of each year, a Return of the vessels captured by their respective squadrons employed on the west coast of Africa in the suppression of the Slave Trade, under the Convention of 1845, I transmit to your Lordship herewith, for communication to the French Government, Returns drawn up in the form agreed upon, of the captures made by Her Majesty's squadron during the years 1852 and 1853 respectively.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.



## Inclosure 1 in No. 234.

RETURN of VESSELS captured on the ground of Slave Trade or Piracy, by the British Squadron employed on the West Coast of Africa, under the Convention of the 29th May, 1845, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1852.

| Name and Description of Captured Vessel. | Flag under which captured Vessel was sailing. | Names of Master and Owners of Captured Vessel. | Number of Crew. | Date of Capture. | Where Captured.                   | Name and Rank of Captor and Name of Capturing Vessels.              | Number of Slaves captured. | Number died before adjudication. | Total Number emancipated. | Tonnage of Captured Vessel. | Before what Court adjudicated, and on what charge.                   | Deceitful part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Restitution. | How Captured Vessel was disposed of. | Remarks.  |
|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Santisima Trinidad (Lugger) .. ..        | None.   | Martin Vaadas Antas, Master; Owner unknown     | 4               | 1853<br>Feb. 27  | Lat. 0° 13' S. 8° 25' E.<br>Long. | Acting Commander Rt. Hall. H. M. ship "Hound"                       | 69                         | —                                | 69                        | about 11                    | Vice Admiralty Court, St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade   | Forfeiture .....   | Vessel destroyed by Captors          | Slaves taken to St. Helena.                         |
| Unknown (Brigate) .. ..                  | None.   | Not known.                                     | —               | Mar. 8           | 11° 34' N. 16° 31' W.             | Commander Ed. S. Sotheby, H. M. ship "Sealark"                      | 24                         | —                                | 24                        | 244½                        | Vice Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade | Ditto  | Ditto                                | Slaves taken on shore, and brought to Sierra Leone. |
| Unknown (Brig) .. ..                     | Brazilian .. ..                               | Not known.                                     | 16              | May 30           | Off Cape Palmerinha               | Commander Geo. A. Seymour, H. M. steam-ship "Firefly"               | None                       | None                             | None                      | 231                         | Vice Admiralty Court, St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade   | Ditto  | Broken up and sold.                  |   |
| Unknown (Schooner)                       | None.   | Not known.                                     | 20              | Nov. 1           | 7° 30' N. 13° 4' W.               | Lieutenant H. Christian, Commanding H. M. steam-vessel "Bloodhound" | None                       | None                             | None                      | 91                          | Vice Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade | Ditto  | Purchased by Colonial Government.    |   |
| Unknown (Brigate)                        | None.   | Not known.                                     | 21              | Dec. 16          | Off Quicumbo                      | Commander A. H. Gardner, H. M. ship "Waterwitch"                    | None                       | None                             | None                      | about 160                   | Vice Admiralty Court, St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade   | Not yet adjudicated.   | —                                    |   |

(Signed) H. W. BRUCE, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 234.

RETURN of VESSELS captured on the ground of Slave Trade or Piracy, by the British Squadron employed on the West Coast of Africa, under the Convention of the 29th May, 1845, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1853.

| Name and Description of Captured Vessel. | Flag under which captured Vessel was sailing. | Names of Master and Owner of Captured ship.                  | Number of Crew. | Date of Capture. | Where Captured.                        | Name and Rank of Captor and Name of Capturing Ship.                  | Number of Slaves captured. | Number died before adjudication. | Total Number emancipated. | Tonnage of Captured Vessel. | Before what Court adjudicated, and on what charge.                     | Decretal part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Re-stitution. | How Vessel was disposed of. | Remarks. |
|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|----------|
| Restaurada (Schooner)                    | None.   | Juan Coll, Master. Owner unknown                             | 21              | 1853<br>Mar. 18  | Lat. Long.<br>In the New Calabar River | Commander R. J. J. G. Macdonald, H. M. sloop "Ferret"                | None                       | None                             | None                      | 130½                        | Vice Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade | Forfeiture .....   | Destroyed.                  |          |
| Paulina (Bigauzine)                      | None.   | Unknown.   | 2               | April 30         | In the River Ponga                     | Commander Henry Need, H. M. sloop "Linnæus"                          | None                       | None                             | None                      | 151½                        | Ditto  | Ditto  | Ditto.                      |          |
| Unknown (Schooner)                       | None.   | Unknown.   | Deserted.       | April 30         | Ditto                                  | Lieutenant W. K. Jolliffe, Commanding H. M. steam-vessel "Myrtaidon" | None                       | None                             | None                      | 69½                         | Ditto  | Ditto  | Ditto.                      |          |
| Maria (Schooner)                         | None.   | Juan Dias, Master and Owner                                  | 23              | May 13           | 4° 13' S 10° 19' E.                    | Lieutenant H. B. Beresford, Commanding H. M. brigantine "Spy"        | None                       | None                             | None                      | 180                         | Vice Admiralty Court at St. Helena.—Being engaged in the Slave Trade.  | Ditto  | Ditto.                      |          |
| Agrua (Schooner)                         | Portuguese ...                                | Antonio Alves de Amorim, Master; Manuel Lopez Vianna, Owner. | 14              | June 4           | Aghwey, Bight of Benin                 | Lieutenant H. B. Beresford, Commanding H. M. brigantine "Spy"        | None                       | None                             | None                      | 105                         | British and Portuguese Mixed Commission Court at St. Paul de Loanda    | Acquitted .....  | Restored.                   |          |

(Signed) H. W. BRUCE, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

## MEXICO.

No. 235.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, July 3, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of a despatch and its inclosures, which I received from Mr. Consul Giffard, by which your Lordship will perceive that a vessel of a very suspicious character had arrived under Mexican colours at the port of Laguna de Terminos, in the Peninsula of Yucatan, for the purpose of being refitted.

Mr. Vice-Consul Shiels had discovered that she had several pieces of artillery in her hold and 300 casks of water, and from her figure-head, &c., he supposed her to be a famous slaver called formerly the "*Lady Suffolk*." The crew consisted of 26 men, all Spaniards, and six persons were also on board, Spaniards by birth, said to be passengers, but Mr. Shiels supposes they had acted as officers on board that vessel; they have returned to the Havana while the vessel was being refitted, and she was to await the arrival of a fresh crew to be sent from thence.

The name she now sails under is the "*Mariana*," and the port she last left was Cienfuegos, in the island of Cuba, according to her health-certificate, which was granted by a Don Fernando Fraire (Teniente de Navio) at Cienfuegos, in the vicinity of which place she is reported to have landed 1300 negroes.

Immediately on the receipt of Mr. Giffard's despatch, I addressed a note to his Excellency Senor Bonilla, which I took myself to him, requesting he would give me at once the necessary orders to ensure the co-operation of the authorities of Laguna de Terminos, as Commander Napier, of Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*," would proceed thither from Vera Cruz without delay to search this vessel; and I called to his Excellency's attention the conduct of the Mexican Consul at Havana in allowing that vessel to sail under Mexican colours without first sending her to Vera Cruz, and of the authorities at Laguna de Terminos in allowing her to remain under such circumstances.

Senor Bonilla sent me the orders I required that evening, accompanied merely by a private letter, a copy and translation of which I have the honour to inclose herewith, as well as extracts of the orders he sent me under flying seal, which consisted merely of translations of my note to him of that day's date, concluding with the extracts I now forward to your Lordship.

As yet I have not heard of the result of Commander Napier's search, but this is not the first time vessels employed in the Slave Trade have gone to Yucatan to refit, because they could not be searched by Her Majesty's cruisers within a line agreed upon in our Slave Trade Treaty with this country, drawn from the port of Sisal in Yucatan to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte, before an arrangement I made with this Government in December, 1851, which has not become generally known, and which may account for the presence of the vessel in question at Laguna de Terminos.

Should she prove to be a slaver, she will be brought to Vera Cruz in accordance with the Law declaring that Traffic to be piracy, and I shall use my best exertions to prevent any undue delay taking place in having her condemned, and I shall then again bring officially before this Government the conduct pursued in this matter by the Mexican Consul at the Havana, as well as that of the authorities at Laguna de Terminos.

I think it my duty to call to your Lordship's attention the prudence and energy with which Mr. Vice-Consul Shiels has acted on this occasion, and it is not the first time his conduct has been deserving of approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 235.

*Consul Giffard to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Vera Cruz, June 16, 1853.*

I HEREWITH inclose for your perusal a communication which I yesterday received from Mr. Vice-Consul Shiels at Laguna, on the subject of a ship arrived there, apparently for the purpose of being nationalized and of sailing under Mexican colours out of the Gulf, to be afterwards employed in the Slave Trade.

From what is stated by Mr. Shiels, it would appear that not only the Mexican Consul at the Havana, but the Mexican maritime authorities at Laguna, have been favouring the views of the owners of this very suspicious vessel.

Captain Napier, of Her Majesty's ship "Daring," to whom I have communicated Mr. Shiels' despatch, intends to proceed to Laguna without delay; but as he may require the co-operation of the Mexican authorities at that port, I have lost no time in apprising you therewith, as I believe you will find it necessary to apply to the Mexican Government for the most stringent orders to the Commandant at Laguna to give Captain Napier all the assistance he may require for the examination of the ship in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. GIFFARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 235.

*Vice-Consul Shiels to Consul-General Crawford.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Laguna de Terminos, June 2, 1853.*

ON the 30th ultimo, a full-rigged ship under Mexican colours, named the "Mariana," of 410 tons, Gutierrez, master, arrived at this port, reported as being from Cienfuegos in Cuba, navigated by twenty-six men, with six passengers, all of Spanish origin. It is currently reported here that the said vessel has been engaged in the illegal traffic of the Slave Trade from the coast of Africa, and that she landed a cargo of 1300 negroes in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, which port she left about the 14th of May last, according to her health-certificate, which is granted by Don Fernando Fraire (Teniente de Navio) at Cienfuegos. The probability of this vessel's having been lately engaged in the Slave Trade is almost a certainty, from the circumstance of her having on board about 300 water-casks, and several pieces of artillery in the hold, as I am informed from private sources. Yesterday, the 1st instant, the original crew of Spaniards were discharged, and left the ship to-day for Havana, *via* Campeachy or Sisal. The six individuals represented as passengers, and who most probably are officers belonging to the ship, have also left this by the same opportunity as the crew. The vessel, it seems, is intended to be refitted here, as the master remains with her, and a crew of Mexicans has been employed for the present. It is therefore likely that she will await orders from Havana, to escape the vigilance of Her Majesty's cruisers engaged on the coast of Cuba in suppressing the Slave Trade, and it may be calculated that she will be detained here for at least a month, until her owners at Havana can send a vessel with a new crew and the necessary outfits to enable her to leave here properly equipped for another voyage to the coast of Africa, without her approaching the vicinity of the cruising ground of the British men-of-war looking out for African traders off Cuba. The ship is said to have been built

at Baltimore, U.S., and is reported to be a fast sailer. It appears she sails under Mexican colours, with special permission from the Mexican Consul at Havana, and has been authorised by him to proceed here without calling at Vera Cruz, to be properly nationalised there as usual; and the captain of the port here has thrown no obstacle in the way to her remaining, nor do the custom-house authorities show any disposition to question the correctness of the documents under which she sails as a Mexican vessel. On this account I have judged it prudent not to apply officially to the authorities here for information as respects the suspicious character of the "*Mariana*," in order not to alarm them or the parties conniving at her remaining here to refit, so that this communication may reach in time to enable you to take such steps as you may consider judicious to prevent the "*Mariana*" leaving this port, probably refitted for another voyage on a slaving expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. B. SHIELS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 235.

*Vice-Consul Shiels to Consul Giffard.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Laguna de Terminos, June 6, 1853.*

I HAD the honour to address you on the 3rd instant, *viâ* Campeachy, inclosing copy of my letter of 2nd instant, addressed to Mr. Consul-General Crawford, at Havana, on the subject of the ship "*Mariana's*" arrival at this port, and of the probability of her having been lately engaged in the Slave Trade.

On looking over some old newspapers, I found in one of them, the "*Herald*," of New York, the inclosed printed paragraph, dated Havana, 20th November, 1852, giving a detailed account of the arrival at Mariel of the American ship "*Lady Suffolk*," and of her having sailed about the 22nd of that month on a slaving voyage to the coast of Africa. The account of this occurrence concludes with the description of the ship. I have examined the vessel outwardly, and from her length and apparent breadth I should consider her to be from 500 to 520 tons burthen, as stated, and no doubt exists at present, in my mind, as to the ship's being the identical "*Lady Suffolk*," as her figure-head exactly corresponds with the description in the printed paragraph, *viz.*:—a woman's figure, full-length, painted with white golden wings on the shoulders; in the right-hand a trumpet, and in the left a wreath or crown, both articles also gilded. On the 4th instant, they landed from her 90 sacks of millet, which the captain pretends to say to the custom-house authorities is barley which he found on board the ship when he took charge of her at Cienfuegos, but which I have examined, and have no hesitation in stating to be the former, taken on board on the coast of Africa, to subsist the negroes on which she had on board.

The vessel in the Mexican Consul's report from Havana is stated to be the American ship "*Mary*," from Boston, and to have been sold to a person named Don José Ruiz, of Mexico, by an American of the name of Smith, and the captain of her represents her as measuring 410 tons.

From these contradictory statements and circumstances before stated, I presume you will coincide in my opinion as to her real character, that of her being a slave-trader, which from her valuable qualities as a first-rate sailer, will probably be again fitted out for another voyage in quest of slaves.

I have considered this case to be of a sufficiently suspicious character to make it my duty to convey to you the speediest intelligence possible respecting it by the nearest route of conveyance, and as a canoe leaves this evening for Frontera de Tabasco, I have taken the liberty to transmit this communication to you through that place, to enable you to take such steps as in your judgment will be most efficient to prevent another successful voyage of the "*Mariana*" under Mexican colours on a slaving expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. B. SHIELS.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 235.

*Extract from the "New York Herald."*

*Havane, 25 Novembre, 1852.*

PAR l'activité qui règne parmi les négriers d'ici, il est évident qu'ils comptent sur la protection de l'autorité supérieure, dont les opinions à ce sujet sont bien connues.

Quoiqu'il en soit, il est incontestable que la Traite n'a jamais été dans une condition plus prospère que pendant ces derniers mois, même sous les plus beaux jours de l'administration du Général O'Donnell.

Il est plus que temps que l'Angleterre tienne la main à l'exécution des Traités souscrits par l'Espagne; la Traite se fait de jour en jour plus ouvertement et plus audacieusement, et les Traités sont considérés comme lettre morte.

Il n'y a aucune exagération dans ce que je vous écris, vous en jugerez vous-même par les faits que je vous cite et qui sont ici de notoriété publique; leur véracité peut du reste être certifiée par tout l'équipage qui a amené le "*Lady Suffolk*" à Mariel et est reparti ensuite pour les États Unis, à l'exception d'un Italien du nom de Nicolo Francisco, qui a préféré accompagner le navire à la côte d'Afrique.

Vous voudrez bien remarquer que Mariel, où le steamer de guerre "*Pizarro*" s'est perdu dernièrement, à 20 milles ouest de la Havane, n'est pas un port d'entrée; aucun navire ne peut donc y entrer sans avoir été préalablement déclaré en Douane à la Havane; et cependant un navire arrivant directement de New York, a pu entrer dans le port sans entraves et y séjourner sans être inquiété, quoiqu'un vapeur et une corvette de guerre Espagnols s'y trouvaient à l'ancre, et que Mariel soit la résidence d'un Lieutenant-Gouverneur et d'autres fonctionnaires publiques.

Pourquoi cette faveur exceptionnelle? C'est que le susdit navire était destiné à la Traite.

Le "*Lady Suffolk*" a été construit nouvellement à Baltimore par Messrs. Adams, Gray et Fils, et vendu au prix de \$28,000 à Don Julian Zulueta, pour lequel il avait été construit spécialement pour la Traite des Nègres.

Après sa mise à l'eau, ce navire se rendit à New York, y prit un nouvel équipage et fit voile le 3 Novembre pour Mariel, où il arriva le 15; le 16 il se rendit à Bahia Honda. Dans la soirée du même jour le steamer "*Isabela*" arriva de la Havane, ayant à bord, outre 70 hommes d'équipage et tout le matériel d'un négriers, 16 canon, de 12 lbs., un obusier et une grande quantité d'armes qu'il transborda immédiatement sur le "*Lady Suffolk*."

Les matelots Américains y restèrent prisonniers jusques dans la nuit du 22, où il fut remarqué en mer par la "*Sirène*," qui rentra ensuite à la Havane, où le Capitaine Gray et son fils l'avait précédé.

Le "*Lady Suffolk*," que l'on dit excellent voilier, a fait voile pour la côte d'Afrique, commandé par un capitaine négrier très connu, qui se vante d'avoir massacré, il y a quelques années, l'équipage d'une embarcation d'un navire de guerre Anglais qui essayait de l'aborder.

Les faits que je vous cite sont connus de tous, et sans nul doute du Capitaine-Général également; mais il a jugé à propos de ne rien faire pour empêcher cette expédition, dans laquelle on prétend qu'il serait, ainsi que la Reine Christine, fortement intéressé.

On estime à 1,200 le nombre de nègres que ramenera le "*Lady Suffolk*." Le Capitaine Gray ayant remis son registre de bord à notre Consul, Mr. Shankey, il est évident que les papiers que ce navire pourraient avoir sont faux; son commandant est du reste décidé à résister à toute extrémité, à ceux qui voudraient le capturer.

En permettant à un bâtiment de cette description de quitter impunément un des ports de l'île, l'Administration a fourni la preuve irrécusable de sa coupable connivence avec les promoteurs de cette scandaleuse expédition.

*Description du Navire.*—Le "*Lady Suffolk*," construit tout nouvellement à Baltimore, jauge 520 tonneaux, ayant à sa proue une figure de femme, tenant d'une main un porte-voix et de l'autre une couronne, et des ailes aux épaules;

le navire, peint entièrement en noir, est spacieux et porte beaucoup de voiles ; son nom se trouvait encore peint à la poupe lorsqu'il quitta Bahia Honda.

Notre correspondant nous donne ensuite les noms des matelots qui montaient le navire à son arrivée à Mariel.

---

Inclosure 5 in No. 235.

*Mr. Doyle to Señor Bonilla.*

*Mexico, June 20, 1853.*

THE Undersigned has the honour to inform his Excellency Don M. Diez de Bonilla, that he has just received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Vera Cruz, communicating the following intelligence from the British Vice-Consul at Laguna de Terminos, with respect to a vessel which has arrived in that port from the Island of Cuba, under the following suspicious circumstances. She is reported to have sailed from Cienfuegos, in the Island of Cuba ; she is called the "*Mariana*," and sails under Mexican colours ; she was navigated by 26 men, with 6 passengers, all of Spanish origin. It is currently reported that this vessel has been engaged in the Slave Trade, and that she has landed lately a cargo of 1,300 negroes in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, which port she left about the 4th of last May, according to her health-certificate, which was granted by Don Fernando Fraire (Teniente de Navio) at Cienfuegos.

There appears to be every reason to suppose that this vessel has been employed in the Slave Trade, from the circumstance of her having on board 300 water-casks and several pieces of artillery in her hold, as has been ascertained from private sources. The original crew of Spaniards have been discharged, and have sailed for the Havana, accompanied by the six persons represented to be passengers, but who are generally believed to be officers of the same ship. A Mexican crew has been hired to refit the vessel under the direction of the master, and it is supposed that a vessel will be sent from the Havana with a fresh crew, and everything necessary for her to sail for the coast of Africa, avoiding the cruising ground of Her Majesty's ships employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Although the present name of this vessel is the "*Mariana*," she answers in every way to the description of a vessel called the "*Lady Suffolk*," built at Baltimore on purpose for the Slave Trade, and which sailed from the Island of Cuba in the month of last November, direct for the coast of Africa.

The "*Mariana*" has received special permission from the Mexican Consul at Havana to sail under the Mexican flag, and has been authorized by him to go to Laguna de Terminos without calling at Vera Cruz in order to be properly nationalized, as is the usual custom ; neither has the captain of the port of Laguna de Terminos thrown any obstacles in the way of her remaining there, nor have the custom-house authorities shown any disposition to question the correctness of the documents under which she sails as a Mexican vessel.

The Undersigned considers it his duty to lose no time in bringing these facts before the attention of his Excellency Don M. D. de Bonilla, and to inform him that it is his intention to direct Captain Napier, commanding Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*," now at Vera Cruz, to search this vessel in accordance with the terms of the Slave Trade Treaty existing between this country and Great Britain, and of the special arrangement which the Government of this country entered into with the Undersigned in the year 1851, by which, with the view of affording a renewed proof of its earnest desire to do all in its power to put an end to the atrocious crime in question, Her Majesty's cruisers were authorised to exercise the right of search in all parts of the Gulf of Mexico. The Undersigned is so well aware of the feeling which has been manifested by the present, as well as every other Government ever since the independence of this country, on the Slave Trade question, that he feels no doubt that every facility will be afforded on this occasion to enable Captain Napier to carry into effect the provisions of the above-mentioned Treaty and special arrangement ; and the Undersigned has therefore the honour to request that his Excellency Señor

Bonilla will furnish him with such orders for the authorities at Laguna de Terminos as may ensure their affording Captain Napier such assistance as he may stand in need of to carry his instructions into execution.

(Signed) P. W. DOYLE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 235.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

My esteemed Friend,

Mexico, June 20, 1853.

IN accordance with your official note of to-day, I hasten to send you the necessary orders for the authorities of Vera Cruz and Laguna de Terminos respecting the vessel in question. In thus complying with your wishes,

I remain, &c.  
(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Inclosure 7 in No. 235.

*Señor Bonilla to the Captain of the Port of Laguna de Terminos.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Mexico, June 20, 1853.

... AND by his Excellency's orders I write to you, so that should the vessel in question show the signs spoken of in the Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, you and the other authorities of the port will afford Captain Napier all the assistance he may require for the fulfilment of his instructions, as well as of that of the above-mentioned Treaty.

Inclosure 8 in No. 235.

*Señor Bonilla to the District Judge of Vera Cruz.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Mexico, June 20, 1853.

... AND by his Excellency's order I write to you, so that were the above-mentioned vessel to be seized and brought to your port, and showed the signs spoken of in the Treaty celebrated with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, you may do whatever is required by the above-mentioned Treaty and by the Law of the 6th August, 1851.

No. 236.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Percy Doyle.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 9, 1853.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd ultimo and its inclosures, stating that you had received information from Mr. Shiels, British Vice-Consul at Laguna de Terminos, in Yucatan, that a vessel called the "*Mariana*," but which was supposed to be the celebrated slaver "*Lady Suffolk*," had arrived at that port from Cuba to refit, and reporting the steps which you took to obtain the co-operation of the Mexican authorities for her detention and search.

I have in reply to inform you, that I approve of the measures which you took for that purpose; and I have further to instruct you to convey to Mr. Vice-Consul Shiels my approval of the promptness and energy with which he has acted on this occasion.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.



No. 237.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 1.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, August 2, 1853.*

IN my despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I had the honour to state to your Lordship the measures I had taken to have a suspicious-looking vessel, called the "*Mariana*," searched, which had arrived at Laguna de Terminos. I have since then received a despatch from Commander Napier, of Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*," informing me what had taken place on his arrival at "*Laguna de Terminos*," and the circumstances which prevented his carrying the search into execution. Immediately on the receipt of that despatch I addressed a note, dated the 10th ultimo, to Senor Bonilla, requesting that a Mexican vessel of war might be sent at once to Laguna de Terminos to search the "*Mariana*," and that the laws of the country should be carried into execution, in virtue of which she should be forced to come to Vera Cruz to be properly nationalised, and that his Excellency would make due inquiries into the conduct of the Mexican Consul at the Havana, who had allowed her to sail from Cienfuegos under the Mexican flag. His Excellency informed me in a note dated the 13th ultimo, that my wishes would be complied with; and in a note dated the 25th ultimo, he informed me that orders had been sent to the authorities at the island of Carmen to take away the Mexican flag and the sailing letters from the master of the "*Mariana*," and order him to come to Vera Cruz for the purpose of having the vessel properly nationalised. Since the receipt of these communications, others have been received from Laguna de Terminos, bringing information, I am sorry to say, that the "*Mariana*" had left that port; but Senor Bonilla has assured me that he has sent strict orders to have the conduct of the local authorities examined into, and that he will have them brought to trial should they have misconducted themselves, as I have no doubt has been the case; and his Excellency has repeated to me the assurances he before gave me that every proper inquiry shall be made into the conduct of the Mexican Consul at the Havana. From part of the contents of a private letter I received from Commander Napier, I had reason to suppose that he was in doubt as to whether he had a right to search suspicious-looking vessels in the Mexican ports, or that he had been given to understand by the authorities at Laguna de Terminos that they could not allow him to do so. I therefore considered it better to set that question at rest, and addressed a note on the subject to Señor Bonilla; and your Lordship will perceive by the answer that I received, that there can be no longer any doubt on that point. Inclosed I have the honour to forward copies and translations of all the communications that have passed between Commander Napier, the Mexican Government, and myself, and of a despatch I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana and I shall not fail to communicate to your Lordship all such information as I may hereafter collect, and such measures as I may consider it my duty to adopt to secure the punishment of such persons as may have misconducted themselves, for there can be little doubt but that the vessel which has been allowed to escape, was the noted slaver, the "*Lady Suffolk*."

I have also transmitted copies of my letter to Senor Bonilla, of the 19th of June, and his answer, to Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 237.

*Commander Napier to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Her Majesty's sloop "Daring," off Sacrificios, July 3, 1853.*

I HAVE to inform you, that from letters shown me by Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Giffard, on the 15th ultimo, received from Mr. Shiels, Vice-Consul at Laguna de Terminos, concerning a suspicious vessel that has arrived at that port, I sailed from hence on the 16th, and arrived off the entrance to

Laguna on the 19th. The following morning I proceeded in a boat to the town, and was met off the wharf by the health-officer, who, on being informed that we had come from Vera Cruz, could not permit me to land under fifteen days' quarantine, owing to the epidemic prevailing in this port. Mr. Shiels came off to me and communicated regarding the said vessel, the "*Mariana*," which had arrived there under Mexican colours on the 30th of May, from Cienfuegos in Cuba. At the time I was there he informed me that she was under custom-house detention for informality in her papers, and that her captain had left for Havana to get them properly made out, the vessel having been originally American, and purchased by a Mexican, and as now intended to sail under Mexican colours. She had been, and then was, landing several water-casks: by report she had 300 on board. Not being in pratique, I could not request the authorities to allow me to board, to ascertain if such was the case. From her appearance, size, rig, figure-head, &c., she answers the description of a vessel named the "*Lady Suffolk*," reported in the newspapers some time since, about the month of November last, as having sailed from Cuba for Africa, to be engaged in the Slave Trade. She is reported now to be going to take in a cargo of logwood for Cadiz; and Mr. Shiels told me he considered her being now under the surveillance of the authorities at Laguna, they would see that she sailed from that port properly cleared, and not to proceed at once in the illicit Traffic. From thence I proceeded to Tampico, and having communicated with the Consul, Mr. Cumberlege, found that all was quiet there, and that the visit of Her Majesty's ship would have the desired effect with the authorities of respecting the property of Her Majesty's subjects. I unhappily had the misfortune to lose two officers by the upsetting of a boat in crossing the bar, one a Lieutenant, one a midshipman, and five men. We had a few cases of yellow fever, two of which have terminated fatally. On my return here on the 2nd, I found your letter of the 18th ultimo, which I have the honour to acknowledge, and shall await the arrival of your courier on the 5th; and if I find that you no longer require my presence in the Gulf, shall proceed in the further execution of my orders from Commodore M'Quhae.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GERARD T. NAPIER.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 237.

*Mr. Doyle to Señor Bonilla.*

*Mexico, July 10, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, has the honour to inform his Excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla that he has just received a despatch from Commander Napier, of Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*," from which he learns that upon the arrival of that officer at Laguna de Terminos for the purpose of searching the suspicious-looking vessel alluded to in the note of the Undersigned of the 20th ultimo, Commander Napier could not do so, from the authorities in that port having placed his ship in quarantine for fifteen days, on account of the unhealthy state of Vera Cruz. Commander Napier was, however, informed by the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Shiels, that the vessel was detained by the custom-house authorities in consequence of her papers not being in order, but that the captain of the vessel had returned to the Havana to have them properly made out, the vessel having been originally American, but is now said to have been sold to a Mexican citizen, and is intended to sail under Mexican colours. Commander Napier adds, that she was landing water-casks; and further states, that in her appearance, size, figure-head, &c., she answers the description of the "*Lady Suffolk*;" to both of which facts the Undersigned alluded in his before-mentioned note. On all occasions when it has been his duty to touch upon the question of the Slave Trade in his communications with this Government, the Undersigned has met with the greatest desire and promptness on the part of the authorities to dictate every measure which might assist in putting an end to such an

iniquitous Traffic ; he feels, therefore, assured that on the present occasion the same line of conduct will be at once pursued and his desire acceded to, namely, that one of the Mexican vessels of war now lying at Vera Cruz should be ordered to proceed at once to Laguna de Terminos, and cause both the vessel to be properly searched and her papers to be duly examined ; and that should she be about to sail under Mexican colours, all the laws of the country, with respect to her being authorised to do so, may be duly carried into effect, so as to prevent the possibility of her returning to the Slave Trade, in the prosecution of which there appears to exist such strong suspicions of her having been heretofore engaged. Before concluding this note, the Undersigned considers it his duty to request that his Excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla will be good enough to cause the proper inquiries to be made into the conduct of the Mexican Consul at the Havana, on having allowed this vessel to sail under the Mexican flag without having taken care that her papers were duly in order.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 237.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, July 13, 1853.*

THIS day, his Excellency the Minister of War will receive the note which his Excellency Mr. Doyle addressed to the Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 10th instant, with respect to the ship detained at Laguna de Terminos, and which appears to be destined for the Slave Trade, so that his Excellency may with proper despatch issue his orders in conformity with the wishes of his Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

(Signed) BONILLA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 237.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, July 25, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acquaint his Excellency Mr. Doyle that he has been informed by the Minister of War, that as the Spanish vessel "*Mariana*" could not nationalize herself in the port of Laguna, from not having the proper legal papers, he had sent orders to the military authorities of the Island of Carmen to take from her the Mexican flag and the sailing permit which she brought from our Consul at Havana, as illegal, and to order her captain, Don Juan Gutierrez, to take her to the Naval Station at Vera Cruz, where, in conformity with the regulations, the proper and legal measures are pursued to nationalize foreign vessels.

(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Inclosure 5 in No. 237.

*Mr. Doyle to Señor Bonilla.*

*Mexico, July 19, 1853.*

FROM the correspondence which the Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, has received from Laguna de Terminos, when Commander Napier of Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*" proceeded there lately for the purpose of searching a vessel called the "*Mariana*," the Undersigned has reason to suppose that the authorities in the different ports of the State of Yucatan do not clearly

understand the power given by the Law published on the 8th of August, 1851, in this capital, to Her Majesty's cruisers to search suspicious-looking vessels in all parts of the Gulf of Mexico; and the Undersigned is fearful that the misunderstanding on this point, especially by the local authorities in the ports of Sisal and Laguna de Termines, might tend to render nugatory the provisions of the above-mentioned Law, which was passed for the express purpose of affording to the world a fresh testimony of the sentiments, with respect to this inhuman Traffic of the Slave Trade, which have at all times been so openly manifested by the Mexican Government, should they prevent Her Majesty's cruisers doing their duty in searching in those ports suspicious-looking vessels which may have taken refuge in them, as vessels of that nature have done before on two occasions. The Undersigned has therefore the honour to request that his Excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla will give such orders as will prevent the possibility of any difficulty arising hereafter in carrying into effect the provisions of the Law in question.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 237.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, July 25, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, acknowledges his Excellency Mr. Doyle's note of the 19th instant, in which he expresses his fears that the local authorities of the different ports of Yucatan do not clearly understand the right conceded to Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers by the Law of the 8th August, 1851, to search in all parts of the Gulf of Mexico vessels suspected of being employed in the Slave Trade; this appears from the correspondence his Excellency received from Laguna de Terminos, when Commander Napier entered that port with the object of searching a vessel called the "*Mariana*," and any want of harmony on this point would render nugatory the provisions of the said Law.

The Undersigned, in compliance with the wishes manifested by his Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary that orders should be given to the local authorities of Sisal and Laguna de Terminos not to prevent Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers from doing their duty in searching suspicious vessels, which, according to his Excellency, has happened twice already, has notified to-day to the Minister of War to order the said authorities to observe strictly the provisions of the above-mentioned Law, so that in future there may be no recurrence of a difficulty on this point.

(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Inclosure 7 in No. 237.

*Mr. Doyle to Consul-General Crawford.*

Sir,

*Mexico, August 2, 1853.*

A SUSPICIOUS looking vessel, called the "*Mariana*," arrived lately at Laguna de Terminos from Cienfuegos in the Island of Cuba. This vessel, from the information conveyed to me by Mr. Vice-Consul Shiels, was supposed to be a well-known slaver called the "*Lady Suffolk*." Commander Napier, of Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*," immediately sailed from Vera Cruz for the purpose of searching her, but could not, it appears, do so from having been placed in quarantine for 15 days by the authorities of Laguna. On the receipt of the report made to me by Commander Napier, I called upon this Government to send a Mexican vessel of war to search the "*Mariana*," and bring her to Vera Cruz, to which port she was bound to come by the laws of this country, to be properly nationalized; and I at the same time requested that due inquiries might be made into the conduct of the authorities at the Isle de Carmen, for having allowed the vessel to remain in that port, as well as into that of the Mexican

Consul at the Havana, who had allowed the vessel to sail under Mexican colours. I regret to say, that before the orders given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs could be carried into execution, the "*Mariana*" had sailed; but as his Excellency Senor Bonilla has promised me that strict inquiries shall be made into the conduct of the Mexican Consul at Havana, I shall feel much obliged by your forwarding me any information you may be able to collect on that subject.

As it appeared to me that Commander Napier either entertained some doubts as to whether he could search suspicious-looking vessels in Mexican ports, or had been given to understand by the authorities at Laguna de Terminos that they could not allow him to do so, I considered it proper to set that question at rest, and you will perceive from the inclosed copies of the communications which have passed between the Mexican Government and myself, that there can be no longer any doubt on that subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 237.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, August 1, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acquaint his Excellency Mr. Doyle, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, that on the 28th ultimo, the Minister of War issued, for the second time, orders for the observance of the Law of the 8th August, 1851, for the prevention of the Slave Trade, by directing the naval authorities and those of Yucatan in no-wise to prevent English cruizers searching suspicious vessels in the ports of that peninsula, and in those of the northern coast, but rather to help them in carrying out the above-mentioned Law.

(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

No. 238.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 10, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd ultimo, reporting the steps taken by you in the matter of the suspicious vessel called the "*Mariana*," which arrived at Laguna de Terminos on the 30th of May last; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the notes respecting this matter which you addressed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 10th and 19th of July.

It is very much to be regretted that this notorious and successful slave-vessel should have been allowed to leave the coast of Mexico without being detained; and with reference to Commander Napier's statement, that as he was in quarantine, he was unable to examine the "*Mariana*," I have to instruct you to report whether Captain Napier, being aware of the suspicious circumstances attending that vessel, should not have kept watch on her and prevented her escape.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 239.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 3.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, September 2, 1853.*

ON the 2nd of last month, I had the honour to state to your Lordship the several measures which had been taken up to that date to get possession of and

have condemned a vessel called the "*Mariana*," which had arrived at Laguna de Terminos, and which there was every reason to believe was a noted slaver called the "*Lady Suffolk*." One part of the information given to me by Señor Bonilla, I am happy to say, has proved inexact, namely that the "*Mariana*" had left that port.

Since writing the above-mentioned despatch, I have received most detailed information of all that has taken place, from Mr. Shiels, the British Vice-Consul at Laguna de Terminos, who has been unceasing in his efforts to get this vessel condemned, as your Lordship will see by the copies of his despatches which are inclosed herewith; and I again consider it my duty to bring before your Lordship's attention the zeal which Mr. Shiels has shown on this occasion; and I have always found him most anxious to give me the best information of everything taking place within his district, which, in his opinion, may be of benefit to Her Majesty's service.

I have also received information on this subject from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, as well as a despatch from Commander Napier, of Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*," the whole of which was embodied in a note I addressed to his Excellency Señor Bonilla on the 22nd ultimo, and which I inclose herewith.

It is but justice to say, that I have met with the greatest desire on the part of his Excellency, as well as on that of the Minister of War, with whom I have been in communication on this affair, to do all in their power to have this case most rigorously examined into, and the vessel condemned, if proved to have been employed in the Slave Trade.

An officer and picked crew have been sent to Laguna to take possession of the "*Mariana*," and bring her to Vera Cruz; and orders have been sent to Señor Viró, now Mexican Minister at Madrid, but who was Consul in the Havana when the "*Mariana*" was at Cienfuegos, to send full information with respect to the issuing of the papers made out for the sale, &c. of that vessel, and which it appears were granted by his nephew, Don Joaquin Soler, who was then in charge of the Consulate, and is now attached to Señor Viró's mission.

Your Lordship will perceive, from the correspondence which has taken place between the Mexican and American Consuls at the Havana and Mr. Crawford, that there can hardly be any doubt but that the papers in question were fraudulently obtained.

I trust that within a very few days the "*Mariana*" will arrive at Vera Cruz, and I shall not fail to give your Lordship the fullest information of everything which may take place with respect to this affair.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

P.S.—I have the honour to inclose copy and translation of an answer I have just received from the Mexican Government, assuring me of their co-operation in this matter.

P. W. D.

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 239.

*Vice-Consul Shiels to Consul Giffard.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Laguna de Terminos, July 25, 1853.*

SINCE I had the honour of receiving, by separate conveyances, your despatches of 15th and 25th ultimo and 2nd instant, with their inclosures, I have had no opportunity of acknowledging receipt thereof; but circumstances now render it expedient to communicate with you as speedily as possible, by the most direct conveyance that offers for your place, in order to enable you to furnish Her Majesty's Minister at Mexico with information respecting the ulterior proceedings which have taken place in the case of the ship "*Mariana*."

You are already aware of Commander Napier's arrival here on the 20th ultimo, and that from his not having been allowed to land, on account of the quarantine regulations, he had left immediately for Tampico and your place. On his departure I addressed communications, on the 20th and 21st ultimo, to the captain of the port and collector of customs copies of which and of the answers thereto are herewith inclosed.

Such details on the subject of the "*Mariana's*" affair, as were conducive to ascertaining correct information respecting her, was therein requested to be furnished, without delay, as you will learn from the contents of the inclosed writings, containing transcripts of deed of sale of the "*Mariana*," and of her sea letter and muster-roll, granted under the Mexican Consul's seal at Havana, to Juan Gutierrez, represented in said documents as the master, and a Mexican citizen, but who is enregistered on aforesaid roll as a Spanish subject. This inclosure also contains copy of the "*Mariana's*" list of stores, in which appear manifested as 90 sacks of barley-seed, what is really millet, or African corn; and on it there are entered, as pipes, 300 casks, which, on an average, contained at least 300 gallons each, or in the aggregate, 90,000 gallons of water; besides which, it is reported that she has two iron tanks, and two wooden cisterns of a large size, with several other articles which are generally used in the equipment of African slavers.

On the 11th instant, I handed to the Captain of the Port the instruction addressed to him by the Mexican Government, relative to his co-operating with Commander Napier, as will be perceived by the inclosed copy of my letter to him, with his acknowledgment thereof.

The "*Daring*" anchored off the port on the 12th, and Commander Napier arrived here in his boat on the 13th instant, but was again prevented from landing on account of the quarantine laws; consequently no search of the "*Mariana*" by him took place. He, however, held a hasty consultation in the harbour, from his boat, with the Captain of the Port and Collector of Customs, when the latter informed him that the "*Mariana*" was detained for want of certificate of clearance in ballast from Cienfuegos.

A few days subsequent to Commander Napier's departure, I learnt that sentence of confiscation had been pronounced against the "*Mariana*," for this infringement of a ministerial order, on receipt of which intelligence I addressed to aforesaid Collector the communication dated on the 18th instant, copy of which is also inclosed, to which is annexed copy of his acknowledgment of it.

From the tenour of the latter, it is evident that satisfactory answers to the inquiries addressed by me to the Collector are eluded, and that my request to be furnished with copies of the proceedings in the "*Mariana's*" case is evaded, under the pretext of their having already been forwarded to the higher authorities.

It is to be inferred accordingly, that the sentence of confiscation of the "*Mariana*," pronounced by the Collector, has been sent on to the Minister of Finance at Mexico for his approval, when a sale will immediately take place here on receipt thereof; in which event the moral effect of the steps taken to investigate into the fact of her having been recently engaged on a slaving expedition, will be rendered illusory and of no avail, should she pass into other hands by an ambiguously reputed legal sale, based only on the grounds of her condemnation by a custom-house authority for infringement of a ministerial order, never published as a revenue law of the Republic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. B. SHIELS.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 239.

*Vice-Consul Shiels to the Captain of the Port of Laguna de Terminos.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Laguna de Terminos, June 20, 1853.*

FROM information conveyed to Her Majesty's authorities at Vera Cruz that the ship "*Mariana*" has been lately engaged in the Slave Trade to the coast of Africa, and has landed a cargo of negroes on the island of Cuba during the month of May last, Her Majesty's sloop of war "*Daring*" was ordered to proceed to this port, and her commander instructed to investigate into the matter, as this ship is strongly suspected of sailing under false papers.

He arrived here this morning for that purpose, but being restricted from landing in consequence of the quarantine regulations, he preferred proceeding again to sea rather than to undergo the tedious detention imposed on him by the quarantine laws.

Before leaving he instructed me to apply to the authorities here for such

information as would lead to establish the real character of this vessel. I have accordingly the honour to request, in conformity with the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade existing between Great Britain and the Republic of Mexico, that you will have the goodness to allow me to peruse at your office, and to take copies of the papers through which the "*Mariana*" was authorized by the Mexican Consul at Havana to proceed to this port, as well as all those relative to this ship's origin, transfer of original bill of sale, muster-roll, and all such documents as you may have received on her arrival here, which may have led you to believe that she is legally authorized to sail under the Mexican flag.

The appointing of an hour for this purpose which may suit your convenience, and ensure my punctual attendance in an official duty, will manifest the lively interest you take in furthering the views of our respective Governments in suppressing the nefarious Traffic of African slavery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. B. SHIELS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 239.

*Vice-Consul Shiels to the Collector of Customs of Laguna de Terminos.*

Sir, *British Consulate, Laguna de Terminos, June 21, 1853.*

INFORMATION having been conveyed to Her Majesty's authorities in the Republic that the ship "*Mariana*," now laying at anchor here, has been lately engaged in a slaving expedition to the coast of Africa, Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*" was despatched to this port, and her commander instructed to investigate into the matter; but on arrival yesterday he was prevented by the quarantine regulations from communicating with the authorities here on the subject, and proceeded to sea, after leaving me instructions to make the necessary inquiries into it.

In conformity with the tenour of an agreement entered into between Great Britain and the Republic of Mexico to mutually aid and assist in suppressing the Slave Trade in the Gulf of Mexico, I hereby beg to call on you in furtherance of this object, and to request that you will have the goodness to allow me the perusal at your office, and to take copies there of the manifest, list of stores, and any other documents presented to the custom-house authorities by the master of the "*Mariana*" on his arrival here, as also to express a desire that you will also furnish me with all such information as you may have acquired respecting the "*Mariana's*" having been engaged in the Slave Trade, as will be conducive to strengthen the strong suspicions entertained that she sails under false documents, and has been engaged in an illegal trade, as has been publicly reported here.

Your polite attention in naming an hour which may be convenient to you for my attending at your office to procure the information herein requested, will be duly appreciated as manifesting an interest on your part to assist in aiding Her Majesty's authorities to discover the true character of the "*Mariana*."

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. B. SHIELS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 239.

*The Collector of Customs at Laguna de Terminos to Vice-Consul Shiels.*

(Translation.)

*Maritime Custom House of the Island of Carmen,*

Sir,

*June 22, 1853.*

BY your note of yesterday's date I am informed through Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agents in the Republic, that the vessel "*Mariana*" anchored in this port, having been recently engaged in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, the captain of Her Majesty's sloop "*Daring*" has been ordered to this port for the investigation of the case, but that having been prevented

CLASS B.



landing from quarantine regulations, he set sail again, leaving you to investigate this affair.

With this object you address this office with the object of acquiring such information as may clear up the accusation brought against the "*Mariana*," and disposed as I am to give you a proof of the loyalty and openness which direct the administration of this office, which never harbours crime, and much less such as offends the fair name of the Republic which I have the honour to serve, you may come to this office when you like, and be assured of the treatment you deserve.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) PEDRO C. PEREZ.

Inclosure 5 in No. 239.

*The Captain of the Port of Laguna de Terminos to Vice-Consul Shiels.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Port Captain's Office, Carmen, June 23, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to answer your note of the 20th instant, asking whether documents can be produced showing whether the national vessel "*Mariana*" has been employed in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, and I have to say that from the papers which I find in this office it only appears that the "*Mariana*" was the property of the American citizen William Smith, and that he sold it to the citizen Juan Gutierrez, who had full powers from Don José Ruiz, Mexican citizen and merchant in Mexico.

Doubtless the Mexican Consul in Havana did not remember when granting his provisional permit for the said vessel that such documents were not valid in this port, because they ought to be issued by the marine authorities at Vera Cruz; but as the delivery of the permit is only valid for this port (Laguna), I could not send the vessel to the port whither she ought to have gone. But I have sent a paper to Vera Cruz so that she may be examined after having been despatched from this Custom House, which has embargoed her for want of some necessary document.

With respect to facilitating your search for the documents by which the said ship "*Mariana*" has been made legally Mexican, I see no objection to your examining them and taking copies, so as to destroy the suspicions she has given rise to. You may, therefore, come to this office and I shall have the pleasure of showing you these documents for the object indicated in your note.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JUAN LARA BONIFAZ.

Inclosure 6 in No. 239.

*Deed of Sale of the "Mariana."*

(Translation.)

*Mexican Consulate, Havana.*

ON the 13th May, 1853, the citizen of Mexico, Don J. Gutierrez, presented himself before me, having full powers from Don J. Ruiz, also a Mexican citizen residing in Mexico; he said:—

Having acquired in the name of his client the property of the American vessel called the "*Mary*," anchored in the port of Cienfuegos, according to the official document which was passed this day from the American Consulate to the undersigned Mexican Consul, he wished to obtain his rightful deed of ownership.

Consequently, Don Juan Gutierrez, representing Don J. Ruiz, and Captain William Smith, the first buyer, and second seller of the American ship "*Mary*," having appeared before me and the undersigned witnesses, the following deed was drawn up:—

"Captain Smith, empowered by Mr. Henry West, a Boston merchant, and with the authorization of this Consul, sells to the Mexican captain, Don J. Gutierrez, empowered by Don J. Ruiz, the American ship '*Mary*,' anchored in the Bay of Cienfuegos, together with its masts, tackle, sails, anchors, chains,

rigging, boats, and fixtures, as enumerated in the inventory presented by the said captain.

“The said ship measures 410 tons; length of keel 120 feet, total length 132 feet, depth of hold 17 feet, and 32 feet broad.

“The said Captain Smith sells the said ship for 16,800 dollars, for which sum he gives the full receipt, and is entirely satisfied therewith, and gives up all right to this vessel, and draws up in favour of the buyer, Don Juan Gutierrez, the fullest receipt for his security, and gives up all right whatever to the said vessel ‘*Mary*,’ renouncing all manner of share in her to the said buyer, Don Juan Gutierrez, empowered by Don J. Ruiz, that he may own the said vessel, and either keep her, change her, or mortgage her, as being his own ship, acquired by a legitimate title.

“Don Juan Gutierrez accepts, in the name of Don J. Ruiz, this sale, and acknowledges himself as the buyer of the ship ‘*Mary*,’ with all its gear and everything enumerated in the inventory.”

Accordingly, through the interpreter, Don Fernando Ruiz, all this was read to Captain Smith; and I affirm him to have been willing, and that the contents of this deed of sale is quite correct, and signed by both parties, being present as witnesses Don Ramon Diez, Don Cipriano Muñoz, and Don Fernando Elias.

(Signed) JUAN GUTIERREZ.  
WILLIAM SMITH.  
FERNANDO RUIZ.  
CIPRIANO MUNOZA.  
FERNANDO ELIAS.

(L.S.) Before me,  
(Signed) JOAQUIN SOLER.

The foregoing document is the faithful copy of the original, which is inscribed in the 44th page of the Book A of this Consulate, in my charge.

Accordingly, and for the ends proposed, I give my witness to this on the 13th of May, 1853.

In the absence of the Consul,  
(Signed) JOAQUIN SOLER.

Inclosure 7 in No. 239.

*Bond.*

*Mexican Consulate.*

IN consequence of the demand made upon this Consulate by the citizen Juan Gutierrez, captain of the ship “*Mariana*,” desiring that his vessel may be nationalized as being the property of a Mexican citizen, Don J. Ruiz, as shown in the deed of purchase, drawn up in this Consulate on the 13th May, presented himself Don Valentin Cerujo, merchant of this place, to-day, the 13th May, 1853, before me, the Consul, and the undersigned witnesses, and said, that to fulfil the laws, he pledged his property present and to come, for the object of offering bail to the amount of two-thirds of the purchase-money of the “*Mariana*,” making himself responsible for that amount, should any illegal use be made of the provisional deed of nationality demanded by Don Juan Gutierrez, for the purpose of navigating the said vessel under the Mexican flag.

In virtue of which I sign the present paper, at Havana, in the Mexican Consulate, on the afore-mentioned date, in the presence of Don Ramon Diaz, Don Cipriano Muñoz, and Don Fernando Elias.

(Signed) VALENTIN CERUJO.  
RAMON S. DIAZ.  
CIPRIANO MUNOZA.  
FERNANDO ELIAS.

Before me,  
(Signed) JOAQUIN SOLER.

The foregoing is a faithful copy of that which is inscribed in the 47th page of the Book A of this Consulate under my charge.

Consequently, and for the ends desired, I give my present testimony to it, on the 13th May, 1853.

In the absence of the Consul,  
(L.S.) (Signed) JOAQUIN SOLER.

Inclosure 8 in No. 239.

*Permit.*

*Mexican Consulate, Havana.*

THE Consul in the Havana declares that Don Juan Gutierrez, Mexican citizen, a sailor by profession, and empowered by Don J. Ruiz, merchant of Mexico, has duly proved, conformably to the laws of the Republic, that he has acquired possession for his client of the ship called the "*Mariana*," and that wishing to hoist the national flag, he requires the requisite deed of naturalization, and patent of nationality. I declare the said ship "*Mariana*," of 410 tons burthen, and of the following dimensions, namely, length of keel 120 feet, total length 130 feet, width 32 feet, and 17 feet deep, has the right to navigate under the Mexican flag; and, consequently, I grant the required sailing Permit to Don Juan Gutierrez, merchant-captain, so that he may sail out of the port of Cienfuegos, where the said vessel is anchored, and go to the port of Laguna de Terminos, for which voyage alone the said permit shall be valid, and where he shall present himself to the proper authorities to obtain the national patent.

Therefore I beg all authorities, civil and military, and also naval officers, captains of men-of-war, and all other authorities, either Mexican or foreign, who may see this Permit, to consider this vessel as a Mexican one, and therefore not to put any obstacle to her voyage, but, on the contrary, to facilitate it, and to afford any assistance required.

The present provisional sailing Permit, valid only for this voyage, has been issued in the Mexican Consulate at the Havana, May 13th, 1853.

In the absence of the Consul,  
(L.S.) (Signed) JOAQUIN SOLER.

Inclosure 9 in No. 239.

*Provisional Roll of Outfit.*

*Mexican Consulate at Havana.*

PROVISIONAL ROLL of the outfit of the national frigate "*Mariana*," of 410 tons burden, and of whom Don Jose Ruiz, of Mexico, is owner, under the command of Captain Don Juan Gutierrez; made in the port of Cienfuegos, and bound to Laguna de Terminos, with the following crew:—

| Rank.             | Name.           | Country.     | Registered. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Captain and Pilot | Juan Gutierrez  | Cadiz        | Barcelona   |
| Mate              | Francis Just    | Do.          | Do.         |
| Boatswain         | Carlos Priez    | Barcelona    | Alicante    |
| Cook              | Pedro Gutierrez | Malaga       | Cadiz       |
| Seaman            | Jose Gill       | Do.          | Do.         |
| Do.               | Pedro Sauz      | Barcelona    | Do.         |
| Do.               | Juan Zuazey     | Malaga       | Do.         |
| Do.               | Ant. Rich       | Valencia     | Do.         |
| Do.               | Ed. Perez       | Santander    | Santander   |
| Do.               | Fran. Solar     | Do.          | Do.         |
| Do.               | Miguel Rossi    | Italia       | Parma       |
| Do.               | S. Lino         | Barcelona    | Cadiz       |
| Do.               | Jose Gurin      | Do.          | Barcelona   |
| Do.               | Cip. Pacheco    | Cadiz        | Do.         |
| Do.               | Ed. Paz         | Do.          | Cadiz       |
| Do.               | Fern. Semati    | Do.          | Do.         |
| Boy               | Ant. Pardo      | S. Sebastian | Malaga      |
| Do.               | Joaq. Mila      | Almeria      | Do.         |
| Do.               | Ramon Ros       | Barcelona    | Barcelona   |
| Cabin Boy         | Dion. Mora      | Do.          | Do.         |

I hereby grant leave to said captain to proceed with the vessel and crew above specified to the port of Laguna, to which place solely this provisional roll will serve him, and where he must provide the vessel with all the documents required by law. Said captain takes as passengers, Don J. Antonio Mestres, Don Rufino Salamanca, Don Felipe Dominguez, Don Juan Navarro, Don Manuel Mestoso, Don Patricio Alvajez.

Given in the Havana, this 13th day of May, 1853.

(L.S.) For absence of Consul, (Signed) JOAQUIN SOLER.

*Mexican Consulate, Havana.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing documents are true and faithful copies of the entries which exist in the Book A, Protocolo of this Consulate, pages 44 to 47 inclusive. In testimony whereof I give these presents, in the Havana, this 28th day of July, 1853.

(L.S.) (Signed) RAMON CARBALLO,  
*Mexican Consul.*

I, Juan E. Bonifaz, captain in the navy, and captain of the port of this town, do hereby certify that the foregoing documents are copies of the originals which exist in the archives of this office.

(L.S.) (Signed) JUAN E. BONIFAZ.  
*Carmen, June 22, 1853.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 239.

*Manifest.*

*Laguna de Terminos, May, 31, 1853.*

MANIFEST of PROVISIONS, made by the Captain of the Mexican frigate "*Mariana*," arrived from the port of Cienfuegos, and bound to Laguna de Terminos.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Barrels of beef .. .. .                        | 14              |
| „ of pork .. .. .                              | 8               |
| „ of .. .. .                                   | 5               |
| „ of lard .. .. .                              | 3               |
| „ of vinegar .. .. .                           | 8               |
| „ of peas .. .. .                              | 3               |
| „ of rum .. .. .                               | 5               |
| „ of damaged biscuit .. .. .                   | 5               |
| „ of beer .. .. .                              | 1               |
| „ of salt .. .. .                              | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ of damaged flour .. .. .                     | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cases of sugar .. .. .                         | 1               |
| „ of cheese .. .. .                            | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ of tea .. .. .                               | 1               |
| „ of damaged codfish .. .. .                   | 4               |
| Barrels of cider .. .. .                       | 3               |
| „ of hock .. .. .                              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bags of red beans .. .. .                      | 3               |
| „ of white beans .. .. .                       | 3               |
| „ of rice .. .. .                              | 3               |
| Barrels of fresh biscuit .. .. .               | 2               |
| Bags of damaged barley .. .. .                 | 90              |
| „ of bacon .. .. .                             | 2               |
| „ of coffee .. .. .                            | 2               |
| Kegs of butter .. .. .                         | 3               |
| „ of olives .. .. .                            | 2               |
| „ of tunny-fish .. .. .                        | 2               |
| „ of dried beef .. .. .                        | 4               |
| Cases of almonds .. .. .                       | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ of wine .. .. .                              | 8               |
| Bottles of muscatel wine .. .. .               | 10              |
| „ of cherry brandy .. .. .                     | 16              |
| „ of sweet almonds .. .. .                     | 6               |
| „ of olive oil .. .. .                         | 2               |
| Cases of sweetmeats (4 large, 6 small) .. .. . | 10              |
| „ of medicines .. .. .                         | 2               |
| Rolls of matting .. .. .                       | 6               |
| Water (pipes) .. .. .                          | 300             |
| Ballast .. .. .                                |                 |
| Muskets .. .. .                                | 25              |

(L.S.) (Signed) JUAN GUTIERREZ.

The Collector of the Maritime Custom House of the port of the Island del Carmen hereby certifies that the foregoing list of provisions coincides with that which was presented in this office by the captain of the ship "*Mariana*," Don Juan Gutierrez, which, coming from Cienfuegos, anchored in this port the 31st day of May last. In testimony whereof I give these presents in the Maritime Custom House of the Island of Carmen, this 22nd day of June, 1853.

(L.S.)

(Signed)

PEDRO C. PEREZ.

Inclosure 11 in No. 239.

*Vice-Consul Shiels to the Captain of the Port of Laguna de Terminos.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Laguna de Terminos, July 11, 1853.*

THE inclosed communication addressed to you by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mexico, on the subject of the ship "*Mariana*," now at anchor in this port, was sent to me under cover from Her Majesty's Consul at Vera Cruz, with instructions to hand it over to you immediately on receipt thereof. I have, therefore, the pleasure, in complying with these instructions, to beg that you will acknowledge its receipt, in order to enable me to advise officially Her Majesty's authorities at Mexico of its having passed into your hands.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GEO. B. SHIELS.

Inclosure 12 in No. 239.

*The Captain of the Port of Laguna de Terminos to Vice-Consul Shiels.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Office of the Captain of the Port del Carmen,  
July 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour of answering your note of the 11th of the present month, in which you inclosed an order to me from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, respecting the vessel "*Mariana*," arrived in this port, and I am ready to obey the order so conveyed to me, as soon as Her Britannic Majesty's brig of war "*Daring*" arrives in this port.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

JOHN E. BONIFAZ.

Inclosure 13 in No. 239.

*Vice-Consul Shiels to the Collector of Customs at Laguna de Terminos.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Laguna de Terminos, July 18, 1853.*

SINCE I had the honour of being present, on the 18th instant, at the interview between you and Commander Napier, of Her Majesty's ship "*Daring*," relative to the affair of the ship "*Mariana*," I have learnt that you have declared the latter as confiscated, and that you have taken possession of her to carry into effect the sentence of condemnation pronounced against her, as the parties here representing the interest of her owners have agreed to conform themselves to its tenour.

It being a duty incumbent on me in the present instance to make Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico acquainted with the proceedings carried on here against the "*Mariana*," and with the grounds on which is based the resolution for her condemnation, I, therefore, beg to request that you will be so kind as to furnish me with the following information for the accomplishment of that object; to wit:—

1. Is the sentence of condemnation pronounced against the "*Mariana*" solely a consequence of non-compliance, on the part of those concerned in her, with the revenue laws of the Republic of Mexico?

2. What is the purport and stipulations of the law infringed on? Since

what date has it been enforced, and in what other instances has its practice been carried into effect here, or in other ports of the Republic ?

3. Have you, in conformity with your assurances to Commander Napier, taken steps to institute and inquire into the true character of the "*Mariana*," or have you entered into any investigation of the reason for having on board an extraordinary number of cisterns and water-casks, and of other articles generally used in the equipment of vessels employed in the African Slave Trade ?

4. Has the result of your investigations into the "*Mariana's*" character as a slaver proved sufficiently important to have induced you to place the evidence on the subject before a competent tribunal, in order to promote a judicial inquiry into the matter ?

At the same time that you favour me with answers to the preceding questions, I beg you will be so kind as to add thereto copies of the proceedings which have led to the "*Mariana's*" condemnation, and of the investigation into her having been employed in the Slave Trade,—a statement of which you will have, no doubt, laid before a judicial authority. Your kind compliance therewith will furnish me the means of providing Her Majesty's Minister at Mexico with the full and clear details which he required respecting the present state of the "*Mariana*" case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. B. SHIELS.

Inclosure 14 in No. 239.

*The Collector of Customs at Laguna de Terminos to Vice-Consul Shiels.*

*Maritime Custom House of the Island of Carmen,  
July 21, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Collector of the Maritime Custom House, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note addressed to him by Mr. Shiels, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul in this port, under date of the 18th instant, in which he states that the frigate "*Mariana*," carrying Mexican colours, and now at anchor in this bay, has been confiscated by this custom-house for not having presented within the time by equity allowed, nor for some time afterwards, the documents which by the laws of the Republic she ought to have presented in this office immediately on her arrival. That the attorney of the captain of said vessel, convinced of the legality of the decision, and probably understanding the uselessness of attempting judicial proceedings against the confiscation of the vessel, and not finding himself in a position to do so from want of the necessary funds, had no alternative but to submit to the measure ; that in consequence this custom-house forthwith took possession of the "*Mariana*," but bearing in mind its duties in the case, and all of which the Undersigned had the honour of communicating to Mr. Napier, commander of Her Britannic Majesty's brig "*Daring*," in his interview of the 13th instant, without a moment's loss of time he passed over the legal documents to the District Judge of the State, with all the antecedents which combine to prove that the vessel in question was formerly engaged in the criminal Traffic of Slaves, as by the 140th Article of the Tariff now in force in the maritime custom-houses and frontiers, of the 4th October of 1845, the case devolved upon this functionary ; the Undersigned having previously transmitted copies of said legal documents to the supreme Government, as the law requires. This is, therefore, the reason which prevents the Undersigned from furnishing Mr. Shiels with the copies, as he would have done with great pleasure had he possessed the necessary data.

Finally, the Undersigned fully appreciates Mr. Shiels' proceedings in this case, in having procured the necessary information with great care for transmission to his Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary ; for by this means the accusation of indolence on the part of this office will probably not be repeated, as happened when Mr. Shiels forwarded his first advices on this business ; and although Mr. Shiels has since had the kindness to show verbally to the Undersigned that the above error arose from his ignorance

of the measures which this office had taken against the said vessel ; still if this can be looked upon as satisfaction, the fact has probably until now not become known generally, and Mr. Sheils cannot help feeling the impression naturally made on a public servant by an occurrence of such a disagreeable nature.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PEDRO C. PEREZ.

Inclosure 15 in No. 239.

*Mr. Doyle to Señor Bonilla.*

*Mexico, August 22, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honour to inform his Excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla that he has received information from the British Vice-Consul at Laguna de Terminos, as well as from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, and Captain Napier of Her Majesty's ship "Daring," with respect to the vessel which arrived lately at the former port under the name of the "*Mariana*." That information, in the opinion of the Undersigned, tends clearly to prove that the vessel in question is no other than the "*Lady Suffolk*," well known to have been lately employed in the Slave Trade, and from which 1283 negroes were landed in the month of May last, at Cienfuegos in the island of Cuba, from which port the so-called "*Mariana*" arrived at Laguna de Terminos, on the 30th of last May. The Undersigned is so well aware of the determination of the present Government to carry out most strictly the terms of the Treaty entered into with Great Britain for the abolition of the Slave Trade, as well as the laws of the country on that subject, that he loses no time in communicating to his Excellency Señor Bonilla all the information he has received, considering that it may be useful to his Excellency in the investigation about to be made with respect to the "*Mariana*." The statements of Mr. Shiels, the British Vice-Consul at Laguna de Terminos, are to the following effect:—That subsequent to the first visit of Her Majesty's ship "Daring" to that port, when her commander, Captain Napier, was not permitted to land from quarantine regulations, Mr. Shiels addressed official communication to the Collector of the Customs and Captain of the Port, requesting to be furnished with every information with respect to the "*Mariana*," and with copies of the deed of sale, muster-roll and sea-letter granted by the Mexican Consul at the Havana, as well as the list of slaves on board the "*Mariana*." Copies of those documents were given to Mr. Shiels, and which the Undersigned is aware have also been forwarded to this Government. From them it appears that in the deed of sale, Juan Gutierrez is stated to be a Mexican citizen, and the representative, as purchaser, of the "*Mariana*" for another Mexican citizen of the name of Juan Ruiz, who is also stated to be a native of this country, and living in Mexico, whereas on the muster-roll Gutierrez is entered as master and pilot, as a native of Cadiz, and matriculated at Barcelona. In the list of stores appeared 90 sacks of barley-seed, but which in reality was millet or African corn ; 300 casks were entered as pipes which could contain on an average 300 gallons each of water, or in the aggregate 90,000 gallons of water ; besides which the "*Mariana*" is reported to be fitted with two iron tanks, and two wooden cisterns of a large size, with several other articles generally used in the equipment of African slavers. It appears, that at first the only step taken by the local authorities at Laguna de Terminos was to demand security that the vessel's clearance from Cienfuegos in ballast should be produced within 40 days, although, from the contents of her list of stores, there were reasons sufficiently to suspect her having been recently engaged in the Slave Trade, and instead of preventing the discharge of any part of her cargo, the water-casks were allowed to be landed at the consignee's stores, emptied, and taken to pieces, as well as a large quantity of fire-wood, and other articles of a suspicious nature ; 300 quintals of logwood were allowed to be embarked, on the plea that ballast was required, thus getting her partially ready for sea ; although the vessel was detained under such suspicious circumstances, the Spanish captain was still left in full possession of her, and employed himself in painting, disfiguring her rig, disguising her outwardly, mutilating the

ornaments on her figure-head, and destroying the carvings on her stern, by which it was to be feared she would be known. On the 12th ultimo, Commander Napier paid a second visit to Laguna de Terminos; on that evening the "*Mariana*" was lightened by the stern 2 feet, from there having been hove overboard, as was currently reported, a large quantity of shot, ammunition, shackles, manacles, and other articles which it was considered dangerous to keep on board under the apprehension of the vessel being strictly searched. Captain Napier was assured that the Collector of the Customs put her under seizure, first, for not having proper papers from the port she left, as well as from the Mexican Consul at that port; and secondly, on suspicion of her having been engaged in the Slave Trade; but that those charges would not be examined into, until he received instructions from Mexico in answer to a report he had made on the 1st of last June; whereas it appears that the condemnation of the vessel has since been pronounced on the first charge alone,—the other one not having been examined into. On the arrival at the Havana of Commander Napier, he communicated to Mr. Crawford, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in that island, copies of the "*Mariana's*" sailing-papers; which upon being examined carefully by Mr. Crawford, he found that they were issued in consequence of official communications addressed by the Consul of the United States to that of Mexico, and which communications are referred to, and said to be in the archives of the latter Consulate. Mr. Crawford lost no time in inquiring into the reality of those statements, and the Undersigned has the honour to inclose herewith, for the information of his Excellency Don M. Diez de Bonilla, copies of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Crawford and the Mexican and American Consuls, by which his Excellency will see that not only no such communications as were stated to have taken place ever were made by the Consulate of the United States, but that no traces of documents are to be found in either Consulate. It is clear, therefore, that the papers of the "*Mariana*" have been fraudulently obtained. An act of such a nature the Undersigned feels assured will meet with the strictest investigation on the part of the Mexican Government, and every person connected with such a transaction will incur at its hands the punishment due for so foul an act. The Undersigned is aware that an officer and crew have been sent to Laguna de Terminos to bring the "*Mariana*" to Vera Cruz, and he has considered it his duty to bring all the above facts before the Mexican Government without loss of time, considering their importance, and the assistance they may render in enabling it to condemn this vessel, which there can be no doubt is the well-known slaver, the "*Lady Suffolk*," and thus afford to the world this renewed proof of its determination to use every means in its power to put an end to so deep a crime as buying and selling human beings.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PERCY W. DOYLE.

---

Inclosure 16 in No. 239.

*Consul-General Crawford to the Mexican Consul at Havana.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Havana, July 27, 1853.*

BE pleased to certify whether these are exact copies, word for word, of certain documents which were issued on the 13th May, from the Mexican Consulate (then in charge of Don Joaquin Soler, acting for the Consul, Don Buenaventura Viró), legalizing the ship "*Mariana*," formerly the "*Mary*," which afterwards sailed from Cienfuegos to Laguna de Terminos, under circumstances which are explained in the documents above referred to, and which I have the honour to inclose herewith.

The said vessel, you know officially, has been detained by the Mexican authorities in Laguna de Terminos, in consequence of certain informalities, and from being suspected of having been employed in the Slave Trade, and hence it becomes necessary to explain the circumstances under which she was legalized as a Mexican ship.

I hope you will provide me with certified copies of the documents in  
CLASS B.



question, which the Mexican Consulate received on the 13th of May from the United States' Consul in this place, in order that the title-deeds may be granted.

These two documents, which are indispensable for the legalization of the said vessel, are doubtless to be found in the archives of the Consulate under your charge; and there can be no impropriety in giving me the copies I require, so that they may be verified by the Agent in charge of the American Consulate in this place, and afterwards remitted, all complete, to his Excellency the British Minister at Mexico, for ulterior purposes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 17 in No. 239.

*The Mexican Consul at Havana to Consul-General Crawford.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

Havana, July 28, 1853.

IN answer to your note of yesterday, I have the honour to return, legalized, the documents you ask me copies of; for I find them textually inscribed, on the 13th of May, in the archives of the Consulate in my charge, from the 44th to the 47th page inclusive. I do not legalize the sailing permit, and the muster roll, as I find no trace of them whatever.

Nor can I gratify you by remitting certified copies of the note addressed to this Consulate by the American Consul here, nor the legal authorization presented, from the American Consul, by Mr. William Smith, as empowered by Mr. Henry West, a Boston merchant, to sell the vessel "*Mary*," anchored in Cienfuegos, to Don Juan Gutierrez, empowered by Don J. Ruiz; for up till now I have been unable to find them in the archives of the Consulate, in my charge only since the 17th of last May.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RAMON CARBALLO.

Inclosure 18 in No. 239.

*Consul-General Crawford to the United States' Consul at Havana.*

Sir,

British Consulate-General, Havana, July 27, 1853.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your perusal, requesting that they may be returned to me afterwards, copies of papers which it appears were issued from the Mexican Consul at this place, for a ship to be put under that flag on the 13th of May last. The ship referred to was a slaver, and was formerly the American vessel, the "*Lady Suffolk*," whose history I need not go into, because it is already known in your Consulate; but I may add to your information respecting the said ship, that after she had ceased to carry the American flag, she went to Africa, and from thence brought a cargo of negro-slaves, which were landed at a place to the westward of Cienfuegos, on the south side of this island, in that jurisdiction, with connivance of the Spanish authorities, as there is reason to believe. As the ship referred to (formerly the "*Lady Suffolk*") had no papers under which to navigate, it seems that a scheme was got up to obtain for her the Mexican flag; and you will see, by the documents which I am now enabled to lay before you, that it is stated therein, that they were issued upon the certificates and papers which are referred to as having been presented at the Mexican Consulate on the 13th of May last, in an official letter addressed by the United States' Consul to the Consul for Mexico (who subscribed the sea-letter of the ship referred to), requesting that a bill of sale might be extended for the said vessel, and also that William Smith, as the attorney of Mr. Henry West, of Boston, owner of the American ship "*Mary*," then (on the 13th of May last) said to be laying in the harbour of Cienfuegos, of the burden of 410 tons, &c., and was competently authorized to sell the said ship "*Mary*," to Don Juan Gutierrez, who became the purchaser. Now, as I have some reason to believe that

there has been a great fraud in this whole matter, and as there can be little doubt that the papers which were so obtained at the Mexican Consulate in this city were to cover, if possible, a ship which had been just before that date engaged in the Slave Trade, no such ship as the American ship "*Mary*," William Smith, master, having been then, or at any time, in the harbour of Cienfuegos; and that the ship which carried the Mexican papers so fraudulently obtained, was in reality the slaver formerly the "*Lady Suffolk*," which, under the assumed name of the "*Mariana*," arrived at Laguna de Terminos, in Yucatan, about the 30th of May last, where she has been detained by the Mexican authorities; I have to request that you will do me the honour to inform me, officially, whether there is any record in the United States Consulate, now under your charge, of the transaction stated upon the papers issued to the "*Mariana*," as having originated by authority of the then Consul Sharkey; whether there is any knowledge or record of the ship "*Mary*," William Smith, master, having been, about the 13th of May, at Cienfuegos; and that said master, as attorney, duly authorized by H. West, of Boston, owner of said vessel, was certified by Mr. Consul Sharkey, to the Mexican Consul, as entitled to sell said American ship "*Mary*."

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 19 in No. 239.

*The United States' Consul at Havana to Consul-General Crawford.*

Sir,

*Consulate of the United States, Havana, July 28, 1853.*

YOUR communication of the 27th instant, with the accompanying documents from the Mexican Consulate here, have been received, and their contents duly noted. In answer to your queries respecting a letter, or any other authority from Judge Sharkey, the late Consul, authorising the transfer of the ship "*Mary*," William Smith, master, I have to say that I have carefully examined the records of this office, and find no mention made of such a ship, or anything alluding to or having reference to her or any of the parties named in the papers emanating from the office of the Mexican Consul at Havana. From the examination of these papers, the whole transaction, it would seem, was begun and ended in fraud; for if the Mexican Consul had produced to him a communication from Consul Sharkey, it must have been a forged document; but even so, it appears to me that the document ought to be on record in the Mexican Consul's archives. For how could the Mexican Consul have given a register, and mentioned that he had that document in his possession, unless he had it, or unless he stated a gross falsehood in the document issued by him, and which I perceive are all signed by "*Joaquin Soler*," *en ausencia del Senor Consul?*

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. H. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 20 in No. 239.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, August 29, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received his Excellency M. Doyle's note of the 22nd instant, communicating the information he had recently received respecting the ship "*Mariana*," and he immediately passed a copy of this note and of the accompanying documents to the Minister of War and Naval Affairs, so that that department may issue the orders necessary for the prompt termination of this business.

The Undersigned, in thus answering his Excellency, has to assure him that the Supreme Government, in addition to the proof already given of its determination to put an end to the abominable Traffic in Slaves, will put forth

all its energy on the present occasion to settle this case in a manner worthy of, and satisfactory to, both Governments.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

No. 240.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 22, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd of September, inclosing copies of your further correspondence with Senor Bonilla, the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the proceedings of the authorities of the port of Laguna de Terminos, in the matter of the slave-vessel "*Lady Suffolk*," and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the applications which you have addressed to the Mexican Government respecting this matter. You will express to Señor Bonilla the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the ready co-operation and assistance which he has afforded you in exposing the real character of this vessel, and in bringing her present owners to justice; and you will at the same time state to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government trust that the Government of Mexico will follow up closely the inquiry which you inform me they have set on foot with regard to the suspicious conduct of Señor Viro, in his office of Mexican Consul at Havana, reported to you by Mr. Crawford, whereby the owners of the "*Lady Suffolk*" were enabled to obtain Mexican papers for that vessel.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 241.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Vice-Consul Shiels.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 25, 1853.*

HER Majesty's Minister in Mexico has drawn the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the praiseworthy zeal and activity which you have shown in assisting to expose the real character of the vessel called the "*Mariana*," which arrived at Laguna de Terminos on the 30th of May last; and I have the satisfaction of informing you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your conduct in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 242.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 2.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, October 3, 1853.*

BY the last packet I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, and I shall not fail to take the earliest opportunity of communicating to Mr. Vice-Consul Shiels your Lordship's approval of the promptness and energy with which he has acted on this occasion. Since I last had the honour to address your Lordship on this subject, the "*Mariana*" has been brought to Vera Cruz by the Mexican officer and crew sent for that purpose, and your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed correspondence which has passed between the Mexican Government and myself, that she has been handed over to the District Judge, who has been directed to act with energy, and in strict

accordance with the terms of the Treaty existing between the two countries, and of the Law issued for the suppression of the Slave Trade by the General Congress on the 8th of August, 1851. I have little doubt but that the vessel will be condemned; but I have directed Her Majesty's Consul at Vera Cruz to watch strictly all the proceedings, and make an immediate report to me should any of the local authorities make any attempt to evade carrying the instructions sent to them into effect; and I trust when I next have the honour of writing to your Lordship, that it will be in my power to inform you that this noted slaver has been condemned.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 242.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, September 11, 1853.*

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Doyle's note of the 5th instant, inclosing copies of documents relating to the ship called the "*Mariana*," and having read their contents, he has the honour to renew his assurance of consideration.

(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 242.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, September 23, 1853.*

BY the inclosed copy, which the Undersigned, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to forward to his Excellency Mr. Doyle, his Excellency will perceive that the Supreme Government have issued orders to bring the case of the "*Mariana*" before the District Judge of Vera Cruz, recommending promptitude in the business.

This measure will afford his Excellency Mr. Doyle a proof of the earnest desire of this Government to fulfil all the obligations of the Treaty between Great Britain and Mexico for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 242.

*The Secretary of the Mexican President to Señor Bonilla.*

(Translation.)

*Ministry of War, 3rd Section,  
Mexico, September 20, 1853.*

Sir,

HAVING communicated to his Excellency the President your Excellency's note of the 29th of last August, and the documents inclosed, relating to the charges against the "*Mariana*," which arrived at the Island of Carmen under great suspicions of having been employed in the Slave Trade, his Excellency orders me to inform you of the orders which have been issued this day from this office. Although it was intended that the said vessel should come to Vera Cruz to have her papers legalized, and that she might be nationalized according to her master's wish; as soon as the Government was informed that the Collector of the Custom House of the Island of Carmen had sequestered the vessel for having suspicious signs of being employed in the Slave Trade, they ordered her up to Vera Cruz just as they received your note and the inclosed documents, which justified the proceedings of the Customs Collector.

Accordingly orders of this day's date have been sent to the Naval Com-

mandant at Vera Cruz, to place the "*Mariana*" at the disposal of the District Judge, after taking an inventory of her, and securing her at her anchors in proper custody till sentence is pronounced. The Judge has received the necessary orders, and moreover the documents which your Excellency has sent, as also the information respecting this vessel supplied by the authorities of the Island of Carmen, so that the case may be terminated with the utmost despatch, according to the stipulations of the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Mexico in 1841, and the arrangements which were added to it on the 8th August, 1851, so that the said Treaty may be fulfilled, as well as the Law of the same date, which was issued from the department at present in your Excellency's charge.

The above-mentioned Judge has been recommended to be very exact and quick in this affair, as the Supreme Government have it at heart to comply in every way with the said Treaty.

This is in answer to your Excellency's note, and is intended for the information of his Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SUAREZ Y NAVARRO.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. MIGUEL ARROZO.

Mexico, September 23, 1853.

Inclosure 4 in No. 242.

*Mr. Doyle to Señor Bonilla.*

*Mexico, September 26, 1853.*

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of his Excellency Don M. Diez de Bonilla of the 23rd instant, inclosing copies of the orders issued by the Supreme Government, to bring without loss of time the case of the "*Mariana*" before the District Judge of Vera Cruz; and his Excellency adds, that this measure will afford a proof to the Undersigned of the earnest desire of this Government to fulfil all the obligations of the Treaty between Great Britain and Mexico for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The Undersigned begs his Excellency Senor Bonilla will believe that he has never entertained the slightest doubt of the intentions of this Government on a subject so interesting to humanity, nor could he do so for a moment, when he recollects that one of the very first acts of this country on gaining its independence, was spontaneously to declare the abolition of slavery throughout the Republic: that the same illustrious general now at the head of the Government was the person who ratified in 1843 the Treaty with Great Britain for the abolition of slavery. And the Undersigned must be permitted to add, that however much Mexican statesmen may differ in the view they adopt on other political questions, he has always met with every assistance on their part in carrying into execution such further laws and arrangements as it was considered possible might aid in putting an end to so odious a crime as that of buying and selling human beings.

The Undersigned has read with sincere pleasure the orders which have been issued by the War Department; and as he has no doubt of their being carried most scrupulously into execution, nor of the condemnation of the vessel, from the nature of the evidence brought against her owners, he must be permitted to offer his congratulations to the present Government upon the opportunity thus given them of showing to the world their determination of seizing every opportunity afforded them of putting an end by every means in their power of the odious Traffic in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

No. 243.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 8, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with the Mexican Government respecting the case of the "*Mariana*," and stating that the Mexican Government have handed that vessel over to the District Judge, who has been directed to act with energy and in strict accordance with the Treaty of 1841, and with the law of Mexico for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and I have to instruct you to express to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs the thanks and satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government for the conduct of the Mexican Government in this case.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 244.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 5.)*

(Extract.)

*Mexico, October 2, 1853.*

IN my despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I had the honour to inform your Lordship that the "*Mariana*," or "*Lady Suffolk*," had been brought to Vera Cruz and placed at the disposal of the District Judge, who had received orders to act with energy and in strict compliance with the terms of the Slave Trade Treaty existing between the two countries, and that I had instructed Her Majesty's Consul in that port to watch strictly the proceedings, and make an immediate report to me should any of the local authorities make any attempt to evade carrying into execution the instructions they had received. I thought it proper to take this measure on account of the great efforts which were made by the late proprietors and other persons at Laguna de Terminos to get the vessel condemned, not on the plea of her being engaged in the Slave Trade, but on account of her clearance papers from the last port being wanting.

I have now the gratification of being able to inform your Lordship that this notorious slaver has been condemned, as your Lordship will perceive by the sentence of the Judge which I have just received from Her Majesty's Consul at Vera Cruz, but which I am obliged to inclose in original, as I have received it too late to have it copied or translated. By part of Consul Giffard's despatch your Lordship will perceive, that in allusion to that part of Judge Oropeza's sentence, putting up the "*Mariana*" to public auction, he supposes that a last attempt is being made by her late owners to again get possession of her; on the other hand, it may possibly be that the Judge has acted in accordance only with the wording of the 5th Article of Annex B of the Slave Trade Treaty, but not with that of the 11th Article, by which immediately after her condemnation she must be broken up and the several parts sold. Be that as it may, I instantly went to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, taking with me the copy of Judge Oropeza's sentence. His Excellency promised me to send off an order by the telegraph to stop the sale, and that he would also send me fresh instructions for Judge Oropeza, to be transmitted by the courier who will take this despatch to the coast.

I have directed Consul Giffard by telegraph to protest against the sale being carried into effect, as contrary to our Treaty, and I shall also send him further instructions by the courier.

I shall also address a note to this Government on this subject, and call upon them, in virtue of Judge Oropeza's sentence, to have Senor Soler's conduct properly inquired into, for having giving the sailing papers and authorized a fictitious sale of this vessel, while he was in charge of the Mexican Consulate at the Havana.

Inclosure 1 in No. 244.

*Consul Giffard to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Vera Cruz, October 28, 1853.*

REFERRING to my despatch of the 26th instant, relating to the ship "*Mariana*," I now beg leave to inclose you a copy of Judge Oropeza's decision, by which that vessel is condemned as having been employed in the Slave Trade.

You will be pleased to remark that as a part of Judge Oropeza's judgment it is ordered that the ship in question shall be valued and sold by auction. I point out this because I have reason to believe that there are persons here authorized to buy her up on behalf of the former owners, to be again employed no doubt in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. GIFFARD.

*October 29, 1853.*

P.S.—Since the above was written, I see by the local newspaper of this day, a slip of which I herewith inclose, that the ship "*Mariana*" is advertised for sale to the highest bidder, having been valued at 17,200 dollars. This haste confirms my previous suspicions that there are influential persons employed to hasten the sale, for the purpose of buying her up, very probably for the former owners, to be employed in the same Traffic. F. G.

Inclosure 2 in No. 244.

*Sentence on the "Mariana."*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, November 22, 1853.*

IN the heroic city of Vera Cruz, on the 25th day of March, of the year 1853, the Especial Finance Judge of this port, the Licenciado Don José Felipe Oropeza, having drawn up this lawsuit in consequence of the detention in the port of Laguna de Terminos of the schooner "*Mariana*," for not having brought with her the proper custom-house documents, the want of which entailed upon her the sentence of confiscation, to which sentence the attorney of the owner of the said schooner submitted himself fully: considering what happened with respect to the said schooner, viz., that she showed signs of having been employed in the Slave Trade, for which reason the Judge of the district of Campeche declared himself incompetent to try her, and transferred the case to the Judge of this State, to whom, according to law, it properly belonged: considering that the submission made by the attorney for the vessel to the sentence of the Carmen custom-house was a strong indication that he, on his part, was afraid of discoveries being made with regard to the crime which has been tried if he made any defence, and that therefore he conformed with the said sentence, because his fear must have been the discovery of the crime of piracy which the above-named vessel had been guilty of, as had been already suspected; that such suspicions or indications had been confirmed by finding on board the vessel 300 pipes of water, 90 sacks of millet, 25 muskets, 17 cannon-balls of the 12-pounder calibre, a chain-shot and a pair of shackles of two links, food and instruments adapted only to ships employed in that shameful trade; that notwithstanding this Court has cited, by means of proclamations posted up in the usual public places, the person who may have right to the vessel to appear and plead within the specified time, no one has yet done so, a course which would not have been neglected unless from fear of the sentence, since the estimated value of the vessel made her worth defending; that the sudden and simultaneous disappearance of the captain, the mate, and the crew of the said vessel raises the strongest suspicions that they wished to avoid the punishment due to their crime, this idea meeting with corroboration in the fact of the captain of the vessel (Don Juan Gutierrez) having assured the Captain of the Port of Laguna del Carmen and the Collector of the Customs of the said

port that he was coming to this maritime station to hoist his flag, which he did not do, fearing possibly that he might be arrested in this city; that, according to the evidence, when the Auditor of the Carmen custom-house went on board to examine the vessel, and found the provisions which have been stated, he observed that they were whitewashing the inside of the ship, which could have been for no other object than that of obliterating the marks remaining of the presence of negroes, and of dissipating the pestilent smell which this race leaves in places where they have been crowded, more particularly when shut up; that according to the declaration or report made by two naval officers, and the Captain of this Port, deputed by the head Commandant of Marine of this Department, at the official request of this Court, for the inspection of the vessel, her peculiar construction and build, the number of water-pipes, her divisions by a number of hatchways opening on deck, the dimension of her galley, which would hold coppers of large size, as well as other particulars which they remark upon, demonstrate that she was employed in the above-named Traffic; that in the deed of sale Don Juan Gutierrez appears as a Mexican citizen, the representative in the purchase of the "*Mariana*" of another Mexican citizen, called Juan Ruiz, living near Mexico, whereas in the muster-roll of the crew, Gutierrez is put down as master and pilot of the ship, born at Cadiz and matriculated at Barcelona, which contradictory statements prove clearly the falseness of his assertions, more particularly with respect to the first document; equally false is the authorization which he asserts the United States' Consul gave for the sale of the "*Mariana*," as is proved by despatches from the British Consul-General at Havana and from our Consul at that port; likewise the permit to sail to Laguna under the Mexican flag was obtained fraudulently, or by connivance with him who was acting as Consul at the time of her departure; that according to the statement of the British Vice-Consul at Laguna de Terminos, although the vessel now seized is at present called the "*Mariana*," she answers exactly to the known description of the "*Lady Suffolk*," built at Baltimore, and intended for the Slave Trade, which left the Island of Cuba in last November for the coast of Africa; nor does this supposition seem a wrong one, considering the pains taken by Captain Gutierrez to disfigure the said "*Mariana*" by painting her, altering her sails and her exterior, breaking her figure-head and destroying the stern-mouldings, by which marks he feared she might be recognized; all which was done by the said Captain Gutierrez during the ship's stay at the Island of Carmen: that according to the Treaty between our Government and Great Britain, signed on the 24th of February, 1841, as well as the additional Article of the same date, as also by the Decree relating to it of the 8th of August, 1851, any vessel showing any of the signs mentioned in the respective Articles of the Treaty will be held to afford *prima facie* evidence that she is or has been occupied in the Slave Trade, and must be declared a good prize, and undergo the penalties imposed by the Treaty: that in the present case the discovery on board the "*Mariana*" of an immense quantity of pipes of water, of sacks of millet, of muskets, cannon balls, chain-shot and shackles, not less than the peculiar construction of the ship, which has been mentioned above, the sudden and simultaneous disappearance of her captain and crew, the trouble the captain took to destroy all marks about the ship, are additional *prima facie* evidence against her, proving her liability to the penalties awarded by the said law: for which reasons, and from other circumstances of the case, I declare that I ought to, and do, pronounce the "*Mariana*," anchored in this port, with everything belonging to her, to be a lawful prize, which shall be estimated by the appraisers named for the purpose by the Commandant of Marine, who shall receive an order to that effect, and the value having been determined, the sale shall be announced, and she shall be sold in auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the 5th Article of the Annex to the above-mentioned Treaty. Let a copy be taken of these proceedings, according to rule, to continue the proceedings against the captain, the mate, and the other individuals of the ship's crew, so that they may meet with their proper punishment. And with respect to Don Joaquin Soler, an individual who performed the duties of the Consulate of Mexico at the Havana in the month of May of the present year, during the absence of the Consul, and who appears to have committed a fraudulent act which might have compromised the honour of the nation he represented, the attention of the Supreme Government is respectfully drawn to



his conduct, so that it may, if it please, adopt the course it may think appropriate. Let the parties be informed of this decision; let a copy be taken and remitted to the Supreme Government, and at the proper time let this case go before the Supreme Court of Justice for revision; and this definitive sentence, be pronounced and signed, which I swear to.

(Signed) J. F. OROPEZA.

Before me, JOSE MARIA VELARDO.

*Mexico, November 22, 1853.*

This is a copy of the original to be found in the decree confiscating the vessel "*Mariana*," which sailing from Cienfuegos, anchored in the port of the Island of Carmen on the 21st of last May, to which I refer.

To be sent to the Supreme Government, in conformity with the sentence.

This is drawn up in the City of Mexico, on the 27th of October, 1853.

A true copy.

(The Signature of a Notary)

JOSE M. VELARDO.

No. 245.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 9, 1853.*

WITH reference to the communications which have been addressed to you by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, respecting the Yucatan Indians, who had been kidnapped by a person residing at Belize, and who had been sent to Cuba as slaves; I transmit herewith a copy of a letter\* upon this subject, which Mr. Otway has received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who states that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty is about to come to an understanding with that of Mexico, respecting the importation of Yucatan Indians into Cuba as colonists.

You will communicate the substance of the inclosed letter to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and you will state to his Excellency, that until Her Majesty's Government are officially informed of the fact, they will hesitate to believe that the Mexican Government has entered into arrangements with the Spanish Government for the exportation of unfortunate Indians to Cuba.

If, however, it should turn out to be true that such an agreement has been made, you will protest, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, against such a transaction, as aiding the Spanish Government to violate a solemn Treaty engagement with England, and as constituting a breach of the Treaty of the 29th of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Mexico, by the 1st and 2nd Articles of which it is declared that the Slave Trade, in all parts of the world, and slavery in the Mexican territory, are totally and perpetually abolished; and that the Government of Mexico engages to prevent the flag of the Mexican Republic from being employed in any way in carrying on the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 246.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 12, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd of November, inclosing a copy of the sentence pronounced by the District Judge at Vera Cruz on the 25th of October, condemning the ship "*Mariana*" as good prize.

\* Inclosure in No. 474.

And I have, in reply, to refer you to my despatch of the 8th ultimo, and to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve the steps taken by you in order to prevent the "*Mariana*" from being sold by auction, and to obtain an investigation of the conduct of the Mexican Consul at Havana, in authenticating by his certificate the fictitious sale of that vessel, and in supplying her with Mexican papers.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 247.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 4, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, December 3, 1853.*

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions conveyed to me in your despatch, to report with reference to Captain Napier's statement that, as he was in quarantine, he was unable to examine the "*Mariana*," whether that officer being aware of the suspicious circumstances attending that vessel, should not have kept watch on her and prevented her escape; I have the honour to state that in consequence of sickness having broken out on board the "*Daring*," I wrote to Captain Napier to say that I did not see any necessity for his remaining any longer in the Gulf of Mexico, but requested he would call off Tampico on his leaving the station. At the time of his receiving this despatch came the news to Vera Cruz of the "*Mariana's*" arrival at Laguna de Terminos, whither he at once proceeded, but was put in quarantine, and after putting himself in communication with Mr. Vice-Consul Shiels, he went to Tampico, came back to Vera Cruz, whence it appears he sailed at once for Laguna de Terminos, and being again placed in quarantine, he left that port for the Havana, from whence I received the despatch, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose herewith for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure in No. 247.

*Commander Napier to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*H.M.'s Ship "Daring," Havana, July 27, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I left Vera Cruz on the 7th instant, and on my way here called at Laguna. I arrived off that port on the 13th instant, and proceeded to the town in a boat the following morning, but was not admitted to pratique. Mr. Shiels, the Vice-Consul, came off to me, and informed me of having received your despatch inclosing the letter for the Captain of the Port, whom I consequently asked to come off, in order that I might get what information I could from him regarding the vessel "*Mariana*," of which the following is an outline. The vessel was the "*Mariana*," had arrived there from Cienfuegos (having permission from the Mexican Consul at Havana to sail for Laguna under Mexican colours), in ballast, which ballast consisted of water in casks, 300 in number, of various sizes, barrels, pipes, and some larger. He had seen vessels before ballasted in the same way. She is detained by the Custom-house for want of clearance in her papers. On reading to him the paragraph in Treaty, Article No. IX, regarding casks, &c.; if he did not think that sufficient to detain her, he could only inform me that she would not be allowed to leave the port till her registry came from Mexico, information having been sent to the Government. I then requested to see the Collector of Customs, who came off. He informed me the vessel named the "*Mariana*" had arrived there under Mexican colours, as nationalized by the Mexican Consul at Havana; but did not know whether the Mexican Consul had power from the Government to nationalize vessels. She brought papers from him; she arrived in ballast from Cienfuegos, but brought no papers from thence; that is the reason that she is detained. Her

ballast was water, in casks, pipes, and casks larger than pipes, which were allowed by the Custom-house to be landed, as the Captain of the Port had reported that the water was getting bad on board. The casks are detained by the Custom-house. She landed also 90 bags of millet, which were seized by the Custom-house, and sold for the Mexican Government, the sum being detained under seizure till instructions arrived from Mexico. The Collector of the Customs had put her under seizure, and sent the case into court for trial; first, for not having proper documents from the custom-house of the port she left, as well as the Mexican Consul of that port; secondly, on suspicion of her having been engaged in the Slave Trade; but these charges would not be entered into until he received instructions from Mexico in answer to the report he had made on the 1st of June. Since landing the casks he had given permission for the vessel to take in logwood as ballast, it being represented to him as necessary for her to have some ballast. She had taken in about 3,000 quintals. I received from Mr. Shiels a copy of the papers she had brought with her, manifest, roll, and a certificate of her having been formerly the "*Mary of Boston*," and sold to Don José Ruiz, a Mexican citizen and residing in Mexico. Not deeming that my presence would be of any further use there, I returned on board and sailed from thence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GERARD T. NAPIER.

No. 248.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 4, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, December 3, 1853.*

IN my despatch of the 2nd of last month, I had the honour to inclose a copy of the sentence, forwarded to me by Her Majesty's Consul in Vera Cruz, which had been pronounced by the Judge of the District Court of that port, declaring the "*Mariana*," or "*Lady Suffolk*," a lawful prize, from her having been engaged in the Slave Trade; and of the measures I had adopted to prevent the sale of that vessel being carried into effect, which were entirely successful, and the announcement has been withdrawn by the Judge in consequence of orders sent hence, and the protest I directed to be made by Her Majesty's Consul in Vera Cruz, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose.

I have now the honour to forward a copy and translation of a note I received from his Excellency Señor Bonilla, transmitting me a copy of Judge Oropeza's sentence, as well as of my answer to that communication.

In it I did not think it necessary again to allude to the sale of the "*Mariana*," it having been put a stop to; but I have called to his Excellency's attention the necessity of Senor Soler's conduct being fully investigated, as the false papers given to the "*Mariana*" were issued by him under the circumstances stated by me in that note.

Now that this business has been brought to so successful a termination, I feel myself bound to offer my testimony to the zeal and energy shown by the Supreme Government and the District Judge of Vera Cruz in this matter, and the promptness with which they have acted upon any suggestions I have offered, or evidence I have given, in proof of this vessel having been employed in the nefarious Traffic of Slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 248.

*Consul Giffard to Señor Oropeza.*

Sir,

*British Consulate, Vera Cruz, November 3, 1853.*

WITH reference to the intended sale of the condemned slave-ship "*Mariana*," as published in the Vera Cruz newspaper "*Eco del Comercio*,"

under date of the 28th October last, I have the honour to inform you that I am instructed by Mr. Percy W. Doyle, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, to address to you, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, this communication, as a formal protest against the sale of the ship in question; such a course being a violation of the existing Treaties between Mexico and Great Britain.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. GIFFARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 248.

*Señor Bonilla to Mr. Doyle.*

(Translation.)

*Mexico, November 22, 1853.*

THE inclosed copy, which the Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to transmit to his Excellency Percy W. Doyle, will acquaint him with the sentence which the Especial Judge of Finance at Vera Cruz has pronounced upon the ship "*Mariana*," which vessel, in consequence of the Treaty between this Republic and England, of the 24th of February, 1841, of the Additional Article of the same date, and of the agreement decreed on the 8th of August, 1851, has been declared a lawful prize, with all her appurtenances, and to be treated accordingly.

In communicating the above to his Excellency Mr. Doyle, so that he may inform his Government of it, the Undersigned flatters himself that it will be accepted by them as a proof of the zeal which Mexico shows in punishing and repressing, by all the means in its power, the inhuman Traffic in Slaves.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) MANUEL D. DE BONILLA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 248.

*Mr. Doyle to Señor Bonilla.*

*Mexico, November 24, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of his Excellency Don M. D. de Bonilla of the 22nd instant, inclosing copy of the sentence of condemnation pronounced against the vessel called the "*Mariana*," or "*Lady Suffolk*," by the Judge of the District Court of Vera Cruz, on account of her having been employed in the Slave Trade; and his Excellency requests the Undersigned will forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of this sentence, as a proof on the part of the Government of this country of its firm determination to do all in its power to put an end to this inhuman Traffic.

The Undersigned will have the sincerest pleasure in meeting his Excellency's wishes on this occasion, and he may rest assured that this renewed proof of readiness on the part of the Mexican Government to take every measure the Constitution of the country allows to put an end to so nefarious a Traffic, will be received by Her Majesty's Government with the deepest gratification. As it may be satisfactory to the Supreme Government to know how justly this case has been viewed by the Judge of the District Court of Vera Cruz, the Undersigned begs to inform his Excellency Don M. D. de Bonilla that the following intelligence has been communicated to him by Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Havana.—That Gutierrez, who signed as the master of the "*Mariana*," after the landing of the slaves in the southern part of the Island of Cuba, had passed through the Havana after he fled from Vera Cruz, going to New York on board the steamer "*Black Warrior*;" that he confessed to a person who happened to be on board the steamer, that he had gone in the "*Mariana*" to the Mozambique, where 1,300 slaves had been embarked, of whom the survivors, said to be about 1,160, were landed at La Zapata at the entrance of the Ensenada

de los Cochinos ; that he was not the master during the voyage, but acted as mate ; and the real master, Don Eugenio Viñes, is now in Paris, having cleared upwards of 100,000 dollars by his share of the voyage.

Judge Oropeza, in the latter portion of his sentence, says that Don Joaquin Soler, the person stated to have been left in charge of the Mexican Consulate in the Havana during the absence of the Consul, having it appears committed a fraudulent act, he calls the attention of the Supreme Government to such conduct, as it might have compromised the honour of the nation. With respect to this fact, the Undersigned has received such assurances from his Excellency Senor Bonilla that Senor Viro will be called upon to clear up this matter, that he will leave it in the hands of his Excellency, feeling certain that a matter of so vital an interest to the honour of this country will not be lightly dealt with ; and which is the more necessary because the Undersigned has been given to understand that Judge Sharkey, the then American Consul in the Island of Cuba, has demanded an investigation to be made with respect to his name having been falsely made use of to cover this transaction, and that the false papers signed by Senor Soler, as Acting-Consul, were dated the 13th of May last, while Senor Viro, the Consul, arrived from Mexico at the Havana on the 9th, and only made over the Consulate to Senor Carvallo on the 17th of the same month, when he started to Spain, to place himself at the head of the Mexican Legation in that country, and to which Legation Senor Soler is also attached.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PERCY W. DOYLE.

No. 249.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 12, 1854.*

WITH reference to the contents of your despatch of the 3rd ultimo, reporting the condemnation of the "*Mariana*," I have to instruct you to convey to the Mexican Government the best thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the zeal and energy displayed in this case, and to express the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the upright conduct of the District Judge of Vera Cruz in dealing with it.

I approve of the note on this subject which you addressed to Senor Bonilla on the 24th of November.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 250.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 26, 1854.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the Yucatan Indians who had been carried off to Cuba and sold as slaves by a man named Anduze,\* I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Crawford, &c., reporting the state of the proceedings which have been taken in the Cuban law courts, with the view of bringing to justice the persons in Cuba concerned in the abduction of these Mexican citizens.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 251.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 2.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, January 2, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the note I addressed to the Mexican Government in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd October of last year.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

Inclosure in No. 251.

*Mr. Doyle to Señor Bonilla.**Mexico, December 6, 1853.*

THE Undersigned has the honour to inform his Excellency Don M. D. de Bonilla that he has received instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to offer the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government to the Supreme Government of this country for the ready co-operation and assistance it has afforded in seizing and condemning the noted slave-vessel the "*Lady Suffolk*;" and the Undersigned is further instructed to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of Mexico will follow up closely the inquiry it has already instituted with regard to the suspicious conduct of Señor Viro when he was Mexican Consul at Havana, whereby the owners of the "*Lady Suffolk*" were enabled to obtain Mexican papers for that vessel.

The Undersigned, &amp;c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

No. 252.

*Mr. Doyle to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 7.)*

My Lord,

*Mexico, February 2, 1854.*

BY the last English packet arrived a Monsieur Vecino, Bavarian Consul in the Havana. He brought me a letter of introduction from Her Majesty's Consul-General in that port, and called upon me to explain the object of his coming to this country, which he stated as follows:—That he had for many years been working to do all he could against the system of slavery in the Havana; that he had determined to come to this country to try and hire some of the Indians in Yucatan to go as labourers to the Island of Cuba, giving them every proper guarantee for their persons and property; and that he intended to speak to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to see how far it would suit the views of this Government that such a plan should be carried into execution. He also told me that the Marquis de Pezuela, the Captain-General of the Havana, had at once told him that he was perfectly ready to assist him in carrying out his plan. In a conversation which I had with Senor Bonilla a day or two afterwards, I communicated to him the one I had had with Senor Vecino, and asked him what he would do; his answer was that the Government could not prevent the inhabitants of this country, who were one and all free citizens by its Constitution, from leaving it for the purpose of gaining their livelihood as they thought best; but that he would take care to give such orders to the Governor of Yucatan as should prevent the least force being used towards them; that no contract should be entered into without the intervention of an officer named by the Government, who would explain to the Indians its nature; that they would be furnished with Mexican passports for the Havana, and placed under the protection of the Mexican Consul while there, who would receive orders to visit them from time to time to see that their contracts were carried out fairly, and that by virtue of an article inserted in those documents he would have the right to demand

that they should be allowed to return to their country in the event of the breaking of the contract; and, moreover, that none were to be made for a term exceeding five years at the outside, but, if possible, they were to be made only for one or two years, and that none were valid longer than five years. Mr. Vecino subsequently told me that he had entered into such an agreement with this Government that he intended to send an agent to Yucatan for the purpose of hiring on those terms free labourers. On the receipt yesterday of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th of December, 1853, I immediately took it to Senor Bonilla, and read it to him, telling him that as I had no time before the departure of the packet to write to him, as I was instructed by your Lordship to do, I requested him to tell me whether this Government had any idea of entering into any arrangement with that of Spain, as had been stated by Senor Calderon de la Barca in his note to Mr. Otway, and to tell me exactly what had been done. His Excellency immediately said to me that no such idea was entertained for a moment by this Government, as stated by Senor Calderon; that I knew better than anybody his feelings, as he had been the person, as President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies, to get the Law carried through the Congress, in 1851, by which the Slave Trade had been declared piracy; and that I might rest assured he never would do anything tending to sanction so detestable a Traffic, as proofs of which he called to my mind the demands he had made upon the Spanish Government that the Indians carried by stealth lately to the Island of Cuba by Anduz should be indemnified for the losses they had undergone, and that they should at once be restored to their country; and also the measures he had taken to have the "Mariana" condemned; adding that he would immediately send me, for your Lordship's information, a copy of his instructions as to the terms upon which the contracts now to be made might be concluded. I told him I would not fail to forward that document to your Lordship by the present packet, and that I would address him a note, in obedience to the instructions I had received, after the departure of the packet. I have much doubt whether any contracts whatever will be made with the Indians, because they have a known dislike to leaving their country under any circumstances; so much so that some time ago, when the agents of the Tehuantepec Company went there to hire a certain number of Indians for the purpose of working at the inter-oceanic communication to be made by that route, a very small number agreed to go, and even those who went, after a very short time, with the exception of five or six, deserted and went back to their own country. I shall have the honour of writing further to your Lordship by the next packet on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY W. DOYLE.

P.S.—I have received the instructions for drawing up the contracts only at the last moment, so that I am obliged to forward them to your Lordship in original.

P. W. D.

---

Inclosure in No. 252.

*Copy of the Conditions dictated by the Supreme Government, on the 23rd of January, 1854, to the Government of Yucatan, for the Contracts for Natives of that District which have been granted to Don Tito Vecino, the representative of a commercial firm in the Island of Cuba.*

*Mexico, February 1, 1854.*

1. THAT the contracts shall be, without any exception whatever, concluded in the presence of a political authority, who shall receive the declaration of the natives that they have been under no influence either of violence or fraud; taking care to ascertain, by prudent measures, the truth of these circumstances. If they be under age, their guardians or protectors shall appear, declaring on oath that the contracts are advantageous to their wards.

2. That the contracts shall be for the term of five years at most, because a longer time would be tantamount to a disguised slavery.

3. That a security shall be demanded from the contracting firm that the

stipulations made with the natives shall be scrupulously fulfilled; all possible care being taken that these stipulations shall be the same as are expressed in the request, or else others clearly more advantageous to the natives; and that none be assented to which can be injurious to them.

4. That the authorities before whom the contracts shall be drawn out, make known the same to your Excellency immediately for your approval, without which they shall have no force or validity.

5. That every one of the natives contracted for shall obtain a passport of your Excellency to leave the district, and to enter into the Island of Cuba; since the Mexican Consul will not protect any individual without such document, but will require him to be re-embarked for Yucatan at the cost of the contractor.

6. That your Excellency, and the other authorities whose business it is, shall take care that the natives contracted for shall be treated properly, and that they be embarked with comfort, security, &c.

7. As soon as any contract is concluded, your Excellency will transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the Consul of the Republic in the Havana, in order that he may proceed to act in accordance with the orders which are communicated to him by this department.

8. That the Mexican Consul shall have free access to the natives for the purpose of learning from them if they are well treated, and their contracts fulfilled. In case of any grave failure in the same, the contracts are *ipso facto* rescinded, and the proprietors are also bound to pay for their return voyage, and any balance they may have, and also what may be calculated for damages and losses.

9. That in no case shall the natives cease to be treated as Mexican, for the enjoyment of all the rights appertaining to them in accordance with Treaties made with Spain.

10. That the natives contracted for shall be at liberty to take with them their wives and children, under the conditions which each of them may make with the managers, who shall not be allowed to oblige them to leave those persons in your district or in any other place; nor shall they be bound to work in the same way as the head of the family, unless they agree to the same voluntarily and freely.

True copy.

(Signed)

J. MIGUEL ANOY.

No. 253.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Doyle.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 22, 1854.*

WITH reference to that part of your despatch of the 2nd of February by which it appears that the Mexican Government disclaims any intention of entering into an arrangement with the Government of Spain in order to facilitate the employment of Yucatan Indians as labourers in Cuba, I have to instruct you to express to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the view taken of this matter by his Excellency.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.



## MONTE VIDEO.

---

No. 254.

*Mr. Lennon Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 13.)*

(Extract.)

*Monte Video, April 18, 1853.*

ON the 13th ultimo I received information that the Sardinian brig "*Prudencia*" had been purchased in this port for the purpose of being fitted out for a slave voyage to the coast of Africa; that she had been put under Roman colours, the name "*Maria*" having been substituted for that of "*Prudencia*;" and that there existed abundant evidence on board to prove the illicit nature of the Traffic in which she was about to be engaged.

A strict search was immediately instituted on board of this vessel, but nothing to justify her detention was discovered, although every circumstance relating to the purchase, cargo, and destination was of a suspicious nature.

Senor Castellanos showed every disposition to co-operate with me in this matter, and I conceived that it would be a favourable moment again to call the attention of the Monte Videan Government to the subject of Viscount Palmerston's despatch of March 10, 1851, in which Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires was instructed to invite the Monte Videan Government to declare the Traffic in Slaves to be piracy, and subjecting such of their subjects as might be engaged in it to a severe secondary punishment; to which communication no reply has hitherto been received.

I accordingly called the attention of Senor Castellanos officially to the matter on the 15th instant; he has since stated to me privately that he entirely approves of the manner of dealing with this crime proposed by Her Majesty's Government, and that the matter should be submitted to the Chambers, where it would receive his support.

---

No. 255.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 27, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th of April last, on the subject of the Sardinian brig "*Prudencia*," which you were informed was purchased at Monte Video for the purpose of being employed in the Slave Trade, but which upon examination appeared to be intended for lawful commerce.

I have to inform you that I approve of your having taken that opportunity to repeat the invitation which was made by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of Monte Video in 1851, requesting that Government to declare Slave Trade to be piracy by the laws of the Republic; and I have to instruct you to express to Senor Castellanos the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the private communication which he made to you on this subject, and to urge him to carry out his intention of submitting to the Chambers a Project

of a Law for the infliction of severe punishment upon any citizens or inhabitants of the State of Uruguay who may be found guilty of the crime of Trading in Slaves.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 256.

*Mr. Lennon Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Monte Video, May 26, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th of March last, together with its inclosures, and to state that I have acted upon the instructions therein contained.

In my note to the Government, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, I have avoided making specific mention of the River Santa Lucia, as it is inexact that vessels have been fitted out there for the Slave Trade, or that any facilities exist for that purpose,

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LENNON HUNT.

Inclosure in No. 256.

*Mr. Lennon Hunt to Dr. Castellanos.*

*British Legation, Monte Video, May 25, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General, has the honour to inform his Excellency Senor Dr. Don Florentino Castellanos that Her Majesty's Government have been credibly informed that the slave-dealers find facilities for fitting out their vessels in the ports of the Republic; and the Undersigned has received instructions to express the confident hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of Monte Video will take immediate and effective steps to prevent such persons from finding resources within the Monte Videan Territory for the accomplishment of their nefarious designs.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) LENNON HUNT.

No. 257.

*Mr. Lennon Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Monte Video, June 4, 1853.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to transmit for the information of your Lordship a copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he states that, under date of the 2nd instant, the Government of the Republic has submitted to the Chambers a Project of Law declaring the inhuman Traffic in Slaves to be piracy.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LENNON HUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 257.

*Dr. Castellanos to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

(Translation.)

*Monte Video, June 2, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General addressed to him, dated the 15th of April last.

The Undersigned feels great pleasure in informing Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General in reply thereto, that the Government has this day proposed to the Honourable General Assembly a Project of Law declaring the inhuman Traffic in Slaves to be piracy, thus uniting in the noble sentiment which has already moved so many Christian nations.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

F. CASTELLANOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 257.

*Project of Law.*

(Translation.)

*Monte Video, June 1, 1853.*

ARTICLE I. The Traffic in Negroes to the coast of Africa is hereby declared to be piracy.

Article II. The citizens of the Republic who may after the publication of the present Decree be engaged in the said Trade, shall be regarded and punished as pirates.

(Signed)

F. CASTELLANOS.

No. 258.

*Mr. Lennox Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

*Monte Video, July 1, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th of May last. in which I transmitted to your Lordship a copy of a note which I had addressed to the Monte Videan Government with reference to the facilities found by the slave dealers in fitting out their vessels in the ports of the Republic, I now have the honour to transmit for the information of your Lordship a copy and translation of the note of Dr. Castellanos in reply, wherein he states that the Government of the Republic will use every means which increased vigilance may suggest to defeat the designs of the slave-traders.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

LENNON HUNT.

Inclosure in No. 258.

*Dr. Castellanos to Mr. Lennox Hunt.*

(Translation.)

*Monte Video, June 10, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has had the honour to receive the note which Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General addressed to him on the 25th of May last, in which he informs him that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has received positive information that the slave-dealers find facilities for the equipment of their vessels in the ports of the Republic, and hopes that the Oriental Government will take measures to prevent such proceedings.

In reply the Undersigned has to inform Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General that the Government, conceiving the desire of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to be perfectly just, will oppose by every means in its power the accomplishment of the criminal intentions of those dealers. It was that sentiment which induced it to propose to the Legislative Body a Project of Law declaring Slave Trading to be piracy, as the Undersigned notified to Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General on the 2nd instant.

It is probable that that Project will shortly become a Law of the State, as it has already obtained the sanction of the Senate, and now only requires that of the Chamber of Representatives.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

F. CASTELLANOS.

No. 259.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 30, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note which you received from Dr. Castellanos, the Monte Videan Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon matters relating to the Slave Trade; and I have to instruct you to inform Dr. Castellanos that Her Majesty's Government have received with satisfaction his Excellency's promise that the Oriental Government will take measures in order to prevent the slave-dealers from fitting out vessels within the waters of the Oriental Republic.

You will also state that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with sincere pleasure that the Legislature of the Republic is about to pass a Law declaring the Slave Trade to be piracy.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 260.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 22, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch\* which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Catherine's, in Brazil, in which he states that two vessels suspected to be intended for the Slave Trade are fitting out at Monte Video; and I have to instruct you to take measures in order that a strict watch may be kept on slave vessels coming to or clearing out from Monte Video.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 261.

*Mr. Lennon Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Monte Video, August 28, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy and translation of a circular note which was addressed to me on the 23rd instant by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing officially that the Legislative Chambers had on the 7th of July last sanctioned a Law declaring such Oriental subjects as might be found to be engaged in the Slave Trade should be regarded as pirates, and dealt with accordingly.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LENNON HUNT.

Inclosure in No. 261.

*Señor B. P. Berro to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

(Translation.)

*Monte Video, August 23, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to state, for the information of Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General, that the Honourable Chambers of the Republic have thought proper to decree a law dated the 7th of July last, declaring the Traffic in Slaves to be piracy.

The Undersigned, &amp;c.

(Signed) BERN. P. BERRO.

No. 262.

*Mr. Lennon Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

Monte Video, September 3, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of your Lordship, a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, in reply to a communication upon the subject of two vessels which it was asserted were fitting out at Monte Video for the Slave Trade.

In the case of a barque called the "*Colonia*," which was supposed to be in course of preparation for a slave voyage, and which was searched by the Monte Videan authorities at my request, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that I received the same ready co-operation and assistance on the part of Senor Berro, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as upon a former occasion I received from Senor Castellanos.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LENNON HUNT.

---

 Inclosure in No. 262.
*Mr. Lennon Hunt to Mr. Jerningham.*

Sir,

Monte Video, September 3, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th ultimo, relative to two vessels which it was believed were fitting out at Monte Video for the purpose of being employed in the Slave Trade.

For some months past there have been strong grounds for supposing that the slave-dealers have fixed upon the River Plate as a favourable point whence to carry on their operations; and I have endeavoured, by every means in my power, to make myself acquainted with their movements, in conjunction with Mr. Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister here, who has upon all occasions shown the utmost desire to co-operate with me in this matter, and from whom I have received information concerning suspected slave-ships.

There are two vessels against which suspicions have been entertained of being in the course of preparation for the Traffic in Slaves.

The first is the "*Enrico*," formerly called "*General Garzon*," of about 118 tons burthen; the name of the captain is Antonio dos Santos; and she is consigned to Francisco Lusini, at this port; she is now in Entre-Rios, ostensibly engaged in taking on board a cargo of jerked beef. She belongs to the same individuals as the "*Colonizador*," that was wrecked at Buenos Ayres in the month of December last. The partner, or agent, at Rio de Janeiro, is Pinto Coimbra; she is now under the Brazilian flag, but she formerly sailed under Oriental colours.

The second is the "*Colonia*," a barque formerly under the flag of the United States, but at present under the Oriental flag; the name of the captain is Manuel Nunez Barbosa. The clearance of this vessel was demanded on the 2nd instant for Pernambuco and the southern parts of Brazil, with a cargo of 42 mules and 2 horses. On learning that suspicions were entertained that she was not to be occupied upon a lawful voyage, I sought an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who at my request issued an order to the Captain of the Port to make in person an immediate search.

I have not yet received the official communication of Senor Berro as to the result; but I have learned from the Captain of the Port that although the most careful search was made on board of the "*Colonia*," nothing whatever was found tending to throw a doubt upon the legality of the voyage which he was about to commence.

The "*Pepa*," referred to in Mr. Callander's despatch, dated the 2nd of August, touched here on her way to Buenos Ayres, where she is at present. I expect some information relative to her from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that port, which I will transmit to you should it appear likely to prove useful.

The Brazilian senior naval officer will, I am assured by Mr. Paranhos, receive instructions to watch the movements of the "*Pepa*" and the "*Enrico*."

It was stated that the port of Maldonado, in this State, had for some time past been the resort of slave-dealers, and was the point at which the partitions, cargoes of mules, &c., of the slave-vessels were disembarked, and the necessary appliances for a slaving voyage shipped. It was also asserted, that cargoes of Africans had been disembarked there for introduction into Brazil.

On the 27th ultimo Her Majesty's ship "*Locust*," Lieutenant Day commanding, proceeded to Maldonado with the object of making inquiries into the truth of these reports. The "*Locust*" returned here on the 1st instant, but the commander learned that no sea-going vessel had visited Maldonado for the last four months, nor did he become acquainted with any circumstance likely to confirm the statements that had been made with respect to that place.

Lieutenant Day also visited a point upon the coast further to the northward, known as "*Costillos*," which it had also been asserted was a rendezvous for slave-vessels, but with a like result.

I shall not omit to furnish you, from time to time, with any information which may appear to me to be in the least useful towards furthering the great object which Her Majesty's Government has in view.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LENNON HUNT.

No. 263.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th of August last, inclosing a copy of a circular note addressed to you by the Monte Videan Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Uruguayan Chambers had passed a Law declaring Slave Trade to be piracy; and I have to instruct you to express to Señor Berro the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at this Act, which does honour to the Government of Monte Video.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 264.

*Mr. Lennon Hunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 16, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Monte Video, December 1, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd of September last, inclosing the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Saint Catherine's, relative to two vessels which he had been informed were fitting out at Monte Video for the Slave Trade.

I received on the 11th of September last a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Mr. Callander, containing the substance of the latter gentleman's despatch to the Earl of Clarendon of the 5th of August, upon the receipt of which I proceeded to make inquiries concerning the "*Pepa*;" but your Lordship will perceive from the copy inclosed of a despatch from Mr. Parish, to whom I referred for information respecting this vessel, which had proceeded to Buenos Ayres, that the "*Pepa*" was about to be engaged upon a lawful voyage.

Another vessel, named the "*Colonia*," under Monte Videan colours, was searched by the Monte Videan authorities at my request, but nothing was discovered on board to confirm the belief that she was about to be employed in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LENNON HUNT.

Inclosure in No. 264.

*Mr. Frank Parish to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

Sir,

*Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1853.*

IN reply to your official letter of the 28th August, respecting some suspicions which had been entertained that the Spanish schooner "*Pepa*" was about to be engaged in the Slave Trade, I am happy to be able to state to you that I have learned from good authority that this vessel is about to proceed on a lawful voyage. On inquiry, an original Charter Party, dated the 5th instant, was produced to me, showing that a British merchant, Mr. Armstrong, had engaged the "*Pepa*" to proceed to the Cape de Verde Islands, and to return to Buenos Ayres with a cargo of salt, bound under a penalty of 2,000 dollars for non-fulfilment.

I may further state to you that the "*Pepa*" is a very slow-sailing vessel, and, from all I can learn, not the description of craft likely to be employed in the Slave Trade.

The foregoing information, however, will be sufficient, I imagine, to remove any doubts which may have existed as to the more immediate proceedings of this vessel.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FRANK PARISH.

No. 265.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Lennon Hunt.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 24, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st of December last, reporting that in consequence of a communication which you had received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, you had made inquiries respecting the Spanish schooner "*Pepa*," one of the vessels alluded to in my despatch to you of the 22nd of September last, and that you had ascertained that she was about to proceed to Buenos Ayres on a legal voyage; and I have, in reply, to signify to you my approval of your conduct in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

## MUSCAT.

No 266.

*Consul Sunley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 30, 1853.)*

My Lord,

*British Consulate, Johanna, October 28, 1852.*

COMMODORE WYVILL having communicated to me that the chief residents of Comoro and Mohilla conduct a very large Traffic in Slaves with the eastern coast of Africa, and afterwards despatch them to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea in large dhows, which call for them at certain seasons of the year; I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that after diligent inquiry, I am unable to discover the existence of any Traffic in Slaves from these islands to the Persian Gulf or Red Sea.

At Comoro there are a few slaves introduced from the coast; but as the residents are poor, and the means of subsistence on this island are scanty, the number must be small.

At Mohilla I have reason to believe that upwards of 300 slaves were imported last year from the eastern coast of Africa, chiefly from places in the vicinity of the Portuguese settlements. Commodore Wyvill has suggested that I should enter into negotiations with the authorities of these islands for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and I entertain no doubt of their willingness to subscribe to an agreement to this effect when formally requested to do so; but unless means were at hand to detect any very flagrant violation of it, they would care but little for a Treaty.

I am endeavouring to collect exact information upon the Slave Trade at Mohilla, and shall advise with the commanders of Her Majesty's vessels as to the best mode of prevailing upon the authorities of the island to stop it.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. SUNLEY.

No. 267.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Sunley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 30, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of October 1852, stating that you have reason to believe that upwards of 300 slaves were in 1851 imported into the island of Mohilla from the east coast of Africa, and that you entertain no doubt as to the willingness of the authorities in Mohilla and in the island of Comoro to conclude a formal engagement for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have accordingly to desire that you will propose to the Chiefs of Mohilla and of Comoro to sign Treaties to that effect, similar to the Treaty which was concluded between Sir Cornwallis Ricketts and the Sultan of Johanna on the 8th of November, 1844.

You will, if necessary, apply to Commodore Talbot to afford you his assistance and co-operation in concluding the proposed anti-Slave Trade Treaties.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.



No. 268.

*Consul Sunley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 21.)*

My Lord,

*British Consulate, Johanna, August 23, 1853*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I have received from the Sultan of Angoxa a messenger duly accredited with his seal and letter, who informed me that the Sultan was desirous of continuing his friendly relations with the English; but being fearful that several of his principal subjects would avail themselves of his desire to put a stop to the Slave Trade at his port, to render him unpopular and subvert his authority, he earnestly begged that Her Majesty's vessels would visit Angoxa from time to time, which would discourage those who were desirous of continuing the Slave Trade, and support him in his attempts to put a stop to it.

I have also to report that I have heard there has been a brisk trade in slaves at ports to the southward of Cape Delgado, but have received authentic information of only two cases. These were two dhows, which landed at Mohilla on the 15th April last, one 80, and the other 30 slaves, all under the age of 15 years. Both dhows came from Angoxa. I also learn that there is a great demand for slaves at Lamoo, where cultivation is on the increase, and that many dhows will be sent to the southward to purchase slaves next season.

So long as the Portuguese prohibit European vessels, engaged in legitimate traffic, from visiting the Arab settlements on the coast, it will be difficult to prevent trading in slaves; for the authorities at Mozambique have not the means, if they have the wish, of suppressing the trade, and Her Majesty's cruisers cannot enter into every river and bay frequented by the native vessels.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. SUNLEY.

---

NETHERLANDS.—(*Diplomatic and Consular.*)

---

No. 269.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir Ralph Abercromby.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 11, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith for your information, and for communication to the Netherland Government, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, reporting the circumstances under which the Chief of Police of that city endeavoured to compel a Netherland vessel, called the "*Gouverneur van der Eb*," to convey from Bahia to the coast of Africa some free negroes whom the authorities of Bahia intended to transport to Africa against their will.

I inclose also for communication to the Netherland Government a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, instructing him to remonstate with the Brazilian Government against the unjustifiable proceedings of the Bahia authorities in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 270.

*Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)*

My Lord,

*The Hague, September 5, 1853.*

I HAD the honour yesterday to receive your Lordship's despatch, and according to the instructions it conveyed, I have communicated to his Excellency M. Van Hall the inclosures contained in it, respecting the unjustifiable proceedings of the authorities at Bahia in endeavouring to compel a Netherland vessel to carry to the coast of Africa a number of free negroes whom they were desirous of transporting.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

---

No. 271.

*Mr. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)*

My Lord,

*The Hague, September 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the answer I have received from his Excellency M. Van Hall, to the communication I addressed to him in obedience to your Lordship's instructions relative to the proceedings of the authorities of Bahia, in endeavouring to compel the Dutch vessel "*Gouverneur van der Eb*" to convey to Africa a number of free negroes.

Monsieur Van Hall has informed me that the detention of the "*Gouverneur van der Eb*," for which demurrage is claimed, was productive of serious incon-

venience, as the crew were attacked by the yellow fever, to which the master of the vessel very nearly fell a victim.

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

Inclosure in No. 271.

*M. Van Hall to Mr. Elliott.*

*La Haye, le 9 Septembre, 1853.*

LE Soussigné, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a l'honneur d'accuser la réception de la note, en date du 5 de ce mois, par laquelle M. Henry Elliot, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté Britannique, a bien voulu lui communiquer un rapport adressé à son Gouvernement par le Consul Britannique à Bahia, ainsi qu'une dépêche du Comte de Clarendon au Chargé d'Affaires de la Grande Bretagne à Rio de Janeiro, l'un et l'autre relatifs à l'embargo mis par les autorités de Bahia sur le navire Néerlandais "*Gouverneur van der Eb*."

Le Soussigné, en adressant à M. Henry Elliot ses remerciements pour la dite communication, se félicite d'y avoir lu que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique partage, touchant la conduite inqualifiable des autorités de Bahia dans la circonstance précitée, la manière de voir du Gouvernement du Roi, lequel s'est empressé de donner au Consul-Général des Pays Bas à Rio de Janeiro les instructions les plus formelles pour protester contre une violation aussi flagrante du Droit des Gens, et provoquer à l'égard des faits une enquête qui puisse le mettre à même de déterminer, le cas échéant, la réparation qu'il se croit en droit d'exiger.

Le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) VAN HALL.

No. 272.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Elliott.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 26, 1853.*

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the attempt made by the Chief of Police at Bahia to compel the Netherland vessel "*Gouverneur van der Eb*" to convey free negroes to Africa, I transmit herewith for your information, and for communication to M. van Hall, the accompanying copy of a despatch\* which I have received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, stating that the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed him officially that measures have been taken by the Brazilian Government in order to prevent the recurrence of any similar ground of complaint on the part of foreign Governments.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

\* No. 122.

NETHERLANDS.—(*Rotterdam.*)

No. 273.

*Sir James Turing to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 22.)*

My Lord,

*British Consulate, Rotterdam, September 21, 1853.*

I DO myself the honour to inform your Lordship that the Consul for the Republic of Venezuela, in this city, M. Hubert van Rijckevorsel, who is at the same time largely engaged in the trade with the coast of Africa, has considered it to be incumbent on him to make me acquainted with intelligence he has received respecting the Slave Trade (for the correctness of which he pledges himself), which he thinks may be interesting to Her Majesty's Government. The following is an extract from the letter he has addressed to me on this matter, viz. :—

“In the cause of humanity, I fancy that I may be doing right to inform you that I have received positive intelligence from Bahia, under date of 19th ultimo, that great efforts are making in Brazil, as well as in Havana, to resume the Slave Trade ; and although I place implicit confidence in this intelligence, it has acquired additional claims on my conviction, from the circumstance that the same fact is mentioned by my agents on the coast of Guinea, who more specifically indicate by name one D. T. Martines, at Porto Novo (Slave Coast), as being actively engaged in this detestable Traffic ; and I may add that it is carrying on even more extensively on the coast to the southward of Fernando Po.

“You are at perfect liberty, indeed it is my wish, to bring this information to the knowledge of your Government, and to mention my name ; but I must be excused from naming my correspondents, as they might be brought into trouble.”

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. H. TURING.

No. 274.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir James Turing.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 27, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 21st instant, in which you communicate an extract from a letter addressed to you by M. Hubert Van Rijckevorsel, Venezuelan Consul at Rotterdam, stating that the slave-dealers of Brazil and Cuba are making efforts to renew the Slave Trade on an extensive scale ; and I have to instruct you to express to M. Van Rijckevorsel the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his communication on this subject.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 275.

*Sir James Turing to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)*

(Extract.)

*British Consulate, Rotterdam, October 11, 1853*

I HAVE received information, to the effect that Portuguese and other ships clearing out from Bahia are half loaded with rum and tobacco, but that below those goods the hold is filled with empty water-casks and the fetters required for the Slave Trade; and that very recently vessels so laden have arrived at Porto Novo, after having been visited by British cruisers and allowed to proceed, the latter being no doubt unaware of the imposition practised.

I have considered it to be proper to acquaint your Lordship with this intelligence.

---

## PERSIA.

---

No. 276.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil to the Earl of Malmesbury:—(Received April 15.)*

My Lord,

*Tehran, February 8, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information, an extract from a despatch from the Resident at Bushire, relative to the importation of slaves at Mohemmera, from whence they are transmitted clandestinely into Turkish Arabia. As this port is situated within the Shat-ool-Arab, the stream formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, which is the common property of Turkey and Persia, and as Mohemmera, moreover, is still a subject of discussion between the two Mussulman Powers, I have instructed Captain Kemball not to consider applicable to it the permission granted by the Persian Government for the coercion of the slave-dealing Chiefs by means of English vessels-of-war.

I shall draw the attention of the Persian Ministers to the conduct of the Sheikh of Mohemmera on receiving more precise information from the Resident.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JUSTIN SHEIL.

---

Inclosure in No. 276.

*Captain Kemball to Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil.*

(Extract.)

*January 11, 1853.*

INFORMATION has reached me, though not in a positive or official form, of a considerable importation of slaves into Mohemmera during the past season, and of their introduction thence by stealth into Turkish Arabia; but referring to the situation of the port in question, and the objections which may possibly militate under existing circumstances against our vessels-of-war operating for the coercion of its Chief, if need be, on the waters of the Euphrates, I do not feel certain that in the present arrangement your Excellency contemplated such a contingency. In the meantime, I have requested the British Agent at Bussorah to obtain, if possible, some specific information relative to the parties concerned in the alleged violation of the King's commands, and confirmatory of their guilt. His reply, when received, will be duly laid before your Excellency.

---

No. 277.

*Mr. Tylour Thomson to Lord John Russell:—(Received April 27.)*

My Lord,

*Teheran, March 15, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which the Resident in the Persian Gulf has addressed to Colonel Sheil, reporting the steps which he had taken, in conjunction with the Persian

Agent, for coercing the Chiefs of Persian slaving ports, in accordance with the instructions which were issued to him by Colonel Sheil on obtaining the sanction of the Persian Government to this measure.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 277.

*Captain Kemball to Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil.*

(Extract.)

*Bushire, February 1, 1853.*

I SUBMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, and I trust, approval, copy of a letter which on the receipt of your despatch of the 10th ultimo I addressed to Commodore Robinson, conveying instructions to that officer for exacting the fines from the Chiefs of the Persian ports, whose dependents were guilty of importing slaves during the past season. The only point I believe in this document which calls for remark, is the inclusion on the present occasion of the Sheikh of Kelat. The name of this Chief is mentioned by the Agent at Lingah in his Report transmitted with my despatch of 13th July last year, but his liability was overlooked in my previous references.

I beg likewise to inclose, for your Excellency's information, copy and translation of my letters to the Chiefs of Linga, Mogoo, and Kelat. While discussing the present matter with Meerza Mahmood Khan, and after communicating to that officer the contents (as I did subsequently a Persian draft) of the latter documents, he observed that his instructions enjoined, for the first offence, as well the surrender of the slaves imported as the payment of a fine to the amount of their value, and further the infliction of punishment to the extent of 200 blows of the bastinado. I admitted, of course, the stringency of the Shah's orders, if literally interpreted, but pointed out the very large sums, as estimated in the margin,\* to which they would render the parties liable if strictly enforced; and on my adding that the object on this occasion was example rather than punishment, and that I had reason to believe the commutation proposed by me accorded with the views of higher authority at the capital, he expressed his concurrence.

On the 24th ultimo, Ali Reza Khan, a Mohussil, on the part of the Prince-Governor of Fars, arrived at Bushire charged with rukkums (or firmans) to the offending Chiefs, in pursuance of the arrangement reported to your Excellency on the 14th December last. As my reply to his Royal Highness explains fully the reasons which rendered this officer's services no longer available, I confine myself to transmitting herewith a copy and translation of the letter in question, together with a copy and translation of the communication which elicited it. I may mention, however, that a further motive was suggested against the employment of Ali Reza Khan, by the fact that he was furnished with additional orders on the Governor of Lingah, requiring the payment of alleged arrears of revenue to the amount of 1500 tomans, which it was hoped to realize through my instrumentality. The objections are so obvious against my mixing myself up with a claim of this nature, in which I have no concern, and the validity of which I possess neither the means nor the authority to test, that on the matter being first hinted to me through the British Agent at Shiraz, I at once declared my inability to undertake it, and I have now thought it sufficient accordingly to refer his Royal Highness to Meerza Fazl-oollah on the subject.

\* Lingah, 2000 tomans; Mogoo, 800 tomans; Kelat, 500 tomans.

Inclosure 2 in No. 277.

*Captain Kemball to Commodore Robinson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, January 28, 1853.*

HIS Majesty the Shah having extended to the importation of slaves, when effected into the ports of his dominions, the same penalties which are attached to their transport for sale in national vessels, if intercepted at sea, the Persian Ministers have consented to avail themselves of the co-operation of British cruizers to enforce such penalties in the former as in the latter case; and instructions have accordingly been communicated both to Meerza Mahmood Khan and to me to conform to their views in this respect.

The Persian ports into which it has more particularly come to my knowledge that slaves were imported during the past season are those enumerated in the margin,\* to the extent respectively which is exhibited in the accompanying translated extracts from letters I have addressed to the local Governors; but as the object on this, the first occasion of their being brought to account, is rather to convey a warning for the future than to inflict punishment commensurate with their offence, the fines which, in correspondence with the Prince-Governor of Fars and the Persian Commissioner, I purpose to levy from them will be found, I believe, adapted to the means and pecuniary resources of the several parties. The amounts being thus determined at the following rate, viz.: from the Sheikh of Lingah, Saeed ben Guzeeb, 200 tomans; Sheikh of Mogoo, Sultan ben Houssein, 80 tomans; Sheikh of Kelat, Mahomed ben Ahmed Mahomed, 50 tomans; I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to proceed with both of the vessels under your command at present available in these roads, as early as the convenience of the public service will permit, for the purpose of requiring payment.

The principle by which we must be guided in the performance of this duty is contained in the despatch of Her Majesty's Envoy at Teheran to my predecessor, under date the 27th December, 1851, of which a copy was furnished by Colonel Hennell to Commodore Porter on the 6th of February following. Meerza Mahmood Khan has declared his intention to accompany the expedition in person, and in requesting you, therefore, to provide him suitable accommodation on board the "Clive," I would suggest that you should allow this functionary greater latitude and control in dealing with the Chiefs of the offending ports than either he or his subordinates might be properly entitled to when engaged afloat, and likewise associate his name with your own whenever you may have occasion to address communications, written or verbal, to the Chiefs in question.

Although a knowledge of the unanimity of the two Governments and the hopelessness of resistance must, I apprehend, preclude the exhibition of decided or sustained contumacy, I am nevertheless sensible that the prosecution of our demands may require the exercise of much judgment and well-timed forbearance in order to obviate a recourse to actual coercion.

On arriving successively before each of the ports to which you are bound, I would recommend your taking steps to prevent the escape of any vessels belonging to its inhabitants which you may find there at anchor. In the event, then, of a disposition being shown to come to a settlement, a reasonable time should be allowed to its Chief to make his arrangements, and, where money may not be immediately forthcoming, readiness should be expressed to receive in lieu suitable pledges, of which the value should rather exceed than fall short of the amount to be exacted.

The adoption of the above course, when the means are at hand, could not fail, I am of opinion, either to satisfy our requisitions or to induce their unequivocal fulfilment; but where such means may not be immediately available, and the refractory Chief is emboldened in consequence to return a positive refusal, resort to harsher measures will of course be unavoidable. In such case local circumstances can alone suggest on the spot the rule of action. Premising that it would be inexpedient to commit yourself to any threats which you may not already have satisfied yourself of your ability to execute, I have only to observe

\* Lingah, Mogoo, Kelat.



that the policy of Government in this quarter requires that the operations to which they may lead should be restricted absolutely to the sea, and that before so extreme a measure as the destruction of a vessel, or other property on shore within the reach of naval means, be finally undertaken, care should be observed both by language and intimidation to impress the Chief with a conviction of your earnestness, and sufficient time allowed him to reflect upon the advisability of averting the danger by an early submission.

After this, or in the absence of either of such modes of coercion, I would warn the Chief that until the demand against him be liquidated, his vessels will be subjected to detention wherever they may be met by the Government cruisers; and following up this intimation, would direct the officer commanding the "Tigris" to cruize off his port, or in any direction where the craft in question are likely to be found, in order to give it full effect. The prizes which Lieutenant Tronson might succeed in making thereon, should be secured at Bassidore pending the receipt of further orders.

In conveying suggestions to me for imposing upon the Persian maritime Chiefs the necessity of obedience to the Shah's orders, Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran remarks that the chief point is to prove that we are empowered by the Persian Government to punish their infraction, and that we are prepared to exercise this power, his Excellency adds, with reference to the measures to be employed, "I need hardly say that if mere demonstration can accomplish the object, it will be very desirable, and that recourse should be had to force only when other means fail."

Meerza Mahmood Khan will be accompanied by two attendants. In my intercourse with him since his arrival at Bushire, I have found him to be a person of quiet and unpretending demeanour, and I have pleasure therefore in recommending him to your special kindness and attention.

In forwarding herewith my letters to the Sheikhs of Lingah, Mogoo, and Kelat, communicating the object of your visits to their ports,

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 277.

*Captain Kemball to the Chiefs of Lingah, Mogoo, and Kelat.*

(Translation.)

January 28, 1853.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Persian Government, through Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, that the inhabitants of several of the ports of Fars had, during the past season, been guilty of importing slaves in violation of the Articles of the Convention concluded between the two States, orders have lately been communicated to Meerza Mahmood Khan, Commissioner on the part of the Shah, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to myself, directing us to proceed to the enforcement of the penalties attached to the infraction of the Royal interdict.

The penalties stipulated in His Majesty's instructions are, for the first offence, the confiscation of the slaves with a fine equivalent to their value, and the infliction of two hundred blows of the bastinado; for the second, in addition to the above punishment, the defaulter to be imprisoned and his buglah placed under embargo for a period of six months; and, for the third offence, the buglah is also to be confiscated.

Although the lapse of time, and the impossibility of recovering the slaves, in consequence of their distribution beyond reach, can never be accepted as excuses, still on this occasion I have sought and obtained in your favour the commutation (of these penalties) to a fine of\* — tomans, in the hope that the warning will not be lost upon you.

Whenever it may come to your knowledge hereafter that any of your dependents have been guilty of transporting slaves, it will be your duty immediately to seize the individuals imported, or should they have been landed at any other place, to require ample security for their production or the payment of their value, and further to detain the vessel which brought them, as a pledge

\* Lingah, 200 tomans; Mogoo, 80 tomans; Kelat, 50 tomans.

for the liquidation of the fine, being the aggregate value of the whole, to be paid by the Persian Government; otherwise, should you fail in this, be assured you will in your own person be held responsible, and be yourself subjected to all the penalties above quoted.

The captain of the Government vessels conveying Meerza Mahmood Khan is directed to see that you pay forthwith the amount demanded, viz., — tomans, and I trust that you will not by any delay compel him to have recourse to unpleasant measures.

Inclosure 4 in No. 277.

*Captain Kemball to the Prince-Governor of Fars.*

(Translation.)

February 1, 1853.

I HAVE been honoured by the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter dated Rubeeool Awal, acquainting me with the mission of Ali Reza Khan, charged with rukkums (firmans) for exacting fines from the Chiefs of the ports of Fars, whose dependents were guilty of infringing the Shah's interdict upon the Traffic in Slaves.

In expressing my sincere acknowledgments for this mark of your Royal Highness's attention and favour, I beg to assure you that I would gladly have co-operated with Ali Reza Khan on the service in question, had not the receipt of instructions from the capital, enjoining Meerza Mahmood Khan and myself to act in conjunction for its execution, superseded the previous arrangement. I had indeed hoped that a communication I addressed to the British Agent at Shiraz would have prevented his coming, but in this expectation I apprehend I have been disappointed, owing to your Royal Highness's departure for the capital.

Among the rukkums above referred to were others to the address of Hajee Zoorab Khan and Sheikh Saeed Ben Guzeeb the Chief of Lingah, regarding the payment of a considerable sum of money required from the latter; but on this point, as the mission of Ali Reza Khan has been countermanded, I need not further trouble your Royal Highness, the more particularly that I have already fully explained my sentiments on the subject to Meerza Fazl-oollah.

Inclosure 5 in No. 277.

*The Prince-Governor of Fars to Captain Kemball.*

(Translation.)

Rebbee-ool Awal, 1269.

AS I afore wrote that I was about to despatch a Mohussil with orders inflicting the fines, here then is Alee Reza Khan, bearer of the promised Rukkums.

The friendship that is well known to exist between the two exalted and allied States requires that the aforesaid, who is a Mohussil, should fully carry out all instructions you may choose to issue in the matter of their (the Arabs') punishment; he has therefore been enjoined in no way to deviate from, or act contrary to, the orders given by you respecting the punishment of those Arabs who have been guilty of importing slaves. I trust that he will, to the utmost of his endeavours, carry into execution your commands, and that you will likewise communicate fully your sentiments unto me, if in need of assistance at my hands; for the Persian Ministers, with a view to strengthening the ties of friendship, have consented to the infliction of correction on the Arabs, that they may become sensible of their inability to break with impunity the rules in force in these parts.

Touching the 1,500 tomans due from Sheikh Sayed, directions have been given that that sum, on realisation, be handed over to your agents.

Meerza Fazl-oollah, the British authority here, will make known unto you the particulars of the method in which the money is, through the co-operation of your people in Lingah, to be realised by Reza Alee Khan, Mohussil, and Hajee Zurab Khan, the latter of whom is there on the spot.

P.S. Fath Alee Dabbashee has returned, and presented me with your letter. As you therein express yourself pleased with the services he performed, I shall not fail to show him every mark of kindness in my power. I hope you will communicate with me frequently, informing me of your welfare.

No. 278.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Tylour Thomson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 2, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch to Lord John Russell of the 15th of March, and its inclosures, reporting the steps which have been taken by the East India Company's Resident at Bushire, in conjunction with the Persian agent, for punishing the Chiefs of the Persian ports into which slaves have been imported in violation of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, concluded by Colonel Sheil with the Persian Government in August 1851.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the instructions contained in Captain Kemball's letter to Commodore Robinson, of the 20th of January last, are very judicious and proper; and I have accordingly suggested to the President of the Board of Control that Captain Kemball should be informed that Her Majesty's Government have entirely approved his proceedings in this matter.

I have also to instruct you to convey to the Persian Government the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the fidelity with which the Persian Government has, by the prosecution of these Chiefs, fulfilled its engagements towards Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 279.

*Mr. Tylour Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Teheran, April 13, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Resident in Bushire, inclosing a report from the Commodore of the squadron in the Gulf of his proceedings in levying, in conjunction with the Persian Commissioner, fines on the Chiefs of Persian slave-trading ports in that sea, together with a copy of my reply.

I venture to hope that the conduct of Commodore Robinson may obtain for him your Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 279.

*Captain Kemball to Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil.*

(Extract.)

*Bushire, March 1, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency a copy of Commodore Robinson's report of his cruize to the Persian coast, in pursuance of the instructions he received from me, for inflicting fines upon the Chiefs in that quarter, whose dependents during the past season were guilty of infringing the Shah's interdict upon the Traffic in Slaves, and I trust that the appreciation I have recorded of its results, in my reply to that officer (of which I likewise inclose a copy), may meet with your concurrence.

Your Excellency will observe that the objects in view have been attained as effectually as could be wished without a recourse to coercive measures. With reference to the people of Kelat, whose liability has not been enforced, I confess that the palliatory circumstances which actuated the executive officers in my judgment likewise sufficiently extenuate their offence to warrant my recommending the case to the favourable consideration of your Excellency and of the Persian Ministers; and it is my intention accordingly to suspend further proceedings regarding it pending the receipt of your decision. The allegation that their Chief interdicted the return of Khumee's buteel (boat) to his port, was not improbably an after-thought prompted by a sense of future responsibility; but the actual landing of the slaves there appearing to be not proven, the loss of his vessel should perhaps be admitted to expiate the fault of her owner in transporting them from Zanzibar. Our active and intelligent agent at Lingah expressed his sorrow to Commodore Robinson for not having earlier represented to me a fact which in this particular instance might have obviated an abortive demonstration, but I do not regret the occasion his omission has afforded for testifying the earnestness of our determination to suppress this contraband trade.

I should add with regard to Moollah Ahmed's deposition that a practice has for some time been resorted to by slavers of landing their cargoes at entreports, such as Jadder and other small ports on the Batinah coast, to be removed afterwards in small craft as opportunity might offer.

In their appeals to me the Sheikhs of Lingah and Mogoo do not pretend to deny the complicity of their dependents, but expatiate on the hardship of their being alone brought to account, when, as the one remarks, all the Chiefs from Bender Abbass to Congoon, and according to the other, the tribes in every direction, are suffered to enjoy impunity; this argument is certainly not without its force, though a beginning must somewhere be made, and it is much to be desired therefore that a distinction apparently unjust, and to the Arab mind unintelligible, may be obviated hereafter by the sufficiency of our own measures to impose likewise upon the Chiefs of Oman the fulfilment of their obligations.

It was once the reproach of Persia that by the immunity she persisted in claiming for her flag, she not only sanctioned the Traffic in Slaves by her own subjects, but (to their profit of course) favoured also its prosecution by those pledged to its abandonment. Your Excellency's influence has relieved her of this demerit, and the spirit of her concession will, it may be hoped, be developed in other quarters.

It remains for me to report the perfect cordiality with which Meerza Mahmood Khan entered upon the execution of the present duty, both as observed by myself, and as brought to my notice by Commodore Robinson.

I inclose the duplicate receipt of the Persian Commissioner for the sum of eighty tomans recovered from the Sheikh of Mogoo on account of his Government, and intimate that the amount from Lingah, when paid, will in like manner be made over to him.

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 279.

*Commodore Robinson to Captain Kemball.*

Sir,

*Bushire Roads, February 26, 1853.*

IN announcing to you the arrival in these roads of the "Clive," under my command, this day, I have the honour to report that I left Bushire with the vessels "Clive" and "Tigris" on the 1st instant for the lower part of the Gulf, in prosecution of the duty required in your letter of the 28th January.

It was my original intention to have visited the ports Kelat, Mogoo, and Lingah in succession on my way down the Gulf; but when about halfway down, I experienced such a heavy north-west breeze and high sea, that would

not have made it safe to approach the coast; I therefore stood on, and as when near Lingah, the breeze moderated, I anchored off that place on the 4th instant.

Sheikh Seid ben Guzzeeb came on board the "Clive," and after reading your letter, though he complained of the hardship of the fine levied upon him, expressed his readiness to comply with the demand, stating that he should be the last person to show any opposition to the English Government. I explained to him that the fine was levied by the Shah of Persia, and that the determination was in future absolutely to enforce the Treaty for preventing the importation of slaves, and to punish any infraction of it, and warned him to use his utmost endeavours to prevent any slaves being in future landed at his port. He promised that every boat arriving from Zanzibar should in future be searched by our agent, before anybody should have permission to land.

With regard to the payment of the fine (200 tomans), Sheikh Seid ben Guzzeeb stated, that as the amount was large, and he had lately heavy pecuniary demands on the part of the Persian Government to comply with, he had not that sum ready, but asked for a month's grace to pay it. This request both Meerza Mahmood Khan and myself thought might be granted to him, as he showed no opposition to the demand, and expressed himself with the greatest cordiality towards the English and Shah's Governments. I accordingly took a written agreement on his (the Sheikh's) part, to pay the above amount to any Government officer presenting it on the first of the ensuing Mahommedan month. This agreement I left with Lieutenant Tronson, commanding the "Tigris," who will receive the amount at the appointed time.

Having disposed of the Lingah case, I should at once have proceeded to Mogoo Bay, but the "Tigris" not being present, having parted company in the heavy weather we experienced on our way down, coupled with the fact of my having received intelligence of Government coals and other stores for the squadron having arrived at Bassidore, induced me to visit that port first. Before leaving Lingah, I sent Moolla Ahmed to Mogoo with your letter, and one from myself and Meerza Mahmood Khan jointly, in which we pointed out the object of our coming down, and recommended Sheikh Sultan ben Hussein either to pay the fine to Moolla Ahmed at once, or to have the amount ready by the time we arrived at Mogoo, which would be in a few days.

I reached Bassadore on the 6th, and was detained there 11 days by duty connected with the receipt of Government coal and other stores for the squadron, during which time the "Tigris" visited the Arabian coast, and brought the intelligence communicated in my letter to your address of the 19th instant.

On the morning of the 18th instant I left Bassadore with both vessels, and when off Lingah, the agent came on board and brought with him 80 tomans from the Sheikh of Mogoo, which the latter had paid without any hesitation, expressing himself equally unwilling to show any opposition to the English authorities. Notwithstanding the fine having been paid by the Sheikh of Mogoo, I intended to have visited that place, and conferred with the Sheikh, but was informed by Moolla Ahmed that Sultan ben Hussein was absent in the interior, and not expected back for some days: to prevent delay, I therefore addressed a letter to him in the name of myself and Meerza Mahmood Khan, in the same terms that I had (as stated in the third paragraph of this letter) used in my conference with the Sheikh of Lingah, and strongly urged upon him the necessity of preventing in future the importation of slaves into his port.

The matters of Lingah and Mogoo being thus disposed of, there remained only that of Kelat to complete the duty required in your letter now under reply. Regarding this latter place, I beg to annex the accompanying statement made by Moolla Ahmed in presence of myself and Meerza Mahmood Khan, by which it appears that the alleged importation of slaves into the latter port did not take place, by reason that the buteel, with the slaves on board, landed them on the Batinah coast, and herself never reached Kelat, having been wrecked intermediately.

Although it seemed apparent that a boat belonging to Kelat was engaged in the Traffic, yet as your letter expressly defines that the penalties therein laid down are made for the actual importation of slaves into the ports therein named, neither Meerza Mahmood Khan nor myself thought that, after receiving

the agent's statement, we should be warranted in carrying out your instructions with regard to levying the fine, without making another reference to you, and we therefore decided on suspending for the present that part of your instructions.

On my way up the Gulf, deeming it would be advisable to visit Kelat and make further inquiries, I anchored off that port on the 20th instant. The Sheikh himself was absent in the interior, but his *locum tenens* (Hassan Abdulla) came on board the "Clive," and to him we communicated the contents of your letter, and informed him of the object of the visit of myself and of Meerza Mahmood Khan.

The explanation of Hassan Abdulla was in substance the same as the annexed statement of Moolla Ahmed: he further stated that the owner of the buteel, that brought slaves from Zanzibar, did so against the Sheikh's orders, and was told that he would not be allowed to return to the port; and under these circumstances he begged for a reconsideration of his case. I informed him, that though I could not take upon myself to remit the penalty, yet I would suspend enforcing it till a reference on the subject was made to yourself, but warned him to be prepared to pay the amount (50 tomans) to the commander of any vessel that might (in the event of your so directing) be sent to receive it. This he promised to do, declaring that the Sheikh of Kelat would never think of acting in opposition to the English.

To the above effect a letter was addressed to the Sheikh himself, by myself and Meerza Mahmood Khan, and left, with your letter, in the hands of his *locum tenens*.

In conclusion I have only to observe, that in prosecution of the above duty, I experienced no difficulty whatever, nor did the Governors of either of the three ports, against whom the fines were levied, show any signs of contumacy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. ROBINSON.

*Statement of Moollah Ahmed.*

A buteel, belonging to Mahomed ben Nasser, went from Kelat to Zanzibar. On her return she brought forty slaves to the Batenah coast, and to Taddy, where they were landed. The buteel came afterwards to Lingah, where she landed some wood. She left Lingah to go to Shiraz, where it came on to blow, and she drove on shore and was totally wrecked. It appears, therefore, that no slaves were landed at Kelat, as presumed in second paragraph of Resident's letter of the 28th January, 1853.

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 279.

*Captain Kemball to Commodore Robinson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, February 28, 1853.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th February, I have the honour to express to you my entire satisfaction with the result of your late cruise, to exact responsibility from the Chiefs of the Persian coast, who, during the past season were guilty of countenancing the Traffic in Slaves at their respective ports, and I venture to think that your proceedings, as reported, will receive the approval of higher authority.

Subsequent to your first visit to Lingah, Sheikh Saeed ben Guzeeb communicated to me by letter, under date 6th instant, the delay you had sanctioned in the payment of the fine imposed upon him, to admit, as he said, of his urging upon me his claim to exemption on the present occasion. His guilt had been no greater, he submitted, than that of the other Chiefs of the Gulf, and he tendered an assurance that he would take steps in conjunction with the British Agent to prevent for the future any infraction of the Shah's interdict within the limits of his jurisdiction. But such pleas do not appear to have been entertained by you, and however fairly an urgent pecuniary pressure entitled

him to the consideration he received at your hands, they cannot, I am of opinion, be held to justify that complete evasion which formed the object of his reference to me. Compliance indeed with his request would be an injustice to the Sheikh of Mogoo; and he should also bear in mind, that although the pre-occupation of the Government cruizers has certainly hitherto secured impunity to the maritime Chiefs of Oman, their vessels, when detected in transporting slaves, would be liable to confiscation; whereas the penalty to which he and his dependents have been subjected, has been comparatively insignificant.

I have accordingly addressed an answer in the above sense to Sheikh Saeed ben Guzeeb, which I herewith inclose, and which I request the favour of your transmitting to Lieutenant Tronson for delivery to him by that officer on the "Tigris," proceeding to Lingah for the purpose of presenting his promissory note.

Under the circumstances alleged, I quite concur with you in the propriety of suspending the demand upon the Sheikh of Kelat, and purpose to refer the question of foregoing its further prosecution for the consideration and decision of his Excellency Colonel Sheil.

In conclusion, I have to observe that the language employed in your communications, written and verbal, to the offending Chiefs, can no less, I believe, have a salutary effect in deterring themselves and others on the Persian coast from again engaging in the Slave Trade, than must the judgment and moderation you exercised in the performance of this duty have made a favourable impression upon the Persian Commissioner, with whom you were associated, and by whom, no doubt, it will be communicated to his superiors at Teheran.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 279.

*Mr. Taylour Thomson to Captain Kemball.*

(Extract.)

*Teheran, April 13, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st of March, inclosing a copy of Commodore Robinson's report of his proceedings in the levying of fines from Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf, who had been engaged during the last season in the Traffic of Slaves.

I fully concur in the opinion you have expressed to that officer of the moderation and judgment he had displayed in the execution of the duty confided to him. I shall transmit to the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of your despatch with its inclosures, and I venture to hope that Commodore Robinson's conduct will obtain for him his Lordship's approval.

No. 280.

*Mr. Taylour Thompson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Teheran, April 13, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Resident in Bushire, relative to the seizure of two slaves in that town itself. It is only justice to the agents of the

Persian Government to say that it was by their means this importation was discovered and confiscation effected, although at the risk of creating a strong feeling of hostility to themselves amongst the natives of Bushire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 280.

*Captain Kemball to Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil.*

Sir, *Bushire, March 7, 1853.*

THE inclosed correspondence, being a letter from me to Meerza Mahmood Khan, with his reply, will acquaint your Excellency with the manumission of two slaves newly imported into Bushire, and their delivery into my hands, to be forwarded to Bombay agreeably to the existing Convention with Persia.

These children, a boy and a girl, are about eight years of age, and understand no language but their native tongue. Through the medium of an interpreter, I have ascertained that they were severally included in considerable cargoes of slaves brought last year from Zanzibar to Rusul Khimah and Muscat. From these places the latter was shipped alone, in a separate vessel; but the former asserts that he had a companion who was not, however, landed at this port, and who, I have reason to believe, was conveyed to the river.

The Persian Commissioner having privately mentioned to me that the proposed confiscation of these slaves, in the absence of any apparent exigency apart from the obligation of duty, had exposed him to much odium, I readily accepted the responsibility of requiring him to fulfil his instructions; but I must acknowledge the credit due to his subordinates for discovering and bringing them to my notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 280.

*Captain Kemball to the Persian Commissioner.*

(Translation.)

*February 28, 1853.*

HAVING heard during your absence that a negro slave, imported by one Tabroo, had been sold to a resident of Bushire, called Abdoo; also that a negress, brought here by sea, had been purchased by one Hajee Taffer, I gave notice to your deputies, Agha Meerza Tathoollah and Meerza Agna, to apprehend and retain them; and certain parties thereon coming forward to interfere, I likewise advised that they should not surrender them except on being furnished with a written pledge relieving themselves from all responsibility.

The settlement of the case was thus deferred until your return; and I have now to request that you will, in accordance with the Treaty existing between the two Governments, and conformably to your instructions, hand over to me the slaves in question, and further inflict upon the offenders a fine equivalent to their estimated value, at the rate of 15 tomans each. This being the first occasion of enforcing the Shah's orders, I venture to intercede in behalf of the above individuals for the remission of the prescribed corporal punishment, and trust that you will rest satisfied with the mulct to be exacted.



Inclosure 3 in No. 280.

*The Persian Commissioner to Captain Kemball.*

(Translation.)

February 28, 1853.

YOUR communication has been received and its contents understood.

Agreeably with the regulations in force, I herewith send unto you the two slaves that were seized by those who officiated during my absence.

The payment of the fine I shall duly enforce, but the punishment, at your request, I remit. May I beg you will, in conformity with the rules laid down, furnish a receipt for the slaves?

No. 281.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Taylour Thomson.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 23, 1853.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 13th April last, and their inclosures, reporting the steps which have been taken by the East India Company's Resident at Bushire, in conjunction with Commodore Robinson, the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's naval forces in the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of inflicting penalties on the Chiefs in that Gulf who had persisted in carrying on the African Slave Trade, in contravention of the firman issued by the Shah of Persia in June 1848, prohibiting the importation of slaves by sea into his dominions; and I have, in reply, to instruct you to state to Captain Kemball and to Commodore Robinson that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of their proceedings on the occasion referred to.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 282.

*Mr. Taylour Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 30.)*

My Lord,

Camp, near Imāmeḥ, June 13, 1853.

IN conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd of May, I conveyed to the Persian Ministers the acknowledgements of Her Majesty's Government for the fidelity with which the Persian Government had, by the prosecution of the Chiefs in the Persian Gulf who had been guilty of importing slaves, fulfilled its engagements towards Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Persian Prime Minister said in reply that he received this intimation of the satisfaction of the British Government with great pleasure, and that it was the earnest desire of the Persian Ministers to consult, as far as possible, on every occasion the wishes of the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

No. 283.

*Mr. Taylour Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 31.)*

My Lord,

Camp, near Imāmeḥ, July 3, 1853

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a despatch I have received from Captain Kemball, Resident in the Persian Gulf, announcing the capture by Lieutenant Tronson, in command of the Company's brig-of-war "Tigris," of two slaves on board of a Persian vessel.

The slaves had been removed to the "Tigris" for the purpose of being sent to Bombay, and the established fine had been levied from the commander of the slaving vessel.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 283.

*Captain Kemball to Mr. Taylour Thomson.*

Sir, *Bushire, June 14, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith for your information copy of a report from Lieutenant Tronson, commanding "Tigris," to his superior, Commodore Robinson, announcing the discovery and seizure of two slaves on board of a Persian vessel.

The amount of fine levied from her nakhoda (captain) by the Persian Agent, associated with that officer, was 400 Mahomed Shah kerrans, and was by him transmitted to Meerza Mahmood Khan, to whom I have furnished a receipt for the slaves. These individuals remain for the present on board of the "Tigris," and will be forwarded to the Presidency by the first favourable opportunity.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 283.

*Lieutenant Tronson to Commodore Robinson.*

*The H. C. Brigantine "Tigris," Bassadore Roads,  
June 5, 1853.*

Sir, I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 30th ultimo I boarded off Bassadore the buglah "Furras," Nacodah Mahomed ben Ahmed ben Hassan, belonging to Hamed ben Hassain and Hashem Hyderabaddee, merchants of Lingah. I found two male slaves on board, of the Galla tribe, whom I took possession of, in accordance with the Convention entered into between the British and Persian Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Having done so, I gave the buglah over to the agent for the Persian Government on board the "Tigris," who, I believe, fined the nakhoda, and then allowed him to proceed to his destination.

The slaves I have on board the "Tigris:" may I request that you will be good enough to inform me how they are to be disposed of?

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

No. 284.

*Mr. Taylour Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 31.)*

(Extract.)

*Camp, near Teheran, July 14, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch I have received from the Resident at Bushire, announcing the seizure of 36 slaves by the Chief of Lingah, at the instance of the British Agent at that port. Captain Kemball also recommends, with reference to the practice adopted towards Arab tribes of the Gulf not under Persian rule, that some degree of lenity should be exercised in levying the fine which has been imposed on Persian subjects for continuing to import slaves by sea, when the seizures have been effected in Persian ports. It does not, however, appear to me that any real advantage would be gained by the measure he proposes, and my reply, of which I have also the honour to inclose a copy, is framed in that sense.

Inclosure 1 in No. 284.

*Captain Kemball to Mr. Taylour Thomson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, June 14, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, copy of a report from the Agent at Lingah, announcing the seizure of 36 slaves at his instance by the Chief of that port. The accompanying copies of two letters addressed by me on the occasion to Commodore Robinson will acquaint you also with the steps taken for the disposal of these individuals.

In communication with Meerza Mahmood Khan, and with his entire concurrence, I have determined to await the result of the present arrangements with a view to ascertain the number of slaves actually delivered, before proceeding to inflict the stipulated fine upon the importers, the more especially that any additional cases which may come to light during the season can be disposed of at the same time.

I confess, however, that I am inclined to recommend again this year the exercise of some degree of lenity in dealing with cases of infraction of the Shah's interdict by His Majesty's subjects. Sheikh Saeed ben Guzeeb has certainly relieved himself from all personal liability by the prompt manner in which he has fulfilled his obligations, and some allowance should perhaps be made for the parties concerned in the present instance, on the score of their having sailed on their voyage to the African coast prior to our intervention being exercised in January last to exact responsibility from their Chief for like delinquencies, and of their being ignorant, therefore, of our intention to allow them no longer the same impunity, should they be fortunate enough to elude our cruizers, which is still enjoyed by the maritime Arabs.

However irrelevant such a plea may appear to be where the violation of a special Convention is the matter in question, I would still submit that it is not altogether unworthy of consideration. The inhabitants of the Persian coast are very well aware that but for our instrumentality the Persian Government would be powerless to compel their obedience; and viewing the suppression of the Trade accordingly as truly an English measure, they are at a loss to reconcile the stringency of our restrictions as regards them, with the apparent laxity of our supervision over cognate tribes on the opposite shores, whose acts are never questioned after the slaves have once been landed, and who thus with comparatively little risk derive an enhanced profit by their importation.

Under these circumstances, and until our measures become more general for the punishment of transgression, I trust that any reasonable abatement of the prescribed mulct which I may induce Meerza Mahmood Khan to make in this and similar instances will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 284.

*The British Agent at Lingah to Captain Kemball.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*June 6, 1853.*

BEING aware that the time was drawing nigh for the return of vessels from Zanzibar and Berberah to these parts, I determined to strive and ascertain whether on arrival they contained any slaves or not.

It came to my hearing that a Lingah buglah, owned by one Mahomed Sauleh-el-Koongee, of Lingah, and commanded by Jassim-bin-Dawood, was returning from Zanzibar, having on board a cargo of 39 slaves, of which number 36 were obtained by the crew in shape of barter, and brought some for themselves, some for other people in Lingah; the remaining three belonged to one Hoossein-ibn-i-Hajee Hoossan, a native of Bushire, who was himself a passenger in the buglah, and on his way home, after an absence of three years in Zanzibar, where he had been prosecuting the business of a tinman. This bug-

lah first touched at Kishm, at which place the Nakhoda hired the buglah of one Mahomed Noor (of Kishm) and put on board of her 36 slaves, being 33 for Lingah, and three for the Busheeree whose name is above-mentioned.

The owner of the buglah was directed to sail to some spot along the coast where he would be able to land them (the slaves) during the night unobserved, and convey them by stealth to Lingah. In the buglah were 3 slaves belonging to the Nakhoda; these were landed and lodged at Kishm, and by such contrivances did he manage to enter Lingah on the 10th Shaban without having a single slave on board his vessel.

The buglah left Kishm on the 11th Shaban, and reached Lingah on the 14th idem. I heard of her arrival. She anchored at a distance with a view to escape observation, and in the early part of the night she came close in shore to land her slaves.

Perceiving all this, I forthwith sent intelligence thereof to Sheikh Saeed ben Guzeeb, requesting him to seize and keep in custody all the slaves that were on board the buglah. I further desired he would command the Nakhoda to obtain from Kishm the 3 he had lodged there on his own account, thus securing possession of every slave that had been brought from Zanzibar per buglah. The Sheik seized all the slaves, 36 in number, and has them in close keeping in his own house. He has also promised to retain them until receipt of your instructions as to their disposal. Anent the three still at Kishm, I beg to submit for your perusal copies of the correspondence that has been held between the Sheikh and myself regarding them.

Inclosure 3 in No. 284.

*Captain Kemball to Commodore Robinson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, June 8, 1853.*

A SEIZURE of 36 slaves having been effected at Lingah by the Sheikh of that port at the instance of the British Agent, I request the favour of your informing me whether arrangements can be made for the accommodation of these individuals on board of the Honourable Company's brig-of-war "Euphrates," now proceeding to the Presidency.

It is so much to be desired that the slaves in question should be removed from their present custody, and placed beyond the risk of lapsing again into servitude, that in order to accomplish so humane an object I am induced to hope it may be in the power of Lieutenant Constable, under instructions from you, to comply with this requisition.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 284.

*Captain Kemball to Commodore Robinson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, June 8, 1853.*

IN expressing my thanks for your prompt attention to my requisition of this morning, I have the honour to inclose herewith two communications to the address respectively of the Chief of Lingah, and the British Agent at that port, for transmission by the "Euphrates."

Should not Lieutenant Tronson, commanding the "Tigris" on the Bassadore station, have previously effected the surrender of 36 slaves lately seized at Lingah, I have invited Sheikh Saeed ben Guzeeb to make over these individuals to Lieutenant Constable, from whom he will obtain a receipt for the number delivered. I need hardly observe that it is advisable that officer should leave at the naval depôt any females among them, who may have arrived at the age of puberty, and for whom he may not be able to provide suitable accommodation apart from the crew of his vessel.

With regard to the victualling of his passengers, I presume Lieutenant Constable's best course would be to issue to them provisions from the stores of the "Euphrates," furnishing a bill for the same either direct to this office, or to the Political Department at the Presidency. Moolla Ahmed has been directed to supply each individual with an Arab cloak and an under garment, which it is conceived would be sufficient for the passage to Bombay.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 284.

*Mr. Tylour Thomson to Captain Kemball.*

(Extract.)

*Camp, near Tehran, July 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th ultimo, in which you announce the seizure of 36 slaves by the Chief of Lingah, at the instance of the Agent at that port, and recommend that some degree of lenity should be exercised in levying the fines, to which Persian subjects have made themselves liable by continuing to import slaves by sea into the Persian ports.

In special cases like the one in question, where the trader had made an investment in slaves before the order of December last, making the Chiefs responsible for the acts of the people of their ports, had been promulgated, it appears to me that the leniency you recommend might be exercised without prejudice to the object with which that new regulation was established. But as a general measure, any reduction in the amount of fines, with reference to the present practice adopted in regard to the Arab tribes not under Persian rule, would, I apprehend, be productive of more harm than good. If the reduction in the fine were of small amount, in its modified form, it would be as unpalatable to the offender as if its entire amount had been levied; and if it were considerable, it would afford an additional temptation to the Persian-Arab population to prosecute the traffic.

No. 285.

*Mr. Tylour Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 10.)*

My Lord,

*Camp, near Tehran, August 9, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information a copy of a despatch from Captain Kemball, announcing that the officer commanding the "Euphrates" had received on board of that vessel, for conveyance to Bombay, 34 of the slaves referred to in my despatch of the 14th of July, as having been seized at Lingah by the Sheikh of that place, at the instigation of the British Agent there. Captain Kemball also intimates the capture by the same Chief of two other slaves who had been imported into Kishm.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

Inclosure in No. 285.

*Captain Kemball to Mr. Tylour Thomson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, July 15, 1853.*

ADVERTING to the seizure of 36 slaves at Lingah, reported in my despatch of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint you with the receipt of letters yesterday from that port, to the effect that Lieutenant Constable, commanding the "Euphrates," having satisfied himself that no infectious disorder existed amongst them, had received on board 34 individuals for conveyance to the Presidency. The remaining two had died in the interim. Of the

slaves embarked, some being females, were again landed at Bassadore; their number has not been stated, but will be presently ascertained by Commodore Robinson, who has engaged to see that they be properly cared for during their unavoidable detention at the naval depôt. I have duly communicated the above intelligence to Meerza Mahmood Khan, the Persian Commissioner for the suppression of the Slave Trade in national vessels.

Information has likewise reached me that two of the three slaves (the other being reported dead) who were landed at Kishm by the master of the buglah of Mahomed Sauleh Konjee have been recovered, and are held at my disposal by the Chief of Lingah. It is my intention to direct that they be made over to the charge of the officer in command on the Bassadore station, with a view to their being sent to Bombay by the first favourable opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

No. 286.

*Mr. Tylour Thomson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 12, 1854.)*

My Lord,

*Tehran, November 8, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a despatch I have received from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, relative to the importation, by stealth, of some slaves at a port in the vicinity of Bushire. The Resident having been unable, in consequence of his not having received proper co-operation from the Persian Slave Trade Commissioner to obtain a conviction on this offence, I have procured and transmitted to that gentleman a Vizirial letter, of which I have also the honour to inclose a translation.

As this letter is expressed in strong terms, and conveys a threat of removing the Persian Commissioner if he does not faithfully execute the duty confided to him, I trust that Captain Kemball will find his hands strengthened by it, not only in the present instance but on future occasions also.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 286.

*Captain Kemball to Mr. Tylour Thomson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, September 14, 1853.*

HAVING obtained information that slaves to the number of 7 had been imported from the Red Sea in the buglah "*Mahomedee*," belonging to Hajee Mahomed Bankir, of this town, I brought the circumstance to the knowledge of Meerza Mahmood Khan, the Persian Commissioner.

The "*Mahomedee*," it appears, had landed these slaves at Barrukkee, a small port in the district of Tungistoon, distant about 24 miles from Bushire, and the Deria Beggee (Governor), apprehensive that other cargoes might have been smuggled in the same manner, had given publicity to the occurrence by the inquiries he had caused to be instituted in consequence. Meerza Mahmood then admitted to the Arabic Meerza of the Residency that the first notice of it had been received by him from that functionary.

At first the Persian Commissioner displayed much zeal in requiring the nakhoda and supercargo of the buglah to enter into recognizances, denying complicity in the embarkation of slaves on board of their vessel at Hodeidah, and binding themselves to forfeit certain sums should the contrary be established; but it presently appeared that he was disposed to remain satisfied with this measure; and from his ascribing the information derived from the Deria Beggee to interested motives, which deprived it of any value; and from his lukewarmness otherwise, I perceived that for some cause unexplained the subject no longer engaged his attention. As the only resource left me, I now proposed to Meerza Mahmood Khan, in the terms of the inclosed letter, that the parties concerned should be invited to take oath of their innocence, a means of exculpa-

tion which, in the first instance, was readily embraced, but which, for reasons detailed in subsequent correspondence, was eventually rejected. As two of the individuals, the serheng and a sailor of the vessel, who would be required to observe the above form, had been my informants, I was of course quite prepared for this result, as the necessary alternative of a full disclosure; and it was even more clearly accounted for by the interposition of certain influential merchants of the town, ostensibly unconcerned in the matter, whose interest therein, as mentioned in my last communication to the Persian Commissioner, was nevertheless known to me.

Apart from the practice of confirming an allegation by oath being not uncommon in this country, and being in this particular instance sanctioned by precedent, I need hardly remark to a person possessing your experience of Persian courts and Persian functionaries that it is the only test under existing circumstances which is calculated to elicit the truth, the parties who are alone competent to give evidence in the case can be as little expected to brave the threats and displeasure of their superiors by refusing to record a simple denial of the facts, as, those facts being notorious, the latter would venture to compromise themselves by urging them to commit perjury.

The "*Mahomedee*," being furnished with a register from Bombay, and sailing under British colours, it is, I submit, particularly desirable that the present matter should be prosecuted to a conviction, as it is only on the surrender of the slaves that I could hope to procure evidence against her which would be admissible in a British Admiralty Court. On the other hand, the vessel in question being the one mentioned in the list furnished to his Excellency Colonel Sheil in my letter of 31st January last as the property of Hajee Mahomed Bakir, and being commanded and manned entirely by Persian subjects I entertain some doubt whether you may not decide that she should be brought rather within the operation of the Convention between Great Britain and Persia than be subjected to the provisions of English law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 286.

*Captain Kemball to Meerza Mahmood Khan.*

Translation.)

September 6, 1853.

HAVING understood that you are unable to obtain information respecting the slaves that were brought in the buglah "*Mahmoodee*," and that all your endeavours have proved fruitless and vain, the only way in which the matter can be settled will be by having recourse to the administration of an oath.

I must needs, therefore, trouble you to cause the nakhoda, together with a number of the crew of his vessel, as many as you think proper, to appear before the Cazee, that an oath, agreeably to the contents of the document now written and forwarded to you, may be administered unto them, in the presence of one of your own people, and of a trustworthy person whom I will depute for the purpose. Thus may the matter be brought to a close, and please God, when the day arrives for the dispatch of the packet to the capital, all discussions regarding it will have ceased.

As on a former occasion, and in a case similar to the one under review, where denial was made, the late Resident had recourse to (the administration of) an oath, in order to obtain a settlement, so also in the present instance must that plan be adopted.

Whenever you intend summoning the parties, be good enough to inform me that I, too, may depute a trustworthy person to attend.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 286.

*Meerza Mahmood Khan to Captain Kemball.*

(Translation.)

September 9, 1853.

I HAVE received your letter desiring that an oath be administered to a number of the crew on board the "*Mahmoodee*" buglah.

Having made myself acquainted with its contents, I desired Hajee Mahomed Bakir to summon the nakhoda (master), supercargo, and first lieutenant for the purpose of the oath being administered unto them.

The first time I sent for these people, he commenced, putting off the matter, and excused himself saying that he would send them on the morrow; he entered also into idle and unprofitable discussions.

Two days after, when I again demanded (their presence), he (Hajee Mahomed Bakir), came with several merchants to my house, and after much talking he finished up by saying,—“Your regulations do not authorize you to make people take oath merely because they are falsely and slanderously spoken of. If such authority be therein given and is in your possession, produce it.”

Under existing circumstances it appears to me advisable, for several reasons, that we should both refer the matter of the oath to Tehran, and act agreeably to the orders thence received.

Meanwhile, until the answer arrives I shall, to the best of my ability, diligently prosecute inquiries: perchance some information may be gained. At all events you will know that I shall not be sparing or remiss in my endeavours.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 286.

*Captain Kemball to Meerza Mahmood Khan.*

(Translation.)

September 12, 1853.

I WAS surprised to learn from the contents of your note that the persons concerned in the importation of the slaves had now declined an arrangement for exonerating themselves, to which yourself informed me they had acceded, and which is supported by a precedent. Their backwardness to take the oath tends only to confirm the fact of slaves having been brought in Hajee Mahomed Bakir's buglah communicated to you in my first letter. You are of course the best judge of the intentions of the Persian Ministers; yet I must suppose that the instructions with which you are furnished include the adoption of every expedient conducive to the suppression of the traffic. My information regarding the presence of the slaves in question at Tungistoon is derived from eye-witnesses. One of these luckless creatures is a eunuch who has not recovered from the effects of the operation he has undergone, and stands in need of medical treatment. Under these circumstances, I must beg you to inform me whether you have taken steps as well to prevent their removal, as the evasion of parties from whom responsibility is due on their account.

## Inclosure 5 in No. 286,

*Meerza Mahmood Khan to Captain Kemball.*

(Translation.)

September 13, 1853.

YOUR letter regarding the slaves that were brought in the buglah of Hajee Mahomed Bakir, and landed at Tungistoon, wherein you wrote that you were convinced of the truth of the report, has been received and understood.

I have oftentimes represented to you that in no matter that shall come to my knowledge will I permit myself to be in the slightest degree slothful or careless; indeed, you must be assured of the truth of what I now say, knowing

CLASS B.



as you do that from the day of my nomination to the present appointment I have not, in the performance of the duties committed to my charge, shown one tittle of neglect, or closed my eyes on any occasion.

Now that you have written in this strain, and are sure the story is true, it behoves me also to strive to the best of my ability, and bring the matter to an issue.

From my former researches and investigations I gathered nothing; the only course that appears left, and likely to be of use is for me to address a letter to Ahmed Khan at Tungistoon, and despatch a man thither for the purpose of making inquiries both within and without the city; perchance we may thereby obtain some information.

It would appear from your letter, that in your mind the truth of the story is undoubted and clear, but I call God to witness that had the matter been known to me, I would have made all endeavours proper to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

As affairs now stand, the sole course remaining is for me to depute the messenger and send the letter, that I may see what answer I get and where the matter ends. I will assuredly acquaint you with the tenor of the reply as soon as I receive it; and you also will (I doubt not) carefully avail yourself of every opportunity to establish the (truth of the) case; for when a matter has been pushed thus far, it would be well to bring it to a conviction.

What you wrote, begging I would inform you that I had made arrangements to prevent the removal of the slaves, the promissory notes in my possession will secure that point, for the parties who furnished the document are ever in sight.

I must beg you will acquaint me in what manner you intend reporting the case to the capital, that I, too, may write accordingly.

---

Inclosure 6 in No. 286.

*Captain Kemball to Meerza Mahmood Khan.*

(Translation.)

September 13, 1853.

I HAVE received your note and have understood its contents. With reference to the intention you announce of despatching a person to Tungistoon, I three days ago wrote to Ahmed Khan advising him of my having a claim upon the slaves in question, and begging that he would not permit them to pass out of his hands without previously giving notice to me, or without receiving an instruction to this effect from you. As, however, it was out of his power to furnish a reply to my letter until he had communicated with his friends here, I hardly think the despatch of a person on your part would be productive of any advantage, although an oath taken by Moollah Behzad to the effect that he has neither seen nor held possession of the slaves might not be without some weight.

The objects I have principally in view refer of course to the slaves themselves, as the buglah (in which they were imported) having a British pass and colours, the responsibility of her owners is a separate matter; but they for the most part having been consigned to Hajee Abdul Mahomed Sheffee and Hajee Mahomed Bakir, their liberation must rest with you. Now that I have been under the necessity of mentioning the names of these parties, you will perceive that their interference in a matter which did not concern them as well as their interposition to prevent the oath being taken by the people of the vessel was not altogether disinterested.

---

Inclosure 7 in No. 286.

*Meerza Mahmood Khan to Captain Kemball.*

(Translation.)

September 14, 1853.

I HAVE received your letter, you wrote me word that my sending a man to Tungistoon would be useless trouble and productive of no advantage.

Yesterday, at the very time I was addressing you, I wrote a letter to Ahmed Khan on the subject and despatched a man likewise. I also reprehended him in a suitable manner, pointing out that the matter (under discussion) was one of importance connected with the state, and not a case to be trifled with; nay, more than this in the above strain did I write. Herewith his answer which I enclose for your information.

In short this matter fills me with astonishment, for Ahmed Khan had sent a message to say that any party who had seen (the slaves) had better come and point them out; I am at a loss how to act. Further what you wrote saying that the buglah having a British pass and colours, the responsibility of her owner is a separate matter, but the slaves having been consigned to Hajee Abdul Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed Sheffee, and Hajee Mahomed Bakir, the latter question rests with me (it is plain), whenever the subject be brought to a proof and the fact established, the slaves having passed into my hands, all the parties above-mentioned are at hand and in sight, and I shall act towards them agreeably to the regulations.

In my letter of yesterday, I begged you would inform me what you wrote to the capital on this head, that I too might write likewise: you, however, did not mention the subject.

Should you be representing the affair to the capital, my desire is to be informed, that I may represent it in like manner; if on the other hand you do not intend referring it by this present packet, wishing first to prosecute it to a conviction, be good enough to acquaint me.

Inclosure 8 in No. 286.

*The Sedr Azim to Meerza Mahmood Khan.*

(Translation.)

October 19, 1853.

ACCORDING to what has been reported by the British Mission, a buglah named "*Mahmoodee*," belonging to Hajee Mahomed, a Persian merchant, took cargo at Hudeydeh for the port of Bushire. Instead of proceeding forthwith to Bushire, the buglah in question anchored at Barukhee, a small port in the district of Tungistoon, distant about six fursukhs from Bushire. The Governor of Bushire, apprehensive that other cargoes might have been smuggled, and at the same time the British Resident, also under the supposition that slaves, known to be on board, might have been landed on the coast, made inquiries on the subject, and learned that in that very port (Barukhee) seven slaves—one of whom had recently been made a eunuch, and whose scars were not yet healed—had in reality been landed and concealed.

The circumstance was immediately brought to your knowledge by the British Resident and the Governor of Bushire. At first, in conformity with your duty, you took every step to verify the deed, and exacted a fine from the nakhoda and crew of the buglah, so that if the circumstance should be proved, the fine established by the Government should be taken from them; and the British Resident required that the crew and nakhoda in question, who had paid the fine, and were thus exonerated, should take oath of their innocence. At first this was agreed to by those people; but afterwards, three merchants of Bushire, who ostensibly were unconcerned in the matter, but who, in reality, were the owners of the slaves, interposed, and forbade the nakhoda and the crew to take the oath, and you had remained silent in this proceeding.

On this account I deem it necessary to tell you that in truth your conduct has been very improper, and that on the receipt of this letter, you will either cause the oath to be administered without delay to these people in the mode

demand, or you will levy from them the established fine, which is for the profit of the Government, and transmit it forthwith (to the treasury). And if you cause any further delay in the matter, or neglect it in any way, you will without fail be fined in a sum of 200 tomans, and, what is more, you will be dismissed from your post.

You must not deviate a hair's breadth from the instructions given you by your Government, and you will, moreover, take the most efficient steps to put them in execution, and any other course will be disapproved of. I intended to write this to Meerza Hoossein Alee Khan, the Governor of Bushire, but as it is a part of your duty, I have written to you first, and earnestly expect you will bring this matter to a speedy conclusion.

---

No. 287.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Tylour Thomson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 18, 1854.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th of November last, reporting that seven slaves had been landed near Bushire in the Persian Gulf, and that the parties implicated in the transaction had escaped punishment, owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the Persian Commissioner with the East India Company's Resident; and I have in reply to express to you my approval of your proceedings in having procured a Vizirial letter, to be addressed to the Persian Commissioner on the subject of his neglect of duty.

I am &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

## PORTUGAL.

---

No. 288.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 17, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith, copies of three despatches\* from Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission Court at St. Paul de Loanda, on the subject of the capture of the Spanish brig "*Gallina*" off Quicombo, on the 16th of December last, by Her Majesty's ship "*Waterwitch*," for being engaged in the Slave Trade.

You will see by the inclosed papers that Captain Gardner of Her Majesty's ship "*Waterwitch*" had, with the consent of the Portuguese Governor at Quicombo, landed at that place a portion of the crew of the captured vessel, previously to sending her to St. Helena for adjudication; that these persons were subsequently brought to Loanda; and that they were eventually sent to Lisbon, together with their captain, by the Governor-General of Angola, to be placed at the disposal of the Portuguese Minister of Marine and Ultramar.

I have to instruct you to communicate the inclosed papers to the Portuguese Government, and to urge them to take effectual measures for the prosecution and punishment of the captain and crew of the "*Gallina*."

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

---

No. 289.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 4.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, May 28, 1853.*

A FEW days ago I received an anonymous letter in the Portuguese language, directing my attention to a case in which this Government was represented to have committed a direct infraction of the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The statement contained in this letter was to the effect that a brig formerly called the "*Carvalho*," which had been condemned some time ago by the Portuguese authorities at Angola for participation in the Slave Trade, and which had been retained by the Portuguese Government for the public service, had been sold in the month of March last to a Jewish merchant at Lisbon, instead of having been broken up and sold in separate parts, as required, if not by the letter at least by the spirit of the engagements between the two countries.

On inquiry I find that a great part of what is thus stated is substantially true; that is to say, that a ship called the "*Carvalho*" was condemned at Angola in 1847 and retained in the Portuguese service, and that a vessel bearing the same name was, in the month of March last, sold out of the navy to a Jewish merchant, and having been fitted for sea under a different name is now taking on board a cargo for Bahia.

It can scarcely be doubted that the vessel thus disposed of is the brig "*Carvalho*," which was reported by Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, in September 1847, to have been condemned by the Prize Court at that place for

\* See Class A, Nos. 58, 59, 61.

having been concerned in the Slave Trade; and supposing this to be the fact, it would seem equally clear that the Portuguese Government have thus been guilty of an evasion, if not of a positive violation, of their engagements to Great Britain upon the subject of the Slave Trade.

For if it is true that the XIth Article of the Treaty of 1842, and the regulations issued by the Portuguese Government for the guidance of their Prize Courts in cases of this nature, reserve to the Government the right of retaining possession of vessels condemned by those Courts, and that nothing is said either in the Treaty or in those regulations as to what is to be done with such vessels when no longer required for the public service, it is obvious that if the practice were admitted of disposing of vessels of this kind after a comparatively short period of service in the navy of either country, and, as has happened in the present instance, in such good condition as to enable them to be made ready for sea within five or six weeks, the stipulation about breaking up and selling them in separate parts might as well have never been entered into.

Under these circumstances I hope that your Lordship will approve of my having addressed to the Viscount d'Athoguia the note of which I have the honour herewith to submit a copy, requesting explanations regarding this transaction, and expressing the extreme regret with which, supposing my information to be correct, Her Majesty's Government would hear of such a breach, on the part of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, of the engagements existing between the two countries for the prevention of the Slave Trade.

The fact of the condemnation of the brig "*Carvalho*" will be found reported in a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda dated 6th September, 1847, and the regulations promulgated for the guidance of the Portuguese Prize Courts in cases relating to the Slave Trade were inclosed with Lord Howard de Walden's despatch to Viscount Palmerston of 24th September, 1846.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure in No. 289.

*Sir R. Pakenham to Viscount d'Athoguia.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, May 23, 1853.*

IT has been represented to me that a vessel formerly called the "*Carvalho*," which was sold out of the Portuguese navy in the month of March last, has been equipped for sea by the person who purchased her, and is now to sail under a different name as a merchant-vessel for a port in Brazil.

I am furthermore assured that this vessel is one which was condemned by the Prize Court at Loanda in the month of September 1847, as having been engaged in the Slave Trade.

If my information on this subject be correct, what has happened in the case of the "*Carvalho*" will be a source of great regret to Her Majesty's Government, as involving a breach on the part of the Portuguese Government of the engagements existing between the two countries for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Supposing the vessel to have been, as is reported, condemned by the Prize Court at Loanda for having been engaged in the Slave Trade, she ought, according to the provisions of the Royal Decrees of 4th September, 1844, and 10th September, 1846, to have been broken up and sold in separate pieces, unless, indeed, the Government, acting upon the reservation contained in the Decree of 10th September, 1846, preferred to retain possession of her for the public service.

It would seem that in this instance Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government did prefer the alternative of retaining possession of the vessel; but it seems to be quite at variance with the obligations of the same Government, whether founded upon the Royal Decrees above referred to or upon the stipulations of the Treaty with Great Britain, that a vessel so retained should, after having figured for a short time as belonging to the Royal navy of Portugal, be sold out of the service and in a condition so perfect as to enable her to be made ready for sea within the short period intervening between the end of March last and beginning

of the present month of May ; a course of proceeding which must act quite in contravention of the objects proposed, as well by the Treaty with Great Britain as by the Decrees of Her Most Faithful Majesty, intended to give effect to that Treaty.

I shall be happy, indeed, if it be in your Excellency's power to assure me that the information which has reached me respecting this affair is incorrect, and that nothing has occurred, in the case of the vessel of which I speak, at variance with the letter or the spirit of the engagements of this country for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.

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

No. 290.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 13.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, May 28, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour herewith to inclose, in original, as they have been sent to me for this purpose by Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, a series of despatches which he received yesterday from Mr. Brand, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Loanda.

The despatches appear to me to deserve the early attention of Her Majesty's Government, as there are facts stated in them indicating a disposition on the part of the Portuguese authorities in that part of the world respecting the territory of Ambriz altogether at variance with the policy and intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

I shall perhaps have an opportunity of seeing the Minister for Foreign Affairs this afternoon, when I will not fail to remind him of the explanations which have already taken place between the two Governments respecting the port and territory of Ambriz, and especially of the answer given by Her Majesty's Government to the last overtures of the Portuguese Government upon this subject, which will be found in Viscount Palmerston's despatch of 17th October, 1851.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 290.

*Consul Smith to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, May 28, 1853.*

I HAVE just received from Mr. Brand, the Vice-Consul at Loanda, two communications of so important a nature that, there not being time to copy the voluminous inclosures which accompany them, I am induced to forward them at once to you in original, for your immediate information, and in order that you may be enabled to transmit them to Her Majesty's Government by the mail now going.

In the first of these communications, dated the 7th March last, Mr. Brand informs me that Captain Antonio Sergio de Souza has been superseded as Acting Governor-General of the province of Angola by Captain Antonio Ricardo Graça, Commandant of the Portuguese naval station on that coast. He likewise acquaints me that in the number of the official Gazette wherein the Decrees exonerating Captain Souza and appointing his successor were published, there also appeared the copy of a report made to the Minister of Marine and Colonial Affairs by the two deputies for the province, recommending among other measures for the benefit of the colony the immediate occupation of Ambriz, and that he had lost no time in making the matter known to the senior officer of Her Majesty's naval forces on that part of the coast.

Copies of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Brand and that officer, Commander Wilmot, of Her Majesty's ship "Harlequin," accompany the despatch of March 7th now forwarded.

In his despatch of March 23rd, Mr. Brand incloses copies of a further corre-

spondence between Commander Wilmot and himself relative to a deputation sent by the King and Chiefs of Cabinda to the Governor-General, as well as copies of a correspondence which took place between himself and the Governor-General respecting the course recently entered upon by Commander Wilmot in treating directly and entering into Conventions for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade with the native Chiefs of Cabinda, Ambriz, and other places, situated within that part of Western Africa lying between the latitudes of 5° 12' and 3° south, which proceeding his Excellency declares he considers as a breach of the Treaties existing between Great Britain and Portugal, and as involving a violation of the rights of the Portuguese Crown.

You will find a full explanation of the subject in Mr. Brand's reply and the other papers inclosed in the despatch.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 290.

*Vice-Consul Brand to Consul Smith.*

Sir,

*Loanda, March 7, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Captain Antonio Sergio de Souza has been superseded as Acting Governor-General of this province by Captain Antonio Ricardo Graça, Commandant of the Portuguese naval station on this coast.

The new Governor-General *ad interim* entered upon the duties of his office on the 19th ultimo, and his predecessor, who is directed to return immediately to Lisbon, is only waiting for a suitable vessel in which to procure a passage to Portugal.

The Royal Decrees exonerating Captain Sergio de Souza, and appointing his successor, appeared in the official "Gazette" of this province on the day the change of Government actually took place, and, in the same number of the "Gazette," there also appeared the copy of a report made to the Minister of Marine and Ultramar by the two deputies for this province, in which, among other measures recommended as likely to prove beneficial to the colony, the immediate occupation of Ambriz is mentioned.

I lost no time in making this matter known to the senior officer of this division, forwarding to him two copies of the official "Gazette" of the 19th ultimo, and I herewith inclose copies of the correspondence which passed between us on that occasion.

With the copy of my letter to Commander Wilmot I also send you two other copies of the "Gazette" referred to, in which, besides the Royal Decrees bearing on the change of Government here already mentioned, you will see the various measures recommended by the two deputies for this province.

In a future despatch I purpose making some observations on these measures, but for the present I limit myself to forwarding the inclosed papers, and as the subject of the occupation of Ambriz is one in which Her Majesty's Government takes a deep interest, I beg respectfully to suggest that these papers should be communicated to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. BRAND.

Inclosure 3 in No. 290.

*Vice-Consul Brand to Commander A. E. Wilmot.*

Sir,

*Loanda, February 19, 1853.*

I BEG to inclose herewith copy of the official "Gazette" of the Government of this province, of this day's date, in which, besides the two Decrees of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty at Lisbon, transferring the General Government of the province of Angola *ad interim* from Captain Sergio de Souza to Captain Antonio Ricardo Graça, and the three Portarias of the late Acting

Governor-General relative to the removal of the respective Commandants of Quicombo and Novo Redondo, and other changes at these places, arising, I hear, out of circumstances connected with the recent capture of a slave-vessel in that vicinity by Her Majesty's sloop "Waterwitch," you will observe the copy of a report made by the two deputies for this province to the Cortes, one of whom, Senhor F. J. da Costa e Silva, was recently Secretary-General of this Government, to the Minister of the Marine and Colonial Department, in which document, among other matters recommended as likely to be beneficial to this province, there is mentioned the immediate occupation of Ambriz. This recommendation is contained in paragraph 8 in the following terms :

"We ask in like manner that, without delay, there be carried into effect the greatly desired occupation of Ambriz. We do not now enter into a historical detail, as one of us has already done so, *viva voce*, of the evils which the contraband trade at Ambriz causes to the trade of Loanda; this would occupy much space: but it is certain that unless a remedy be applied to those evils, the revenue of the Loanda custom-house will become from time to time more and more diminished, and, as it is the principal source of the public revenue of the province, payments will fall in arrears, from which may follow the most serious consequences in a garrison composed generally of convicts, as is that of Loanda."

The occupation of Ambriz appears thus to be recommended here as a means of preventing the diminution of the revenues of the custom-house of this city. The subject, however, is by no means a new one, for such occupation has for years past been, from time to time, recommended by members of the Cortes, by writers on the Portuguese colonies and by the authors of articles in the Lisbon newspapers. Although I am, therefore, under no apprehension of any immediate effort being made to carry out the advice of the two deputies for this province, yet, as the matter seems never wholly to be lost sight of, and as Ambriz is beyond the acknowledged limits of the Portuguese territory on this coast, and as, moreover, there is a considerable amount of British commerce at that place which could not fail to be injuriously affected by any attempt at occupation by the Portuguese, whilst it is to be feared such occupation would also tend to impede the complete suppression of the Slave Trade, I think it right to lose no time in addressing myself to you as Senior Officer of this division for the purpose of bringing under your special notice the recommendation in question, well assured, from your known zeal and activity, that the subject will receive from you all the attention and consideration which it deserves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BRAND.

Inclosure 4 in No. 290.

*Extracts from the "Boletim Official" of the Province of Angola.*

*Decreto.*

*Ministerio da Marinha e Ultramar.*

HEI por bem determinar que o capitão de fragata da armada, Antonio Sergio de Souza, que por Decreto de 8 Marco de 1851, se acha interinamente exercendo o cargo de Governador-Geral da provincia de Angola, entregue o Governo da mesma provincia ao capitão de mar e guerra, Antonio Ricardo Graça, a quem por Decreto da data deste, houve por bem nomear Governador-Geral interino da referida provincia, regressando o mencionada capitão de fragata immediatamente a esta Côrte, na primeira oportunidade. O Conselheiro Antonio Aluizio Jervis de Atouguia, Par do Reino, Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar, o tenha assim entendido e faça executar.

*Paço, em 24 de Novembro de 1852.*

(Assignado)

ANTONIO ALUIZIO JERVIS DE ATOUGUIA.

(Assignado)

RAINHA.

CLASS B.



*Decreto.*

HAVENDO por Decreto da data deste, ordenado que o capitão de fragata da armada, Antonio Sergio de Souza, fizesse entrega do Governo-Geral da provincia de Angola, de que interinamente se achava encarregado, e regressasse a esta Côrte: hei por bem nomear para exercer o cargo do Governador-Geral interino da dita provincia, o capitão de mar e guerra da armada, Antonio Ricardo Graça. O Conselheiro Antonio Aluizio Jervis de Atouguaia, Par do Reino, Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar, o tenha assim entendido e faça executar.

*Paço, em 24 de Novembro de 1852.*

(Assignado) ANTONIO ALUIZIO JERVIS DE ATOUGUIA. (Assignado) RAINHA.

*Portaria No. 188.**Repartição Civil.*

O GOVERNADOR-GERAL da provincia de Angola e suas Dependencias, determina o seguinte :

Hei por conveniente demittir do logar de Commandante do Presidio de Novo Redondo, para que havia sido nomeado por Portaria do Governo-Geral de 9 de Fevereiro de 1849, o Alferes do Batalhão d'Infanteria de Linha desta cidade, Zacarias da Silva Cruz, por não convir ao serviço publico que elle continue no exercicio daquella Commissão.

As authorities e mais pessoas a quem o conhecimento desta competir, assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.

*Palacio do Governo em Loanda, 14 de Fevereiro de 1853.*

(Assignado) ANTONIO SERGIO DE SOUZA,  
*Governador-Geral Interino.*

*Portaria No. 189.*

O GOVERNADOR-GERAL da provincia de Angola e suas Dependencias, determina o seguinte :

Não convindo ao serviço publico, que o Alferes do extincto Batalhão de Voluntarios de Loanda, Antonio dos Santos Silva Patricio, continue no exercicio de Regente do estabelecimento de Quicombo, hei por conveniente demitti-lo do referido logar.

As authorities e mais pessoas a quem o conhecimento desta competir, assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.

*Palacio do Governo em Loanda, 14 de Fevereiro de 1853.*

(Assignado) ANTONIO SERGIO DE SOUZA,  
*Governador-Geral Interino.*

*Portaria No. 190.*

O GOVERNADOR-GERAL da provincia de Angola e suas Dependencias, determina o seguinte :

Hei por conveniente nomear para exercer o logar de Commandante do Presidio de Novo Redondo, em quanto Sua Magestade a Rainha não ordenar o contrario, ao Capitão do Batalhão de Infanteria de Linha desta cidade, João José Pereira, que sollicitará o seu respectivo diploma, pagando préviamente os direitos que dever; e hei outro sim por conveniente determinar, que o estabelecimento de Quicombo seja d'ora em diante considerado como uma divisão pertencente ao Presidio de Novo Redondo, attendendo a acharse muito proximo daquelle Presidio, e conter em si um pequeno numero de moradores.

As authorities e mais pessoas a quem o conhecimento desta competir, assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.

*Palacio do Governo em Loanda, 14 de Fevereiro de 1853.*

(Assignado) ANTONIO SERGIO DE SOUZA,  
*Governador-Geral Interino.*

*Extract from the Report of the Two Deputies for the Province of Angola to the Cortes.*

“8. PEDIMOS pela mesma fôrma que, quanto antes, se realise a tão desejada occupação do Ambriz. Não historiâmos, como um de nós já fez de viva voz, os males que o commercio de contrabando do Ambriz faz ao de Loanda—isso seria longo : mas é certo que a não se remederaem semelhantes males, os cofres da alfandega de Loanda hão de cada vez ir em maior decadencia ; e, attenuada assim esta precípua fonte de receita publica, os pagamentos soffrerão atraso, seguindo-se dahi os mais funestos extremos para uma guarnição composta geralmente de degradados como é a de Loanda.

---

Inclosure 5 in No. 290.

*Commander A. E. Wilmot to Vice-Consul Brand.*

Sir,

“*Harlequin,*” off Ambriz, February 22, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, with its inclosures, in which you call my attention to the copy of a report made by the two deputies of the province of Angola to the Cortes, in which document, among other matters recommended as likely to be beneficial to the province, there is mentioned the immediate occupation of Ambriz, as is seen in the translation of that part which relates to this subject in particular, which you are good enough also to forward.

I beg to return you my best thanks for this communication, which I shall forward by the very first opportunity to the Commander-in-chief, that he may be aware, as soon as possible, that this subject, which has never been lost sight of by the Portuguese Government, has again been brought before their notice in the manner mentioned in your letter.

The British Government anticipating the possibility, though not the probability, of the Portuguese Government taking measures to accomplish the suggestions of parties in this country, have already given directions for a strict watch to be kept over their proceedings with regard to Ambriz, and to oppose the pretensions of the Portuguese Government to the right of claiming this place as a part of their territory upon this coast by every means in our power.

You may rest assured that I shall regard with great interest the intentions of the General Government of Angola towards every part of this country that is not recognized by Great Britain as their right.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR P. EARDLEY WILMOT.

---

Inclosure 6 in No. 290.

*Vice-Consul Brand to Consul Smith.*

Sir,

*Loanda, March 23, 1853.*

IN my preceding number I reported the change that had taken place in this General Government, and inclosed copies of a correspondence between the senior officer of the southern division and myself relative to the proposed occupation of Ambriz by the Portuguese Government, suggesting that the papers which I transmitted should be communicated to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have now the honour to inclose herewith copies of a further correspondence which has passed between the senior officer and myself relative to a deputation sent by the King and Chiefs of Cabinda to this General Government.

With the copy of my letter to Commodore Wilmot you will receive two

copies of the official "Gazette" of this province, in which the announcement of that deputation appears.

Referring you to the papers inclosed in this despatch for a full explanation of the subject in question, I shall only mention here that Commander Wilmot has, for several months past, been actively engaged in endeavouring to negotiate Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade with the native Kings and Chiefs on this part of the coast; that the King of Zanga Tanga and the King of Cabinda have both actually signed the Treaties proposed to them; and that negotiations having the same objects in view have been for some time going on between that officer and the Chiefs of Ambriz.

The proceedings of Commander Wilmot at Cabinda and Ambriz have caused the greatest sensation here. The Council of Government has had frequent and protracted sittings of late. The schooner of war "Conde do Tojal" was despatched to Cabinda on the news of Commander Wilmot's proceedings there reaching this city, and appears to have been at that place when the deputation referred to left. Part of the crew of Her Most Faithful Majesty's brig "Corimba" recently landed at Ambriz and burned two huts, and no fewer than three Portuguese vessels of war are now cruising on the coast between this place and Cabinda, a part of the coast which for several years has been almost entirely neglected by them.

With reference to the same subject I have further the honour to inclose a copy and translation of a long letter addressed to me on the 11th instant by the present Acting Governor-General, which you will see concludes with a protest against the acts and proceedings of the commanders and officers of British cruizers already mentioned, and also a copy of the reply which I gave to that communication on the 15th instant.

I subsequently communicated copies of the Governor-General's letter and of my reply to the senior officer of this division, in a letter of which, together with the answer I received, copies are herewith subjoined.

As the papers which I now inclose fully explain the important subject to which they refer, it appears unnecessary that I should trouble you with any observations thereon, and it therefore only remains for me, in transmitting them for your information and for that of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to express an earnest hope that the course which I have followed on this occasion may meet with your approval.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. BRAND.

---

Inclosure 7 in No. 290.

*Vice-Consul Brand to Commander A. E. Wilmot.*

Sir,

*Loanda, March 12, 1853.*

AS bearing on the subject of my letter of the 19th ultimo I beg to inclose herewith, for your information, two copies of the official "Gazette" of this General Government, published on the 5th instant, in which you will see a curious announcement, of which I likewise send a translation of a deputation sent to this place by the King and Chiefs of Cabinda, over which territory, as you are aware, the Portuguese authorities assume a right of jurisdiction similar to that set up by them with regard to Ambriz.

The deputation seemed to have left Cabinda some time after the Treaty concluded by yourself with the King of that place was signed, and, if not suggested to these people, the idea may very probably have originated with those of the Chiefs who, still desirous of carrying on the Traffic in Slaves, opposed as far as they could the signing of that Treaty, and who may now be disposed to throw themselves upon this Government as a means likely to cause embarrassment and impede its execution.

Be this as it may, the fact of such an announcement appearing in the public "Gazette" seems to show the feelings that at present prevail among the authorities here with regard to the important proceedings so successfully carried out by you at Cabinda, and as it also bears directly on the question of Portu-

guese jurisdiction over the line of coast to the northward of the 8th degree of south latitude, I have thought it right to make it the subject of this communication.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. BRAND.

Inclosure 8 in No. 290.

*Extract from the "Boletim Official" of the Province of Angola.*

(Translation.)

*Loanda, March 5, 1853.*

THROUGH official communications received from the commander of the schooner of war "Conde do Tojal," it is known that the King of Cabinda, the Governor of Porto Rico, and other authorities and people of those territories over which Her Most Faithful Majesty has reserved rights, are animated by the best and most firm spirit of adhesion and submission to Her Majesty the Queen and the Portuguese authorities, which we have the satisfaction of announcing. In like manner it is announced that the Government of this province has received a deputation that arrived in a small boat from Cabinda, sent by the King and the Governor of Porto Rico, which deputation presented to his Excellency the Governor-General a letter missive, signed by them and other magnates of the country, declaring that they and the people whom they represent respect and recognize the Royal Portuguese authority only, in the same way as all their ancestors have recognized and respected it.

Inclosure 9 in No. 290.

*Commander A. E. Wilmot to Vice-Consul Brand.*

Sir, "Harlequin," *St. Paul de Loanda, March 18, 1853.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, as well as of a copy of the official "Boletim" of this province dated 5th of March, with a translation of the paragraph alluded to in the same, for which I have to offer you my best thanks.

I perfectly coincide with the opinion expressed by you with regard to the motives of all parties concerned in this transaction.

Whether the deputation in question originated with the Chiefs of Cabinda, or with the Portuguese Government of this province, can be of little consequence, as the signature of the King of that place to the Treaty lately accepted by him, was a voluntary act and deed upon his part; so much so, that he desired me to wait till the "mafucas" had taken their departure, as he was determined to sign the paper offered by Great Britain. Nothing that the Portuguese Government may say or do, can in any way alter the validity of this document, although they may express their jealousy and discontent at the success of our exertions.

It is my intention to forward a copy of your letter, with the "Boletim," to the Commander-in-chief for his information.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) ARTHUR P. EARDLEY WILMOT.

Inclosure 10 in No. 290.

*The Governor-General ad interim of the Province of Angola to  
Vice-Consul Brand.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious Sir, *Palace of Government in Loanda, March 11, 1853.*

YOU being the Representative of the British nation in this city of Angola, I address myself to you on a subject of the greatest importance, and which has reference to the British and Portuguese Crowns.

I presume that you are fully acquainted with the proceedings of the cruising forces of Great Britain at Cabinda and Ambriz, where the commanders of the vessels of which these forces are composed, have been endeavouring to impose Treaties on the people who inhabit those territories, using, in order to attain their object, all the means in their power. You, as a conspicuous British employé, have a full knowledge of the Treaties and Additional Convention which exist between Great Britain and Portugal, and therefore it is unnecessary that I should mention them. Nor can you fail to be aware of the doctrine laid down in the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Monarchy, the establishment of which owes so much to the efforts and influence of Great Britain.

You will not hesitate in admitting, since it is a point that cannot be disputed, that none of the Articles of the said Treaties and Additional Convention can be altered by amplifying, restraining, or changing any of their provisions, without the two Crowns previously taking measures for the same, and mutually agreeing thereto.

It does not appear either that such measures have been taken, or that any change has been made by common consent with regard to the said Treaties and Additional Convention, in which are expressly declared, and especially in the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Monarchy, what are the territories on the eastern as well as the western coast of Africa, over which Her Most Faithful Majesty has rights declared (*direitos declarados*), as well as those which she possesses, with rights reserved (*direitos reservados*).

This doctrine being established as incontrovertible, as it really is, its natural consequence becomes equally incontrovertible; namely, that the people resident within such territories belong to and are subjects of the same august Sovereign. Such people have neither the right nor the power of concluding Treaties with foreign Powers, since to admit this would be to sanction an act of rebellion and a usurpation against the Sovereign of whom these people are subjects or to whom they render homage; it would be an act contrary to the rights of nations, a confusion of Powers, nor would integrity be possible between such Powers.

From all that has been laid down, it must necessarily follow, that the people of Cabinda, Molembo, and other parts of the coast of Western Africa, over which Her Most Faithful Majesty has rights either declared or reserved, guaranteed in both cases by the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, and the Additional Convention of the 28th of July, 1817, and the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Monarchy, cannot in any way sign Treaties, which Her Most Faithful Majesty alone can do as the Sovereign whom these people recognize; and so evident and simple is this doctrine, that the people of Cabinda, although without knowledge of the diplomatic usages and customs of civilized European nations, but, nevertheless, possessed of natural reason, have refused to sign the Treaties proposed to them, invoking the protection of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and addressing in this sense a message to this General Government signed by their King and other chiefs, in which they pressing and vehemently ask that, in the character of subjects of the same august Lady, due assistance be given them, declaring that having in no degree fallen away from the sentiments of adhesion and respect which their ancestors always rendered from time immemorial to Her Most Faithful Majesty, they come to offer equal homage, or more properly to ratify the same, seeing that there never had been any failure in their devotion as faithful subjects; and in order to their giving an authentic testimony of this, they, before departing for this city, had spontaneously addressed themselves to the commandant of the schooner of war "*Conde do Tojal*," which was in the waters of Cabinda, for the purpose of asking from him a Portuguese flag to be hoisted on their walls.

The Decree of the 10th of December, 1836, and the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, the stipulations of which relate to the complete suppression of the inhuman Traffic in Slaves, have been strictly and rigorously observed by the Portuguese cruisers. Her Most Faithful Majesty has given for this purpose the most stringent orders, and this General Government, diligently and constantly endeavouring by all the means in its power, to fulfil and carry into effect the Royal determinations, and animated by the most earnest desire for the extinction of a Traffic shameful and repugnant to humanity, gave a short time ago an irrefragable proof of the sentiments which animate it, by causing two barracoons to be burned and destroyed at Ambriz, in consequence of there being found in them some irons, boilers, and other articles indicating that they were to be used in that horrible speculation.

In the Treaties and stipulations alluded to, concluded with all due solemnity, for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, between Great Britain and Portugal, the duties and limited authority inherent to the commanders and officers of the "forças" employed in cruising and in watching over the execution of these wise, philanthropic, and humane provisions, are explicitly described; but, in none of them is it pointed out, nor can it be gathered even by implication, that the officers of cruisers can be invested with a diplomatic character, in order to their entering into negotiations and concluding Treaties, and without doubt even much less so with pacific people who are the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and who neither are, nor have at any time been, at war with Great Britain.

In consideration of this, I cannot understand how the officers of British cruisers have acquired the right or authority, or whatever it may be, of imposing Treaties on people who are subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and who reside within territories over which she has indisputable rights, with this additional circumstance that these acts have been practised without the previous knowledge or consent of the same august Lady, who is so closely allied with Great Britain.

It is not possible for me, therefore, to do otherwise than consider such acts as a breach of the Treaties which exist between the two nations; they, therefore, appear to me unjust, and allow me the expression even as involving a violation of the rights of Her Most Faithful Majesty: and on this account I present to you, as a British authority resident in this city, this public letter, which you will be pleased to receive as a protest against such acts, since it behoves me so to do in the discharge of my duties as the delegate of my Sovereign, charged as such with watching over the preservation of her rights.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO RICARDO GRACA.

---

Inclosure 11 in No. 290.

*Vice-Consul Brand to the Governor-General ad interim of the Province of Angola.*

Sir,

*Loanda, March 15, 1853.*

I DULY received on the evening of Friday the official letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 11th instant, the receipt of which I regret I have been unable to acknowledge sooner.

In that letter, after referring to certain proceedings of the commanders of British cruisers at Cabinda and Ambriz, in endeavouring to conclude Treaties with the people inhabiting these territories, with which proceedings your Excellency takes it for granted that I am fully acquainted, and appealing to my knowledge of the Portuguese Constitutional Charter, and the Treaties and Additional Convention between Great Britain and Portugal, which Treaties and Additional Convention you very justly observe admit of no change in any of the provisions without the mutual consent of the two Crowns, your Excellency draws the conclusion that, as no such change appears to have been made by common consent between the two Governments in their provisions, the people resident on the whole of the territories therein mentioned, both on the eastern and western coast of Africa, are subjects of the Queen of Portugal, and as such incapable of entering into Treaties with foreign Powers.

From this general induction your Excellency proceeds to apply the conclusion arrived at to the case of the people of Cabinda, Molembo, and other parts of the coast of Western Africa, mentioned or referred to in the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, and the Additional Convention of the 28th July, 1817, declaring that these people are incapable in any way of signing Treaties, which Her Most Faithful Majesty, as their Sovereign, alone can do; that the people of Cabinda have refused to sign the Treaties proposed to them; that they have sent a message to this General Government expressive of their unabated adhesion to Her Most Faithful Majesty, and asking, as Portuguese subjects, for protection and assistance; and, finally, that they had addressed themselves to the commandant of the schooner of war "Conde do Tojal," asking for a Portuguese flag to be hoisted on their walls.

Your Excellency then passes from the question of territory, and after alluding to the Decree of the 10th December, 1836, and the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, for the complete suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, to the strict observance of these provisions by Portuguese cruizers, to the efforts of this General Government in carrying out the instructions of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty for the extinction of that inhuman Traffic, and to the recent destruction of two barracoons at Ambriz, which contained articles intended for Slave Trade purposes, you declare that you are unable to understand how the commanders and officers of British cruizers have become possessed of the authority necessary for entering into negotiations and signing Treaties, because nothing can be found in the provisions of the said Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, bearing either directly or by implication on the subject.

Finally, your Excellency declares that you cannot but consider the acts and proceedings of the commanders of British cruizers alluded to otherwise than as a breach of the Treaties existing between Great Britain and Portugal, and therefore not only unjust, but even involving a violation of the rights of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and on this account you, as the delegate of your Sovereign, and as such the guardian of her rights, have in the discharge of your duty presented to me, as a resident British authority, your official letter of the 11th instant, requesting me to accept the same as a protest against the acts and proceedings in question.

In reply to this communication, your Excellency will allow me to observe, first, that my official appointment being that of British Vice-Consul in the province of Angola, and the acts and proceedings to which your letter and protest allude having all taken place beyond the limits of that province, I can only receive that protest as a medium of communication, and for the purpose of transmitting it to those who are competent to take cognizance of the same, which I will be careful to do; and, further, that as the said proceedings are those of the commanders and officers of British cruizers, who receive their orders and instructions from their Commander-in-chief, which orders and instructions are not necessarily known to me, I can only speak of such proceedings so far as I may happen to be acquainted with them, it appertaining properly to the Admiral in command of the squadron and the senior officer in charge of the division, to whom I will not fail to forward a copy of your letter, to reply to the objections which your Excellency has raised.

On these two grounds I might here close my reply to your letter, but as your Excellency has done me the honour to explain your views to me very clearly, and at considerable length, I deem it more respectful to add a few observations on some of the matters to which that letter alludes. These observations, however, I make entirely on my own responsibility, as the competent authorities to whom I will transmit that letter, on receiving it, will know what is necessary to be done, and may either disavow or approve of what I am now about to say.

With this remark I proceed to observe that your Excellency's letter regards certain acts and proceedings of the commanders and officers of British cruizers in endeavouring to induce the native Kings and Chiefs of Cabinda and Ambriz to sign Treaties—against which acts and proceedings your Excellency protests—and, further, that your reasons of protest are based on the following grounds: 1st, because you consider the people with whom these proceedings have been carried on to be Portuguese subjects; and, 2nd, because you are of opinion that the commanders of British cruizers are, by the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, incompetent to undertake these negotiations.

Such appears to me to be a correct analysis of your Excellency's letter, and I trust you will consider that I have stated the case fairly.

As regards the first ground of protest, you base your reasoning on the Portuguese Constitutional Charter and the provisions of the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, and the Additional Convention of the 28th July, 1817, supporting the same by a reference to the people of Cabinda, who you declare have refused to sign the Treaty proposed to them, have sent a message to this General Government, and have applied to the commander of the schooner of war "Conde do Tojal" to be supplied with a Portuguese flag.

With respect to the argument arising out of Treaty stipulations, it is only necessary for me to observe, that by the first section of Article II of the Additional Convention to the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, signed at

London on the 28th July, 1817, the right of sovereignty on the part of Portugal over that part of the west coast of Africa situated between the 8th and the 18th degree of south latitude, seems to have been acknowledged by Great Britain ; and that in the second section of the same Article it is further stated that His Most Faithful Majesty declared that he retained his rights over the territories of Molembo and Cabinda from 5° 12' to 8° south latitude.

It would thus appear that the full right of sovereignty on the part of Portugal was acknowledged by Great Britain over the coast from the 8th to the 18th degree of south latitude, but it does not appear that the same right was acknowledged over that part of the coast lying between 5° 12' and 8° south latitude, and within which both Ambriz and Cabinda are situated.

These latitudes, therefore, being clearly not within the limits of the Portuguese territory acknowledged by Great Britain, it follows that British officers cannot in their intercourse with the natives of these places recognize them as Portuguese subjects ; and as no other civilized State pretends to have any right to exercise jurisdiction over the people, they must be regarded and treated as independent African tribes in the unrestrained enjoyment of all the powers and privileges inherent to such a state of independence.

The collateral arguments used by your Excellency are not in my opinion very conclusive ; for, first, as to the people of Cabinda refusing, as you state they did, to sign a Treaty proposed to them, this appears to be fully met by the fact that, on the 11th ultimo, a Treaty for the complete suppression of the Slave Trade, as well as for other purposes of civilization and commerce, was actually concluded between the King of Cabinda and Commander Wilmot, of Her Britannic Majesty's sloop "Harlequin," of the conclusion of which Treaty, I believe, due notice was given to this General Government.

The message which your Excellency refers to also admits of a very easy explanation. It is well known that Cabinda has been one of the most notorious haunts of the Slave Trade on this coast ; that most of the native chiefs, including Francisco Franque, who styles himself Governor of Porto Rico, have been deeply interested in it ; and that, consequently, the chiefs and their adherents, disappointed in finding their prospects of again carrying on the Traffic likely to be impeded by the act of their King, would readily take any step calculated to create embarrassment. The idea of sending a message to this General Government may thus probably have originated with the disappointed Slave Trade party, as a measure calculated to obstruct the execution of the Treaty, the signing of which they opposed as far as they could, or it may have been suggested to them by others with the same view.

It may not be irrelevant to mention here that, in 1842, the native Chiefs of Cabinda, including Francisco Franque, and the late Principe Jack, as also the Chiefs of Ambriz, negotiated with Captain Foote, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Madagascar," and gave to him full authority to destroy the Slave Trade factories situated at both places. These negotiations were conducted, both at Cabinda and Ambriz, by the Chiefs of these places, as independent Princes, who made no reference whatever to their either acknowledging, or ever having acknowledged, the sovereignty of Portugal ; and the same evidence of independence appears in the more recent transactions between Commander Wilmot and the King of Cabinda.

The application to the Commander of the "Conde do Tojal" is the last collateral argument used by your Excellency, on which I will only observe that Commander Wilmot informed me that on the occasion of signing the Treaty with the King of Cabinda on the 11th ultimo, an application was made to him for a distinguishing flag to be used by the Cabinda people as their independent national colours.

The whole of the reasoning bearing on your Excellency's first ground of protest being thus based on the principle that Cabinda and Ambriz are Portuguese territory, and their natives Portuguese subjects, which fundamental principle does not ever appear to have been recognized by Great Britain, it follows that the conclusions drawn therefrom must likewise be set aside.

With regard to the second ground of protest, I need say very little. It is true that the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, prescribe regulations for the guidance of the commanders of cruisers in carrying that Treaty into execution ; but it is also true that these provisions do in no way prohibit such commanders from receiving other important commissions.



Your Excellency, as a naval officer of high standing, must be aware that the commanders of all public ships-of-war have often very important and responsible duties to perform which are inherent to their office; but their receiving additional instructions to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, neither exonerates these officers from the discharge of their primary duties, nor renders them incapable of undertaking others when duly authorized by their Government for that purpose.

Commanders of British cruizers intended to be employed in carrying the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, into execution, receive special instructions authorizing them to do so, as prescribed by Article II of that Treaty, and Article I of Annex (A) to the same, and such commanders as are to be further employed in negotiating Treaties with the native Chiefs of Africa receive distinct and additional instructions for that special service. It is not, therefore, simply in their character of commanders of cruizers that they enter upon such negotiations; but as officers duly authorized and qualified by their Government for that purpose. The numerous Treaties which have been concluded with the native Chiefs on the north-western coast of Africa, as well as those more recently concluded at Zanga Tanga and Cabinda, have all been negotiated by officers duly authorized and acting under special instructions; and as there is nothing in their proceedings either contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, it appears to me that your Excellency's objections to them founded on the terms of that Treaty cannot be upheld.

There appears, in fact, to be in the terms of that Treaty as little to prevent the Commanders of British cruizers receiving special instructions to negotiate Treaties with the native Chiefs of Africa as there is to prevent the commander of the Portuguese cruizer "Conde do Tojal" proceeding to Cabinda to enter into political correspondence with the native Chiefs of that place, and supply them with a Portuguese national flag.

On the contrary, there seems to be a special propriety in employing commanders of cruizers in negotiating such Treaties, because these Treaties and that of the 3rd July, 1842, have the same great objects in view—the extinction of the Slave Trade and the civilization of Africa.

From the numerous Treaties already concluded with the Kings and Chiefs of Africa the greatest benefit may be expected in ameliorating the condition of the African race, and disseminating the blessings of civilization, and it appears to me most desirable that these benefits should, without loss of time, be extended to this part of the coast.

The whole line of coast to the northward of the Portuguese possessions, as far as Cabinda, and even beyond that place, formed one of the greatest outlets of the Brazilian Slave Trade.

At almost every available spot slaving factories were established, and there congregated the outcasts of all nations. Among these nests of infamy Cabinda and Ambriz were eminently notorious, and at the latter place, so late as the year 1849, there were upwards of twenty factories belonging to parties solely engaged in Slave Traffic. Many of these factories belonged to or were directed by individuals who figured in this city as persons of importance, and so close and intimate was the connection between parties resident here and others resident at Ambriz that that place might with justice have been termed the slave shipping port of Loanda.

Your Excellency refers to the efforts of this General Government in putting down the Traffic in Slaves.

I, during a residence of eight years in this city, have had ample opportunities of knowing and witnessing, under various circumstances and different administrations, the proceedings of the General Government and the operations of the Portuguese cruizers, and to the full extent of their respective efforts I will always bear a ready and willing testimony; but, whilst I do this, I feel it my duty to add, particularly as during my residence here your Excellency made but one short visit to this colony before your arrival here in 1852, that for several years previous to 1850 the Slave Trade was most vigorously carried on along the whole line of coast referred to. As a proof of this I may mention, that when I visited Ambriz in the end of the year 1846, there were but four or five Slave Trade factories at the point, whilst in 1849 there were upwards of twenty.

The native Chiefs of Cabinda have experienced, perhaps, fewer hindrances in their Slave Trade speculations from this Government than from any having

cruizers on this coast. By this statement I mean, that that locality was less frequently visited by Portuguese cruizers during the years alluded to, than by those of other nations. Indeed, subsequently to 1846, Portuguese cruizers but seldom appeared on the coast northward of this city, and even on such occasions rarely extended their cruizes beyond Ambriz or Ambrizette.

As to operations on shore at Cabinda for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I am not aware that any were undertaken by this General Government, or by Portuguese cruizers, either during the period in question or at any other time, notwithstanding the notoriety of the place as a haunt of Slave Traffic; whilst at Ambriz, only on one occasion, viz., in 1848, have the slave-dealers suffered any molestation by the operations of Portuguese cruizers on shore previous to those recently undertaken by order of your Excellency and referred to in your letter.

The greatest blow ever inflicted on the slave-dealers on this coast by proceedings on shore, arose out of those conducted under the orders of Captain Foote, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Madagascar," who in 1842, under engagements with the native Chiefs, as I have already stated, burned the Slave Trade barracoons both at Cabinda and Ambriz.

This blow was so severely felt, that the slave-dealers at Ambriz never afterwards kept the slaves intended for embarkation in any numbers at Ambriz point. Their depôts of slaves, since that time, have been situated at the native town of Maybanga, about four or five miles inland from Ambriz point, where such depôts, I believe, still exist.

With regard to the recent operations of Her Most Faithful Majesty's brig "Corimba," in burning two barracoons at Ambriz, whilst I am unable to recognize in these operations any evidence of right on the part of Portugal to exercise sovereignty over that locality, yet I would fondly hail them, undertaken as they were so soon after your accession to this Government, as an indication of your anxiety to put down the Slave Trade, and, taken in connection with your own high personal character and the stringent orders which appear to have been issued by you to the subordinate authorities on the 11th instant, I look upon them as an omen for good, and an evidence that slave-dealers will receive from you neither personal consideration nor regard, and that their nefarious speculations will be checked by every means in your power.

It appears to me, however, that no measures are better calculated to aid your Excellency in carrying out your good intentions, than those against which you have sent to me a protest.

The conclusion of Treaties with the native Chiefs on this part of the coast is a means admirably calculated, not only for bringing about the complete extinction of the Traffic in Slaves, but also for remedying the evils which it has already so deeply inflicted, and the present time seems peculiarly appropriate for undertaking such measures, when, after a temporary cessation, that Traffic appears to be partially revived, and when every effort ought consequently to be made to arrest its progress.

From what I have now had the honour to state to your Excellency, it seems to follow, that the proceedings of the commanders of British cruizers, against which you protest, have not been carried on with people recognized by Great Britain as Portuguese subjects; that these proceedings have been undertaken by officers duly authorized and furnished with special instructions for that purpose; that in acting under these instructions, nothing has been done either contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842; that these proceedings have for their object the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, and the extension of the means of civilization; and finally, that the present time is peculiarly appropriate for carrying such proceedings on, as a means of checking the progress of that Traffic, which seems partially revived in this part of the world.

It does not therefore appear to me that there is anything in these proceedings that can be considered as a breach of the Treaties existing between Great Britain and Portugal, or that they can be viewed as unjust, or in any way involving a violation of the rights of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and that, so far from their presenting valid reasons for protest on the part of your Excellency, they, on the contrary, having for their object the suppression of the abominable Traffic in Slaves—a subject in which both the British and Portuguese Governments take so deep an interest—are of such a nature as to merit and receive, as

I hope they may yet do, the hearty cooperation of your Excellency as the enlightened head of this General Government.

These observations I beg very respectfully to submit to your Excellency's consideration as bearing on the leading heads of your letter of the 11th instant, and as they have been made with every feeling of respect towards your Excellency, I am confident they will be received by you in the same spirit as that which has guided me in writing them.

I have made them, however, solely on my own responsibility, and they in no way compromise those to whom it appertains to take cognizance of the protest sent me, and who, as I have already stated, may either disavow or approve of what I have said.

It only remains for me to add, that I will take measures for forwarding copies of your Excellency's letter to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as well as to the Admiral Commander-in-chief of the British naval forces on this coast, by the earliest opportunities that may present themselves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. BRAND.

Inclosure 12 in No. 290.

*Vice-Consul Brand to Commander A. E. Wilmot.*

Sir,

*Loanda, March 21, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your information and for that of the Commander-in-chief, a translation of a letter addressed to me on the 11th instant by the Acting Governor-General of this province, relative to your recent proceedings at Cabinda and Ambriz, against which proceeding his Excellency presents a protest.

I likewise inclose a copy of the reply which I gave to this communication on the 15th instant.

In my reply you will see that I have declined to receive the protest in question, except for the purpose of transmitting it to those properly competent to take cognizance of the same; and although, on the two grounds stated by me after the recapitulation of the contents of the Governor-General's letter, I might have there closed my answer, I have nevertheless, out of deference to the lengthened exposition of his Excellency's views, made some observations on the principal matters referred to in that communication.

This, however, I have done solely on my own responsibility; no one is compromised by what I have said, and the various points in question remain open for any other answer which it may be thought necessary to give to them.

I have confined my observations to the leading heads of his Excellency's letter, without allowing myself to be led away, by collateral matters, to the discussion of which some parts of that letter hold out no small temptation.

As you are likely to be in further communication with this Government on the subject of this correspondence, I take the liberty of referring to one or two points which, had they been taken up by me, might probably have rendered my reply more complete than it is.

Among these I may notice, first, that part of the Governor-General's letter where he speaks of a breach of the Treaties existing between Great Britain and Portugal. On this head his Excellency might have had the serious nature of the charge pressed upon him by a reference to the well-known good faith of Great Britain in all Treaty engagements, and in none more so than in those concluded for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.

The reference made by his Excellency to the efforts of this General Government and those of the Portuguese cruisers for the extinction of that Traffic, could also have been met by a similar reference to the noble exertions of Great Britain in the same cause.

Allusion is made to the destruction of two barracoons at Ambriz as an evidence of the spirit which animates the Government of Angola in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Whilst no cooperation on the part of the Portuguese ought to be rejected, you are in a position which enables you to estimate the proceedings alluded to at their proper value.

Even supposing these proceedings to have had no ulterior view as bearing on the assumed right of Portuguese jurisdiction in that locality, I believe their direct effects on the suppression of the Traffic will be, like those which took place in 1848, altogether insignificant, although they may possibly be useful in inducing the native Chiefs of that territory more readily to accept the Treaty proposed to them.

It is curious to find his Excellency speaking of the efforts of this General Government in putting down the Slave Trade, as if these efforts had been continuous and unceasing, whilst it is notorious that the whole line of coast over which a claim of jurisdiction is set up by him, and where almost the whole of the Portuguese naval forces are now concentrated, with the view, possibly, of watching, if not impeding, the important negotiations in which you have been and still are engaged, was for several years, when the Slave Trade was most vigorous, almost entirely neglected by Portuguese cruizers.

The "faithful subjects" at Cabinda appear never to have been interrupted in their Slave Trade speculations by the Portuguese, but have been allowed to carry on these speculations without molestation from this Government or its cruizers in like manner as had always been done "by their ancestors from time immemorial;" whilst, at Ambriz, the only operations undertaken by Portuguese cruizers, on shore, during my residence here, previous to those referred to by his Excellency, were those conducted by the commander of Her Most Faithful Majesty's brig "Mondego," who, in 1848, landed a force, burned one hut, carried away 10 slaves, and subsequently destroyed two or three sheds at Mazula.

These operations were undertaken by order of the Commandant of the Portuguese naval station, and, as was understood, contrary the wishes of the General Government.

The property destroyed belonged to the slaving-house of Amaral and Bastos of Rio de Janeiro, of which firm Francisco Antonio Flores, whose name is not unknown to you, was then agent at this place.

To show the feeling which prevailed among some of the authorities here with regard to these transactions, I may mention that Flores' sub-agent at Ambriz drew up a formal protest against them, and claimed damages for the destruction of property and other losses occasioned by proceedings carried on "on territory where the Portuguese nation exercises no sovereignty or jurisdiction of any kind whatever," which protest was ratified before the highest judicial authority of this colony; and, as the Commandant informed me, an attempt was made to intimate the same to him judicially on board the ship bearing his broad pendant.

These proceedings were much spoken of at the time, but they had no permanent influence in checking the speculations of the traffickers.

To the respective exertions of this Government and of the Portuguese cruizers, as far as they go, I will always be ready to bear my testimony; but I have resided in this place sufficiently long to be able to form a correct estimate of what they have done, and also of what they have left undone, and I certainly am not disposed to accept the occasional destruction of a few huts as "an irrefragable proof" of diligent, constant, and unwearied endeavours for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

There is one other point which I think it necessary to mention.

His Excellency, you will observe, in his letter more than once speaks of the commanders of British cruizers endeavouring to impose Treaties on the people of Cabinda and Ambriz; and he also refers to the people of Cabinda having refused to sign the Treaty proposed to them, and having earnestly asked protection and assistance from this Government. Such language would seem to imply that forcible measures either had been, or were to be resorted to, in dealing with the native Chiefs of these places—a charge which, I think, ought to be repelled. In reading over my reply I find I have not done so, which, however, is of the less consequence, as no one is better able to reply to this uncalled-for insinuation than yourself, by whom the proceedings at both places were personally conducted.

It only remains for me, in transmitting to you these papers, to express

my regret that I have been unable to do so before this time, but you are aware of my avocations, and the present state of my health, which alone have caused the delay that has occurred in copying them and placing them in your hands.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. BRAND.

Inclosure 13 in No. 290.

*Commander A. E. Wilmot to Vice-Consul Brand.*

Sir,

*"Harlequin," St. Paul de Loanda, March 22, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with a translation of a letter addressed to you by the Acting Governor-General of this province, as also a copy of your reply thereto, all of which will be forwarded to the Commander-in-chief by the first opportunity.

As my own opinions so entirely correspond with those expressed by you in your reply to his Excellency, it will be needless for me to take any further notice of the subject of this communication until the arrival of the British Commander-in-chief.

It would be presumption on my part to offer any remarks upon the document you have transmitted to the Governor-General, but I must be permitted thus to record my humble tribute of admiration at the very pointed arguments you have used, though still unexhausted, and which leave the Portuguese Government at Lisbon, as well as the authorities of this country, without any tangible ground to base their claims upon.

I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for these communications, as well as for the great trouble and interest you have taken in these transactions, which cannot fail to be appreciated where their real value will be best known.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) ARTHUR P. EARDLEY WILMOT.

No. 291.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 13.)*

(Extract.)

*Lisbon, June 7, 1853.*

I HAVE hastened to fulfil the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 17th of May, by placing in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, copies of the papers inclosed with that despatch, relative to the case of the Spanish brig "*Gallina*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Waterwitch*," on 16th December last, as being engaged in the Slave Trade; part of whose crew was, with the consent of the Portuguese Government, landed at Quicombo, and was ultimately sent to Lisbon, together with their captain, by the Governor-General of Angola, to be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine and Ultramar.

I have also, as directed by your Lordship, called upon the Portuguese Government to take effectual measures for the prosecution and punishment of these offenders.

No. 292.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 16, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, stating the circumstances which had come to your knowledge respecting a Jewish merchant having purchased from the Portuguese Marine Department a vessel supposed to be the "*Carvalho*," which was condemned by the Prize Court at Loanda in 1847, for having been engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the representation which you have addressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs upon this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 293.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 20, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith, an extract from a despatch\* which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners in the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope, stating that an extensive trade in slaves is carried on by the Portuguese settlements, both on the east and western coasts of Africa, with the tribes of the interior; and I have to desire that you will call the attention of the Portuguese Government to the circumstances stated in the inclosed extract.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 294.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 21, 1853.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th ultimo, inclosing copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission at Loanda, on the subject of the Spanish brig "*Gallina*," captured off Quicombo, in December last, by Captain Gardner, of Her Majesty's ship "*Waterwitch*," for being engaged in the Slave Trade; I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a further despatch† from Her Majesty's Commissioners on the same subject, and reporting that the Portuguese Commandants at Novo Redondo and Quicombo had been dismissed from their posts by the Acting Governor-General of Angola.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 295.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, June 18, 1853.*

I BEG leave to transmit, for your Lordship's perusal, the inclosed translation from a newspaper, the "*Revolução de Setembro*," which generally supports the views of the present Government, containing observations relative to the late transactions at Ambriz, which formed the subject of Mr. Vice-Consul Brand's despatches, which I had the honour to forward with my despatch of 28th May.

I took occasion to ask the Viscount d'Athoguia, a few days ago, whether any information had been received by the Portuguese Government relative to these occurrences; and he answered me pretty nearly in the same language as that made use of in the "*Revolução*" newspaper.

He said, that this Government would of course remonstrate against any attempt which might be made to dispute or invalidate the rights of the Crown of Portugal over the territory in question; but he assured me, at the same time, that it was not in contemplation at the present moment to take any active measures for the establishment of those rights.

He seems to think that it had always been intended by the Treaty of 1817, to consider Ambriz as included within the limits of Portuguese sovereignty, and

\* See Class A, No. 46.

† See Class A, No. 61.

that the trifling error which was afterwards discovered in the geographical delineation adopted in that Treaty ought not to be held as altering or otherwise affecting the understanding previously existing upon this subject between the two Governments.

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

---

Inclosure in No. 295.

*Extract from the "Revolução de Setembro."*

(Translation.)

SOME of the journals of this capital have published, in a manner which clearly shows a want of knowledge of facts, various articles upon the attempts which have lately taken place on the western coast of Africa by the English cruizers, against some of the Chiefs of the territory comprehended within the limits of that coast, to which Portugal has a reserved right. We thought it our duty, therefore, to furnish to the public the true account of these attempts, which we have obtained through respectable persons in the province of Angola.

Since the end of last year, if not before that, some commanders of the English cruizers on the west coast of Africa have endeavoured to enter into Treaties with the Chiefs of Ambriz, Cabinda, and of other places on that coast, to the north of Loanda; places to which the Portuguese Crown has a right, recognized by Great Britain in the Convention entered into by the two Crowns on the 28th July, 1817, in which is found the following stipulation:

"Art. III. The territories in which, according to the Treaty of 22nd January, 1815, the Traffic of Slaves will be permitted to the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, are:

"1. The territories possessed by the Crown of Portugal on the coasts of Africa, south of the equator, namely: on the east coast of Africa, the territory comprehended between Cape Delgado and the Bay of Lourenço Marques; and on the west coast, all the territory comprehended between 8° and 18° south latitude.

"2. The territories on the coast of Africa, south of the equator, over which Her Most Faithful Majesty declared that she reserved her right, namely: the territories of Molembo and Cabinda, on the west coast of Africa, from 5° 12' to 8° of north latitude."

It is needless then, to state here, that such proceedings on the part of the said commanders are a manifest offence upon international right, and against the harmony which reigns between two friendly and allied nations.

These attempts, repeated with great pertinacity by the said cruizers, have been without result, owing to the resistance shown by the above-mentioned Chiefs, who have always said, that being subject to the Queen of Portugal, they could not enter into any Treaty.

Recently, however, the commander of an English war-steamer having endeavoured to obtain the signature of the Vice-King of Cabinda to a Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and for establishing there stores for provisions and ammunition; and not having succeeded in obtaining from this Chief, or from the other neighbouring ones, who were convoked to a meeting, the signature of any such Treaty, as they refused to sign it, notwithstanding the offers and threats which were employed, that commander, after the said meeting was dissolved, considered that he was justified in making use of any means for obtaining the signature of Mambuco, the Vice-King of Cabinda; and therefore having succeeded in intoxicating the said Chief, which is not at any time a difficult matter, he brought him to give up his son to be taken to England, for the purpose of being taught to read and write; and straightway presenting to him a paper, which he stated to be the certificate of the delivery of his son, he caused him to affix a cross to it, as he could neither read or write; and immediately caused a salute to be fired, declaring to the other Chiefs that Mambuco had signed the Treaty.

Such conduct, which could never be expected from the officers of a powerful and enlightened nation, is beyond comment; inasmuch as a cross is no valid signature on such documents if unaccompanied by other formalities; nor was it in the power of Mambuco, even taking him to be independent of Portugal, to sign such Treaty, as he is a Chief subordinate to the King of Cabinda; and the concurrence of the other Chiefs was wanting, and without this, according to their laws (customs), the King cannot adopt any state measure.

The King of Cabinda, the Governor of Porto Rico, a village on the right bank, and near the mouth of the great River Zaire or Congo, and other Chiefs, including the Vice-King Mambuco, immediately protested against this abuse, and addressed a message to the Governor-General of Angola giving him an account of what had occurred, and asking him for help to enable them to resist the violence with which they were threatened, most solemnly declaring that they only recognized the sovereignty of Portugal, as may be seen by the "Boletim" No. 388 of the Governor-General of Angola, dated 5th of March, 1853, which says :

"From reports of the commander of the schooner of war 'Conde do Tojal,' it is known that the King of Cabinda, the Governor of Porto Rico, and other authorities and people of those territories over which Her Most Faithful Majesty holds reserved rights, are inspired with the best and steadiest spirit of adhesion and submission to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Portuguese authorities; this we have the satisfaction of announcing.

"It is equally announced that the Government of this province received a deputation, which arrived in a small boat from Cabinda, and was sent by the King and the Governor of Porto Rico to present to his Excellency the Governor a missive which they, together with other magnates of the country, had signed, declaring that they, and the people which they represent, only respect and recognize the Royal authority of Portugal, as all their forefathers have recognized and respected before them."

The Governor-General of this province, as we are assured, took such measures as were within his power. He addressed official communications to the commanders of the English vessels, and sent vessels of war to Ambriz and to Cabinda, protesting against any violence that might be used against such Chiefs as were Portuguese subjects. These, however, had already hoisted the Portuguese flag at their residences, and had declared themselves to be subjects of the Queen of Portugal, still demanding of the Governor-General an armed force to protect them.

This is the truth. These are the serious occurrences, very serious without doubt, to which we suppose some short articles in several of the journals which are published in Lisbon have reference, as we said above.

It does not appear to us to be proper or just to censure the present Government for these occurrences; the fault, which certainly exists, belongs to all, or nearly all modern and ancient administrations, with very few exceptions: they have not looked to our transmarine provinces with the interest to which they are entitled; censure, however, or rather accusation, will fall to their share if they now fail to give to this grave affair that attention which it demands owing to the circumstances attending it.

In the same manner we do not judge it convenient or just to censure the English Government, as we do not believe that they could have instructed their officers to attack the rights of a friendly nation and one always allied. We consider then that such proceedings can never be approved by the British Cabinet, which is now presided over by Lord Aberdeen, who, in 1845, did not hesitate to repeat the recognition of the rights of the Crown of Portugal to the territories in question.

Our right to those territories, which are constantly mentioned in the State Constitutions as forming part of the Monarchy (Article XX of the Constitution of 1822, Article II of the Constitution of 1838, Article II, § 2, of the Constitutional Charter) is guaranteed in the said Convention of 28th July, 1817; it is unquestionable, as the Portuguese nation was the first to discover them, and to erect on them monuments which attest to the world their priority in such discoveries; it has been recognized by the commanders of the British naval forces on the west coast of Africa, who, on various occasions, have demanded of our cruizers the burning of barracoons constructed in those localities to serve for the inhuman Traffic of Slaves; it has always been reserved by the repeated acts



of sovereignty which we have exercised there, and did lately exercise in the time of the Governor-General of Angola, Vice-Admiral Noronha, who, by virtue of orders and instructions from the Government, caused tributes and taxes to be collected in Ambriz as well as in Cabinda, which were paid effectively and without demur; and this is now our right, more than ever sanctified by the spontaneous declaration of the Kings and Chiefs of these same territories.

No. 296.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 26, 1853.*

WITH reference to Viscount Palmerston's despatch to Sir Hamilton Seymour of the 14th of April, 1851, and to other correspondence on the subject of the footing on which official intercourse should be carried on between Her Majesty's naval and civil functionaries and the Governor-General of Angola, I transmit to you herewith, for your information, copies of two further despatches\* which have been received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, bearing upon the same subject; and I have to instruct you to inquire, and to report to me, whether any and what steps were taken by the Portuguese Government upon the note which was addressed by Sir Hamilton Seymour to Count Tojal on the 23rd of April, 1851, upon this question.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 297.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 27, 1853.*

WITH reference to Viscount Palmerston's despatch to you of the 21st of July, 1851, and to other correspondence respecting the condition of the negroes who have been emancipated by the Mixed Commission at Loanda, I now transmit to you a copy of a despatch† which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, inclosing the report of the Curator of the liberated Africans respecting the condition of the negroes under his charge for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1853.

I have to instruct you to communicate these papers to the Portuguese Government, and to say that, as it appears that there is some difficulty in treating these negroes, in the slave-holding colony of Angola, in strict conformity with the stipulations of Annex C to the Treaty of 1842, Her Majesty's Government are willing, at their own expense, to relieve the Colonial Government of Angola from the charge of those persons, and to remove them to some British colony.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 298.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 4.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, June 28, 1853.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 16th instant, from which I am glad to find that your Lordship is pleased to approve of the note addressed by me to the Portuguese Government on the 23rd of May, relative to the case of the brig "*Carvalho*."

Finding myself thus justified in the view which I originally took of this affair, I have thought it right to follow up my first remonstrance by calling upon the Portuguese Government, supposing that the sale of the vessel cannot now

\* See Class A, presented 1853, No. 57; and Class A of this year, No. 65.

† See Class A, No. 97.

be cancelled, to make such arrangements with regard to her as shall render it impossible for her present owner to dispose of her with the probability of her being again employed in her former occupation as a slaver.

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

No. 299.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 4.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, June 28, 1853.*

A PETITION has been presented to the Queen of Portugal on behalf of certain speculators of this city, who are said to be persons of respectability, praying for a grant of land in the Mozambique territory, on which it is proposed to found a Settlement for the purposes of colonization and commerce.

The Government appear to be favourably disposed towards this undertaking, and it is generally believed that the object of the petition will be granted.

Her Majesty's Government would, no doubt, also view with favour and interest an enterprise of this kind, supposing its professed object—that of promoting the cause of civilization and improvement in that remote part of Her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions—to be honestly carried out.

But, considering the temptations offered by the Slave Trade, and the effect of long-established habit in inclining Portuguese settlers in Africa to embark in that pursuit in preference to legitimate industry and commerce, it occurred to me as by no means unlikely that the proposed establishment in the Mozambique territory might, by a change of hands, or other deranging circumstances not easily controlled at such a distance, be diverted from its original purpose, and become a means of favouring and protecting Slave Trade operations.

I therefore thought it advisable to address a note to the Viscount d'Athoguia, containing a few words of caution upon this point, and suggesting that, in the conditions of the proposed grant, care should be taken to guard against the possibility of such abuses; adding, that Her Majesty's Government would also be glad to hear that there was nothing in the proposed scheme likely to lead to an increase in the number of slaves already existing in the Portuguese colonial possessions, but rather that it would be made to depend for its success on the introduction of a system of free labour, and the encouragement of habits of industry among the native population.

I beg leave to inclose a copy of this note, and a translation of the Viscount d'Athoguia's answer, which your Lordship will perceive speaks in the highest terms of the respectability and philanthropical sentiments of the promoters of the speculation, and intimates, as a further security against abuses such as I had apprehended, that the new colony is to enjoy the patronage of the "Society of Friends" in England, a deputation from which body had the honour of being received by Her Most Faithful Majesty in the course of last year, and of presenting to Her Majesty an address on the subject of slavery and the Slave Trade.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 299.

*Sir R. Pakenham to Viscount d'Athoguia.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, June 1, 1853.*

I AM informed that application has been made to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, by certain enterprising individuals of this capital, for a grant of land for the purposes of colonization in the rich and fertile territory of Mozambique, and that Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government are disposed to entertain favourably such application.

Your Excellency, who well knows the interest taken by my Government in all that relates to the improvement and civilization of the African race, will not

doubt how heartily Her Majesty's Government will wish success to a project of this kind, which may tend to add materially to the wealth and prosperity of that important portion of the Portuguese colonial possessions, and to improve the habits and condition of the native population.

But experience tells us how often the best-devised schemes for the improvement of these remote parts of the world have been defeated by the demoralizing influence of the Slave Trade; for which reason I am sure that your Excellency will be prepared to hear of the anxiety expressed on the part of Her Majesty's Government, lest the project to which I allude, however honestly undertaken, might, in progress of time, by a change of persons, degenerate into a cover for Slave Trade operations, and thus prove a curse instead of a blessing to that part of Her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions.

Your Excellency will therefore pardon me for suggesting the propriety of taking every possible precaution, in determining the conditions of the proposed grant, to guard against the possibility of any such abuse.

Her Majesty's Government, whose zeal for the abolition of slavery is well known to your Excellency, would also rejoice to hear that there is nothing in the proposed project likely to have the effect of increasing the number of human beings already existing in a state of slavery in the colonial possessions of the Portuguese, but rather that it contemplated the abandonment of that hateful state of things, depending for its prosperity on the introduction of a system of free labour, and the encouragement of habits of domestic industry among the inhabitants.

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

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 299.

*Viscount d'Athoquia to Sir R. Pakenham.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Palace, June 17, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you were pleased to address to me under date of the 1st instant, stating that you had been informed that Her Majesty's Government had given a favourable reception to the proposal of certain individuals resident in this capital, relating to the concession of a piece of land at Mozambique for establishing a colony. In the same note you express the fears of Her Britannic Majesty's Government lest the project alluded to should in the course of time be converted into a slave-trading speculation, therefore suggesting the expediency of providing against any abuse that may result from such a concession. You add that it would be satisfactory to your Government to be assured that the said project does not tend towards increasing the number of slaves already to be found in the Portuguese colonies, but towards bettering the present state of things there.

With reference then to what is contained in your above-mentioned note, it is my duty to state to you that Her Majesty's Government did receive the proposal in question, and they feel so certain of the respectability and philanthropy of the proposers, that they had no hesitation in taking it into consideration; the more so as, in order to carry out their plan of colonization, they expect to receive the powerful aid of the Society of Friends of England and Ireland, which has always shown itself so anxious for the total abolition of slavery, and whose emissaries were honoured with a private audience by Her Majesty the Queen in April of last year, from which you will see how unfounded are the fears of Her Britannic Majesty's Government upon this head.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOQUIA.

---

No. 300.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 11, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copies of a correspondence which had passed between yourself and the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting a new settlement proposed to be founded by certain Portuguese subjects in the Mozambique territory; and I have the satisfaction of informing you that I approve of the note on that subject which you addressed to Viscount d'Athoguia on the 1st ultimo.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 301.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 15.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, July 8, 1853.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatches of 20th and 21st June.

I have fulfilled the instructions contained in the first of these despatches by communicating to the Portuguese Government the substance of the information furnished by Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope in their despatch of 31st March last, relative to the extensive Trade in Slaves which the Commissioners have reason to believe is carried on by the Portuguese settlements on the east and western coasts of Africa with the tribes of the interior.

I propose to take an early opportunity of directing the Viscount d'Athoguia's attention to the statement contained the despatch of Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, a copy of which accompanies your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, relative to the advantage which would be derived from the appointment of a better class of persons to act as Commandants at the stations of Novo Redondo and Quicombo, the last occupants of which appointments were dismissed by the Acting-Governor of Angola for malpractices connected with the Slave Trade.

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

No. 302.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 15.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, July 8, 1853.*

I HAD the honour to mention in my despatch of the 28th of last month that it was my intention to call upon the Portuguese Government to take such measures with regard to the brig "*Carvalho*," lately sold out of Her Most Faithful Majesty's naval service, as should prevent her present owner from disposing of her with the probability of her reverting to her former occupation as a slaver.

I now beg leave to lay before your Lordship a copy of a note which I addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the above purpose, and a translation of his Excellency's answer, from which your Lordship will see that the Portuguese Government are ready to take the brig "*Carvalho*" again into the public service on her return from her present voyage to Bahia, provided that Her Majesty's Government will engage to interpret Article XI of the Treaty of 1842, as imposing upon both Governments the obligation not to sell any vessel condemned as a slaver, which, by virtue of the option reserved by the same Article XI, may have been purchased by either of them for the use of its Royal navy.

From the tenour of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo, relative to the case of the "*Carvalho*," I believe that I should not do wrong in at once assenting to this proposal of the Viscount d'Athoquia; but I have thought it better not to enter into any such formal agreement in the name of Her Majesty's Government without express authority from your Lordship.

With respect to the brig "*Carvalho*," now called the "*Sime*," which sailed from Lisbon for Bahia on the 26th of last month, I have prepared a letter to Her Majesty's Consul at Baha, to go forward by the next steamer for Brazil, acquainting him with the circumstances attending that vessel, in order that he may endeavour to defeat any attempt that might be made to sell her at that port, and that at all events he may let us know what becomes of her after she has delivered her present cargo at Bahia.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 302.

*Sir R. Pakenham to Viscount d'Athoquia.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, June 23, 1853.*

I DULY submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the note which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 23rd of last month, relative to the case of the brig "*Carvalho*," and I have now the honour to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to signify their approval of the view taken by me of that affair, thus showing that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the sale of a vessel circumstanced as was the "*Carvalho*" is at variance with the intention of the Treaty between the two countries for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and with the Regulations issued by Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government for the guidance of the Portuguese Prize Courts, in the case of vessels condemned for slave-trading.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly hope that your Excellency will be able to make such arrangements with regard to the brig "*Carvalho*," if, indeed, her sale cannot be cancelled, as shall render it impossible that she should be disposed of by her present owner with the probability of her being again employed in her former occupation as a slave-trader.

I perceive by an advertisement in the "*Diario do Governo*" that the vessel in question, now called the "*Sime*," was to have sailed on the 19th instant for Bahia, but it does not appear from the shipping intelligence that she has yet left the Tagus.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 302.

*Viscount d'Athoquia to Sir R. Pakenham.*

(Translation.)

*Palace, June 30, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you were pleased to address to me under date of the 23rd instant, manifesting your Government's wishes that, in case it should not be practicable to annul the sale of the brig "*Carvalho*," alluded to in your note of 23rd of May last, the necessary measures should be adopted for preventing the said brig from being again employed in the Slave Trade.

Having made myself acquainted with the contents of your above-mentioned note, it becomes my duty to state to you that the proper steps have already been taken in order that the said brig may, on her return from Bahia, again enter the service of the State, upon the condition that you bind yourself on the part of your Government to give to the XIth Article of the Treaty of 3rd July,

1842, the interpretation that slavers, when bought for the purpose of the Royal navy of the respective nations, may not be sold when their services become unnecessary.

I renew, &c.  
(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

No. 303.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, July 12, 1853.*

I HAD the honour yesterday to receive your Lordship's despatches of 26th, 27th, and 30th June.

I have hastened to fulfil the instructions contained in these despatches, and with respect more particularly to the matters referred to in those of the 26th and 27th ultimo, I will endeavour that, if possible, suitable instructions respecting them shall be given to the Viscount Pinheiro, who was appointed some time ago to the office of Governor-General of Angola, and is now about to proceed to his post.

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

No. 304.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 24.)*

My Lord,

*Cintra, July 18, 1853.*

I THINK it right to lay before your Lordship the inclosed abstract, in translation, of the report of a discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 12th instant, which has appeared in the Portuguese official journal, relative to the question of Ambriz, and to certain transactions said to have lately taken place on that part of the coast of Africa, in violation, as it is held, of the rights of Portugal over that territory.

The speakers on this occasion were Senhor J. M. de Luz, Deputy for Angola, and the Viscount d'Athoquia, in his double capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs and for the Marine and Colonial Departments.

The speech of Senhor de Luz enters rather at length into the question of sovereignty, and cites a number of historical facts in support of the claim of Portugal to the possession of Ambriz.

The Viscount de Athoquia is also very peremptory in his assertion of this assumed right, and I am sorry to see treats as matters of established fact certain proceedings attributed to officers of Her Majesty's navy: such as having induced the son of a native Chief to sign a Treaty while in a state of intoxication, intelligence of which, I should think, could only have reached him through vulgar and unauthentic channels.

I have not had an opportunity of speaking to the Viscount d'Athoquia since this discussion took place, as I have been obliged, according to established usage, to come to Cintra during a few of the days which the Queen has it in contemplation to pass at this place.

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

Inclosure in No. 304.

*Extract from Report of a Discussion on the Ambriz Question, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 12th of July, 1853.*

(Translation.)

M. SIMAO JOSE DA LUZ thanked the Minister of Marine for his readiness in entering upon the discussion of this important matter, which involves the integrity of our territory and is therefore a national question. He said that some of the newspapers of this capital had spoken of a Treaty which was said to

have been got up between the British Government and the Chiefs of Cabinda and Ambriz; and in the same paper it was stated that a committee of Cabindas had gone to Loanda on the part of the Vice-King and Magnates of the mouth of the Zaire, there to protest that they only recognized as legitimate the authority of the Governor-General of Angola, who was the delegate of the Queen of Portugal in those parts.

That as all this had taken place without the knowledge of the Governor of Angola, nor had he the remotest suspicion of the Treaties which were in contemplation at Ambriz and Cabinda; and as it was equally true that several commanders of British vessels had overlooked the existing Treaties, he had been induced to move for all the correspondence which had taken place upon this subject, that the country might be informed of it through the discussion in the Chamber; he therefore trusted that the Minister of Marine would give positive explanations upon this important matter, and also state whether he considered the sum voted in the estimates for the naval armament sufficient to cause our flag to be respected under the circumstances which he had just set forth.

The Minister of Marine, in reply, said that the honourable member had very properly styled this a national question, inasmuch as it was sought to dispossess us of a portion of territory which is ours by right of conquest, which we have possessed for a lengthened period, and of which even the natives have always admitted that they belong to Portugal and have recognized the authority of the Government.

That in reply to the observations of the honourable member he would state, that the Government was informed through the Governor-General of Angola that a British vessel had proceeded to the port of Cabinda and had endeavoured to conclude Treaties with the Chiefs (Lovas and Marotas) of the country, under the pretext of preventing the Slave Trade. The Lovas refused to treat, but they were allured by presents, and a son of one of the Lovas was induced to go on board, and under the influence of spirituous liquor to sign a paper which was styled a Treaty.

That as soon as this occurrence was known at Angola a vessel of war was sent there, and he must confess that her officers had carried on a correspondence with those of the English vessel which does them great honour for the dignified manner in which they upheld the rights of Portugal. This correspondence at length ceased, as the commander of the English vessel declared that it was no longer within his province to treat the case, but referred it to the English Government.

That the Marotas on this occasion declared to our officers, that they had been urged and allured by high promises to accede to what the English proposed to them, and stated that they had formally refused so to do, and that the person who signed the paper had done so when almost in an unconscious state, and that the paper presented to him was a receipt which the English gave him for his son.

That from the latest despatches from the Governor of Angola, it appeared that the English had given up their intention of making Treaties; but, the repeated attempts which have been made to take possession of part of our territory, is a serious matter, and demands all our attention, to the end that, once for all, our rights to those territories may be recognized. That so much he had to state as regarded the Marine Department, and on the part of the Foreign Department he would observe, that the 1st Article of the Treaty of 1817 defines the territory of Western Africa which belongs to the Portuguese Crown, and therein is comprehended Cabinda: and Article II contains the reservation of right to the whole of the territory included between the 5th and 8th degrees, wherein is comprehended Ambriz. That this, then, is the subject of a diplomatic arrangement which is confided to our Minister in England, and the Government have furnished him with all the documents which they consider necessary for clearly establishing our right to that territory; and have written to the Viscount de Santarem requesting that he will forward to our Minister at London all documents that he may meet with and judge to be conducive to the same end. That he could assure the House that our Minister in London had carried on this affair as actively as possible.

That with reference to the honourable Deputy's question respecting the vote for naval armament, he would say that he considered it sufficient for the demands of the service, and that he did not, in saying this, refer to the subject

under consideration, which being in the hands of diplomacy will follow its natural course.

That he trusted that the honourable Deputy, who had studied so extensively the subject of Angola, would also furnish him with any documents of which he may have a knowledge; and the new Governor who proceeds to Angola would be instructed to seek any documents, whether written or traditional, which may come in aid of our right.

That, in conclusion, he would take the opportunity of mentioning a pamphlet signed by Arthur P. Eardley Wilmot, and of declaring that what is stated in the said pamphlet against all the Portuguese authorities in our African colonies, and against the officers of our navy who serve on those coasts, is highly slanderous.

M. S. J. da Luz said that in compliance with his Excellency's invitation, he would proceed to state to the House the result of his studies and observations in connection with the affairs of the province of Angola.

According to the testimony of various authors, among whom is counted our contemporary José Acurso das Neves, in his "Considerações Politicas e Commerciaes," the dominions of Portugal on the western coast of Africa south of the Equator, comprehended the whole of the territory from Cape Lopo Gonçalves situated in 1° of south latitude, to Cabo Negro situated in 16° of south latitude. Within these limits were included, as they are still now, to the south of Loanda, the important mouth of the Coanza, Novo Redondo, Quicombo, Benguella, and Mossamedes. This latter point was secured to Portugal by the late Administration by the erection of a fort, thus securing the dominions of the Crown on that side. To the north of Loanda were comprehended the district which we still possess in the Bengo and the Dande, together with the contested coast of the Ambriz, Loango, the mouth of the Zaire, Cabinda, and the Bay of Alvaro Martins, or Maiumba. All these territories were possessed then by Portugal without dispute, from the time of their discovery in 1484, up to the commencement of the piratical acts practised there and in many other parts of the dominions of the Crown of Portugal by the Dutch, during the period of our inauspicious and unlucky enslavement by Spain.

In 1648, the Dutch were expelled by the brave Captain Benevides, when we retained undisputed possession of the whole coast for nearly two centuries. But owing to our neglect in keeping the forts on the proper footing, and to the gradual decline of our commerce, foreigners were induced to frequent the Zaire and other points north and south of this river, trading to such an extent and with such impunity, that the English even went as far as to erect a fort in Cabinda, from whence they were however expelled in 1723 by Captain José Sem Medo Maia, who destroyed the fort and took thirty-five pieces of cannon and two ships. If Cabinda were not Portuguese territory, would this occurrence have taken place without a claim on the part of Great Britain. Further neglect encouraged the continuance of contraband trade by foreigners in these parts, until they began to contest our right to them, as there was no appearance of any Portuguese forts or even authorities, but only some commercial factories belonging to our countrymen. This state of things continued till the year 1780, when the Government of Angola began to feel alarmed, and to set about the erection of some forts on those points of the coast nearest to the River Zaire, a resolution which time has shown to have been taken too late, and which it is to be feared will be fruitless.

The rights of the Crown and the commerce of Portuguese subjects suffered more and more from the increasing resort of foreigners to the coast of Loango; they paid higher prices for slaves, giving in exchange more and better merchandize than our countrymen, and thus they finally monopolized the whole of the trade, besides introducing into Loanda a large quantity of merchandize by contraband, a practice which they still carry on, to the great prejudice of the custom-house revenue.

The General Government of the province of Angola being reduced to extremities, sent an Ambassador to the King of Congo, to obtain his aid in carrying out the plans which were in contemplation and which included the erection of a fort at Loango and one at Cabinda, and a fortlet at Cape Lopo Gonçalves, to secure once for all to Portugal the possession of these territories, and to compel foreigners to a due respect of the laws of the country. This question being submitted to the metropolis, the fort at Cabinda was commenced in 1783, by command of Dona Maria I, for which purpose a very fine expedition



left Loanda, with everything necessary for this object. In the following year however, and when the works of the fort were only half concluded, a French naval force commanded by a M. de Marigny, anchored in the waters of Cabinda, and demanded the delivery of the fort, under the pretext that Portugal did not and could not possess any exclusive right either there or at Loango as far as Ambriz. The garrison was obliged to capitulate at last, retiring to Loanda with all the baggage which they could convey, and the sequel of this unfortunate affair was the entire demolition of the fort. Thus then commenced the armed contention of the sovereignty of Portugal to that point, and which in fact caused the loss of these our territories; the question of right, which later was set down in diplomatic documents, remaining however undecided.

In 1786 by a fresh fatality, the port of Ambriz was opened to foreign trade, and from the absence of any authorities and neglect in erecting a fort our right was impugned, and foreigners extended their commerce nearer and nearer to Loanda, and carried it on at Jembo, north of Ambriz, and at Quitungo to the south, without the intervention of Portuguese authorities. About this time the Marquis of Mossul, who is entitled King of Ambriz and who was a vassal of the King of Congo, being induced by foreigners to rebel, entered in great state and with an armed force into our possessions of Dande and Bengo, which he laid waste, and came on nearly to Loanda, causing great terror. After a contest of some months his troops were dispersed, and he was obliged to come to Loanda, seeking to be admitted again as a vassal of the Crown of Portugal, for which purpose he signed a compact with all the necessary formalities. It is to this important document, which is most likely to be found in the archives of the Governor-General of Angola, that the attention of the Minister of Marine is called, as in the absence of more ancient documents this will prove to foreign Governments the rights of the Crown of Portugal to this important commercial point.

The good result of diplomatic negotiations carried on in Paris towards the end of last century, to obtain the recognition by France of our right to all, or part of the portions of Western Africa which she disputed, is mentioned in "Ensaio Estatístico das Provincias Ultramarinas" by M. Lopes de Lima, note page 23, which says that a Convention was made with that Power on the 30th of January, 1786, which recognizes the exclusive right of possession by the Portuguese Crown to the coasts to the south of Cabo Padrão (at the mouth of the River Zaire) there to form settlements, &c. By this important document, to which the attention of his Excellency is also called, can be proved the unquestionable possession which Portugal held and ought to hold of Ambriz, which is much to the south of Cabo Padrão, as well as of all the coast of Loango which is also to the south.

With regard to the recognition on the part of Great Britain, it appeared to be a much better known affair, as it was contained in official documents of a much more recent date. Article X of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance concluded between Portugal and Great Britain, on the 19th February, 1810, stipulates that the provisions of the said Treaty do not in any way affect the right which the Crown of Portugal might have to the territories of Molembo and Cabinda, &c. Article II of the Treaty concluded with the same Power for the abolition of Slave Trade, dated the 22nd of January, 1815, guarantees the same as was consigned in the former Treaty of 1810. Article III of the Additional Convention to the Treaty of 1815, and which bears date of the 28th of July, 1817, guarantees in a much more solemn manner than the two former documents, all that could be desired on the subject. In the said Article III, Great Britain recognizes the reserve which Portugal made of her rights to the contested points on the African continent, to the south of the equator, with the express designation of Molembo and Cabinda, and all other territories comprehended between 5° 12' and 8° south latitude, which includes Ambriz.

The solemn provisions of the Slave Trade Treaties being then of a permanent nature, that ally of ours, Great Britain, only considers that these provisions ought to be complied with when they tend to oppress and vex us, and becomes contentious and intractable with regard to such as might benefit us. Here are exemplified the fatal results of treating with powerful nations, who will always act towards us as we read in the fable of the wolf and the lamb.

Following the example of their Government, and probably carrying out their instructions, it is a fact that the British cruizers in the waters of Angola have

not scrupled to exhibit the most flagrant and palpable contempt for international rights. An English cruizer, in 1843, went as far as to state in an official document, a doubt as to Ambriz being a Portuguese dominion; and his conduct was the more calculated to astonish the Government of Angola, as by a Convention made six or seven years previous, between Vice-Admiral Noronha and the then commander of the British naval forces, it was stipulated that the Ambriz was considered as decidedly Portuguese, and as such directly and exclusively subject to the supervision of the Portuguese authorities of Angola.

In 1850, the blacks of Ambriz destroyed a barracoon belonging to a British subject, which caused the English to go and obtain summary satisfaction, without informing or consulting the Portuguese authorities at London, which was equivalent to not recognizing Ambriz to be Portuguese territory. This conduct was the more notable, as on the 30th November, 1846, Lord Palmerston himself had not hesitated to assure our Minister in London, that Ambriz was a Portuguese territory, even stating it to be not comprehended within the 5° and 8° spoken of in the Convention already mentioned, of 28th July, 1817. That Ambriz was still, in 1850, reputed as Portuguese territory by Great Britain, is proved by the official correspondence carried on between the English Minister at Lisbon, and the Portuguese Government, to whom he very pressingly offered the cooperation of the British squadron in the waters of Angola, to aid in the effective destruction of all the slave-depôts existing there, and to prevent their being again established. And after all these facts comes the most scandalous of all, that of a British cruizer going to Ambriz and Cabinda, seeking to negotiate with the chiefs Treaties for the abolition of the Slave Trade, without consulting the Portuguese authorities of Angola, which amounts to a fresh act of aggression against the sovereignty of Portugal in those parts.

This being then the state of the affair, he would beg of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to hasten the conclusion of the diplomatic negotiations upon this subject, as it was most urgent that the General-Governor of Angola should know how to proceed with regard to foreigners who illegally trade to Ambriz. An imprudence on the part of the Governor-General of Angola, or of our naval commander in those waters may, by taking slavers belonging to foreigners, or destroying slave-depôts in the disputed territory, lead us into serious difficulties. Not long ago such a case as the above happened, and led to important claims on the part of a foreign Power. On this occasion, Great Britain, through her Minister in Lisbon, counselled us to answer the Minister who preferred the claim, that his countrymen had been found at Ambriz, trading in slaves, in manifest violation of the laws of the country, which he certainly considered to be Portuguese; and that therefore, instead of being compensated, they only deserved punishment. This advice was truly very friendly, considering Great Britain's conduct towards us at present.

We would conclude, by again urging upon his Excellency the necessity of bringing these diplomatic negotiations to a speedy and favourable close, and of erecting the necessary forts at Ambriz and on the coast of Loango.

The Minister of Marine said, that he would attend to the recommendation of the honourable Deputy, and begged to thank him for pointing out the several documents which he had referred to, many of which he believed were already in London, as well as a copy of the report of the Conselho Ultramarino upon this subject.

No. 305.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 28, 1853.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th of February last, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch\* from Her Majesty's Consul at New York, reporting the result of his inquiries with regard to the brig "*Don Pedro Segundo*," which was mentioned by you as being a vessel likely to be employed in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

\* No. 705, page 841.

No. 306.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 18, 1853.*

I HAVE been informed by the British Commissioners at Loanda, that a Brazilian subject and notorious slave-dealer, named Francisco Antonio Flores, now resident at Loanda, enjoys the patronage and countenance of the principal authorities of that city, and is now employing his great wealth for the revival of the Slave Trade in the Province of Angola.

The papers referred to in the inclosed despatch\* will show that there are some original letters deposited in Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, which prove that in the year 1850 Flores was in correspondence at Loanda with a well-known commander of slave-vessels, named Jacintho Derizans; and I have instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro to transmit to Her Majesty's Government certified copies of that correspondence, in order that it may be laid before the Portuguese Government.

But in the meantime the facts which have come to my knowledge show clearly enough the powerful influence which Flores is now allowed to possess at Loanda, and that he was about to use that influence in furtherance of measures which, it appears, were to be taken upon a large scale for the shipment of slaves from the south coast of Africa.

And under these circumstances I have to instruct you to bring the above-mentioned facts to the knowledge of the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to state to his Excellency, that as Her Majesty's Government give credit to the Portuguese Government for a sincere desire to fulfil their engagements towards Great Britain for the extinction of the Slave Trade, they trust that his Excellency will cause immediate instructions to be sent to Loanda, directing the expulsion from Angola of Flores, and of any other persons resident in that province, who may be concerned in his criminal schemes for the revival of this hateful Traffic.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 307.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 25.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, August 18, 1853.*

A FEW days ago there appeared in an Opposition newspaper here, called the "Imprensa," a paragraph, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, calling upon "the British Minister at this Court in the name of humanity, the faith of Treaties, the national honour of Portugal, to recommend without delay to his Government the necessity of causing the British cruisers on the coast of Africa to exercise the greatest vigilance respecting the Slave Trade."

This warning is, I have no doubt, intended to apply to the Viscount Pinheiro, who had sailed a few days before to occupy the post of Governor-General of Angola, conferred upon him now nearly two years ago by the Duke de Saldanha, but of which he had hitherto, on the plea of bad health, delayed to take possession.

The insinuation conveyed is, of course, that the Viscount Pinheiro proceeds to his post for the deliberate purpose of enriching himself by conniving at the Slave Trade.

If your Lordship will have the goodness to refer to my despatches of 8th and 18th October, 1851, your Lordship will find an account of what passed between the Portuguese Government and myself on the subject of the Viscount Pinheiro's first appointment. Since then nothing has occurred to alter the state of this question, nor has anything come to my knowledge respecting the Viscount Pinheiro's character in a way to justify any stronger remonstrance on my part respecting his appointment.

\* See Class A, No. 66.

As soon, however, as it became known that the Viscount was about to proceed to his post, I took occasion to remind the Minister for Foreign Affairs of what had passed between us when he (Viscount Pinheiro) was first appointed; adding that, after the explanation which then took place, and the assurances then given in the name of the Portuguese Government, Her Majesty's Government would have grave cause to complain if anything should occur during the Viscount de Pinheiro's administration of the Province of Angola to justify the belief that he either connived at the Slave Trade or was deficient in zeal for its suppression.

The Viscount d'Athoguia assured me, with every appearance of sincerity, that he had no reason to doubt the loyalty of Viscount Pinheiro's intentions in all that related to the fulfilment of his public duties, including the prevention of the Slave Trade.

As to the paragraph in the "Imprensa," although I do not wish to be understood as vouching for the integrity of Viscount Pinheiro, I feel bound to say that the indiscriminate and scurrilous violence towards every member of the Government, and every measure adopted by them, with which that paper is conducted, prevent me from placing much confidence in its statements, and most certainly from giving to the writers of such articles credit for any good or upright intention in the impressions which they thus endeavour to produce upon the public.

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

Inclosure in No. 307.

*Extract from the "Lei."*

(Translation.)

IN compliance with the request of our contemporary of the "Imprensa," we transcribe the following article, which is published in this day's number of that paper.

Confiding in the good faith and efficacy of Her Britannic Majesty's diplomatic Agent in this Court, we trust that his Excellency will take into due consideration this notification, which we judge to be of the highest importance.

Our contemporary expresses himself in the following terms.

(Signed) LUIZ DE VASCONCELLOS.

"In the name of humanity, of civilisation, of the good faith of Treaties, and of Portuguese national honour, we beg of the English Minister at this Court to recommend without delay to his Government the necessity of ordering the British cruizers on the Portuguese coast of Africa to exercise the greatest vigilance with regard to the Traffic in Slaves.

"We request that the different journals published in Lisbon, and in any other part of Portugal, will oblige us by transcribing in their columns this notice which we give to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court."

No. 308.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 3, 1853.*

WITH reference to your despatches of the 28th May, 28th June, and 8th July, relative to the case of the condemned slaver "*Carvalho*," which had been taken into the naval service of Portugal, and which was afterwards transferred from that service to a merchant at Lisbon and sent to sea as a trader, I have to acquaint you that I have called the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the contents of your despatch of the 8th July, which states that the Portuguese Government has agreed to take the "*Carvalho*" again into the naval service of Portugal, and to retain her therein, provided that Her Majesty's Government will engage to interpret Article XI of the Treaty of July 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, as imposing upon both Governments alike the obligation not to sell any vessel condemned as a slaver, which, in virtue of the option reserved by that Article, may have been purchased by either of them for the use of their respective navies.

The Lords of the Admiralty have stated that they see no reason why Her Majesty's Government should object to the above proposal, and I have accordingly to authorize you to assent on the part of Her Majesty's Government to the arrangement to that effect which is proposed in Viscount Athoquia's letter to you of the 30th of June last.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 309.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 3, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th of August, stating that there has appeared in a Lisbon newspaper a paragraph which you believe to relate to Viscount Pinheiro, the Governor of Angola, pointing out that it is necessary that the British cruizers on the coast of Africa should exercise the greatest vigilance respecting the Slave Trade.

And I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of your having again warned the Portuguese Government against the possible connivance of the Viscount de Pinheiro at any attempt to renew the Slave Trade during his administration of the province of Angola.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 310.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 3.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, August 28, 1853.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of 28th July, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at New York, in answer to your Lordship's inquiry respecting a vessel called the "*Don Pedro Segundo*," supposed to have been formerly employed as a slaver.

The "*Don Pedro Segundo*" arrived at Lisbon on the 9th of July, after a rapid passage from New York, and sailed again for Rio de Janeiro on the 24th instant. I caused inquiry to be made at the Custom-house respecting the cargo taken on board on this occasion, and I find it to consist altogether of articles in no way suited to slave-trading purposes; but as there are circumstances stated in Mr. Consul Barclay's letter which still justify suspicion as to the character of the "*Don Pedro Segundo*," I purpose to forward a copy of that letter to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio by a steamer which is advertised to sail from Lisbon for Rio on the 29th of this month, in order that Mr. Jerningham may take measures to ascertain to what sort of trade she is devoted after she reaches the Brazils.

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

No. 311.

*Count Lavradió to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 13.)*

(Translation.)

*London, September 12, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Most Faithful Majesty, has the honour, in furtherance of the orders of his Government, to lay before his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, &c., the following narrative of acts done by Commander Bunce in Quissanga, a Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, by order of Commodore C. Wyvill, commanding the British cruiser charged with preventing the Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa:—

On the morning of the 6th August, 1852, five boats belonging to the above-mentioned British cruiser, having a great number of armed men on board, and

commanded by Captain Bunce, of the Royal British Navy, approached the shores of Quissanga, and set fire to a new vessel [pangayo] called the "*Systema Solar*," which had never yet sailed, and the owner of which was Boana Cheque Dali, a Portuguese subject.

Immediately after the pangayo was burnt, the ships' boats went away; but after a short interval they returned to Quissanga, and 100 or 120 armed men landed from them, under the command of Captain Bunce, accompanied by two other officers. The landing was hardly effected, when Falume Chande Bun Imamo, the Head Officer of Quissanga, presented himself to Captain Bunce, and, showing him the Portuguese flag, said to him, that the country belonged to Donna Maria II, the Queen of Portugal. At this intimation Captain Bunce replied, that he did not acknowledge the Portuguese flag, nor the Queen of Portugal; that he knew only his own chiefs. He then proceeded to capture the Chief Officer (Portuguese authority), placing him in the middle of the armed force, commanding him to guide him and the force under his command to all the habitations in Quissanga, and passing them all in review, but found no slaves there. At last they came to the house of Boana Cheque Dali, the owner of the burned pangayo, where they found the end of the prow of the aforesaid pangayo, the only thing belonging to the vessel that had not been devoured by the fire, and a pot for cooking rice; Captain Bunce, seeing those things, forthwith ordered the habitation to be burnt, as suspected of serving for a slave-depôt.

When this violation of Portuguese territory, this arbitrary destruction of the property of a Portuguese subject, and those insults to the flag and to the august and sacred name of the Queen of Portugal were terminated, Captain Bunce ordered the Chief Officer to be set at liberty, and withdrew with all his men on board the British vessel.

The Chief Officer of Quissanga immediately gave information to the Governor of the Islands of Cape Delgado, residing at Ibo, a few miles distant from Quissanga, of the arbitrary acts done by Captain Bunce. Copies of the communications made on the 6th and 8th of August, 1852, by the aforesaid Chief Officer, accompany the present note. (Inclosures 1 and 2.)

The people of Quissanga, alarmed and indignant at the acts done by order of Captain Bunce, addressed to the Governor-General of Angola a report of all that they had witnessed. This document, a copy of which the Undersigned has the honour to forward to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon (Inclosure 3), is signed by more than 150 inhabitants of Quissanga. The original document is in the hands of the Undersigned, who will have no difficulty to present it to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, if his Excellency wishes to see it.

The Governor of the Islands of Cape Delgado, seeing the necessity of investigating with all circumspection the facts of which the inhabitants of Quissanga complained, ordered a judicial inquiry to take place; the result of this inquiry, made before a competent magistrate, appears in the Act, copy of which accompanies this note. (Inclosure 4.)

On view of the accompanying documents, from which the Undersigned extracted his narrative, it appears unquestionable:

1. That Captain Bunce violated the Portuguese territory;
2. That he destroyed property belonging to Portuguese subjects;
3. That he was wanting in the respect due to the flag of Portugal, and to the august and sacred name of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

But before accusing Captain Bunce for the acts done by him in Quissanga, before demanding an indemnification for the Portuguese subjects whose property was illegally and unjustly destroyed, before demanding, finally, a solemn reparation for the insults done to the flag and Queen of Portugal, the Undersigned has to analyse the defence presented by Captain Bunce in the reports which he, on the 12th of August last year, addressed to Commodore Wyvill, of which the Admiralty will, without doubt, have already given due notice to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon.

Captain Bunce confesses a part of the accusation against him brought by the authorities and inhabitants of Quissanga, and proved judicially, but he denies another part.

Captain Bunce confesses that he had commanded the pangayo to be burnt, which was on the shores of Quissanga, as well as a habitation, to which the name of barracoon is given.

Without denying that the Portuguese flag was shown to him, he, however, denies that it was shown in the act of landing, asserting that it was only shown to him afterwards, and even then in an irregular way; he denies that he uttered any expression derogatory to the respect due to the flag and the name of the **Queen of Portugal**.

He maintains that there was no authority of the Portuguese Government in Quissanga, and that consequently his acts were in conformity with the stipulations contained in the Protocols of the 12th August, 1847, and 19th November, 1850.

The Undersigned has to make the following observations on the asseverations of Captain Bunce, supported by Commodore Wyvill:

With regard to the burning of the pangayo:

Even though it had been proved, which certainly is not proved, that there was no authority in Quissanga on the part of the Portuguese Government, even then the burning of the pangayo would be an arbitrary act, because the Protocol of the 12th August, 1847, renewed in November 1850, authorized the vessels of Her Britannic Majesty only to follow and capture slave-ships, but not to destroy them.

There being grounds for capturing the vessels treated of in the aforesaid Protocol, such vessels ought to be treated like those captured on the coast or in the open sea; that is to say, they ought to be carried before the respective Mixed Commission.

The destruction, then, of the pangayo, contrary to what is expressly stipulated in the before-mentioned Protocol, appears to strengthen the proofs found in the Act of the judicial Commission of Inquiry; that is to say, that the pangayo was a new one, and that there was in it no indication of its having been employed in the infamous Traffic in Slaves. If such indications existed, it was the duty and the interest of the captain to make them apparent to the competent Commission. The Undersigned also begs his Excellency to observe, that there was not even an inventory made of the state of the pangayo, and what it contained. The fire devoured everything, and it is pretended that full credit should be given to the word of the British Commander, whose conduct, which was certainly arbitrary, cannot but be suspected of bad faith.

“There was no authority in Quissanga on the part of the Portuguese Government:”

So say Captain Bunce and Commodore Wyvill. But who then was the first officer; who showed the Portuguese flag; who protested against the landing of the British force, declaring that Quissanga belonged to the Crown of Portugal, of which he and those that were there were the subjects, and who immediately after informed the Governor of Ibo of what had taken place? But even though there had been no Portuguese authority in Quissanga, which it is proved there was, was not the Governor of Cape Delgado at Ibo, a distance of only a few miles? Why did not Commodore Wyvill address himself to that Governor before ordering those arbitrary acts to be done which Captain Bunce executed?

The Undersigned would very much wish to be able to believe the assertion of Captain Bunce, that he was not wanting in the respect due to the flag and Queen of Portugal; but the result of the judicial inquiry is a stronger proof than the simple declaration of Captain Bunce and Commodore Wyvill.

In consideration, therefore, of the facts above stated, and of the documents accompanying this note, the Undersigned, knowing the impartiality and uprightness with which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty proceeds in all its resolutions, trusts that his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, after having investigated the facts referred to, and the circumstances and proofs of the same, will not hesitate in acceding to the following demands, which the Undersigned has the honour to address to his Excellency by order of his Government:

That the Portuguese subjects whose property was destroyed in Quissanga, by order of Commodore Wyvill, be duly indemnified for the loss they have sustained;

That a full and solemn satisfaction be promptly furnished to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty for the violation of the Portuguese territory committed in Quissanga, by Captain Bunce, under the orders of Commodore

Wyvill, and for the expressions uttered by that officer against the flag and the august name of the Sovereign of Portugal.

If, for the prompt and just compliance with this demand, his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon wishes for further explanations beyond those which result from the documents accompanying the present note, the Undersigned will hasten to offer them to his Excellency, either verbally or in writing, according to the wishes that his Excellency may express for the same.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

LAVRADIO.

Inclosure 1 in No. 311.

*The Chief Officer of Quissanga to the Governor of Ibo.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious Senhor Governor,

I INFORM you that five English boats appeared this morning near Quissanga; they went directly to the pangayo of Boana Chaque Dali, and set fire to it and burned it. This pangayo, Senhor Governor, was recently built in Quissanga; it had never made a voyage, and had nothing on board but the mast and ropes, because the owner intended to set up the mast this very day, in order to go to Ibo to get a passport for Mozambique to get his flags there. The captain of the boats ordered it to be burnt, without having any cause for it; because the pangayo had no water on board, nor any provisions, nor had anything why the English should burn her. The owner is now ruined because he had nothing more than his pangayo, which cost many years and much money in building.

(Signed)

FALUME CHANDE BUN IMAMO.

*Quissanga, August 6, 1852.*

True copy.

(Signed)

JERONIMO ROMERO.

*Government House, Ibo, August 16, 1852.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 311.

*The Chief Officer of Quissanga to the Governor of Ibo.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious Senhor Governor,

I INFORM you that yesterday, after I wrote to you the first letter which I sent to you, five English boats came in, and landed 100 persons and 3 officers. As soon as they landed, they seized me and said, You are the Governor from this place to the point of Cape Delgado, you are the person who does business; and immediately they put me in the midst of them, fifty persons before and fifty behind, and took me to the house of the Governor of this place, and told me to conduct them to all the houses, that they might see if there were any slaves; and, finally, I complied with their orders, and took them to the house of the Governor of this place, and there they went into the house, and they saw nobody; they only saw the prow [bico] of the pangayo, which the said English burned; and they saw also a rice-pot, and they said that this was the slave-factory; and then they told me to take them to all the houses, as I have already said; and then we all went to see the houses, but I being taken, my house alone they did not visit. After they had passed all the houses, we returned to the house of the Governor, and they set it on fire; but the Moors of Quissanga were all armed, and would not do anything to the English, because I was a prisoner, or else Quissanga would have been destroyed yesterday. I showed them the flag of Dona Maria II, and told them that this land belonged to Dona Maria II, Queen of Portugal. Then they said that they did not know any Queen or flag: we only know our commander; and we will burn this land because they sell slaves. They asked me the name of the Governor of Ibo; I

CLASS B.



replied, he is called Jeronimo Romero, a Marine Officer; they said they did not know him. Then they put me in the midst of them and led me to the shore, and immediately the officer ordered the seamen to the boats, 10 persons and 3 officers remaining. Once more they put me in the midst of them, and led me near their boat; and when the whole 13 had jumped into their boat, they left me remaining, and at last gave me leave to return to my house. They only set fire to the house of this Governor.

(Signed)

FALUME CHANDE BUN IMAMO.

Quissanga, August 8, 1852.

True copy.

(Signed)

JERONIMO ROMERO.

Government House, Ibo, August 16, 1852.

---

Inclosure 3 in No. 311.

*Representation of the Inhabitants of Quissanga to the Governor of Mozambique.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

USING the permission granted to us by the illustrious and worthy Governor of this district, Jeronimo Romero, Lieutenant of the Navy, most respectfully we take the liberty to address this manifestation of the people to your Excellency, in order that by this means the arbitrary and violent conduct of the boats of the Admiral's ship, commanded by the officer of the same, and also the want of respect shown to the Government of our Queen on the 6th and 8th instant, may be brought to the knowledge of the Government of Her Majesty.

It was 9 o'clock in the morning of the 6th of August, when the peaceful inhabitants of Quissanga, faithful subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, saw five English boats go close to the pangayo "*Systema Solar*," belonging to the Governor of the Moors, and immediately after we saw that the English naval force threw fire into it, until it was destroyed totally.

In a few moments, Excellent Senhor, a new pangayo was reduced to ashes, which had never yet made a voyage, and which had nothing upon her except the mast, which was to have been fixed up on that same day.

She was built in Quissanga, of Portuguese wood and by Portuguese subjects; and her owner, who spent so many years and so much money in the building, was in despair at seeing the fruit of his labours and his savings destroyed in a few moments.

The officer of the ship was not yet satisfied with having set fire to the aforesaid pangayo, and committed an outrage against the right of property; he went still further. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he landed in Quissanga with a force of 100 to 200 men, completely armed, and then seized and insulted the chief officer, Falume Chande Bun Imamo.

Then immediately the chief officer showed them the Portuguese flag, and said to the officer of the ship, commanding the force, that Quissanga was a Portuguese land, and its inhabitants faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and that he hoped they would not commit hostilities against an allied and friendly nation.

The inhabitants of Quissanga witnessed and heard with the greatest horror that the commander of the forces said, he did not recognize the Portuguese flag nor Government, nor any Queen, and that he knew only his Admiral. Such an insult, committed in the presence of Her Majesty's subjects, would certainly not remain unpunished by the inhabitants of Quissanga, were it not for the recommendation we had from our excellent Governor Romero to use all prudence and moderation towards the forces of Her Britannic Majesty.

They immediately visited the whole village, entered into all the houses, and finding nothing to cause suspicion of the inhuman Trade in Slaves, they prepared to return to their vessel; but wishing first to leave a mark of their destruction, they set fire to the house of the Governor of the Moors, merely

because they found in it the prow of the burnt pangayo, which belonged to the same owner.

The peaceful inhabitants of Quissanga witnessed and saw these unpleasant occurrences, without having on their part given any cause for them. They ought not to be confounded with the inhabitants of Angoncha, nor with the inhabitants of other parts of the province, who have been constantly in rebellion, both against Her Majesty's Government and against the English naval forces.

The inhabitants of Quissanga and of the town of Ibo, with the greatest respect and submission, beg justice and protection of your Excellency against the arbitrary acts of foreign forces.

God preserve, &c.

Quissanga, August 10, 1852.

(The signatures follow.)

Inclosure 4 in No. 311.

*Papers connected with the Judicial Inquiry respecting Commander Bunce's Proceedings.*

Illustrissimo Senhor,

DIZ Bernardino de Barros Coelho, Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio, que elle apensa á este officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador, bem como as copias dos officios do Capitão-Mór dos Mouros de Quissanga, espero que vossa Senhoria se digne de mandar proceder o Auto de Corpo Delicto, para que supplicante dá duas testemunhas, Jaqui Boanagy e Muça Bacar, para se perguntar o falto havido e por tanto.

Pede á vossa Senhoria de mandar proceder da que, &c.

Receberá mercê.

Ibo, 9 de Agosto de 1852.

(Assignado)

BERNARDINO DE BARROS COELHO,  
*Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.*

Despacho.—Deferida : seja notificados para se apresentarem na minha residencia pelas dez oras de manhã no dia dez do corrente, e igualmente sejam intimados os cidadãos Aladri Bunu Aiaia e Aiaia Chando, para servirem de peritos, e duas testemunhas Abudala Fisso Daly e Zacaria Chando, na minha residencia e a sobredita ora e dia, para o procedimento do exame de Auto do Corpo Delicto, que o supplicante requer.

Ibo, 9 de Agosto de 1852.

(Assignado)

NORONHA.

Certifico eu, Abaixo-assinado, ter notificado aos cidadãos abaixo-assinados, na conformidade do despacho supra, e para contar passei esta, em que se assignarão comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi mez era ut supra.

(Assignado)

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
MADRI BUN AIAIA.  
AIAIA CHANDE.  
ABUDALA FISSO DALY.  
ZACARIA CHANDE.

Illustrissimo Senhor,

A vista das partes incluzas do Capitão-Mór de Quissanga, com data de seis e oito do corrente, vossa Senhoria procederá judicialmente afim de veriguar e conhecer pelos meios legaes, e conforme manda a ley :

Primeiro. Como se chama o proprietario do pangaio, e se he subdito Portuguez,

Segundo. Se o pangaio era novo, e se tinha feito alguma viagem.

Terceiro. Em que lugar foi a sua construção.

Quarto. Para onde pertendia o dono manda-lo navegar.

Quinto. De quantas tonnelladas, em quantas arrobas carregara.

Sexto. Se tinha abordo mantimento, ou agoada, ou algum indício do escravatura.

Setimo. Porque motivo os Inglezes queimarão a caza do Governador dos Mouros.

Oitavo. Se a dita casa tinha algum indício de escravatura.

Nono. Informa-se bem circumstanciadamente se he verdade que o commandante das lanchas Inglezas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza, que o Capitão-Mór lhe mostrou.

Decimo. Conhecer bem se o dito commandante disse que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal nem Governo.

Decimo-primeiro. Se he verdade o elle dizer, que podia pôr fogo á todos as terras porque elle commandante não reconhecia senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, todos os mais esclarecimentos que sobre esta questão se possão citar, que o Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima possa sustentar com justiça e dignidade a honra da bandeira Portugueza.

Deos guarde, &c.

*Quartel do Governo no Ibo, 9 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado) JEROMINO ROMERO.

Illustrissimo Senhor Bernardino de Barros Coelho,

Dignissimo Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.

Copia e Traducção da Carta do Capitão-Mór da Quissanga.

Illustrissimo Senhor Governador,

Dou parte á vossa Senhoria que esta manhã appareceo perto da Quissanga cinco lanchas Inglezas, logo forão direito á bordo do pangaio de Buana Xaque Daly, e o largarão fogo até ficar destruida. Este pangaio, Senhor Governador, era novo, e construido na Quissanga; ainda não tinha feito viagem, e somente tinha abordo o mastro e cabos, porque oje tencionava o dono pôr mastro em cima para depois no Ibo tomar passaporte para Moçambique, para lá embandeirar. O commandante da lancha mandou queimar sem ter motivo nenhum, porque o pangaio não tinha abordo aguada, não tinha mantimento, e não tinha cousa alguma para que Inglez mandasse queimar. O dono ficou agora desgraçado, porque não tinha mais que seu pangaio, que custou muitos annos e muito dinheiro para fazer.

*Quissanga, 6 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

FALUME CHANDE BUN IMAMO.

Está conforme.

*Quartel do Governo no Ibo, 9 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

JERONIMO ROMERO.

Copia e Traducção da Carta do Capitão-Mór da Quissanga.

Illustrissimo Senhor Governador,

Participo que hontem depois que escrevi a primeira carta que la mandei, entrarão cinco lanchas Inglezas, e desembarcarão cem pessoas e tres officiaes; logo que desembarcarão, apprenderão-me, e dizem que "Voce é o Governador daqui até Ponta de Cabo Delgado, e Você que faz negocio;" e repentinamente puzerão-me no meio cincoenta pessoas adiante, e cincoenta otraz, e levarão-me athé a caza do Governador deste, e fallarão-me que eu os levasse á todas as cazas para lhes revistarem se achavão escravos; e finalmente cumpri as ordens e os levei a caza do Governador deste dahi: entrarão dentro da caza, e não virão pessoa alguma; sómente virão bico do pangaio que os ditos Inglezes puzerão fogo, e virão mais uma panella de arroz, e dizem que esta hé a feitoria dos escravos; e depois fallarão-me que os louvasse á todas as cazas como já tinha dito, e então passemos todas as cazas; mais eu estando preso, somente a minha caza não passarão. Depois de elles passarem revista todas as cazas, tornemos á caza do Governador e dalli deitarão fogo, porem os Mouros desta Quissanga estavam todos armados e não quizerão fazer nada aos Inglezes por que tinham pena de mim estar preso; alias hontem a Quissanga ficava destruida. Eu lhes mostrei a bandeira de Dona Maria II, eu fallei-lhes que esta terra he da

Rainha de Portugal Dona Maria II; e então disserão que não conhecião Rainha nenhuma: “sómente conhecemos os nossos commandantes, e nos pomos fogo esta terra porque vendem escravas.” e perguntarão-me como se chamava o Governador do Ibo; respondi que chama Jeronimo Romero, Official da Marinha, e dizem-lhe que não conheciam; e então puzerão-me no meio, e levarão-me athé a praia, e logo officiaes mandarão seos marinheiros para as suas lanchas, restando dez pessoas e tres officiaes: outra vez puzerão-me no meio, e levarão-me proximo á sua lancha, e tendo só os tres saltado dentro de lancha, e deixando-me ficar, e finalmente derão-me licença que voltasse para minha caza. Somente puzerão fogo a caza deste Governador.

*Quissanga, 8 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado) FALUME CHANDE BUN IMAMO,  
 Illustrissimo Senhor Jeronimo Romero, Capitão-Mor da Quissanga.  
 Governador das Ilhas de Cabo Delgado.

Está conforme.

*Quartel do Governo no Ibo, 9 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado) JERONIMO ROMERO.

### *Auto de Corpo de Delicto.*

Anno do nascimento do Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de 1852.

Aos dez dias do mez de Agosto do dito anno nestas terras de Quissanga, aonde veio o Juiz Ordinario o cidadão Pedro Antonio Gonçalves de Noronha, e eu, escrivão de seu cargo, e o Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio o cidadão Bernardo de Barros Coelho, e os testemunhas Faqui Boana Agy, e Muça Baçar, Madri Bunu Aiaia, e Aiaia Chande, estes nomeados, e competentemente intimados para servir de peritos, para proceder o presente Auto de Corpo de Delicto, contra todos quanto sejam cúmplices em consequencia do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador deste districto de nove do corrente mez, e accompanhadas de duas copias traduzidas da participação do Capitão-Mór dos Mouros de Quissanga, que a petição retro faz menção o qual contra a copia numero um, que no dia seis do mez do corrente de manhã, apparecerão cinco lanchas da fragata Ingleza forão directamente abordo do pangaio Portuguez de Boana Xaque Daly, subdito Portuguez, construida nestas praias de Quissanga, aonde encontrarão o seu mastro e cabos que o dono pertendia mandar á levantar para o dito pangaio hir neste Ibo tomar passaporte, e seguir o seu destino na capital de Moçambique, para se embandeirar; mas o commandante das ditas cinco lanchas mandou queimar, e a copia numero dous consta que no dia sete do corrente chegasse as ditas cinco lanchas Inglezas desembarcarão cem pessoas e tres officiaes, e prendera o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros destas terras, Falume Chande Bun Imamo, disserão que elle era Governador destas terras de Quissanga até Cabo Delgado; e que fazia o infame Trafico de Escravatura, e sercarão ao dito Capitão-Mór, e levarão em casa do Governador dos Mouros, entrarão dentro, donde encontrarão o beque do dito pangaio queimado, e uma panella de arroz, e deitarão fogo a dita caza, dizendo que era barração: tendo o dito Capitão-Mór mostrado a bandeira Portugueza, não quizerão reconhecer, dizendo não conhecião a Rainha de Portugal, nem o seu Governo, que elles podião pôr fogo todas terras, so conhecião o seu Almirante; e depois levarão o dito Capitão-Mór até a praia, disserão que podia recolher para sua caza. Elle Juiz deferio juramento aos ditos peritos, conforme o seu rito Mahometano. A vista das duas testemunhas, elles encarregou de avaliar o dito pangaio e a dita caza queimados por os Inglezes na conformidade da ordenação (livro quinto, titulo oitenta e seis, paragrafo primeiro), o qual juramento prometerão assim de cumprir, e disserão que o pangaio podia valer tres mil pezos, e a caza cem pezos; e concluido disserão que nada mais tinha á declarar debaixo de juramento que havião recebido, de que dou fe pelo ver e prezenciar. E logo passando á indagar elle Juiz, modo e circumstancias fora inqueridas as testemunhas Faqui Boana Agy Muça Baçar, como abaixo se segue.

Faqui Boana Agy, natural casado e morador nesta terra de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta e oito annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme ao seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelos primeiros artigos que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boano Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nestas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvia ao proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podã carregar cem tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio queimado não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem agoada, e nem indicio do infame Trafico de Escravatura; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava só sim encontrarão dentro das ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo oitavo artigo respondeu que nenhum indicio tinha nas ditas casas queimadas do infame Trafico de Escravatura; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das lanchas da dita fragata não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros, Falume Chande Bun Imamo, lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer o commandante das ditas lanchas Inglezas que não conhecião a Rainha de Portugal nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo á todas terras, porque elle não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado ao dito depoente a distancia das terras de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse; e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito.

Muça Baçar, lingóa do estado, natural casado e morador nestas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade quarenta e cinco annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelos primeiros artigos que o proprietario é subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nestas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com passaporte legal do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podã carregar cem tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio queimado não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem agoada, e nem indicio do infame Trafico de Escravatura; pelo setimo respondeu que he verdade a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas ter queimado a casa do Governador dos Mouros, o motivo ignorava só sim encontrarão dentro da casa o beque do dito pangaio queimado, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo oitavo respondeu que nenhum indicio tinha na dita casa; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o dito Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que o commandante dissera ao dito Capitão-Mór não conhecião a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo destas Ilhas; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer ao dito commandante que podia incendiar todas terras, porque elle não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado ao dito depoente a distancia das terras de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito.

Por esta forma elle Juiz dou por concluido o presente Auto do Corpo de Delicto, e se assignou aqui com o Sub-delegado peritos á testemunhas Abdalla Fissu Daly e Zacaria Chande, que presente estiverão no Acto do Procedimento do dito Auto, e as testemunhas Faqui Boana Agy e Muça Baçar, sendo-lhes

primeiro lido á todos este Auto por mim mesmo escrivão, que escrevi e assignei.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
BERNARDINO BARROS COELHO,

*Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.*

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

ABADRI BUN AIAIA.

FAQUI BOANA AGY.

MUCA BACAR.

ABDALLA.

FISSU DALY.

ZACARIA CHANDE.

AIAIA CHANDE.

No mesmo dia mez era ut retro fiz estes Autos conclusos ao Juiz Ordinario, para o mesmo mandar o que fôr servido eu, João Affonço de Attaide, escrivão, que o escrevi.

Conclusão.—Procedo-se o Auto do Corpo Delicto, seja communicado ao Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.

*Quissanga, 10 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.

No mesmo dia mez era ut supra dei vista estes Autos ao Sub-delegado, e para constar passei esta em que se assignou junto comigo escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

BERNARDINO BARROS COELHO,

*Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.*

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Anno de nascimento de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oito centos e cincoenta e dous, ao nove dias do mez de Agosto do dito anno, nesta villa de San João de Ibo, e na residencia do Juiz Ordinario deste Julgado. O cidadão Pedro Antonio Gonçalves de Noronha, aonde eu escrivão do seu cargo vim ahi foi presente o Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio, o cidadão Bernardino Barros Coelho, do que dou fé, e disse que vinha á este Juiz para dar a sua querella, contra quaesquer pessoas que se acharem cumplices por direito ou indireitamente tivesse concorrido no crime mencionado na sua petição da querella do theor seguinte.

Illustrissimo Senhor,

Diz Bernardino de Barros Coelho, Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio, que elle apensa junto a este o Auto de Exame do Corpo de Delicto procedido nesse Juizo por bem de que pertende dar a sua querella contra qualquer pessoa que se acharem cumplices, para ser punido na conformidade da ley, para que offerece as testemunhas segundo o rol junto, e por tanto. Pede a vossa Senhoria o Senhor Juiz Ordinario seja servido de deferir - lhe como requer. Espera receberá mercê.

*Ibo, 11 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

BERNARDINO BARROS COELHO,

*Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.*

Relação dos nomes das testemunhas nomeada para querella seguinte; Mafo Boana Amade, Naciri Chande, Aly Sufo, Dammi Daly, Mucassare Patte, Selemane Assane, Maçambuca Chande, Cha Patte, Juma Sahide, Abdalla Tifo Daly, Zacaria Chande, Thoacali Vulai, Thoane Imamo, Boana Made Jumaly, Boana Amade Falume, Aiaia Auiba, Inusso Simla, Biche Dal, Boana Fumo Auiba, Muça Antumane.

*Ibo, 11 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

BERNARDINO DE BARROS COELHO,

*Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.*

Despacho.—Toma-se-lhe a querella.

*Ibo, 11 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

NORONHA.

E não se continho mais a dita petição e despacho, e declarou mesmo que dava esta querella sem odio, malicio, nem má voutade a pessoa alguma, somente a bem da sua justiça, pelo que elle Juiz a recebeu tudo quanto era de receber, de tudo mandou fazer o presente Auto que foi por mim, escrivão, lido a querellante perante elle Juiz, e se assignou com o dito querellante, comigo dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
BERNARDINO BARROS COELHO.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Dou fé ter notificado cinco testemunhas.—Mafo Boana Amade, Abdalla Tifo, Zacaria Chande, Macacare Patte, Ally Isufo, para comparecer na residencia do Juiz Ordinario amanhã pelas dez horas do referido dia, e para constar passei esta em que se assignarão junto comigo.

*Ibo, 11 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
MAFO BOANA AMADE.  
ABDALLA TIFO.  
ZACARIA CHANDE.  
MACACARE PATTE.  
ALLY ISUFO.

Aos doze dias do mez de Agosto de mil oito centos e cincoenta e dous, nesta villa de San João de Ibo, e na residencia do Juiz Ordinario, e cidadão Pedro Antonio Gonçalves de Noronha, comparecerão as testemunhas notificados por mim dito escrivão, para dar principio a inquirição a requerimento do Sub-delegado de onze do corrente mez, cujos nomes, graduacões, patria, estado idades, e ditos como abaixo se segue. Em fé do que mandou o dito Juiz lavrar este termo de assentado, em que se assignou o dito Juiz, comigo dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Primeira testemunha.—Zacaria Chande, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade quarenta e cinco annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer o verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Chaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal de Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cem tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem agoada, e nem indicio do infame Trafico de Escravatura; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, o motivo ignorava só sim encontrarão dentro das ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo oitavo respondeu que nenhum indicio tinha nas ditas casas do infame Trafico de Escravos; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das lanchas da dita fragata não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros, Falume Chande Bun Imamo, lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, diz o commandante das ditas lanchas que não reconhecião a Rainha de Portugal nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, porque elle não conhecia pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu

depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
ZACARIA CHANDE.

Segunda testemunha.—Abdalla Tifo Daly, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade quarenta e quatro annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo conteudo do officio de Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo artigo primeiro que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente par hir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cem tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem indício do infame Trafico de Escravos; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava só sim encontrarão dentro das casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo oitavo respondeu que nenhum indício tinha nas ditas casas do infame Trafico de Escravos; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das lanchas da dita fragata não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros, Falume Chande Bun Imamo, lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecião a Rainha de Portugal nem o Governo: pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podião pôr fogo a todas terras, porque elle não conhecia á ninguem senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, Re e assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
ABDALLA TIFO DALY.

Terceira testemunha.—Macaçare Patte, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte e sete annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo apresentado pelo conteudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação por parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique somente hir embandeirar, com passaporte legal do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar oitenta tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu encontrarão abordo do dito pangaio o seu mastro e cabos que a dono pertendia levantar, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem indício do infame Trafico de Escravos; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e o motivo ignorava só sim encontrarão dentro das casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo oitavo respondeu que nenhum indício tinha nas ditas casas do infame Trafico de Escravos; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quizerão reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros, Falume Chande Bun Imamo, lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito com-

CLASS B.



mandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecião a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, visto elle não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
MACACARE PATTE.

Quarta testemunha.—Mafo Boana Amade, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte e sete annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio ere novo, e não tinha feito navegação alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique somente para hir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar settenta e nove tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro e cabos, e o dito proprietario pertendia levantar, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem qualquer cousa de indicio; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava, porque não tinha qualquer indicio do infame Trafico de Escravos; pelo oitavo respondeu sómente acharão nas ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo mesmo commandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras porque elle não conhecia á ninguem senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era uma legoa e meia, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO ATTAIDE.  
MAFO BOANA AMADE.

Quinta testemunha.—Aly Issufo, natural casado e morador nas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte-sete annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Dally; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao dono do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar noventa tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio, o mastro e cabos, que o dito proprietario pertendia levantar, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava dos ditos Inglezes queimar as ditas casas; pelo oitavo respondeu sómente acharão nas ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio

queimado, e uma panella de barro com arroz ; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou ; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo ; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, visto que elle não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante ; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
ALY ISSUFO.

Certifico eu, Abaixo-assignado, ter notificado mais cinco testemunhas : Boana Made Jamal, Juma Saide, Cha Patte, Macipuca Chande, Dammi Daly, para comparecer amanhã na residencia do Juiz Ordinario pelas dez horas da manha do referido dia, para constar passei esta em que se assignarão junto comigo.

*Ibo, 12 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE,  
BOANA MADE JAMAL,  
JUMA SAIDE,  
DAMMI DALY,  
CHA PATTE,  
MACIPUCA CHANDE.

*Termo de Assentado.*

Aos trese dias do mez de Agosto de mil oito centos e cincoenta e dous, nesta villa de San João de Ibo, na residencia do Juiz Ordinario, o cidadão Pedro Antonio Gonçalves de Noronha, comparecerão as testemunhas para continuar a inquirição por bem do que se mandou o dito Juiz lavrar este termo de assentado ; e se assignou comigo escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Sexta testemunha.—Boana Made Jamal, natural, morador e casado nas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade cincoenta annos, pouco mais ou menos ; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado : respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly ; pelo segundo respondeu que o dito pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma ; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga ; pelo quarto que ouvirá o dono do dito pangaio que queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador ; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cem tonelladas ; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro e cabos, que o dito proprietario pertendia levantar, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem qualquer indicio ; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava ; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão nas ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio queimado, e uma panella com arroz ; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das lanchas da dita fragata não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór lhe mostrou ; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo ; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvirá dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, porque elle não conhecia ninguem senão o seu Almirante ; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas e

meia, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo o dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado) PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
BOANA MADE JAMAL.

Setimo testemunha.—Cha Patte, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador desta Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario do pangaio queimado he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o dito pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira o dono do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para Moçambique sómente hir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar noventa tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro, cabos, e duas fateixas de ferro, o dito proprietario queria levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem qualquer indicio; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão nas ditas cazas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que era verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros, Falume Chande Bun Imamo, lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo mesmo commandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, porque elle não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era legoa e meia, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado) PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
CHA PATTE.

Oitava testemunha.—Juma Saide, natural solteiro e morador nas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte-cinco annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: pelo primeiro artigo respondeu que o proprietario do pangaio he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira o proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar á Moçambique somente para hir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar noventa e seis tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro e cabos, que o dono pertendia levantar, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem qualquer indicio; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia sómente que acharão nas ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo;

pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, porque elle não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
JUMA SAIDE.

Nona testemunha.—Dammi Daly, natural solteiro e morador nas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte e seis annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelos primeiros artigos que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, podia carregar o dito pangaio noventa e quatro tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro, e cabos, e tres fateixas de ferro, que o dono pertendia levantar, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indício; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão nas ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo mesmo commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, que elle não conhecia ninguem senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
DAMMI DALY.

Decima testemunha.—Macipuça Chande, natural casado e morador nas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte-e-sete annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe referio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e elle fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo conteudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boano Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o dito pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao dito proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para hir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito podia carregar oitenta-e-sete tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo o dito pangaio o mastro, cabos e duas fateixas de ferro, que o dono pertendia levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem qualquer indício; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo

respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão dentro das ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer o dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras, porque elle não conhecia a pessoa qualquer senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, e donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado) PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
MACIPUCA CHANDE.

Por ter concluido dez testemunhas mandou o dito Juiz lavrar este termo de encerramento, em que se assignou comigo dito escrivão o que escrevi.

(Assignado) PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

E com os depoimentos de dez testemunhas fiz estes Autos concluzos ao Juiz Ordinario, para o mesmo mandar o que foi servido.

Eu, João Affonso de Attaide, escrivão, que o escrevi.  
*Ibo, 13 de Agosto de 1852.*

Conclusos.—Até aqui as testemunhas perguntadas, e as copias dos documentos que ficão juntas a este, julgo achar se cumplice os officiaes e marinheiros de tripulação das cinco lanchas que tinhão desembarcado da fragata Ingleza, por ter queimado o pangaio e as casas do subdito Portuguez, Governador dos Mouros de Quissanga. O dito crime he prohibido pela lei ordenação, livro quinto, titulo oitenta-e-seis, paragrafo um. O escrivão deste Juiz siga os termos legaes de processo, e continue a inquirição das testemunhas até preencher o numero legal.

*Ibo, 13 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado) PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA,  
*Juiz Ordinario.*

Certifico e dou fé ter intimados mais cinco testemunhas: Boana Amade Falume, Aiaia Auiba, Tuairé Imamo, Boana Fumo Auiba, Bechi Daly, para compareção amanhã quatorze do mez corrente pelas dez horas da manhã na residencia do Juiz Ordinario deste Julgado destas Ilhas, a fim de deporem ao que forem perguntados com as penas de lei, e do como se derão por notificados passei a presente que elles assignarão comigo que dou fé serem proprios.

*Ibo, 13 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado) JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
BOANA AMADE FALUME.  
AIAIA AUIBA.  
TUAIRE IMAMO.  
BOANA FUMO AUIBA.  
BECHI DALY.

#### *Termo de Assentado.*

Aos quatorze dias do mez de Agosto de mil oito centos e cincoenta-e-dous, nesta villa da San João de Ibo, e na residencia do Juiz Ordinario, o cidadão Pedro Antonio Gonçalves de Noronha, comparecerão as testemunhas para continuar com a inquirição por bem do que mandou o dito Juiz lavrar este termo de assentado, e se assignou comigo escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado) PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Decima-primeira testemunha.—Boana Amade Falume, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta e tres annos, pouco mais ou

menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que pertendia mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar noventa e tres tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, nem quer indicio; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu sómente encontrarão dentro das casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira dizer pelo dito commandante que podia pôr fogo a todas terras porque não conhecia a qualquer pessoa senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, e donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

**PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.**  
**JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.**  
**BOANA AMADE FALUME.**

Decima-segunda testemunha.—Bechi Daly, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta e dous annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cem tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro e cabos, e tres fateixas de ferro, que o dono pertendia levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indicio; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão nas ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio queimado, e uma panella com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros, Falume Chande Bun Imamo, lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira dizer que o dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que he verdade que o dito commandante podia pôr fogo a todas terras, porque não conhecia a qualquer pessoa senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, e donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

**PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.**  
**JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.**  
**BECHI DALY.**

Decima-terceira testemunha.—Tuairé Imamo, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade quarenta e quatro annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo-lhe perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação em qualquer parte; pelo terceira respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira o dito proprietario que pertendia mandar para o capital de Moçambique para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que pouco mais ou menos sabia que o dito pangaio podia carregar cento e cinco tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio queimado o mastro, cabos, e duas fateixas de ferro, que o dono pertendia levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indicio; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão dentro das ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio queimado, e uma panella com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o dito commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que he muito verdade que o dito commandante das ditas lanchas disse publicamente que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira o dito depoente pela boca do dito commandante que tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras, que não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com dito Juiz e comigo dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

TUAIRE IMAMO.

Decima-quarta testemunha.—Aiaia Auiba, natural casado e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta e um annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o dito pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira o proprietario do dito pangaio que elle queria mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cem tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro real, cabos, e duas fateixas de ferro, que o dono pertendia levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indicio do infame Trafico de Escravatura; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das ditas lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão dentro das ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio queimado, e uma panella com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que é muito verdade que o dito commandante das ditas lanchas disse publicamente que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira o dito depoente pela boca do dito commandante que tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras, que não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e

sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e assignou com o dito Juiz e comigo o dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
AIAIA AUIBA.

Decima-quinta testemunha.—Boana Fumo Auiba, natural e morador e casado em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta e oito annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira o dito proprietario do dito pangaio que pertendia mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar noventa e duas tonelladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro real, cabos, e duas fateixas de ferro, que o dono pertendia levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indicio; pelo setimo respondeu que o tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia tão sómente que acharão dentro das ditas casas o beque do pangaio, e uma panella com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que é verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que é muito verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas disse publicamente que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que ouvira ao dito depoente pela beca do dito commandante que elle tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras, que elle não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante: finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse: e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
BOANA FUMO AUIBA.

Certifico e dou fé intimados mais cinco testemunhas: Muça Bun Simla, Alluca Antumano, Theocaly Volay, Nasciri Aruna, e Selimane Boana, para que compareção amanhã dia desaseis do mez corrente pelas dez horas da manhaã na residencia deste Julgado, e para constar passei esta em que se assignarão comigo escrivão que escrevi.

*Ibo, 15 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
INUSSO BUN SIMLA.  
ALLUCA ANTUMANO.  
THEOCALY VOLAY.  
NASCIRI ARUNA.  
SELIMANE BOANA.

*Termo de Assentado.*

Aos desaseis dias do mez de Agosto de mil oito centos e cincoenta e dous, nesta villa de San João de Ibo, na residencia do Juiz Ordinario, o cidadão Pedro Antonio Gonçalves de Noronha, comparecerão as testemunhas para continuar com a inquirição por bem do que se fez este termo de assentado, e assignou comigo escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Decima-sexta testemunha.—Inusso Boana Simla, natural e morador e



casado na Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta e um annos, pouco mais ou menos ; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado : respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly ; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma ; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga ; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao dito proprietario que pertendia mandar o dito pangaio para Moçambique, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador ; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar setenta e nove tonelladas ; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indício do infame Trafico de Escravos ; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava ; pelo oitavo respondeu que sabia sómente encontrar o beque do pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz ; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou ; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo ; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que he verdade que o dito commandante disse publicamente que tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras, e não conhecia a qualquer pessoa senão o seu Almirante ; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse : e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
INUSSO SIMLA.

Decima-setima testemunha.—Muça Antumano, natural casado e morador nas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trinta e tres annos, pouco mais ou menos ; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado : respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly ; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma ; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção deste pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga ; pelo quarto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cem tonelladas ; pelo quinto respondeu que ouvira ao dito proprietario que pertendia mandar o dito pangaio para Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Senhor Governador ; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma só sim mastro e cabos ; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e o motivo ignorava ; pelo oitavo respondeu sómente encontrarão dentro das ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella com arroz ; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou ; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira que o dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo ; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que he verdade que o dito commandante disse publicamente que tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras porque não conhecia a qualquer pessoa senão o seu Almirante ; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a dita fragata, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse : e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo o dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
MUÇA ANTUMANO.

Decima-oitava testemunha.—Selimane Boana, natural solteiro e morador em Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte e sete annos, pouco mais ou menos ; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly ; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma ; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga ; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao dito proprietario do dito pangaio que pretendia mandar para o capital de Moçambique sómente para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador ; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar oitenta e seis tonelladas ; pela sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro, cabos e duas fateixas de ferro, que o dito proprietario queria levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indício do infame Trafico de Escravatura ; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava ; pelo oitavo respondeu só sim acharão nas ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio queimado, e uma panella de barro com arroz ; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o dito commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou ; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo ; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que he verdade que dissera o dito commandante que tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras, e não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante ; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era uma legoa e meia, e mais não disse : e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.  
 JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.  
 SELIMANE BOANA.

Decima-nona testemunha —Theocaly Volay, natural casado e morador nas terras da Quissanga, que disse ter de idade vinte e nove annos, pouco mais ou menos ; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario he subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly ; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha feito navegação para parte alguma ; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga ; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira ao proprietario do dito pangaio pretendia mandar para o capital de Moçambique para ir embandeirar, com passaporte legal do Senhor Governador ; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cento e sete tonelladas ; pelo sexto respondeu que abordo do dito pangaio tinha o mastro real, cabos e duas fateixas de ferro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e não havia qualquer indício ; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, e motivo ignorava ; pelo oitavo respondeu só sim acharão dentro das ditas casas o beque do dito pangaio, e uma panella de barro com arroz ; pelo nono respondeu que he verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros lhe mostrou ; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas que não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo ; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que he verdade que o dito commandante disse publicamente que tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras, e não conhecia a pessoa alguma senão o seu Almirante ; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas, e mais não disse : e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse

estar conforme o que havia dito, e assignou com o dito Juiz e comigo o dito escrivão que escrevi.

(Assignado)

**PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.**  
**JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.**  
**THEOCALY VOLAY.**

Vigissima testemunha.—Nasciri Aruna, natural morador e casado nas terras de Quissanga, que disse ter de idade trenta annos, pouco mais ou menos; testemunha jurada conforme o seu rito Mahometano, que lhe deferio o dito Juiz para dizer a verdade do que soubesse, e lhe fosse perguntado de costume disse nada. Sendo perguntado pelo contheudo do officio do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, que foi lido e explicado: respondeu pelo primeiro artigo que o proprietario é subdito Portuguez, Boana Xaque Daly; pelo segundo respondeu que o pangaio era novo, e não tinha navegação para parte alguma; pelo terceiro respondeu que a construcção do dito pangaio foi feita nas praias de Quissanga; pelo quarto respondeu que ouvira o dito proprietario do dito pangaio que pretendia mandar para o capital de Moçambique para ir embandeirar, com o passaporte legal do Illustrissimo Senhor Governador; pelo quinto respondeu que sabia, pouco mais ou menos, que o dito pangaio podia carregar cem toneladas; pelo sexto respondeu que tinha abordo do dito pangaio o mastro real, cabos, e duas fateixas de ferro, que o dito proprietario queria levantar o dito mastro, e não tinha mantimento de qualidade alguma, e nem qualquer indício do infame Trafico de Escravos; pelo setimo respondeu que a tripulação das lanchas Inglezas queimarão as casas do Governador dos Mouros, Boana Xaque Daly, e motivo ignorava; pelo oitavo respondeu sómente acharão dentro das ditas cas uma panella de barro com arroz; pelo nono respondeu que é verdade que o commandante das ditas lanchas não quiz reconhecer a bandeira Portugueza que o Capitão-Mór dos Mouros, Falume Chande Bun Iwamo, lhe mostrou; pelo decimo respondeu que ouvira pelo dito commandante das ditas lanchas não conhecia a Rainha de Portugal, nem o Governo; pelo decimo-primeiro respondeu que he verdade que fallou do dito commandante publicamente tinha poder de pôr fogo todas estas terras porque elle não conhecia a ninguem senão o seu Almirante; finalmente, tendo o dito Juiz perguntado o dito depoente a distancia de Quissanga para este Ibo, donde tinha fundeada a fragata Ingleza, respondeu que pouco mais ou menos era duas legoas e meia, e mais não disse; e sendo-lhe lido o seu depoimento, disse estar conforme o que havia dito, e se assignou com o dito Juiz, e comigo dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

**PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.**  
**JOAO AFFONSO ATTAIDE.**  
**NASCIRI ARUNA.**

E como tivesse concluido a inquirição de vinte testemunhas, mandou o dito Juiz lavrar este termo de encerramento, em que se assignou o dito Juiz e comigo o dito escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

**PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA.**  
**JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.**

E como tivesse concluido depoimento de vinte testemunhas, faco concluso estes Autos do Juiz Ordinario deste Julgado, para o mesmo mandar o que foi servido.

Eu, João Affonso de Attaide, escrivão, que o escrevi.

*Ibo, 16 de Agosto de 1852.*

Conclusos.—Em consequencia do officio que foi dirigido por Illustrissimo Senhor Governador destas Ilhas, Jeronimo Romero, da data de nove de corrente mez, ao agente do Ministerio Publico, e tendo o mesmo requerido á este Juiz para se proceder á querella, e como as testemunhas perguntadas unanimemente, condeno na conformidade ordinação (livro quinto, titulo oitenta e seis, paragrapho um), a tripulação das cinco lanchas da fragata Ingleza. Visto elles não estar aqui, o escrivão do meu cargo estrahe a copia para ser remettido ao mesmo senhor, e sega os termos ordinarios.

*Ibo, 16 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

**PEDRO ANTONIO GONCALVES DE NORONHA,**  
*Juiz Ordinario.*

No mesmo dia mez era ut supra foi publicado na audiencia publica, e para constar passei este termo. Eu, João Affonso de Attaide, escrivão, que o escrevi. Vão em vista do Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio para constar passei este, em que se assignou junta comigo escrivão que escrevi.

*Ibo, 16 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

BERNARDINO DE BARROS COELNO,  
*Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.*  
JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Nada se me offerece á dizer sobre o despacho a folhas que se acha fundada nos principios da justiça e por convenha o mesmo.

*Ibo, 17 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

BERNARDINO DE BARROS COELHO,  
*Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio.*

Aos dezaseis de Agosto de mil oito centos cincoenta e dous, foi me entregue estes Autos por Sub-delegado do Procurador Regio, e para constar fez este termo, em que me assigno. Eu escrivão que o escrevi.

(Assignado)

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

Não se continha nada mais se continha aonde mandei escrever esta e subescrevi, bem e fielmente, se acrescentar nem diminuir couza alguma, de que me reporto a minha fé.

*Ibo, 21 de Agosto de 1852.*

(Assignado)

JOAO AFFONSO DE ATTAIDE.

No. 312.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, September 8, 1853.*

I HAD the honour on the 1st of this month to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 18th of August.

I beg leave herewith to submit a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in obedience to the instruction contained therein, expressing the desire of Her Majesty's Government that a Brazilian subject, named Francisco Antonio Flores, should be expelled from Angola, on account of his notorious participation in the Slave Trade, as well as on account of the efforts which he is now said to be making to revive the Slave Trade in that province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure in No. 312.

*Sir R. Pakenham to Viscount d'Athoquia.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, September 3, 1853.*

THERE is now resident at Loanda a Brazilian subject named Francisco Antonio Flores, a well-known slave-dealer, who, it is represented to Her Majesty's Government, is at this moment employing his great wealth and predominant local influence in the revival of the Slave Trade in the province of Angola.

There perhaps never was a time when it was more important to the object which both Governments have so much at heart that the most determined measures should be adopted for the punishment of the crime of slave-trading, than the present, when, after so much progress had been made towards its suppression, there are yet to be found persons daring enough, in defiance of the laws of Portugal, and of the engagements of the Portuguese Crown, to attempt to revive it.

Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that of such guilty persons there is no one more deserving of condemnation than the individual above named, Francisco Antonio Flores, who it appears is established at Loanda by virtue of a license from Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, subject to the condition of good behaviour; that is to say, that he should do nothing in contravention of the laws of Portugal for the prevention of the Slave Trade.

Now there exist in the archives of Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro documents which satisfactorily prove that this Flores has been actively concerned in the Slave Trade; and recent reports from Loanda mention circumstances which leave no room for doubt as to his perseverance in the same criminal pursuit.

Her Majesty's Government therefore feel no hesitation in denouncing him to the Portuguese Government as a person whose presence ought not to be tolerated at any place within the possessions of Portugal where Slave Trade has at any time been carried on; and as Her Majesty's Government give credit to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government for a sincere desire to fulfil their engagements to Great Britain for the extinction of the Slave Trade, they trust that your Excellency will cause immediate instructions to be sent to Loanda for the expulsion from the province of Angola of Flores, and of any other persons resident in that province who may be concerned in his criminal schemes for the revival of this hateful Traffic.

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

No. 313.

*Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 19.)*

(Translation.)

*London, September 17, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Most Faithful Majesty, deeply regrets being obliged so frequently to address his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, &c., with complaints against the irregular proceedings of some of the officers of the British navy employed in cruizing on the coast of Southern Africa, with the object of preventing the Slave Trade. Only a short time ago the Undersigned was compelled to make a complaint to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon against various acts done by Commander Bunce in Quissanga, one of the possessions of Portugal on the eastern coast of South Africa; and now, in consequence of instructions and orders received from his Government, he is obliged to bring before his Excellency the acts done against the rights of the Crown of Portugal by Captain Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Commander of the brig "Harlequin," and to request that due reparation may be made for those acts, opposed to the Law of Nations, and to the Treaties subsisting between Portugal and Great Britain.

On the 16th or 17th day of January in the present year, Captain Wilmot came to the Bar of Bengo, and taking advantage of the simplicity of the Commander of that district, he obtained leave from him to engage in his service the Portuguese subject, Vicente Antonio Soares Cabo Verde (who speaks correctly the Portuguese and English languages, and the Abunda, which is spoken over almost all the eastern coast of South Africa), but, however, under the express condition that the leave should not be valid unless confirmed by the Governor of Angola. This condition, to which Cabo Verde voluntarily submitted, was accepted by Captain Wilmot, but he, far from complying with it, prevented Cabo Verde from addressing himself to the Governor of Angola, and compelled him to follow him, without permission, to Cabinda, into which harbour they entered on the 24th of January, on board the steamer "Volcano;" all which, together with many other aggravating circumstances against the proceeding of Captain Wilmot, appears from a deposition made by Vicente Cabo Verde before the competent authorities, the copy of which document, from a feeling of delicacy, the Undersigned does not transmit to his Excellency.

Captain Wilmot began by addressing a letter to the King and Chiefs of

Cabinda, inviting them to sign a Treaty with Great Britain, and threatening them, if they did not accept the invitation made to them, to blockade their shores, destroy the people, and burn the towns; and exciting the hatred of those Chiefs against the Portuguese, and especially those residing in Cabinda. His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon has already, without doubt, cognizance of this document (which certainly does no honour to its author); but nevertheless the Undersigned begs leave to forward a copy to his Excellency, requesting his attention particularly to the sentences underlined.

Captain Wilmot, with his interpreter Cabo Verde, landed on the same day, the 24th of January, went to Francisco Franque, the Governor of Porto Rico, presented to him the draft of a Treaty between Great Britain and Cabinda, and called upon him for his signature, which was refused; and then he addressed the same demand to the King, who made a like refusal. Captain Wilmot then seeing that he could obtain nothing from the Chiefs of Cabinda, who, acknowledging themselves as vassals of the Queen of Portugal, did not consider themselves authorized to conclude Treaties with foreign Governments, left Cabinda on the following day; but after some few days more, that is to say, on the 9th day of the following February, he returned to Cabinda, and landed on the 10th, accompanied by some officers, four armed soldiers, a flag, and the interpreter Vicente Cabo Verde, went to the house of Mambuco, the Viceroy of Cabinda, and there, having assembled all the Chiefs by invitation, he endeavoured, both by promises and threats, to oblige them to sign the same Treaty which on the 24th day of January he had presented to them, first to the Governor of Porto Rico, and then to the King of Cabinda, and which both had refused to sign. All the Chiefs, however, refused to sign the Treaty, not allowing themselves to be seduced by the promises or frightened by the menaces of Captain Wilmot, declaring their fidelity to the Queen of Portugal, whose flag they had hoisted, as a proof of their feelings and their duties.

Captain Wilmot finding that he could obtain nothing, went away with his whole party, and the Chiefs did the same; but shortly afterwards Captain Wilmot, accompanied only by the commander of the "Volcano" and the interpreter, returned to the house of Mambuco, and invited him to drink brandy, which he accepted, and to such an extent that he lost his judgment, or was electrified [electrisado], as the incautious negro confesses in his important deposition; and Captain Wilmot, having previously offered Mambuco to take charge of the education of his younger son, presented to him a paper to sign, telling him that it was the act by which he (Mambuco) consented to give up his son to Captain Wilmot. Mambuco being unable to read or write, did not hesitate to sign a cross upon the paper put before him. This paper, however, was the Treaty which Mambuco and the other Chiefs had before refused to sign. All this appears from different documents which the Undersigned has before him, and among others, from the deposition made by Mambuco on the 10th March, 1853, a copy of which the Undersigned has the honour to send to his Excellency.

Captain Wilmot, notwithstanding this, being unscrupulous as to the manner in which he had obtained Mambuco's signature, returned forthwith to his ship and published the signature of the Treaty, commanding a salute of twenty-one guns to be fired in celebration of this event. The improper conduct of Captain Wilmot did not stop here; in spite of the King of Cabinda's formal refusal to sign the Treaty, he had the audacity to write to the Governor-General of Angola, asserting the contrary.

Captain Wilmot, before leaving Cabinda, wrote to the Governor of Porto Rico, declaring to him that if he should return there he would oblige him by force to sign the Treaty.

As soon as the King and Chiefs of Cabinda were aware of the unjustifiable conduct of Captain Wilmot, they not only protested against it, but wrote to the Governor-General of Angola, telling him what had taken place, and renewing their protestations of fidelity to Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal. These letters were carried by a deputation composed of the principal persons of Cabinda.

If there were not many other conclusive arguments to prove the rights which the Crown of Portugal possesses over Cabinda, those letters would be sufficient to prove them. These rights have existed from 1484, and they are fully and solemnly admitted in 1853 by those who alone might possibly be allowed to dispute them

The Governor-General of Angola, zealous in the performance of his duty, did not delay to protest against the pseudo Treaty which Captain Wilmot, with inexcusable incorrectness, asserted to have been signed by the King of Cabinda. Your Excellency will see inclosed the copies of the protests which the said Governor-General addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval station, to Captain Wilmot, and to the English Vice-Consul in Loanda.

Captain Wilmot was not contented with attempting to corrupt the fidelity of the inhabitants of Cabinda; he tried also that of the inhabitants of Ambriz, to which harbour he went in the beginning of March last, proposing then to the Chief of the Portuguese colony, a Treaty like that which he had before proposed to the Chiefs of Cabinda; but he found in that Chief the same resistance to his perfidious promises and threats, and a fidelity to the Crown of Portugal equal to that which he had met with in Cabinda. He also found in the harbour of Ambriz the worthy commander of the Portuguese war-brig "Corimba," who prudently, but with the dignity belonging to an officer of the glorious Portuguese navy, hastened to protest against acts which were notoriously opposed to the rights of the Crown of Portugal. It may not be unnecessary to remark that Captain Wilmot, in order to intimidate the Chief of Ambriz, caused himself to be accompanied by one hundred and twenty-one men well armed.

The facts which the Undersigned has here submitted to the judgment of the Earl of Clarendon, all extracted from the correspondence of Captain Wilmot himself, and from the depositions of witnesses present, are not and cannot be denied by Captain Wilmot, who in his correspondence with the Governor of Angola and other Portuguese authorities, merely attempts to palliate them by arguments which are inadmissible, inasmuch as they are opposed to the principles of law, taking upon himself authority to interpret the Treaties which exist between Portugal and Great Britain, and manifesting gross ignorance of the Law of Nations, which the Undersigned trusts he shall be able to demonstrate.

Captain Wilmot maintains that all that he has done in Cabinda, Ambriz, and other points of the coast of Africa, has been in conformity with instructions he had received from his superior officers. With respect to this, the Undersigned confines himself to the declaration that he protests in the name of the Government against those instructions, and against those infractions of the Law of Nations, and of the Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain, which, by virtue of those instructions, were ordered to be committed.

But Captain Wilmot is afterwards still more explicit in his correspondence, and he pretends to maintain, that in none of the acts done by him has he offended against any regulation of the Treaties existing between the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain; because the latter having recognized in the Crown of Portugal rights over the western coast of South Africa, solely in that part which lies between the 8th and 18th degrees of south latitude, and that he having negotiated, or rather endeavoured to negotiate, with Chiefs whose lands lay to the northward of the 8th degree, he had not offended against the rights of the Crown of Portugal recognized by Great Britain.

Before demonstrating that the acts done by Captain Wilmot did violate the regulations of the Treaties existing between Portugal and Great Britain, the Undersigned has to declare most formally and solemnly, that the rights of the Crown of Portugal over a great number of harbours, and territory of Southern Africa, were in existence before the Treaties concluded with Great Britain, and independent of them.

The rights of the Crown of Portugal over her African colonies arise principally—

1st. From the discoveries made in 1484 and subsequent years by Portuguese, by order of their Sovereigns and at their expense;

2nd. By the possession which they took thereof, and by the dominion which at great expense they established therein;

3rd. In many of those that were peopled, by the spontaneous consent of the inhabitants, a result of the benefits which they had received from the Crown of Portugal.

It does not appear to the Undersigned that rights better founded or more sacred than these are possessed by any other nation now in existence. Therefore, even if these rights had not been recognized in three Treaties concluded between Portugal and Great Britain, Captain Wilmot, in pretending to negotiate

Treaties with people dependent on the Crown of Portugal, would have committed an obvious infraction of the law of nations.

But leaving for the present the question of the rights which the Crown of Portugal possesses to various lands on the western coast of South Africa, which it does not renounce, the Undersigned will confine himself to the investigation of what are the points of that coast upon which the dominion of the Crown of Portugal is recognized in different Treaties concluded with Great Britain.

In Article X of the Treaty of Alliance of the 19th February, 1810, between the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain, the latter recognized the rights of the former over divers territories of Southern Africa, namely, over the territories of Cabinda and Molembo, and of all the coast of Miná, that is to say, all the western part of Southern Africa from the Cape of Lopo Gonçalves to the 18th degree of south latitude.

In Article II of the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, the British Government renewed the recognition which it had previously made in Article X of the aforesaid Treaty of the 19th February, 1810.

Finally, Article II of the Convention of the 28th July, 1817, additional to the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, declares explicitly what are the territories in South Africa belonging to the Crown of Portugal. Her Britannic Majesty recognizes—

1st. That among other territories which the Crown of Portugal possesses *de facto* and *de jure* in Southern Africa is included all the coast lying between the 8th and 18th degrees of south latitude on the western side ;

2nd. The reservation which His Most Faithful Majesty makes of his rights over the whole territory between 5° 12' and 8° south latitude, namely, the territories of Molembo and Cabinda.

The Undersigned has now to observe, and this observation is important, that when the aforesaid Convention was concluded in 1817, not only the Portuguese and English Plenipotentiaries who signed the same, but also the geographers of the two nations, considered the port and territory of Ambriz to be included between the 8th and 18th degrees of south latitude, and it was also considered so by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on the 30th November, 1846, for on that day Lord Palmerston, then Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State in the Foreign Department, addressed a note to the Viscount Moncorvo, in which the following declaration occurs :

“According to the Treaty of 1817, Molembo, as you are aware, is the extreme point of the Portuguese claim to sovereignty, not actually recognized by Great Britain, but to which Portugal declares that she retains her rights ; and the Ambriz is the extreme northern point recognized by Great Britain.”

It is then indubitable that, when the above-mentioned Treaties were signed, the Ambriz was, and could not but be, considered by Her Britannic Majesty's Government as included between 8° and 18° of south latitude, and was solemnly recognized as one of the points of Africa where the sovereignty of the Crown of Portugal was indisputable and undisputed.

And again, thirty years after the last of the above-mentioned Treaties was concluded, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty renewed this recognition (which was not necessary) in the above note of Viscount Palmerston.

And, moreover, the Ambriz being one of the frontiers of the kingdom of Angola, and one of the points essential for its trade and defence, and acknowledged as such for ages, it would be absurd to suppose that the Crown of Portugal consented spontaneously to give up, or even to leave in doubt, her dominion over that territory.

To pretend, then, that the result of an astronomical observation might render doubtful a dominion acquired nearly four centuries previously, and solemnly recognized, would be an absurd pretence which cannot be admitted in the interpretation of Treaties, and which, if admitted, would occasion interminable disturbances among nations, whose rights would remain for ever in doubt.

It would be an offence to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and to the well-known principles of justice, to the consummate experience, and the great talents of his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, if the Undersigned should insist further upon a matter so clear, in relation to which all writers on the Law of Nations, of any note, are agreed.

With respect to the territories of the western coast of South Africa, lying between 5° 12' and 8° of south latitude, and over which Her Most Faithful



Majesty has frequently declared that she reserved her rights, and most especially over the territories of Cabinda and Molembo, the Undersigned has to remind his Excellency that, from 1810 to 1817, this reservation has been three times solemnly recognized by Her Britannic Majesty in three formal Treaties; the Undersigned not being able to omit calling the serious attention of his Excellency to Article X of the Treaty of Alliance of the 19th of February, 1810, and particularly in the part relating to the recognition of the rights of the Crown of Portugal to the territories of Cabinda and Molembo.

The Undersigned would have no difficulty in demonstrating, by irrefragable documents, the rights which the Crown of Portugal possesses, not only over the territories of Cabinda and Molembo, but also over many others in Africa; but he does not think it necessary to enter into this demonstration, because he cannot consider the opinions expressed by Captain Wilmot, and confirmed verbally by Commodore Bruce, to be the opinions of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

The Undersigned however protests, in the name of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, his august Sovereign, against the above-mentioned acts, committed in Cabinda and Ambriz by Captain Wilmot and approved by Commodore Bruce, as injurious to the rights which the Crown of Portugal possesses over those territories.

He protests, also, against the extravagant pretension of those officers of the British navy to assume the right of interpreting Treaties subsisting between Portugal and Great Britain,—a right which appertains to the two High Contracting Parties only: and, in case they should not be able to agree, to the Power which they may, by common consent, select as arbitrator, or to God alone, the Supreme Arbiter of independent nations.

The Undersigned has no doubt that, when his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon shall have attentively looked into the facts referred to, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will hasten to give to that of Her Most Faithful Majesty the satisfaction demanded by justice, and by the dignity and well-understood interests of the two nations.

It would be deplorable if the ancient, intimate, cordial, and never-interrupted alliance, which happily has existed so many years between the two nations, should be disturbed by the imprudence of a few officers of the British navy, very zealous perhaps in the fulfilment of their duties, and very estimable, but, without doubt, but little acquainted with the Law of Nations, both natural and positive. Moreover, these questions, far from being advantageous to the great object which the Governments of Her Most Faithful Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty are endeavouring to promote in Africa, the abolition of the Slave Trade,—and the Undersigned will say, still further, that of Slavery,—will serve only to increase the expenses and difficulties of various kinds which the two Governments have encountered in prosecuting the great and humane object which they have, by common consent, proposed to themselves.

The Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty is firmly resolved, even at the cost of great sacrifices, in addition to the many it has already incurred, not only to prevent the Traffic, but also to put an end to the condition of Slavery, in its possessions both of Asia and Africa; and this not only because it is its duty, but also because it is its interest so to do.

The interest of Portugal, especially since the separation of Brazil, is to fix the population in its African possessions, to set it free gradually and prudently, and to civilize it by leading it to the cultivation of the ground and the exploration of its many natural productions. The Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, in spite of the many difficulties which it has encountered, has already laboured much upon this, and it will attain great success if it be not disturbed by irrelevant questions. If unhappily there is any one now engaged in the infamous Traffic in Slaves, fortunately the Portuguese flag is certainly not the one which protects this abominable crime.

The Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, humane, faithful to its promises, and acquainted with the interests of the Portuguese nation, is not behind the British Government in the ardent desire, which it has for many years nourished, to concur actively for the complete extinction, not only of the Slave Trade, but of the condition of slavery, which is contrary to the principles of natural law and to the precepts of Christianity.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

LAVRADIO.

Inclosure 1 in No. 313.

*Commander A. E. Wilmot to the King and Chiefs of Cabinda.*

(Translation.)

King and Chiefs of Cabinda,

"*Harlequin,*" January 1, 1853.

THE Queen of Great Britain, one of the most powerful nations in the world, has sent me here to offer you her friendship and alliance, and to bestow upon you the blessings of her favour and protection, if you will give up, for ever, the cruel and sinful Traffic of selling slaves.

All nations in the world have set their faces against this abominable Trade, and made an agreement amongst themselves that no more black men shall be sold into their countries.

They are determined to carry out this agreement and to use even force if necessary.

They would, however, rather have you listen to the voice of humanity and justice towards your fellow-creatures than be obliged to blockade your shores, destroy your people, and burn your towns.

The black man should be the white man's friend as the white man is the black man's friend. All are alike in the estimation of our common Father and God, who watches over those people and countries who obey his laws and try to make each other happy and prosperous. He shows His anger against all wicked men who never think of Him except when they are about to die, and every day commit great sins and great wickedness. More particularly, He is angry with the black man for selling his own countrymen, and says: "The country of the black man will never be rich or happy until every one is permitted to live in peace and safety in his own village."

The white man does not sell slaves; he is therefore much richer and far greater than the black man.

You must, therefore, leave off this Trade, for unless you do so a curse will always hang over your heads.

England wishes you to do this, and then plenty of ships and plenty of good trade will come to your country, for which you will collect ivory, gum, orchilla, copper, bees'-wax, and gold-dust, with all the other, as yet, unknown treasures which Africa can produce in such rare abundance.

Great Britain, even singly, if necessary, is determined to put down the Slave Trade; hence it becomes every day the more necessary for you to turn your attention to legitimate trade.

The Slave Trade is now an uncertain livelihood to those who have been enriched by its means. Brazil has said: "There shall be no more slaves sold in our country. The punishment of those who break this law shall be confiscation of property, banishment, and even death."

The Portuguese slave-dealers dare no longer risk their money in such a contraband Trade; open your eyes then to the true state of affairs.

Such men have no love for you. They look upon you as their slaves—fit only to do the meanest work of their factories. They make use of you for their own interests. When they have gained all they can, they will desert and laugh at you.

Is this the conduct of men that pretend to be your friends? They are your greatest enemies!

They will tell you that England and Englishmen have some other motives, some secret reason in view, besides the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Believe them not! England can gain nothing by preventing the Slave Trade except the feeling of having done you good. Slaves are not bought or sold by Englishmen! How then can England gain by your signing a Treaty to stop the Traffic for ever?

She offers you the articles of which you stand most in want, and holds out to you civilisation, Christianity, and prosperity; a change from the present degraded state of your race, in which you scarcely know the blessings of life, or how to gain your food for to-morrow, to a state of comparative wealth and independence.

If the Portuguese traffickers will not give up buying slaves from your country and sending them across the Big Water, turn them out of Africa and send them away for ever.

White men will then come to you in their ships, and all the most useful articles of life will be exchanged for your productions.

They will tell you of the existence of a God who is, as yet, unknown to you, living in the heavens above your head, who sees you wherever you may be, and hears you whenever you speak. They will also teach you the blessings of a religion that brings peace, happiness, joy and prosperity to those that listen to its doctrines and follow its precepts.

Finally, they will tell you of a Saviour of the World, who died for your sakes : a Saviour for Africa and the black man, if he will learn to know and love him, instead of the foolish and idolatrous Fetish, which is without life and without animation, and which the stick that each of you carries in your daily walks can easily knock down and break into a thousand pieces.

Listen then to these words before it is too late, and give up the Slave Trade, which is the curse and evil of your country.

England will give you a certain sum of money, cloth, or whatever you may prefer, for a certain time to make up for the loss of this horrible Trade.

(Signed) ARTHUR P. EARDLEY WILMOT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 313.

*Declaration of the Chiefs and Authorities of Cabinda, &c.*

(Translation.)

ON the 10th day of March, 1853, the Chiefs and other persons of authority in Cabinda, of their free will assembled on board Her Most Faithful Majesty's war-brig "Corimba," in order that they might there, in presence of the crew of that brig, all hear the declaration of Mambuco Maniloemba, who had requested them to meet together, that he might unload his conscience—a proof of his love and fidelity to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty Dona Maria II. He declares before them all, in the most legal manner possible, that he perfectly knows he has not any right to sign Treaties or Conventions of any kind with the English or any other foreigners, of which he gave sufficient proofs when Commander A. E. Wilmot, on the 10th day of February last, endeavoured, by all the means in his power, to make him sign a Treaty, in which he was unable to succeed, either with advantageous promises or with arrogant threats ; but that however firm and loyal he has been, he learns, to his very great astonishment, that he is reported to have signed the said Treaty ; and therefore, to rebut such calumny, he has sought this means of declaring, in presence of all the undersigned witnesses, that the truth of what passed between him and the English commander is as follows :—

On the 19th day of February last I was urged by Captain A. E. Wilmot to assemble in my house on the following day the principal authorities of Cabinda, that we might sign a Treaty about slavery and many other things ; and in fact we did meet together, and there, early the next day, the said commander came ashore with ten officers, four soldiers, a flag, and a mulatto, who interpreted for him. The whole day was occupied by the said commander in endeavours to obtain our signature ; but to all his arguments we only replied that Cabinda acknowledges the rights of the Queen of Portugal alone, and could not make Treaties without the authority of the Portuguese Government, which already had been several times declared by our ancient Kings. Finally, the night arrived without the English having obtained anything, and the meeting broke up ; the authorities retiring to their towns, and the English to their ship. But very soon afterwards the Commander Wilmot returned to my house alone, with the commander of the steamer "Volcano," and the mulatto who served as interpreter, to drink brandy-and-water ; and they kept urging me so much to drink with them, that I yielded so far as to remain some time electrified [electrisado] ; and when they saw me in that state, they profited by the opportunity to induce me to allow them to take a soy of mine on board, to teach him to read and write, I signing a cross upon a paper, which they said was the certificate, that

my son should go on board. Nothing more took place; and I swear before God and upon my honour, in the presence of all of you, that this is the truth, and that I did not sign any other paper, and I consider that signature as null if the paper did not contain what they told me. I have nothing further to say than that I am very glad to have this opportunity of making to you this sincere and true declaration, which was written in our presence, and as it contains the circumstances precisely as they took place, I sign it in your presence.

On board the said vessel anchored in the Bay of Cabinda.

(Signed) MAMBUCO MANILOEMBA.

We take advantage of this opportunity, not only to assert that it was the real Mambuco Maniloemba who made this present declaration, but also to show to the whole world that we have been for very many years subject to Portugal; and that therefore we cannot, nor do we wish to, make Treaties of any sort whatsoever with any other nation, which we swear by everything that is most sacred, and affirm by our signatures.

(Signed) FRANCISCO FRANQUE,  
*Governor of Porto Rico.*

MANUEL JOZE DE PUMRA,  
*Mangavo do Rei.*

PRINCE SAMBO.

PRINCE CAPITO.

MANITALI.

PRINCE CAPITO MANIGEMBA.

PRINCE FURAXICO MANIPUNTA.

For the King of Ponta,

MANUEL JOZE DE PUMRA,  
*Mangoco do Rei.*

PRINCE MANILOEMBA.

PRINCE MANIMBAXE.

PRINCE MANGOSO MANIMBAXE.

For the King Malembo,

CAPITO MANITALI.

It being known to King Manipunta that Mambuco Maniloemba was coming to make the present declaration, he charged me to say that he did not appear personally, but that he approves and lauds the conduct of Mambuco; because the Englishman having gone to the town of the King to obtain his signature to such a Treaty, the reply which he gave was to show him two Portuguese flags, and to tell him that his endeavours to get the Royal signature were useless; because the King very well knew that Cabinda was subject to Portugal, and therefore he would not nor could he sign any Treaty. With this decisive and sole reply the English commander went away; therefore it appears to the King impossible that any one should say that a Treaty was signed by him and the Chiefs of Cabinda with England; and whoever says this, he declares a calumniator.

By command of the King,

(Signed) FRANCISCO FRANQUE,  
*Governor of Porto Rico.*

We declare, upon our word of honour, that everything stated was precisely so related before us, with the crew of the said brig drawn up.

(The signatures of the crew follow.)

True copy.

(Signed) JOZE BAPTISTA D'ANDRADE,  
*Second Lieutenant, in Command.*

True copy.

*Office of the Secretary of the Governor-General of the  
Province of Angola, March 31, 1853.*

(Signed) CARLOS POSSOLLO DE SOUZA,  
*Secretary-General.*

True copy.

(Signed) ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 313.

*Commander A. E. Wilmot to the Governor-General of Angola.*

Sir,

*"Harlequin," off the Congo, February 12, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Treaties for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, as well as for other purposes of commerce and civilization, are now signed by the King of Zanga-Tanga and Cape Lopez, at His Majesty's house at the former place, on the 2nd February instant, and with the King of Cabinda, at his residence at Cabinda, on the 11th instant; salutes of twenty-one guns fired upon these auspicious occasions.

I feel confident your Excellency will participate with me in the pleasure and satisfaction which those Treaties will undoubtedly give to our respective Governments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR P. EARDLEY WILMOT,  
*Commander, and Senior Officer of the Southern Division.*

His Excellency the Governor-General of the  
Portuguese Dependencies, Angola.

True copy.

*Office of the Secretary of the Governor-General of the  
Province of Angola, March 15, 1853.*

(Signed) CARLOS POSSOLLO DE SOUZA,  
*Secretary-General.*

True copy.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 313.

*Commander A. E. Wilmot to Francisco Franco.*

Francisco Franco,

*"Volcano," Cabinda, February 12, 1853.*

I HAVE to acquaint you, as well as the other Mafucas, Chiefs, and head men of this country, that the King of Cabinda signed a Treaty yesterday with Great Britain, for the abolition of the Slave Trade. As you, Francisco Franco, acknowledge Mambuco Maniloemba to be King of this country, and were present at this palaver held yesterday at his house, you cannot plead ignorance of his position and authority. You are an educated man, and possess sufficient knowledge to comprehend the value of Treaties when once ratified. You are also aware of the intentions and determination of England with regard to the Slave Trade. Your own personal interest, as well as that of the whole of Africa, will be very much benefited by this Treaty. At this moment the Slave Trade is almost extinct. You have turned your attention to legitimate trade; why then do you hesitate about signing? Cabinda blockaded, which is a most simple and easy measure, would ruin you. My advice, then, to you is to sign the Treaty, and be good friends with Great Britain, or England. I must remind you, that any resistance against the King's authority will be visited with the anger of Great Britain.

Make this known to the other Chiefs of this country.

(Signed) ARTHUR P. EARDLEY WILMOT,  
*Commander and Senior Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's ship,  
South Division.*

True copy.

*Office of the Secretary of the Governor-General of the  
Province of Angola, March 12, 1853.*

(Signed) CARLOS POSSOLLO DE SOUZA, *Secretary-General.*

True copy.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

Inclosure 5 in No. 313.

*The Authorities of Cabinda to the Governor-General of Angola.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Governor-General of the Province of Angola and its Dependencies,

WE, the Undersigned, authorities of Cabinda, inform your Excellency that on the tenth day of February, the same steamer "Volcano" appeared again in this harbour, with the same Commander Wilmot, and that on the following day he came ashore with three boats, and went to the house of Mambuco, where we, all the authorities of Cabinda, were called, and as soon as we arrived we met the two commanders, six officers, four armed soldiers, the flag, and the interpreter Cabo Verde; and as soon as we arrived at the house of meeting, they presented to us a paper, which they told us was a Treaty to be made between us and England; upon which we answered that neither Mambuco nor any of us could make or sign any Treaty, as upon the first occasion when the commander went to the house of the King of Cabinda for the same purpose, the answer was given to him that the King of Cabinda was a black, and consequently could not make a Treaty with the King of Europe, and therefore he made no Treaty, nor could he sign any. And seeing that we also could not sign, at length threatening us in every way, we went on so for two hours; and then we all rose, and as it was now late, they sent two of the boats on board, the commander remaining with some officers and the interpreter Cabo Verde, with the intention, after we were gone, of remaining alone with Mambuco, with the object of getting him to sign, as they did. So that after we went away they went to the house where Mambuco was with his younger children; and knowing that the said Mambuco is a man of no knowledge, they used their influence as foreigners, asking him for one of his sons to be educated in England; and then they showed him a paper which he was to sign with a cross, telling him that it was a certificate, by which he might reclaim his son at any time in case he should stay away; by which urged and deceived, he signed the cross; and as soon as they got this they returned on board, and it was already six o'clock in the evening, and as soon as they reached the ship they began to salute with one-and-twenty guns. And when it was seven o'clock at night, three officers came to my house to me for me to sign, and when I would not, they showed me that Mambuco had signed, and to prove it they had his son on board; and I would not. At last they went on board, and on the following day on setting sail, he wrote to me telling me that on his return he would make me sign by force; therefore the King of Cabinda and we, all authorities of Cabinda, declare that the signature of Mambuco is null, as Mambuco has no greater powers than the real King of Cabinda to assent to such papers, for we are the subjects of the Queen of Portugal, whose dominion alone we desire.

*Cabinda, February 20, 1853.*

(Signed)

KING MOMCUTA QIME.  
FRANCISCO FRANCO,  
*Governor of Porto Rico.*  
PRINCE SAMBO.  
PRINCE MOMGUNBE.

True copy.

*Office of the Secretary of the Governor-General of Angola,*  
March 15, 1853.

(Signed)

CARLOS POSSOLLO DE SOUZA,  
*Secretary-General.*

True copy.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

Inclosure 6 in No. 313.

*The Authorities of Cabinda to the Governor-General of Angola.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Governor-General of the Province of Angola and its Dependencies,

WE, the Undersigned, authorities at Cabinda, both ourselves and our predecessors for ages recognize in our country the Government of the Queen of Portugal; and under the protection of the Portuguese flag, and aid of the Government of Loanda, we have long lived and will live until death. We inform your Excellency that on the twenty-fourth day of January, the "Volcano," a war steamer of Her Britannic Majesty, arrived in this our harbour, having on board the Commander Arthur P. Eardley Wilmot, who in the name of Her Britannic Majesty presented to us a written paper with nine Articles, which he said was a Treaty which he wished to make with us in the name of his Queen, copy of which we forward to your Excellency, and also a letter written by the Commander, copy of which we also forward, in which he says that he is authorized by the Queen of England to make a Treaty of Alliance with us, offering to us a certain sum of money, and for some time threatening us with violence, and even with severe punishment, if we would not agree to the Articles of his infamous so-called Treaty, which he wished to conclude with us. As we being subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, natives of Portuguese Africa, have, from the time we have been under her protection, been very happily governed by ourselves, yet we admit the Government of Loanda to be superior to us, and consequently Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, with her philanthropy, has given us full liberty to be governed by ourselves, that we may have our own usages and customs, we appeal to it with unanimity from the threats of Commander Wilmot, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England. We all of common accord will never accede to what is demanded by the Commander Wilmot on the part of his Queen, and with arms in our hands we shall know how to respect the flag of Portugal, that which we acknowledge first and which waves upon our walls, until the Government of Loanda, on the part of the Queen of Portugal, gives us protection and help, as it is its duty. And if it shall do otherwise, and we shall be compelled to yield to the power of force, even then we will not assent to the propositions made to us by the Commander Wilmot on the part of the Queen of England; we will abandon our shores, withdrawing ourselves, and casting eternal malediction upon the first discoverers of our unfortunate country. We express ourselves because our ideas are very small, and our principles very poor. We believe that everything that has happened is brought to the knowledge of your Excellency, hoping that your Excellency will take everything into consideration.

*Cabinda, February 20, 1853.*

(Signed)

KING MOMPUCUTA QIME.  
FRANCISCO FRANQUE,  
*Governor of Porto Rico.*  
PRINCE SAMBO.  
PRINCE MOMGUNBI.

True copy.

*Office of the Secretary of the Governor-General of the  
Province of Angola, March 14, 1853.*

(Signed)

CARLOS POSSOLLO DE SOUZA,  
*Secretary-General.*

True copy.

(Signed)

ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

---

Inclosure 7 in No. 313.

*The Governor-General of Angola to Commander A. E. Wilmot.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious Sir,

BY the communications which you addressed to my predecessor on the 12th of February last, you say that Treaties were concluded on the 2nd of that month with the King of Zanga Tanga and Cape Lopez, and also with the King of Cabinda, in his residence, &c. The Government of Angola has had some vague notice of the events mentioned, but it could not believe them; and while it was in this uncertainty it received from you the confirmation which has caused great surprise. By another letter from you, dated the 16th of the same month, you observe positively that Great Britain does not recognise the claims of Portugal to any part of the territory of these coasts, beyond what is included between the 8th and 18th degrees of south latitude. You state that Treaties have been made with the King and Chiefs of those countries which you call independent, in accordance with instructions received from the Commander-in-chief of the British squadron. These and the other statements of those letters are, in my humble opinion, in entire contravention of the very solemn Acts which have been concluded between the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain. As to the Additional Convention to the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, between the two Crowns, in Article II, sect. 2, it says: "The territories of the coast of Africa on the south of the equator, upon which His Most Faithful Majesty declared he reserved his rights, that is to say, the territories of Molembo and Cabinda, on the western coast of Africa, from 5° 12' to 8° south latitude." These rights of His Most Faithful Majesty are recognised by Great Britain in the above Convention, ratified by another Additional Convention of the 28th of July, 1817, implicitly declared in the further correspondence of the noble Lord Howard de Walden, on the 5th of May, 1839, addressed to the Baron da Ribeira Sabroza, and finally sanctioned in the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, in sect 2, Article I and Article III, a charter recognised by Great Britain and all civilized nations. By virtue, then, of such undeniable acts and documents agreed to and ratified with Great Britain, a great nation possessing excellent feelings and pure faith, I cannot persuade myself that such Treaties could be made so as to be valid, without a previous understanding between Her Britannic Majesty and Her Most Faithful Majesty, which I do not find to have existed, although I have given full consideration to the communications made by you to the Government of Angola upon this matter. It is my duty as a faithful subject who respects the rights of Her Most Faithful Majesty, which I am intrusted to watch over in this Government, to protest, as I do hereby protest, against such acts which are destitute of the necessary formalities, for which there is not, nor can be, any possible authority in the Government of Angola, because the rights in question are reserved to the Portuguese Crown, of which I shall give information to my Government. In the same letter you say, it appears extraordinary that the Portuguese authorities have taken no steps in these countries. To this observation I offer in reply the following:—It is well known and understood throughout Great Britain, that the kingdom of Portugal has been subjected to great disturbances, a state of things which will not, either in my country or in any other whatever, allow the Government to extend its whole attention and administrative care to all the parts of the monarchy, which must necessarily suffer in a similar way. This is the reply which I have to lay before you, in reference to your last letter of the 21st ultimo, and to the others sent before that, and addressed to my predecessor.

God preserve, &amp;c.

(Signed)

ANTONIO RICARDO GRACA,

*Governor-General ad interim.**Palace of the Government in Loanda, March 1, 1853.*

To the Commander of the brig "Harlequin,"

of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy.

CLASS B.



True copy.  
(Signed)

CARLOS POSSOLLO DE SOUZA,  
*Secretary-General.*

*Secretary's Office of the General Government of the  
Province of Angola, March 12, 1853.*

True copy.  
(Signed)

ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

---

Inclosure 8 in No. 313.

*The Governor-General of Angola to Commodore Bruce.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

BETWEEN the 24th of January and the 21st of February of the present year, this Government of Angola has received five letters from Captain Arthur P. Eardley Wilmot upon matters relative to the coast of Africa in the Portuguese territories, to which I replied on the 1st instant. There is, however, one subject upon which I find myself compelled to be urgent, and to bring to your notice. In the letter dated the 12th February, Captain Wilmot states that a Treaty has been made against slavery with the King of Zanga Tanga and Cabo Lopes, and on the 11th of February with the King of Cabinda, in his own residence. Notwithstanding all the consideration merited by the assertion of a British officer, I never can nor ought to consider that act as valid and legal. There are many very excellent reasons why I should judge in this way; and I am so fully persuaded that you will agree with me, because your disposition is noble, and you are a gentleman, an Admiral of a nation which prides itself upon justice in all its acts, an ancient and constant ally of the Portuguese nation, that it is scarcely necessary for me to bring forward as evidence the above-mentioned reasons which I offer for your observation.

There is between Great Britain and Portugal the Decree of the 10th December, 1836, and the Treaty of the 13th July, 1842, in which the two Crowns come to an agreement together upon all the means which may conduce to put an end to the inhuman Traffic, and for this sole object the cruizers were established; and in none of the above-mentioned Treaties do I discover an Article by which the cruising officers of either nation can be invested with a diplomatic character, to make and conclude Treaties as such. The fact which Captain Wilmot asserts in his letter of the 12th February, that he on the 11th of that month concluded a Treaty with the King of Cabinda, contrasts not only with what I have said above, but also and especially with the message and information brought to me by a deputation of three headmen of Cabinda, and with the statements which I received upon the same subject from the Commanders of Portuguese cruizers; it being certain from what I see in those documents that neither the King, nor the other authorities of Cabinda, with the exception of the negro Mambuco, acquiesced in signing the said proposed Treaty; and even had they assented to the same it could not have been valid, because it was in opposition to the reserved rights which Her Most Faithful Majesty possesses over that territory. The negro Mambuco is hardly entitled even a Viceroy, not a King as he is named by Captain Wilmot; he is subordinate: he cannot read nor write, and consequently could not be acquainted with the import of the paper to which he signed a cross, having no one with him to explain it to him. Captain Wilmot says that Great Britain does not recognise the rights of Portugal over territories beyond the limits of 8° to 18° of south latitude. It seems that this worthy and excellent officer has no knowledge of the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, and the Convention additional thereto dated the 28th July, 1817, concluded between Great Britain and Portugal, still less of the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese monarchy, to the strength of which Great Britain has so greatly contributed, recognised by all civilised nations; documents which do not admit of the smallest doubt, and in which the territories of the coast of Africa to which Her Most Faithful Majesty has declared rights, and those where she possesses reserved

rights, are laid down in an undeniable manner. The territories of Cabinda and Molembo are included in the declared rights.

These people have never ceased to acknowledge the sovereignty of Portugal, however it may be alleged that she has no authorities there; it is certain that they have always rendered homage to the Sovereigns of Portugal, and have sometimes had recourse to the protection of the Government of Loanda, and have even now called upon it by the message and deputation to which I have alluded; and they have acted well in this matter in not assenting to the signature of the proposed Treaty urged upon them, since it has never been admitted in the Law of Nations that people subject to a Sovereign could of themselves make Treaties with foreign Powers: more especially as there are other solemn Treaties between Great Britain and Portugal, none of the Articles of which can be altered without a very great violation of justice, and without the previous agreement of the two Contracting Powers between each other. This homage and submission of the Cabinda people is so completely unanswerable that their King, and other authorities representing those people, requested of the Count do Tojal, the Commander of a war-schooner cruising there, a Portuguese flag, and spontaneously and without the smallest suggestion hoisted the same upon their walls, as an evident and significant mark of their sincere feelings. As Governor-General of Angola and its dependencies, I have the honour of being entrusted by Her Most Faithful Majesty with watching over her rights in these countries. There is no authority given to this Government to recognise Treaties which are not commanded to be observed by the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty; it is also my strict duty to protest, as I do hereby protest, against all attempts or Treaties whatever which any may desire to make in territories where Her Most Faithful Majesty possesses indisputable rights, either declared or reserved. It is my duty to be a strict observer of the provisions of the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836, and of the Treaty concluded on the 3rd of July, 1842, for the suppression of the inhuman Slave Trade, as I have recently given decisive proofs, by commanding the captain of the Portuguese war-brig "Corimba," cruising here, under strict instructions to burn, destroy, and throw down all the barracoons [barracas] which he might find in Ambriz, with evident marks of being intended for that immoral and repulsive Traffic, which he carried into effect by burning and destroying two, in which he found irons, kettles, and other objects intended for that infamous speculation, of which act I have official information.

God preserve, &c.

*Palace of the Government in Loanda, March 10, 1853.*

(Signed) ANTONIO RICARDO GRACA,  
*Governor-General ad interim.*

To Illustrious and Excellent Senhor H. W. Bruce, Commodore,  
Commander-in-chief of the British Naval Forces on the Coast.

True copy.

*Secretariat of the General Government of the Province of  
Angola, March 10, 1853.*

(Signed) CARLOS POSSOLLO DE SOUZA,  
*Secretary-General.*

True copy.

(Signed) ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

Inclosure 9 in No. 313.

*The Governor-General of Angola to Vice-Consul Brand.*

[See Inclosure 10 in No. 290.]

No. 314.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 23, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th instant, inclosing a copy of a note which you addressed to Viscount d'Athoguia on the 3rd instant, requesting the expulsion from Angola of the Brazilian slave-trader Flores, in compliance with instructions contained in my despatch to you of the 18th ultimo; and I have to inform you that I approve of the note inclosed in your despatch above-mentioned.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 315.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 24.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, September 18, 1853.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatches of the 3rd instant.

I have fulfilled the instructions contained in your Lordship's second despatch of that date, by informing the Portuguese Government that Her Majesty's Government agree to the arrangement proposed by the Viscount d'Athoguia in his note of 30th June, by which both Governments will be bound not to sell any vessel condemned as a slaver, which in virtue of the option reserved by the XIth Article of the Treaty of July 1842, may have been retained by either of them for the use of their respective navies.

By a letter dated 16th August, from Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, I learn that the brig "*Sime*," formerly the "*Carvalho*," whose case gave rise to these explanations with the Portuguese Government, had arrived at Bahia on 13th August with a general cargo.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

No. 316.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio.**Foreign Office, September 30, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 12th of September by Count Lavradio, &c., stating that he has received instructions from Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, directing him to claim reparation and satisfaction for the proceedings of Commander Bunce, who in August 1852 landed a large force from Her Majesty's ship "*Castor*" at Quissanga, a town in the possessions of the Portuguese Crown on the east coast of Africa, and there caused a vessel and a dwelling-house belonging to Portuguese subjects to be burnt.

The Undersigned regrets that the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty should consider that they had any ground for complaint against British officers with regard to these occurrences at Quissanga, but the Undersigned feels convinced that when the evidence received by Her Majesty's Government respecting the conduct of Commander Bunce is weighed against the report of the judicial inquiry transmitted to the Undersigned by Count Lavradio, the case must assume an aspect different from that in which it has been represented to the Portuguese Government by the Governor of Ibo.

The principal accusations brought against Commander Bunce are: first, that he violated the Portuguese territory; and secondly, that he destroyed a new dhow (pangaio) and a dwelling-house belonging to Portuguese subjects, neither of which contained any indications that they were employed in the Slave Trade.

In answer to these charges, Commander Bunce states that on landing at

Quissanga he found flying on a rude staff on the beach a blue flag, which is the colour usually shown by the rebel chiefs on the east coast. When he entered the town, he asked for the Governor or Chief: an Arab presented himself: and when Commander Bunce asked if there were any Portuguese authorities in the place, he received from this Arab a reply in the negative. Commander Bunce further states that there was no established Portuguese authority in the place, nor any Portuguese person whatever, and that all the inhabitants were Arabs, natives, and negroes. The Undersigned has to observe that this statement is confirmed by one of the inclosures in Count Lavradio's note, which contains the depositions of twenty witnesses respecting Commander Bunce's proceedings, all of whom are stated to be Mahomedans.

Commander Bunce adds that, before he entered the town of Quissanga, he was most particular to ascertain if any Portuguese authorities were established there; and on receiving the answer "No! we are Arabs," he decided to make a search of the town.

With regard to the dhow and the dwelling-house, Commander Bunce, in his report to Commodore Wyvill of August 14, 1852, states that, on the 6th of August he boarded a large dhow lying off Quissanga, without colours, either flying or on board, which might indicate to what nation she belonged. On examination he found her to be fitted for the Slave Trade, the whole of her hold being laid with wicker mats, which were partially defiled by human excrement, as if the slaves had been very recently on board. She was also fitted with the usual upright stanchions for securing the wicker decks to, and she had besides an unusually large cooking-place.

In answer to the assertion that the dhow was new, and built at Quissanga, Commander Bunce states that three officers of considerable experience were with him when he boarded and examined her; and they all agreed with him in decided opinion that she was not new. He was, moreover, told by the Arab chief that she had come from the northward, and had called at Pangain and other places, which statement clearly proved that she had been to sea before. The recent marks of her slave-cargo were also evidence of this.

The Undersigned transmits herewith a copy of the report of two of the officers who examined the dhow.

With regard to the burning of the dwelling-house, Commander Bunce states that, in going through Quissanga, he discovered a barracoon for the reception of slaves, consisting of a large building, strongly staked and fenced round, evidently for the purpose of confining the slaves with security, and showing indications of having been recently occupied by a number of negroes. There was in the building a cooking-shed suitable for a large number of negroes, and there was also found therein gear which was recognized as having belonged to the dhow that had been destroyed, and which proved the connection of the one with the other.

These circumstances, connected with the fact of a great number of negroes being seen running away, were deemed sufficient proof of the establishment being for Slave Trade purposes, and it was accordingly burnt.

The third charge is, that Commander Bunce treated with disrespect the Portuguese flag, and the name of the Queen of Portugal; and that he declared that he did not recognize either the Portuguese flag or the Queen of Portugal.

The Undersigned begs leave to inform Count Lavradio that Commander Bunce has officially stated to Commodore Wyvill that there is no truth in the above charge. He states that when he was passing through the town, and when he was at a considerable distance from the flag-staff, a Portuguese ensign was brought out of a house under a man's arm, and shown to him. He told the natives to hoist it, but they would not do so, apparently because they were afraid that the populace would resist it; and the Chief took the flag and threw it aside contemptuously.

It appears from Count Lavradio's note, that the Portuguese Government have already had under their consideration the two letters from Commander Bunce, dated the 12th of August, 1852, copies of which were sent by Commodore Wyvill to the Governor-General of Mozambique, and which contain Commander Bunce's contradiction of the charges brought against him by the Chief of Quissanga; but Count Lavradio remarks upon this defence that, even if it were proved that there was no Portuguese authority at Quissanga, the burning of the dhow was an arbitrary act, because the Protocol under which Commander Bunce

professed to act only authorizes Her Majesty's ships to pursue and capture slave-vessels, in order that they may be brought before the nearest Mixed Commission, but not to destroy them; and Count Lavradio observes that, before Commodore Wyvill directed Commander Bunce to take the violent measures which he did, he ought to have applied to the Governor of Ibo, which is only a few miles distant from Quissanga.

The Undersigned has to acquaint Count Lavradio that Commander Bunce's reason for burning the vessel was, that she drew too much water to allow of her being got over the bar which lies between the Island of Ibo and the mainland; and he was unable to get her out in the direction of the Querimba Islands, because her sails were not in her. And even if Commander Bunce had been able to take her to the Cape of Good Hope, the Mixed British and Portuguese Court in that colony would not have taken cognizance of the case, because the dhow had neither flag nor papers. Commodore Wyvill, however, informed the Governor of Ibo that the case in question would be duly tried before the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town, and offered to convey thither, in Her Majesty's ship "Castor," any evidence which the Governor of Ibo might wish to furnish.

With regard to the necessary communication to the nearest Portuguese authorities, the Undersigned has to acquaint Count Lavradio that that communication was made in two letters which Commodore Wyvill addressed to the Governor of Ibo and to the Governor-General of Mozambique respectively, on the 12th and 18th of August, 1852; and the Undersigned begs to observe that the Protocol of August 1847 only requires that the British officers who shall have occasion to make use of the permission thereby granted, shall "avail themselves of every opportunity to communicate to the nearest Portuguese authorities the circumstances which may take place in the exercise thereof, or, in default of such opportunities, to cause those circumstances to be made known in some other way to the Portuguese Government."

It is also to be borne in mind that Quissanga (though so close to Ibo) was the place from whence slaves were in the act of being procured in November 1851 for a Spanish barque, which ran ashore and was destroyed by Her Majesty's ship "Penguin;" and on that occasion a portion of the barque's intended slave-cargo had been actually shipped at Quissanga on board dhows, which were on their way to the barque before she was burnt.

Commodore Wyvill had likewise found by previous experience that the Portuguese authorities, so far from being ready to assist British officers in repressing the Slave Trade, afforded every facility for its continuance. He had learnt that the Governor of Inhambane permitted a slaver to lie at anchor off that port for three weeks, and to ship 1,000 slaves, during the month of December 1851; and also that the Governor of Ibo was in the habit of conniving with the slave-dealers.

The Undersigned conceives that the facts above stated clearly show that Quissanga was in the condition contemplated by the Protocol of the 12th of August, 1847; that is to say, that there were no Portuguese authorities established there, and that it was a place where great facilities existed for carrying on the Slave Trade, owing to the inability of the Portuguese Government to employ a sufficient naval force effectually to prevent that Trade.

And the Undersigned begs to state, that the vessel and the barracoon which were burnt at Quissanga by Commander Bunce having been so manifestly used for slave-trading purposes, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that Commander Bunce would have neglected his duty if he had not destroyed them, and that the owners thereof are not entitled to claim compensation for their loss.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

---

Inclosure in No. 316.

*Lieutenants Campbell and Reed to Commander Bunce.*

Sir,

"Castor," August 12, 1852.

AGREEABLY to your order of the 6th of August, we, the Undersigned, examined and measured a dhow lying off Quissanga on that day, and found her fitted for carrying slaves, her hold being covered with wicker matting for forming

a slave-deck, and upright stanchions, with notches for fitting the deck to; the matting was also defiled in some places with human excrement, and she had an unusually large cooking-place. She had no colours. Her dimensions were as follows: length, 60 feet; breadth, 20 feet; depth 18 feet. The dhow was destroyed by your order.

We have, &c.  
(Signed) J. M. CAMPBELL, *Lieutenant.*  
JOHN REED, *Lieutenant, R.M.*

No. 317.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 4.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, September 28, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour, herewith, to inclose a translation of the answer which I have received from the Viscount d'Athoguia to the note which I addressed to his Excellency on the 3rd of this month, in fulfilment of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 18th August, a copy of which note I had the honour to transmit with my despatch of the 8th of this month, signifying the expectation of Her Majesty's Government that the Portuguese Government would order a Brazilian subject named Francisco Antonio Flores, to be expelled from the province of Angola on account of the attempts which he is believed to be making to revive the Slave Trade in that province.

Your Lordship will be sorry to see that the Portuguese Government refuse to accede to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in this matter, because, says the Viscount d'Athoguia, "orders having been issued to the authorities of Loanda to cause the individual in question to be closely watched, and no clear proofs of his criminality having up to this time been adduced, the Government cannot, from simple suspicion, order to be expelled from a Portuguese possession a foreign subject, without offence to the nation to which he belongs, whose Government would not fail immediately, and with entire justice, to set up suitable complaints.

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

Inclosure in No. 317.

*Viscount d'Athoguia to Sir R. Pakenham.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Palace, September 20, 1853.*

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 3rd instant, in which, with reference to the Brazilian subject Francisco Antonio Flores, resident at Loanda, you inform me that it is represented to Her Majesty's Government that he is at this moment employing his great wealth and predominant influence in the revival of the Slave Trade in the province of Angola.

You observe, on the part of your Government, that the presence of the said Brazilian subject ought not to be tolerated at any place within the Portuguese possessions where that illicit Traffic has at any time been carried on, owing to his being a well-known slave-dealer, and that as Her Britannic Majesty's Government give credit to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government for a sincere desire to fulfil their engagements to Great Britain for the extinction of this hateful Traffic, they trust that the most positive orders will be sent for the expulsion of the said Flores from the province of Angola, as well as of any other persons resident there who may be concerned in his criminal schemes for the revival of this Traffic.

In answer to your above-mentioned note, it is my duty to state to you that Her Majesty's Government greatly rejoice that Her Britannic Majesty's Government do not doubt their sentiments with regard to the desire of contributing effectually for the complete extinction of the Slave Trade. With respect, however, to the sending of the orders alluded to, I must observe to you that the authorities of Loanda having been instructed to cause a strict watch to be placed upon the said individual, and no proofs of his criminality having been obtained up to the

present, the Government cannot upon simple suspicion order out of a Portuguese possession, a foreigner residing there, without offending the nation to which he belongs, the Government of which would not fail to put forth at once, and with full justice, a corresponding claim.

I renew, &c.  
(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

No. 318.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 7, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, and its inclosures, stating that the Portuguese Government decline to accede to the request which you made to the Viscount d'Athoguia in your note of the 3rd ultimo, for the expulsion from Loanda of the Brazilian slave-trader Francisco Antonio Flores, and that the Portuguese Minister justifies his refusal on the ground that such a proceeding would give rise to well-founded complaints on the part of the Brazilian Government.

I have in reply to instruct you to express to Viscount d'Athoguia the surprise and regret of Her Majesty's Government that their reasonable request should not be complied with, and to state that it is very unlikely that any complaint on account of the expulsion of Flores should proceed from the Brazilian Government, who have so honourably and successfully exerted themselves for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 319.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, October 8, 1853.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatches of the 23rd of December.

I beg leave herewith to lay before your Lordship copies of three letters, and of their inclosures, which I have received from Mr. Read, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Terceira, respecting a Portuguese vessel called the "*Laura*," which had sailed from that island, avowedly for Madeira, but which, from circumstances detailed in his letters, he suspects to be bound on a slaving voyage.

I inclose a copy of a note which I have written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, directing his attention to the case of this vessel.

I have also written to Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira, requesting him to let me know whether the "*Laura*" makes her appearance at that island, in order that, if not, measures may be taken to enforce the bond into which, as your Lordship will have seen, the master was required by the Civil Governor of Terceira to enter for the *bonâ fide* character of his voyage.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 319.

*Vice-Consul Read to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Right Honourable Sir,

*Terceira, September 16, 1853.*

I BEG to inclose a report similar to one I have prepared to send to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at St. Michael's when an opportunity may offer.

As the vessel in question is preparing to leave this port in a few days, and uncertain when an opportunity may occur for my communicating with Mr. Hunt

on the subject, I have deemed it prudent to avail myself of a vessel bound to Lisbon direct, to transmit the report to your Excellency.

The Civil Governor of this district informed me to-day that it was his Excellency's intention to have a survey held on the "*Laura*," the result of which he would communicate to me.

The large quantity of water taken on board, farinha de pão, utensils similar to those made use of in slave-trading vessels, the non-taking of colonists from this island to Rio, is in harmony with the communication made last year by Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Hunt, and to which I have called the serious attention of the Civil Governor of this district.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN READ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 319.

*Vice-Consul Read to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Right Honourable Sir,

*Terceira, September 17, 1853.*

I BEG to state that the vessel alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date left this port to-day at 5 P.M., cleared out for Rio de Janeiro *via* Madeira.

His Excellency the Civil Governor of this district acquainted me that he had required the owner to give a legal bond, and would furnish me with a copy thereof on the 19th instant, and there being no other vessel in port except the one that conveys this, I am not enabled to furnish your Excellency with a copy of that document on the present occasion.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN READ.

Inclosure 3 in No. 319.

*Vice-Consul Read to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Right Honourable Sir,

*Terceira, September 18, 1853.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the day being Sunday, his Excellency the Civil Governor sent me a communication, a copy of which I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency, wherein it will be seen that a survey was held by the Captain of the Port on the provisions of the "*Laura*," and that her ostensible object in having those provisions on board was for the use of colonists from these islands, and not as indicating that the vessel was destined for the coast of Africa to be engaged in the Slave Trade.

His Excellency also states that, to avoid any clandestine embarkation of passengers from these islands, he had required the master of the "*Laura*" to give bond at the office of the Administrador do Conselho to the effect of presenting a certificate from the authorities of the district of Funchal to show that the vessel effectively called at the port of the Island of Madeira.

I beg leave to submit to your Excellency's better judgment the validity of the survey, it being comprised of one individual only; and that individual, a few days past, gave me to understand that it was his opinion that the vessel in question was not destined otherwise than the coast of Africa.

I regret his Excellency did not see fit to adopt the suggestion I pointed out to him, which was to order the fresh water to be started, and the casks to be refilled with salt water to ballast the ship, leaving a sufficiency of fresh for the use of the crew until the vessel's arrival at Madeira, as by so doing it would not only frustrate any intention of proceeding direct to the coast, but of taking passengers clandestinely from these islands.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN READ.



Inclosure 4 in No. 319.

*Report on the "Laura."*

ON the 8th day of September, 1853, there arrived at the Bay of Angra, Island of Terceira, from Lisbon, a Portuguese vessel called the "*Laura*" (formerly "*Rosa*"), commanded by a Portuguese subject named Sylverio Severino d'Avellar.

The vessel is stated to belong to Antonio Severino d'Avellar, at present resident here, is of about 154 Portuguese tons measurement, and has on board a crew of nineteen men, composed of Portuguese subjects. No guns are visible, and it is said she is bound from this to Rio de Janeiro *via* Madeira.

Her consignee at this place is named João Severino d'Avellar, a relative of the owner.

A Spaniard named Rubastiauno is said to be the "caixa" or purser, and I hear that they style him as "capitão bandeira," which leads to conjecture that the Spanish flag may be used if convenience suits.

Her ostensible object here was reported at first to convey colonists to Rio Janeiro, but which idea was abandoned through the restrictions of the Portuguese Government on that head, and the bad sanitary state of Brazil, as stated by the owner to the Civil Governor of this district.

She has taken on board ninety casks of water (some very large ones), and thirty barrels of farinha de pão, an article not commonly used by vessels taking passengers from these islands to Brazil. It can be said, then, if the fever now prevalent in Brazil is detrimental to the natives of these islands, it may be equally so to those of Madeira, which causes a suspicion to arise that the voyage to Rio *via* Madeira is not the real one in contemplation.

Her hull outside is all black, with no streak; she is rigged as a brig schooner, with a maintop-sail and a topgallant-sail, carries a fore-royal, no main-royal, the heads of fore-royal-mast and maintop-gallant-mast have a gilt ball on each, with no vane in either; her masts have a slight rake aft; her bowsprit has very little steave. She has a topgallant-forecastle, in which the crew apparently live. She has a small fiddle-head, a very sharp overhanging bow, with a great run aft, a wreath of roses across the stern, edges of stern-hawsepipes, gilt. The wheel is about six feet abaft the mainmast, four large hen-coops on the quarter-deck, four large eye-bolts about three feet below the covering-board, three scupper-holes of a side. Rigging most particular: short bowsprit, single fore-stay, single foretopmast-stay, double mainstays, both set up on the port-side, one with tackles, the other with dead-eyes; maintopmast-stay sets up in the foretopmast-cross-trees.

*British Vice-Consulate, Terceira, September 15, 1853.*

(Signed)

JOHN READ,  
*Vice-Consul.*

---

Inclosure 5 in No. 319.

*The Civil Governor of Terceira to Vice-Consul Read.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN consequence of the survey which I caused to be made on board the Portuguese brig schooner "*Laura*," and of the information given by the captain of the port of this city, and of the account of the articles found in the ship, that there are no grounds for reputeding those articles as evidence that the said brig is destined for the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, but on the contrary, only as preparations for the transport of emigrants from this island to the Brazilian Empire, the ostensible destination of the ship in question; under these circumstances, and with a view to obviate the clandestine embarkation of passengers, I directed that the captain, Silverio Severino d'Avellar, should give a bond, which he did give yesterday in the District Council Office, whereby he binds himself to produce at the office of the Civil Government a certificate from the

proper authorities of the district of Funchal to show that the said vessel was in fact bound for the Island of Madeira; and I this day report to Her Majesty's Government all that has taken place respecting this vessel, to be used as convenient.

This is all that occurs to me to communicate to you in this matter.

With the most perfect esteem and high consideration, I am, &c.

(Signed) NICOLAU ANASTACIO DE BETTENCOURT.

Inclosure 6 in No. 319.

*Sir R. Pakenham to Viscount d'Athoguia.*

Sir,

*Cintra, September 29, 1853.*

I LOSE no time in laying before your Excellency the inclosed copy of a statement which I have received from the British Vice-Consul at Terceira relative to a vessel called the "*Laura*," which sailed from that island on the 17th of this month, nominally for Madeira, but which your Excellency will perceive is from certain circumstances open to the suspicion of being bound on a slaving voyage.

Your Excellency may perhaps have received some information from the authorities of Terceira respecting this vessel; if not, the particulars contained in the accompanying statement will no doubt appear to your Excellency sufficient to require that every measure of precaution within the power of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government should be taken to frustrate the criminal object for which she is supposed to have been sent to sea, and at all events, according to what may hereafter come to light respecting her, to enforce the responsibility of her owners and other persons concerned in her equipment, who, from the circumstances of the "*Laura*" being a Portuguese vessel, will naturally be amenable to Portuguese law, and subject to the action of the Portuguese tribunals.

I take, &c.

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

No. 320.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 21, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of the report and its inclosures which have been presented to the House of Commons by the Select Committee of that House, which was appointed to inquire into the Treaties and Engagements between Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal respecting the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 321.

*Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 22.)*

M. le Comte,

*Légation de Portugal, le 22 Octobre, 1853.*

D'APRES les ordres que je viens de recevoir de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de transmettre confidentiellement à votre Excellence la note ci-jointe.

Les concessions que mon Gouvernement a fait, il avait, sans doute, tout le droit de les faire sans en rendre compte à personne; il a cru cependant qu'il serait convenable d'en donner connaissance au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour prévenir quelque mal-entendu de la part des commandants des bâtimens Anglais employés à empêcher la Traite des Nègres en Afrique, et dont le trop de zèle a été plus d'une fois nuisible au commerce licite des sujets Portugais, et aux rapports des colonies du Portugal entre elles.

Il faut espérer que des établissements agricoles semblables à celui que l'on va créer dans l'île de Principe se multiplieront en Afrique, et qu'ils seront dans un prochain avenir d'une grande utilité pour le développement de l'agriculture Africaine, et pour hâter la complète et si désirable abolition de l'état d'esclavage dans toute l'Afrique. C'est principalement sous ces deux points de vue que mon Gouvernement se propose d'encourager ces établissements.

De cette communication, quoique confidentielle, votre Excellence pourra faire l'usage qu'elle trouvera convenable.

Veuillez, &c.  
(Signé) LAVRADIO.

Inclosure in No. 321.

*Regulation.*

(Translation.)

JOAO MARIA DE SOUZA E ALMEIDA, proprietor and merchant in Benguella, has asked of the Government the concession of a portion of land in the Island of Principe at a rental, for an agricultural establishment; and for the working of this establishment he has asked that passage may be afforded by the Government for the blacks which he possesses as slaves, who, after receiving a letter of enfranchisement shall be delivered to him as guardian, they being obliged to work in that establishment for a certain number of years, agreeably to what is stipulated for those set free on board of ships captured as slavers.

The Government decided upon granting this concession, after hearing the Ultramarine Council, by establishing a regulation in which shall be settled the solemnities with which the enfranchisement shall be given, and the manner of securing to the freed-men proper treatment.

The letter of enfranchisement must be given previous to embarkation, and the freed-men marked with a symbol of liberty.

The delivery of the freed-men to their former master must be done by means of a public document, in which the guardian shall stipulate on behalf of the freed-men in Benguella, in the presence of the public Minister.

The libertos to remain in the Island of Principe, under the superintendance of a junta created conformably to that established in the Annex C to the Treaty of 3rd July, 1842.

The freed-men must be of both sexes, in equal numbers, as near as possible.

The time of service not to exceed seven years, and may be less.

If the concessionnee shall ill-treat any black, he loses his right to his labour. Means shall be given to the freed-men to keep their savings.

The freed-men to be inspected every six months by the guardian, and to be considered, to all legal purposes, as free people.

*Secretary of State's Office for the Marine Department,*

*September 27, 1853.*

(Signed) ANTONIO PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

No. 322.

*Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 25.)*

(Translation.)

*London, October 24, 1853.*

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Most Faithful Majesty, has had the honour to receive the note which his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, &c., addressed to him on the 30th September last, in reply to a note which had been addressed by the Undersigned to his Excellency on the 12th of that month, complaining of and asking reparation for two acts done by Commander Bunce in Quissanga (a Portuguese possession on the eastern coast of South Africa) in the month of August last year.

His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, not estimating at their proper value

the documents proving the facts alleged by the Undersigned, but on the contrary solely guided by the report of Commander Bunce, would deny the existence of a part of the facts against which the Undersigned complains, and palliate the irregularity of those whose existence Commander Bunce dares not deny; and, to the great surprise of the Undersigned, his Excellency concludes that Commander Bunce would have failed in his duty if he had not acted as he did, and that therefore neither has Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government a right to any reparation for the acts done by Commander Bunce, nor have the Portuguese subjects any right to be indemnified for their property destroyed.

The Undersigned being unable to admit the correctness of the arguments by which his Excellency would deny a part of the acts alleged by the Undersigned, and palliate the rest of them, cannot in consequence admit the conclusion of his Excellency, because it is founded on incorrect grounds, which he begs leave to demonstrate.

In the first place the Undersigned takes the liberty of asking, Which has the greatest authority—the result of a judicial inquiry, or the declaration of the accused party?

The Undersigned asserted in his note of the 12th September last, founding his statements on documents which he had before him, that Commander Bunce had :

1. Failed in the respect due to the Portuguese flag, and to the august name of the Queen of Portugal, declaring that he recognized neither the one nor the other ;

2. Violated the Portuguese territory ;

3. Illegally burnt a pangayo and a house, which were the property of Portuguese subjects.

The Undersigned proved these facts by divers documents which accompanied the note above mentioned, but especially the result of the judicial inquiry instituted by the competent magistrate, according to the regulations of the Portuguese laws.

His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon does not admit the existence of the first acts alleged, because they were officially denied by Commander Bunce. Though this argument cannot appear conclusive to the Undersigned, particularly as there were proofs to the contrary, he has nevertheless no hesitation to admit it, on the grounds that the inhabitants of Quissanga did not understand the words spoken by Commander Bunce, and that he did not see that the flag they showed him was of two colours. And, in fact, it would be difficult to believe that an officer of the British Navy, being in his senses, would dare to insult the flag and name of the Sovereign of an allied nation.

The Undersigned, for the honour of the British Navy, which he greatly admires and respects, accepts, even previously to receiving new instructions from his Government, the defence of Commander Bunce, in reference to the two first-mentioned accusations, on the grounds, he admits, of the inhabitants of Quissanga not knowing the English language, in which he probably spoke to them, and of his not recognizing the two colours of the flag which they showed him.

With regard to the accusation of the violation of Portuguese territory, his Excellency wishes to maintain, by arguments which do not convince the Undersigned, that such violation did not exist.

The following is a summary of the arguments of the Earl of Clarendon to prove that Commander Bunce did not violate the territory :

1. That when he landed in Quissanga he found hoisted on the shore a blue flag, which is the flag used by the rebels on the eastern coast.

2. That when he entered into the town he asked for the Governor or Chief, and that an Arab was presented to him ; and that when Commander Bunce asked him if there were any Portuguese authorities there, the Arab replied that there were not.

3. That Commander Bunce declared there were no Portuguese authorities there, nor any Portuguese at all, and that all the inhabitants were Arabs, natives of the place, or negroes. His Excellency observes that this is confirmed by one of the documents annexed to the aforesaid note of the Undersigned of the 12th of September, a document containing the depositions of twenty witnesses, all Mahomedans.

4. That Commander Bunce, before he entered into the town of Quissanga,

was desirous once more of learning if there was any Portuguese authority there but that the reply given to him was, "No, we are Arabs."

And if all this were correct, which it is not, as the Undersigned is about to prove, even then Commander Bunce could not consider himself authorized by the Protocols of the 12th August, 1847, and of the 19th November, 1850, to proceed as he did.

The contrary to what is affirmed by his Excellency in his note is found in the Report of the Commission of Judicial Inquiry, which the Undersigned had the honour to transmit to his Excellency, together with the note of the 12th of September.

By the depositions of the witnesses who appeared before the competent magistrate it is proved :

That the Portuguese flag was shown to Commander Bunce when he entered into Quissanga ; but, with regard to this, the Undersigned has already admitted that the two colours, blue and white, were not seen by Commander Bunce, as he stated :

That, when he landed, the persons to whom he addressed himself declared to him that Quissanga belonged to the Queen of Portugal, and that the inhabitants were her subjects ;

That Falume Chande Bun Imamo presented himself to him as Chief Captain of the land, and Bádre Buno Ayáíá as Chief Serjeant, both of them, although Arabs, Portuguese authorities, subject to the Governor of Ibo, and nominated by him.

The falsehood of the declaration that "there was not a single Portuguese" in Quissanga is proved by the accompanying document, which is signed by twenty-three Portuguese residing in Quissanga ; but even had there not been there one single native of Portugal, the Arabs and negroes, natives of the country, did not cease, although Mahomedans, to be subjects of the Crown of Portugal, as a great number of Indians are subjects of Great Britain, although Mahomedans and idolaters.

But even admitting, for argument's sake, that Falume, the Chief Captain, and Bádre, the Chief Serjeant, were not Portuguese authorities ; even in that case Commander Bunce was not authorised to act as he did, because there was, at a short distance from Quissanga (in Ibo, twelve miles off), the Governor of the Islands of Cape Delgado, under whose jurisdiction Quissanga lay, and to whom Commodore Wyvill, if he wished to proceed regularly, ought to have addressed himself, before ordering the expedition of Commander Bunce.

In view, then, of what is stated, the Undersigned persists in maintaining that the case supposed in the above-mentioned Protocols not having occurred, Commander Bunce, by landing with an armed force in Quissanga, and burning the house of a Portuguese subject, did commit an act of violation of territory, and did, illegally and by violence, deprive a Portuguese subject of his property.

It is remarkable that it should be alleged, as a proof that the property burnt was intended as a deposit for slaves, that many negroes were seen to run away from it when the English armed force appeared. How is it credible that the negroes should flee from their liberators ? and how is it credible that, if this took place, the latter did not pursue his fugitives ?

The Undersigned will now examine the arguments with which the Earl of Clarendon would maintain the right which Commander Bunce had to burn a Portuguese vessel which was lying close to the shore of a Portuguese possession.

The Undersigned, trusting in the documents so often mentioned, affirmed that the pangayo which was on the shores of Quissanga, had been built there ; that it was the property of a Portuguese subject ; that it was new, and had not even sailed, and therefore could not be accused of having been engaged in the infamous Traffic in Slaves, but that, even if it could have been, Commander Bunce had no right to burn it.

His Excellency, referring to the reports of Commander Bunce, says that the pangayo, by its internal fittings, and from certain filth found in it, was known to have been employed in the Slave Trade ; and that, by the testimony of two other officers, subordinate to Commander Bunce, it is known that the ship was not a new one.

The Undersigned, without persisting either in affirming or denying that the pangayo was or was not new, and that it did or did not contain indications of

having been employed in the Trade, asks on what law or Treaty did Commander Bunce rely in burning the pangayo, which lay upon the shores of a Portuguese possession?

It was certainly not in the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1840, nor in the Protocols of 1847 and 1850, nor was it in any Portuguese law, that he found this right. It is necessary to confess it: he found this right in his own will, in his own caprice, in the force which had been entrusted to him, not for the purpose of violating Treaties, but for supporting them.

The Undersigned, although he cannot admit, as his Excellency would maintain, that the pangayo ought to have been taken before the Vice-Admiralty Court at the Cape, but rather that it should have been brought before the proper Mixed Commission, will not now examine into this question, as he has now only to prove the illegality of burning the pangayo, and the unfavourable suspicions which this illegal act must throw upon the subsequent proceedings and the depositions of the person who ordered it to be done.

In order to defend himself from this illegality, which excites so much suspicion against the conduct of Commander Bunce, he says that the pangayo was lying in a position from which it was laborious and difficult to get out.

But if this was the case, and if Commander Bunce, attended by a great number of strong and able English seamen, required a good deal of time and labour to overcome this difficulty, what fear could there be that the pangayo could be got out in a short time by the efforts of the natives of the country, to be employed in the Trade, especially when they knew that they were closely watched by a considerable force?

For what reason did not Commander Bunce address himself to the Governor of Ibo, with whom he could have communicated in less than a couple of hours?

He did not even proceed to take an inventory of the articles contained in the vessel; and it is asked that full credit be given to one who knowingly acted in a manner illegal, violent, and accompanied by most aggravating circumstances, and none to a document emanating from a judicial authority proceeding with regularity, and following all the forms required by law!

The Undersigned will not fail to convey to the knowledge of his Government as early as possible the frightful though vague accusations which his Excellency (relying on the reports of the British cruisers) brings against the conduct of the Portuguese authorities in Africa, but particularly against the Governors of Ibo and Inhambane; and he may now already assure his Excellency that the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty will hasten to investigate the conduct of those functionaries, and will cause them to be judged with all the rigour of the laws.

The Undersigned, however, has to observe to his Excellency, that the accusations which Commander Bunce brings against the present Governor of Ibo are remarkable, and difficult to reconcile with his recent evidence before a Special Committee of the House of Commons charged with examining the Treaties between Great Britain, Portugal, and Spain, relating to the abolition of the Slave Trade.

His Excellency says in his note of the 30th of September last, "that the Governor of Ibo was in the habit of conniving with the slave-dealers;" and Commander Bunce says in his evidence given before the above-mentioned Committee of the House of Commons (see the Report, p. 112), "This Governor (of Ibo) had only lately come." The Undersigned asks, how could the Governor of Ibo, lately arrived, be in the habit of conniving with the slave-dealers? It is to be hoped that the inquiry which Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government will, without doubt, direct to be made with respect to the conduct of the above-mentioned Governors, will demonstrate the injustice of the accusations brought against them.

The Undersigned is of opinion that he has sufficiently proved that Commander Bunce, misinterpreting the Protocols of 1847 and 1850, did violate the Portuguese territory, and illegally destroy property belonging to Portuguese subjects; and he therefore insists on the right of the Queen, his august Sovereign, to demand of Her Britannic Majesty's Government reparation for the violation of the territory, and a just indemnification for those of her subjects whose property was destroyed.

The Undersigned trusts that his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, after having again investigated, with his well-known impartiality and intelligence, the facts stated by the Undersigned in his note of the 12th September last, and now once more recapitulated, will admit that their existence cannot be put in doubt, and that consequently the reparation and indemnification demanded by the Undersigned, in the name and by the command of his Government, cannot be refused by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

LAVRADIO.

Inclosure in No. 322

*Representation of the Inhabitants of Quissanga to the Governor of Mozambique.*

Illustrissimo Excellentissimo Senhor,

UZANDO da faculdade que nos concedeo o digno Governador deste districto, o Tenente da Armada Jeronimo Romero, mui respeitosa mente tomamos a liberdade de dirigir esta manifestação popular a vossa Excellencia para que, por este meio, cheguem ao conhecimento do Governo de Sua Magestade as arbitrariedades e violencias praticadas pelas lanchas da fragata Almirante commandadas pelo immediato da mesma, e bem assim o pouco respeito que mostrarão ao Governo da nossa Rainha nos dias 6 e 8 do corrente.

Herão 9 horas da manhã do dia 6 d'Agosto quando os pacificos habitantes de Quissanga, subditos fieis de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, virão cinco lanchas Inglezas atracar abordo do pangaio "Systema Solar," cujo pertencia ao Governador dos Mouros, e logo immediatamente vimos que as forças navaes Inglezas lhe lançarão fogo até ficar totalmente destruido.

Em poucos momentos, Excellentissimo Senhor, ficou reduzido á cinzas um pangaio novo, que ainda não tinha feito viagem, nem tinha á seu bordo couza alguma alem do mastro, que se pertendia levantar no mesmo dia.

Foi construido na mesma Quissanga com madeiras e operarios subditos Portuguezes; e o seu dono, que gastou tantos annos e tanto dinheiro para o fazer, ficou aterrado de ver em poucos momentos destruido o fructo dos seus trabalhos e das suas economias.

Não satisfeito ainda o immediato da fragata de ter mandado lançar fogo ao mencionado pangaio, e praticado um attentado contra o direito de propriedade; ainda fez mais: pelas duas horas de tarde saltou em terra na Quissanga com huma força de 100 á 120 homens, completamente armados, e logo prendeo e insultou ao Capitão-Mór, Falume Chande Bun Imamo.

Logo immediatamente o Capitão-Mór lhes mostrou a bandeira Portugueza, e lhes disse ao immediato da fragata commandante da força, que a Quissanga hera huma terra Portugueza, e os seus moradores subditos fieis a Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal, e que esperava que não commettessem ostilidades com uma nação amiga e alliada.

Os habitantes da Quissanga presenciarão e ouvirão com maior espanto disséra o commandante da força, que não reconhecia bandeira Portugueza nem ao Governo, nem Rainha nenhuma, e que só conhecia o seu Almirante. Um insulto tal, commettido na presença dos subditos de Sua Magestade, de certo não ficaria impune pelos habitantes de Quissanga, a não ser a recommendação que tivemos de nosso distincto Governador Romero, para que uzassemos de toda a moderação e prudencia para com as forças de Sua Magestade Britannica.

Immediatamente passarão revista a toda a povoação, entrarão em todas as casas, e como nada encontrarão que desse suspeitas ao desumano Trafico da Escravatura, se dispunhão á hirem para bordo; porem querendo antes deixar um signal da sua destrucção, lançarão fogo a casa do Governador dos Mouros tão somente por encontrarem dentro o bico do pangaio queimado, que pertencia ao mesmo proprietario. Os pacificos habitantes da Quissanga presenciarão e virão estes desagradaveis acontecimentos, sem que da sua parte tivessem dado motivo. Elles não se devem confundir com os habitantes de Angoncha, nem com os habitantes de outros pontos da provincia, que tem estado constantemente em rebellão, tanto com o Governo de Sua Magestade como contra as forças navaes Inglezas.

Os habitantes de Quissanga, e villa de Ibo, com maior respeito e submissão,

pedem a vossa Excellencia justiça e protecção contra as arbitrariedades das forças estrangeiras.

Deos guarde, &c.

Quissanga, 10 de Agosto de 1852.

Seguem 133 assignaturas Arabes e as seguintes Portuguezas :

Antonio José Solero.

José Maria Dias.

Luciano Policarpo Souza.

Theodorico da Silva Calheiros.

João José de Souza.

João Carlos Pinto.

Luiz José Pinto.

Joaquim José Dias.

Joaquim Gonza. de Souza.

Agostinho Salvador de Souza.

José Figueira.

Manoel Caetano Lisboa.

Manoel Geraldo Moraes.

José de Souza Caldas.

João da Silva Calheiros.

Francisco Mariano Gonzaga.

José da Silva Calheiros.

Antonio Mariano Gonzaga.

Antonio Alberto Pereira.

Francisco Antonio de Sagra.

Luiz Feliciano G. Barradas.

José Maria Reboche.

Bruno Vicente Gonçalves.

No. 323.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 26, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch\* which I have received from Mr. Sunley, Her Majesty's Consul in the Comoro Islands, stating that he has been informed that the Slave Trade is actively carried on in the Portuguese territories on the east coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 324.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 3.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, October 28, 1853.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 7th of October, and I have hastened to fulfil the instructions contained in it by expressing to the Viscount d'Athoguia, in a note which I have the honour herewith to submit a copy, the surprise and regret of Her Majesty's Government that their reasonable request for the expulsion of the Brazilian slave-trader Francisco Antonio Flores, from the province of Angola, should not have been complied with.

In assigning, as a reason for this refusal, the probability of remonstrance on the part of the Brazilian Government if the request for the expulsion of Flores had been acceded to, Viscount d'Athoguia appears not to have borne in mind that the Brazilian Government have, of late, not shown any such scruples with regard to the expulsion of Portuguese subjects from Brazil, whenever there has been sufficient evidence, short of legal proof, of their having been concerned in the Slave Trade.

The published correspondence relative to the Slave Trade, furnishes numerous instances in which this power of expulsion has been exercised by the Brazilian Government; and in a note from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Hudson, dated 8th February, 1851, the intention of the Imperial Government to persist in this course "as one of the efficacious means for repressing the Traffic when the action of the penal laws cannot reach the parties," is distinctly announced.

Another note of the same date, from Senhor Paulino to Mr. Hudson, states that a Portuguese subject, named Joaquim Pinto de Fonseca, had, in consequence of some slave-trading transactions, "been ordered to quit the Empire, no legal proof being found to appear against him, and it being expected that he would be acquitted if sent before a jury."

\* No. 268.



In your Lordship's despatch of 18th August, by which I was directed to apply to the Portuguese Government for Flores' expulsion, mention is made of certain documents existing in the archives of Her Majesty's Mission at Rio de Janeiro, of which your Lordship had instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio to transmit certified copies, in order that they might be laid before this Government, as evidence of Flores' criminality.

Perhaps your Lordship may be of opinion, that when these papers are received, a suitable opportunity will present itself again to press for the banishment of Senhor Flores from Loanda, when advantage might be taken of the circumstance to which I have ventured to refer, namely, the unhesitating course pursued by the Brazilian Government with regard to Portuguese slave-traders, to show how unlikely it is that that Government should complain of the adoption of similar measures in this country with regard to Brazilian subjects, against whom there can be adduced equally convincing proofs of participation in the Slave Trade.

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

---

Inclosure in No. 324.

*Sir R. Pakenham to Viscount d'Athoquia.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, October 25, 1853.*

IT became my duty to transmit to Her Majesty's Government the note which I had the honour to receive from your Excellency, on the 20th of last month, in which, in answer to my note of the 3rd of the same month, suggesting the expediency of causing to be expelled from the province of Angola a certain Brazilian subject, named Francisco Antonio Flores, on account of the efforts which he is notoriously making to revive the Slave Trade in that province, your Excellency is pleased to say that this recommendation on the part of Her Majesty's Government cannot be complied with, because such compliance could not fail to give offence to the nation to which the individual belongs, whose Government would immediately, and with all justice, make remonstrances on account of it.

Her Majesty's Government, after due consideration of the contents of your Excellency's note above referred to, have now instructed me to express to your Excellency their surprise and regret that their reasonable request should not be complied with, and to observe that it is very unlikely that any complaint on account of the expulsion of Flores should proceed from the Brazilian Government, who have so honourably and successfully exerted themselves for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

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

---

No. 325.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 3.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, October 28, 1853.*

BY your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd of September, your Lordship was pleased to authorize me to assent, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to the arrangement proposed in Viscount d'Athoquia's note of the 30th of June last, by which both Governments will henceforth be bound not to sell, when no longer available for the public service, any vessel which, having been condemned for participation in the Slave Trade, shall have been retained for the public service, by virtue of the power reserved by Article XI of the Slave Trade Treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and Portugal.

I have now the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I addressed to the Viscount d'Athoquia on the 13th of September, in fulfilment of your Lordship's

instructions to the foregoing effect, and a translation of Viscount d'Athoquia's answer, from which your Lordship will see that in pursuance of the understanding thus come to by the two Governments, arrangements have been made to take back into the public service, as soon as she returns from the voyage on which she is now employed, the brig "*Carvalho*," whose sale under circumstances apparently at variance with the intention of Article XI of the Treaty of 1842, gave rise to the correspondence which has ended in the present satisfactory agreement.

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

---

Inclosure 1 in No. 325.

*Sir R. Pakenham to Viscount d'Athoquia.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, September 13, 1853.*

I DID not fail to transmit to Her Majesty's Government the note which I had the honour to receive from your Excellency on the 30th of June last, in which your Excellency is pleased to state that Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government would make arrangements to take again into the service of the State a vessel called the "*Carvalho*," which having been condemned by the Portuguese Prize Court at Loanda for participation in the Slave Trade and been retained in the public service, had in the early part of this year been sold by auction and become the property of a merchant at Lisbon, such arrangement to be subject to the condition, that Her Majesty's Government would interpret Article XI of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, as requiring "that slave vessels purchased for the service of the Royal Navy of either of the two nations, should not be sold when their service in the Royal Navy is found no longer necessary;" and Her Majesty's Government now authorize me to assent to the arrangements proposed in your Excellency's note above referred to, that is to say, that Her Majesty's Government engage to interpret Article XI of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, as "imposing upon both Governments alike the obligation not to sell any vessel condemned as a slaver, which in virtue of the option reserved by that Article may have been purchased by either of them for the use of their respective navies."

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

---

Inclosure 2 in No. 325.

*Viscount d'Athoquia to Sir R. Pakenham.*

(Translation.)

*Palace, October 17, 1853.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 13th of September last, informing me that you are authorized by Her Britannic Majesty's Government to declare that they agree to give to Article XI of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Portugal and Great Britain for the abolition of the Slave Trade, the interpretation that, slave vessels that are bought for the service of the Royal Navy of either of the two nations, may not be sold, even in the event of their services becoming afterwards unnecessary; and in consequence of this declaration, it is my duty to state to you, that with respect to the brig "*Carvalho*," mentioned in your above note, and which was lately sold by public auction, the marine department has taken the necessary measures, as I am informed in a despatch dated the 14th instant, that she may again enter the service of the Portuguese navy, as soon as she returns from her voyage to Bahia.

I renew, &c.  
(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOQUIA.

---

No. 326.

*Sir R. Pakenham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 3.)*

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 28, 1853.

WITH my despatch of the 8th instant, I had the honour to transmit copies of letters and their inclosures which I had received from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Terceira, respecting the circumstances under which a Portuguese vessel, called the "*Laura*," had sailed from that port, and which were of a nature to justify the suspicion that she was bound on a slaving voyage.

With the same despatch I had the honour to transmit a copy of a note which I had written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs directing his attention to this case.

I have now the honour to inclose a translation of the Viscount d'Athoquia's answer, which states that the Portuguese Government had already received information of the suspicious circumstances attending the "*Laura*," and that circular orders had consequently been sent to the Governors of Angola, the Cape Verds, and St. Thomas, and Principe, pointing out the reasons which existed for suspecting that she was destined for the Slave Trade.

In my despatch of the 8th instant, I also took occasion to mention that I had written to Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira requesting him to let me know whether the "*Laura*" had made her appearance at Madeira, according to the bond into which her owner was obliged to enter before the vessel sailed from Terceira.

From the accompanying copy of Mr. Stoddart's answer, which I received this morning, your Lordship will perceive that the "*Laura*" did in fact arrive at the port of Funchal on the 25th of last month, and after a few hours' delay proceeded to sea again without having anchored.

This fact tends greatly to strengthen the suspicions which we had already reason to entertain respecting the character of this vessel; but it is still possible that she may have sailed either for the Brazils or the West Indies with a cargo of emigrants smuggled on board from some part of the island, not under the observation of the public authorities—a trade which is known to be extensively carried on, in violation of the law, for the sake of evading the passport duty and other impolitic restrictions which impede legal emigration from the Portuguese islands.

I will not fail to represent to the Portuguese Government the additional grounds for suspicion with regard to the "*Laura*" which arise from her hasty departure from Madeira, and in a still stronger degree from the fact mentioned in Mr. Consul Hunt's despatch to your Lordship of the 28th of last month, viz., that the ship is reported to belong to a certain Antonio Severino de Avellar, the person denounced to Her Majesty's Government as agent, in the Azores, for a Brazilian Slave Trade Association, and so mentioned in the Earl of Malmesbury's despatch\* to Mr. Consul Hunt of the 19th May, 1852.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

---

 Inclosure 1 in No. 326.
*Viscount d'Athoquia to Sir R. Pakenham.*

(Translation.)

Palace, October 7, 1853.

HAVING immediately brought to the knowledge of the Marine Department the note which you were pleased to write to me on the 29th of September last, relating to the suspicions entertained with regard to the Portuguese vessel "*Laura*" being intended for the Slave Trade, I have the honour to acquaint you that I was informed through that department, on the 4th instant, that, previous to the transmission of your above-mentioned note, direct communication had been received there from the Civil Governor of the Island of Terceira, and from the Home Department, respecting the same suspicions; in consequence of which a circular was issued on the 3rd of this month to the

\* See Class B, 1853, No, 183, page 350.

Governors of Angola, Cape Verd, St. Thomé e Principe, informing them of the departure of the said vessel, and of the indications which she offers for suspecting her to be intended for the Slave Trade.

I renew, &c.  
(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 326.

*Consul Stoddart to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Madeira, October 19, 1853.*

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 29th ultimo, and I have to acquaint you in reply that the Portuguese vessel "*Laura*," to which it refers, stood into this port on the 25th ultimo, and after a few hours' delay, but without having been brought to anchor, proceeded to sea in a southerly direction.

The master, Sylverio Severino de Avellar, and another person landed from the "*Laura*" and reembarked, after having obtained from the competent authorities a certificate of the vessel having called here, and a bill of health, in which they requested that Fayal in the Azores might be inserted as the place to which they were bound. The master reported that he came here for orders, and communicated with Senhors Meyrelles and Co., whom he named as his consignees. I believe they have some business connections both in the Azore and Cape de Verd Islands, but their commercial transactions are not extensive.

I received on the 3rd instant a report of the suspicious character of the "*Laura*" from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Terceira, and as Her Majesty's steam-ship "*Dover*" came in here on the following day, on her voyage to the Gambia, I addressed an official letter to her commanding officer with all the information in my possession on the subject. I transmit herewith a copy of it, of which I trust your Excellency will approve.

I have also furnished the same information to the undernamed officers who have touched at this port during the present month in command of Her Majesty's ships; namely, Commander Parker, who sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on the 5th instant in the steam-sloop "*Barracouta*;" Commander Skene, who sailed on the 8th instant for Sierra Leone and the west coast of Africa in the brig "*Philomel*;" and Commander Hall, who sailed for Brazil in the steam-sloop "*Stromboli*" on the 15th instant, with a request that they would make it known to any other officers commanding ships of war with whom they might have communication on their respective voyages; and I have further brought it to the notice of Her Majesty's Acting-Consuls at Teneriffe, and St. Vincent Cape de Verdes, having felt it my duty to use every available means of its coming to the knowledge of all officers whose duty it is to search suspicious vessels, and to detain them if apparently engaged in lawless enterprises.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. STODDART.

Inclosure 3 in No. 326.

*Consul Stoddart to Mr. Mitchell.*

Sir,

*Madeira, October 5, 1853.*

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a letter which I received two days ago from the British Vice-Consul at Terceira, and have to request that you will make its contents known to any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's ships which you may meet with on your voyage to the Gambia, adding that the "*Laura*" (the vessel alluded to) called at this port on the 25th ultimo, but did not anchor, simply communicating with the shore and reporting being destined to the Island of Fayal in the Azores, for which place a bill of health was furnished her master.

On your arrival at the Gambia, you will be pleased to convey this information also to his Excellency the Governor of that Settlement.

I myself saw the vessel in question, and I cannot help thinking that there are grounds for the suspicions which all the circumstances have raised regarding her.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. STODDART.

No. 327.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo, reporting the steps which you had taken in consequence of information which you had received from Mr. Read, British Vice-Consul at Terceira, of the suspicious character of the Portuguese vessel "Laura," which had sailed from that island, as was suspected, on a slaving voyage.

And I have to inform you that I approve of your proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 328.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 5, 1853.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copies of your further correspondence with the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the proposal of the Portuguese Government that the Governments of Great Britain and of Portugal should bind themselves for the future not to sell, when no longer available for service, vessels which having been condemned as slavers had been employed in the service of either Government, and reporting that, under this arrangement, the brig "Carvalho" is to be taken back into the service of Portugal on her return from her present voyage. And I have to convey to you my approval of the arrangements which you have made in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 329.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir R. Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 5, 1853.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs and with Mr. Consul Stoddart respecting the suspicious circumstances under which the Portuguese vessel "Laura" had left the port of Terceira, I have to acquaint you that I approve of the steps which you have taken in the case of this vessel.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.