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CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AGENTS

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

AND WITH

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND,

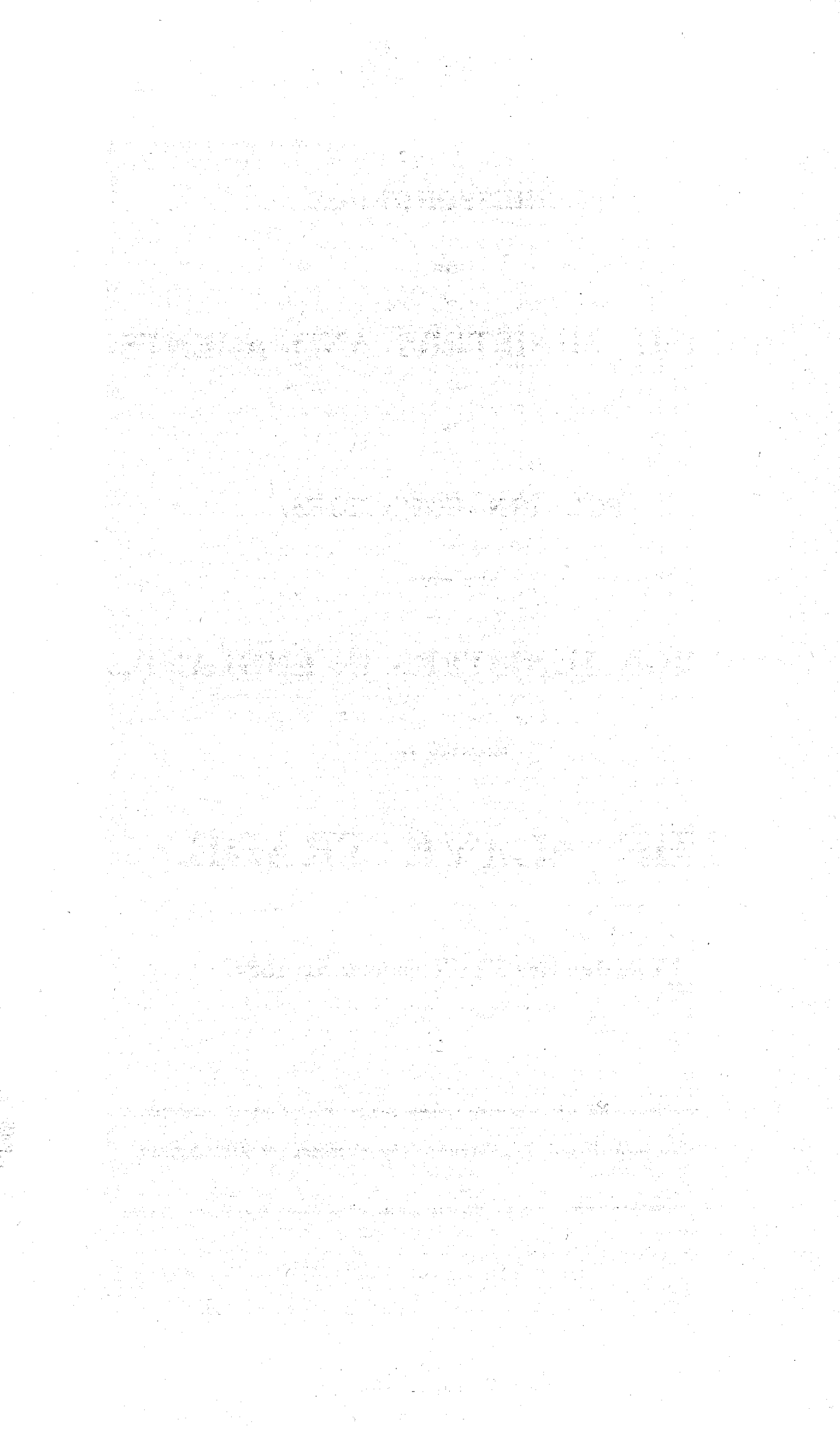
RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From January 1 to December 31, 1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1865.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.



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Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS.

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

No. 1.

Consul Freeman to Earl Russell.—(Received February 11.)

(Extract.)

Lagos, January 8, 1864.

TWO vessels have got away, with 1,022 and 650 slaves respectively, during the last six months. One, a steamer under French colours, took her cargo of 1,022 slaves from Godomey in the month of November ; and the other, a Portuguese brig, cleared from Aghwey with 650 slaves.

I have further to inform your Lordship that I have received information from Benin that, about four months ago, a brig was seen to enter the Forcados River. The entrance is tortuous and difficult, but the pilot seemed to know it well. The following day the brig came out and left the coast under full sail. No doubt was entertained by the merchants at Benin that she was a slaver, and they expect that many of the slaves were sent to the Forcados for shipment from the Benin River.

No. 2.

Consul Freeman to Earl Russell.—(Received February 11.)

(Extract.)

Lagos, January 8, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, by the last mail, Captain White, one of the Benin traders, passed Lagos on his way to England, and came on shore on purpose to give me some information respecting the state of affairs in the Benin River.

The merchants there seem anxiously waiting for Her Majesty's Government to adopt some further measures to bring the Chiefs of the river to reason. As I warned Her Majesty's Government eight months ago, not a puncheon of oil of the fine then fixed by me has been paid, owing to no man-of-war having since visited the river to show that we were in earnest.

I would urgently press upon your Lordship to allow me to proceed to the Benin and demand a heavy fine for the non-fulfilment of the former Treaty, and inform the Chiefs that if the fine was not paid up in the course of three months, the river would be blockaded until all our claims were satisfied.

This is the only policy that can restore our influence in the Benin, and convince the people that Her Majesty's Government will not be patient for ever, and that when they have the will they possess the power of bringing them at once into subjection.

The fact that the Slave Trade seems breaking out again in the Forcados River, as reported in my despatch of the 8th of January, may be perhaps a further inducement to Her Majesty's Government to blockade that river and the Benin.

No. 3.

Earl Russell to Consul Freeman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 22, 1864.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th ultimo, reporting that the Chiefs of the Benin River have failed to fulfil the terms of the engagement which they entered into with you in the month of April last for the settlement of Mr. Henry's claims, I have to acquaint you that I have requested the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to place this matter in the hands of the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces on the African Station, with the view to his taking such steps as may be necessary for procuring compensation for Mr. Henry's losses, and for the protection of British interests in the Benin River.

I have accordingly to desire that you will give Commodore Wilmot, or the officer who may be employed on this service, the benefit of any information or assistance which you may be able to afford.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 4.

Earl Russell to Consul Freeman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 23, 1864.

I HAVE to acquaint you that it has been determined to send Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" up the Niger to communicate with and to bring back Dr. Baikie, who requested last year that arrangements might be made for relieving him in the course of the present season.

It will be expedient, however, that some person should be left in charge of Dr. Baikie's establishment until next year, when some decision will have been come to in regard to arrangements which are still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government for carrying out the navigation of the Niger.

I am aware that Dr. Baikie has with him an officer of the navy, Lieutenant Bedford, who volunteered to remain when the "Investigator" ascended the River last year, but it is possible that that officer may wish to return to the coast; and I have accordingly to desire that you will endeavour to find some fit and proper person who will not object to take Dr. Baikie's place during his absence.

If Lieutenant Bedford should wish to remain in charge of the establishment at Lukoja, and Dr. Baikie should concur in his doing so, he probably would be the most fit person for the service, but it will be necessary to be prepared with a person to take his place in the event of Lieutenant Bedford's wishing to return to his duties on the coast.

The "Investigator" will proceed on her expedition on the arrival of the packet which will leave England with the African mails on the 23rd of July next, by which opportunity I have directed goods to be sent out for the use of the expedition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 5.

Consul Freeman to Earl Russell.—(Received July 11.)

(Extract.)

Government House, Lagos, June 9, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the traders in the Benin River addressed me in a letter, of which the inclosure No. 1 is a copy, requesting that some measures might be taken to enforce the carrying out of the Convention made between me and the chiefs last year.

Your Lordship having informed me that Commodore Wilmot had been instructed to proceed to the Benin to try and settle the question, I took no further steps in it myself

Commodore Wilmot has, however, neither visited the Benin himself, nor sent any ships there, and the natives, emboldened by no further notice having been taken of the attack on Mr. Henry's factory since my visit to Benin in April, 1863, have now committed another outrage of a serious character, inasmuch as they have beaten, wounded and carried off into confinement an Englishman, whom they only released on his paying the value of three puncheons of palm oil, and this apparently without any provocation.

I inclose a copy of a letter on the subject, which I have received from the traders of Benin. It was brought up to me by Mr. James, the chief agent at the Benin, of the firm of Messrs. Harrison & Co., of which also the injured man was a sub-agent. I also annex my reply to the above.

I would again venture strongly to urge upon your Lordship the necessity of adopting the measures suggested in my despatch of the 10th April, 1863. For many years the affairs of the Benin have been in a disturbed state, and from time to time some serious complaints from the traders have caused a man-of-war to be sent to the river, investigations instituted and threats made, but the affairs were soon forgotten. On one occasion an attempt was made to seize a Chief by the name of Smart, which failed, and the boats employed lost many of their men in killed and wounded. The natives have thus ceased to fear visits of Her Majesty's ships, as they feel certain that if they can only get them to leave, by promising satisfaction, nothing more will be heard of the question.

No armed force can be made use of, except at a sacrifice of life fearfully disproportioned to the results it would obtain. Nothing therefore remains but, as I formerly recommended, to inflict a very heavy fine on the Chiefs, and blockade the river until it be paid. This will be the easiest, cheapest, and most effectual way of bringing the people of Benin to reason. It will be felt by all, from the highest to the lowest; from the King of Benin down to the meanest slave, and when once it is found that Her Majesty's Government are in earnest, the fine will soon be paid up.

There is another consideration which may have some weight in inducing Her Majesty's Government to put an end to the present disturbed state of the Benin affairs. I refer to the Slave Trade. At the present moment when the slave-dealers are pressed very hard by Her Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Dahomey, shipments may be made at Benin. The natives, who are outnumbered by and are afraid of their slaves, would be overjoyed at an opportunity of selling them. The legitimate trade at present prevents the Slave Trade reviving, but if a breach is effected with the British traders, they may, though for a time only, again take to their old commerce in human beings.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Messrs. Forshaw, James, and Clarke to Governor Freeman.

Sir,

Benin River, March 28, 1864.

TWELVE months having now nearly elapsed since your visit here, and as only two puncheons oil have been paid towards the whole of the fines imposed, we feel obliged to call your attention to the matter, and respectfully ask you to take some further steps to enforce payment.

We remain, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. S. FORSHAW.
JAMES McMAHON JAMES.
HUGH C. CLARKE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Messrs James, Forshaw, and Clarke, to Governor Freeman.

Sir,

Benin River, May 25, 1864.

WE, the undersigned traders in Benin River, most respectfully beg to call your attention to a gross and violent outrage which was committed by a Native Chief named Adjoké, living at Warree. He landed on Messrs. T. Harrison and Co.'s beach at Warree, with a number of armed men on the morning of the 16th, in consequence of some slight quarrel which had occurred between Mr. Hineson (Messrs. Harrison and Co.'s representative), and a slave of this said Adjoké. Mr. Hineson was carried off to Adjoké's town, wounded slightly in the back with a sword, his clothes torn off his back, and flogged severely.

Mr. Hineson had to purchase his liberty by paying 3 puncheons. He is now suffering severely from the ill-treatment he received and the shock his system has sustained.

An Accra cooper who attempted to defend Mr. Hineson was also ill-treated, receiving a severe scalp wound, and had his left arm broken. The beach was in entire possession of this Chief and his people, the Kroo-boys taking to the Bush.

We now request you to take such immediate steps as are at your disposal, to enforce some adequate punishment on this same Adjoké, as will show the natives such things cannot be done with impunity, regretting very much that more stringent measures have not been adopted in Equeboa's case. Our lives and the property in the river are now not safe until the natives here have received some severe check, though we do not apprehend any violence.

Hoping to hear that you are able to take immediate notice of this murderous and violent outrage,

We remain, &c.
(Signed) J. McMAHON JAMES.
THOS. S. FORSHAW.
HUGH C. CLARKE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

Governor Freeman to Messrs. James, Forshaw, and Clarke.

Gentlemen,

Government House, Lagos, June 2, 1864.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of May, reporting the assault on Messrs. Harrison and Co.'s beach at Wari, and the ill-treatment of Mr. Hineson, their agent, by the Chief Ajoké.

The outrage is one which cannot certainly be left unnoticed, but I regret that it is quite out of my power to take any steps in the matter at present, as Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" has been taken away from Lagos for service on the Slave Squadron. I shall, however, report the affair to Her Majesty's Government by the mail leaving this on the 10th instant; and on the arrival of the Commodore, who is expected here shortly, I will urge that officer to carry out the instructions he has already received, to terminate the Benin difficulty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN.

No. 6.

Earl Russell to Consul Freeman.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, July 23, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th ultimo, relative to the state of affairs in the Benin River, and reporting the particulars of an outrage committed by the natives in that river on a British subject named Hineson, the agent of Messrs. Harrison, of Liverpool.

I have, in reply, to state that I have received a communication on this subject from the Liverpool African Association, a copy of which I inclose for your information.

I propose to await the result of the proceedings that may be adopted by Commodore Wilmot on his return to the coast, before issuing any definite instructions on the subject of this outrage.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

The Secretary of the African Association, Liverpool, to Earl Russell.

My Lord,

3, Brown's Buildings, Liverpool, July 13, 1864.

I AM directed by this Association to lay before your Lordship the particulars of a gross outrage that has been committed at Warree on Mr. Hineson, the agent of Messrs. Thomas Harrison and Co., of this town, and other servants at their factory at that place, as per annexed letters, and I have respectfully and earnestly to request that

your Lordship will be pleased to cause such instructions to be sent out by the African mail leaving London on the 23rd instant as will ensure a prompt investigation into this matter, and ample redress for this as well as many other old grievances at Benin, for which, as yet, no actual redress has been enforced. This Association has also received information of several outrages which have lately been committed by the natives on the persons and property of British subjects there, and complaints that previous outrages have never been really redressed, owing to the absence of the Consul to enforce the same, and that life and property there is becoming quite unsafe.

These instances help to demonstrate the fallacy of the present Consular system on the West Coast of Africa, the Consuls being placed there without having at command any means of transit, or any force to ensure redress for wrongs done at the most important parts of their jurisdiction, causing very serious inconvenience and loss to the British subjects engaged in the African trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. COOPER, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Mr. James to Mr. Harrison.

(Extract.)

Benin, May 24, 1864.

WHEN at Warree I went round to the King's sons and other traders. While at Adjokie's Town, a slave who talks English for Adjokie, told me Mr. Hineson did not know him properly, and had sent him on one occasion off his beach.

On my return to the factory, I told Mr. Hineson to have nothing to say to him. Afterwards, while I was away at another town seeing some traders, Adjokie sent the slave I mentioned, "Malay," to speak with me. Mr. Hineson asked why he told me lies; he said, "What I told Mr. James was no lie." Hineson said it was; when Adjokie's slave gave Hineson a push. Hineson struck him, when the fellow stooped and threw Hineson on his back in the mud.

Annexed is what Mr. Hineson writes me shortly after my return to the factory at Benin:—

"The cooper he mentions has a severe scalp wound cut to the skull, and the radius of the left arm broken.

"This is not the first time Adjokie attacked the beach at Warree. He struck the late Mr. Rothery. Fortunately he had the schooner 'Fanny' up, and ran out her guns. No other acts of violence ensued.

"We have drawn up an address to the Governor of Lagos, requesting immediate and prompt action in this affair, regretting that in other Benin affairs more protection and satisfaction has not been given; and if this affair be shelved, as others have been, there would be no protection to life and property.

"If the Governor comes or sends at once, redress will be given, as the people, both in the river and at Warree, are very much afraid and vexed about it.

"Mr. James proceeded to Lagos to see the Governor, and try to obtain redress through him. Below are extracts from his letter, and also a copy of the Governor's reply."

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Mr. James to Messrs. Harrison and Co.

(Extract.)

Lagos, June 3, 1864.

I BEG to inclose copy of the reply of the Governor of Lagos to ours, requesting redress for the violent outrage at our factory at Warree. It is what we fully expected—no redress. He said, "I have no power or force to assist you. The Commodore has taken the only vessel at my disposal away, and sent her to look after slaves. I will write strongly about it to the home people. I shall leave it to you to look after the matter at home."

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

Mr. Hineson to Mr. James.

May, 1864.

(Extract.)

YOU will be rather surprised when I inform you that Adjokie sent three big canoes on the morning of the 16th instant and carried me off with them to their town, where I was detained until late in the afternoon and treated shamefully, and not allowed to leave till I had promised to pay three puncheons, which I did. I got my back cut with a sword, and the old cooper got his hand and head broken; the rest, except Boyd, ran to the bush. I send down the cooper by this canoe to the doctor.

There was a big meeting here last Wednesday, Chamwana and all the big men present. They made a great palaver with Adjokie about it, and gave me the three puncheons that I paid Adjokie on the spot. Both Chamwana and Nyorie are very much annoyed about it. I have been very unwell since the affair last Wednesday, through the shock I received. They made the attack about 7 A.M. I certainly was surprised when I saw twelve big niggers in the shop with matchetts, guns, and sticks. They tore my shirt and singlet off at Adjokie's town, and at first would not let me have a hat on, and beat me fearfully. I now feel very unwell, and have been in bed since after breakfast, and shall feel obliged by your sending some one to relieve me.

Inclosure 5 in No. 6.

Governor Freeman to Messrs. James, Forshaw, and Clarke.

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 5.]

No. 7.

Mr. Layard to Consul Freeman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 23, 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you, under flying seal, a despatch which, by his Lordship's directions, has been addressed to Dr. Baikie, and which I am to desire you will forward to its destination.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Mr. Layard to Dr. Baikie.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 23, 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acquaint you that, at his Lordship's request, Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" has been sent to communicate with you, and to afford you an opportunity of returning to the coast, and from thence to England.

As it is not his Lordship's wish that the establishment formed by you at the Confluence should be broken up until he shall have had an opportunity of communicating with you and learning your views as to the utility of its further maintenance, I am to desire that you will make arrangements for leaving some trustworthy person, either European or native, in charge of your station until next year, by which time the question will in all probability be decided whether a scheme for navigating the Niger will be adopted or not.

His Lordship has caused goods to the value of between 300*l.* and 400*l.* to be forwarded to you by the African mail steamer of the 23rd instant, to be applied either in liquidation of any debts or liabilities that you may have incurred on the public service, or for the future maintenance of the expedition.

I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch* which Lord Russell addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos by the mail of the 23rd of June, on the subject of your expedition, and I am at the same time to desire that you will make your arrangements for returning by the "Investigator" with as little delay as possible, in order that this vessel may not be detained in the river longer than is absolutely necessary.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. LAYARD.

No. 8.

Consul Freeman to Earl Russell.—(Received August 10.)

My Lord,

Government House, Lagos, July 9, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that a slave steamer (probably the "*Cicéron*") was seen off Aghwey, and chased for some hours by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Pandora*," Captain Ruxton, but unsuccessfully. It is said that the steamer passed near both the "*Jaseur*" and the "*Philomel*," and that had these vessels got up steam, she must have been cut off and captured.

The Commanders of both vessels, however, were unfortunately ashore, and the officers on board would not take upon themselves to get up steam.

There is a report current that the slaver had already 700 slaves, and wanted to make up her cargo, when she was sighted and chased. I think, however, that the coast is too closely watched for this to be probable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN.

No. 9.

Consul Freeman to Earl Russell.—(Received August 10.)

(Extract.)

London, August 9, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I arrived in England this day from Lagos; the Council of that settlement having decided that I should proceed to this country to carry through some measures connected with the prosperity of the colony.

Commander Glover, who remains as Lieutenant-Governor, will take charge of the affairs of the Benin Consulate during my absence.

No. 10.

*Dr. Baikie to Earl Russell.—(Received September 12.)**Lukója, Confluence of Kwóra and Bínawé,**January 29, 1864.*

My Lord,

MESSENGERS whom we sent last October to the Rev. Mr. Hinderer at Ibádan in Yóruba, having returned and reported that they will be able to get a road to Lagos, I am taking advantage of the unlooked-for chance to forward letters and despatches.

Since the hurried departure of Her Majesty's ship "*Investigator*" last October, we have had an unceasing stream of visitors, messengers, and traders, which has kept me very busy looking after, providing for, and keeping in order such a considerable influx of people, as well as using any influence I possess among neighbouring tribes to keep the roads open and safe. The expectations of the various peoples concerning next season's trading are very great, and already ivory is being stored up for the purpose.

I find that heavy dues are charged on all ivory passing down the river which, of course, materially increases the price to us; but if your Lordship gives me directions, I have no doubt but that by application to King Másaba these may be considerably reduced.

Cotton is now being regularly brought here, and if inquired for would soon greatly increase in quantity. The right bank of the river, on which Lukója stands, is in every respect better adapted for trade, besides being more healthy, than the left bank, where the Church Mission has got a station.

Almost everything depends here on our understanding with King Másaba, who is all-powerful over an extensive region; but presents have a great influence here, and a due supply of presents, if well selected, will effect almost anything which your Lordship could desire.

I have already sent a messenger and presents to Kúkawa to the King of Bórnee, and I sent also to the Kings of Kanó and Záriya, but the latter were stopped on the road, and they returned to me. I am, however, just on the point of sending them again, and I hope this time we shall be more successful.

I have enjoyed better health lately than I have done for a long time; indeed I have notime to be ill. But I regret to say that my companion, Lieutenant Bedford, is in very

indifferent health, suffering from cough and chest affection from exposure in the bush in Asánti last rainy season.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. BALFOUR BAIKIE.

No. 11.

Acting Consul Glover to Earl Russell.—(Received October 12.)

(Extract.)

Government House, Lagos, September 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copy of your despatch, dated June 23rd, also of a despatch addressed to Dr. Baikie, and transmitted to me under flying seal, which despatch I have perused and forwarded to that officer.

In compliance with your Lordship's directions to obtain a fit and proper person to take charge of Dr. Baikie's establishment, I applied to Commodore Wilmot, C.B., to grant me the services of Lieutenant Bouchier, R.M., which request was promptly complied with.

I accordingly appointed that officer, and took upon myself to advance him the sum necessary to enable him to provide an European outfit and necessaries of life sufficient to last until the next year.

I also provided him with an excellent interpreter, also a discharged soldier of good conduct from the 2nd West India Regiment, who is a native of Nuphé, and a cook, together with such advice as my knowledge and experience of the country enabled me to give.

From my previous knowledge of Lieutenant Bouchier, I have every confidence in his discretion and judgment; and being of a robust and healthy constitution, and of abstemious habits, I have every hope that he will withstand the effects of climate; added to which, I attach much importance to his being a soldier, or, as the natives will describe him, a "War Chief," a character which, before all others, they have the most respect for.

Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" left this on the 26th ultimo for the Nun Mouths, having received all Dr. Baikie's goods, which arrived per steamer of 23rd August, together with his mails.

Trusting my proceedings will meet your Lordship's approval, I have, &c.

No. 12.

Earl Russell to Acting Consul Glover.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 24, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th ultimo, reporting that you had placed Lieutenant Bouchier, R.N., in charge of the Niger Expedition, during the absence of Dr. Baikie, and had advanced to him a sum of money for his immediate necessities, providing him, at the same time, with an interpreter. I have to acquaint you that I approve of your proceedings as reported in that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 13.

Dr. Baikie to Earl Russell.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, November 21, 1864.

I BEG respectfully to acquaint your Lordship that I was relieved at my post at Lukoja by Lieutenant Bouchier, R.M., on the 10th of October last, that I have reached so far on my way to England, and hope to be able to proceed from this place by the mail of the 22nd of December next.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. BALFOUR BAIKIE.

No. 14.

Lieutenant Bouchier, R.M., to Earl Russell.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord,

Lukója, Central Africa, October 11, 1864.

IN accordance with instructions received from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos and Commodore A. P. Eardley Wilmot, R.N., I went on board Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" off the Nun branch of the Niger on 30th August, 1864. We proceeded up the river, and arrived at Lukója on 8th September; here being joined by Dr. Baikie, we proceeded to Bida on 12th September, at which place we arrived on 17th September, where we met with the most kind and hospitable reception from the King. While at Bida the King enumerated several trading articles which he wishes to be brought for himself, chiefly muskets, powder, silver, and coral; but of these a full list is contained in the letter which the King is transmitting to Her Majesty. The King also said that any amount of soft goods and hardware would be bought by the regular traders.

We re-embarked on 27th September, and again reached Lukója on 29th September.

We proceeded up the Benin as far as the town of Yimaka, where we had a very friendly interview with the King.

We returned to Lukója the following day.

I disembarked from Her Majesty's ship "Investigator," and landed officially on 10th October, and to-day I was formally introduced to the inhabitants by Dr. Baikie.

It having been strongly urged by Lieutenant-Commander Knowles, Dr. Baikie, and Dr. Eales, R.N., to obtain a volunteer from among the Europeans on board Her Majesty's ship "Investigator," to remain with me and to assist me in my duties and to act for me in case of sickness, I succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. T. V. Robins, an artist who had been ordered a passage in Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" by Commodore A. P. Eardley Wilmot, R.N., and who appeared to be a person well suited for this purpose, being willing, active, and ready to put his hand to anything. I trust your Lordship will be pleased to approve of this last step, and to take into favourable consideration Mr. Robins' volunteer offer, which he has made at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. S. BOURCHIER.

No. 15.

Governor Blackall to Mr. Cardwell.—(Communicated by Mr. Cardwell, January 21, 1865.)

(Extract.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, December 21, 1864.

I REGRET to have to inform you that Dr. Baikie, the celebrated African traveller, died here on the 12th instant, at the house of the Hon. Charles Heddle, after a short illness.

I inclose Dr. Bradshaw's Medical Report on the cause of Dr. Baikie's death.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Report by Dr. Bradshaw.

DR. BAIKIE arrived here from the Niger on the 19th November. He was then suffering from a large urinary abscess with fistula in perino, accompanied with great exhaustion. He appeared to improve a little during the first fortnight he was under treatment, when symptoms of pyæmia set in, and a very large abscess formed in his neck. From this time his strength rapidly gave way; nourishment or stimulants taking no effect on a constitution already worn out from want of proper food and exposure to this baneful climate during his long stay in the River Niger. He continued to grow weaker daily, and expired on the 12th December. He was also suffering from Guinea worm.

(Signed) ROBT. BRADSHAW, *Colonial Surgeon.**Freetown, Sierra Leone, December 20, 1864.*

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

No. 16.

Consul Burton to Earl Russell.—(Received January 13, 1864.)

My Lord,

"Antelope," November 30, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following notes of an ascent of the Congo River as far as the Yéllala or main rapid.

On the 24th July Her Majesty's ship "Torch," Commander Smith, arrived at Fernando Po. As I reported to your Lordship on the 15th August from St. Paul de Loanda, finding my health seriously affected by neuralgia, I applied for a passage to the Southern Coast, which was kindly granted. Leaving in charge of Her Majesty's Consulate Mr. Ed. Laughland, Postmaster, Fernando Po, I left the Island on the 29th July, and made St. Paul de Loanda on the 14th August. As my improvement in health was but slow, I resolved to proceed towards the highlands of the Upper Congo, which tradition represents to be a sanitarium.

Commander Hoskins, Her Majesty's ship "Zebra," obligingly forwarded me from St. Paul to the Congo River, and on the 30th August, 1863, I landed at Banana, or French Point, accompanied by Commander Perry of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," to whom I had officially represented the value of naval escort at least as far as Boma. We found 3 to 3½ fathoms of water alongside, and within a few yards of the only two factories at the mouth of the fourth great African river. The first was a Dutch house, Messrs. Pincoffs and Kerdyk, under a chief agent, Mr. Elkmann, whose hospitality is well known, and whose active opposition to the Slave Trade has more than once endangered his life. The second is a barracoon belonging to M. Régis Ainé, of Marseilles, directed by a young Swiss, M. Victor Parrat, who is assisted by a clerk, M. Pichot, of Arles. This factory has, I was informed after departure, been sold by orders from home, showing that no further profit is expected from it, and Mr. Elkmann has purchased the premises, intending to turn them into a coalshed. It has often been recommended that a Government dépôt should be here established; St. Paul and Fernando Po being 200 and 650 miles distant, and in my humble opinion the measure would tend to foster the rapidly-growing licit trade in ground nut and palm oil.

I need hardly represent to your Lordship the satisfaction with which all the friends of Africa see the final disappearance of the "Immigration Africaine." It has produced a bevy of low Chiefs, touters, and kidnappers, enriched by the Traffic; it has thoroughly demoralized the European agents, who bought their free labourers as openly as any slave-dealer, and it has thrown the natives back many years in the march of improvement. I met a negro near Boma who has sold they say 3,000 "captives" (such is the usual local term), and who has in his villages 100,000 dollars of cloth and rum, white weapons, and arms and ammunition—*irritamenta malorum* all!

Commander Perry and I availed ourselves of the departure of a fine palhabote sent up the river by the French gérant. Presents to Chiefs were readily supplied to me at high prices, and M. Pichot accompanied us to buy cattle, and to act as interpreter. Our party consisted of Commander Perry, Mr. Bigley, Second Master, and five petty officers and men of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," besides myself and my steward Selim Agha. I rejoice to add that after a week's exposure on the river, they returned without ill effects, and I had not exaggerated to myself the advantages of Commander Perry's company.

At 5 P.M., August 31, we made sail, and running up the right or northern bank, which is here, as in the oil rivers of the Biafra Bight, a mass of thicket and mangrove, of palms and pandanus, we anchored for the night off Bull Island, distant six to seven miles. It is a mere clump of trees, and appears as Rhinoceros Island in the charts between 1780 and 1820. Even this, the debouchure of the river, greatly requires re-surveying; there is

hardly a portion to be relied upon, and the delicate questions of the tides and of the under-current, which at times in most places runs counter to the surface-stream, remain to be settled. And here it may be remarked that, with due prudence, and by taking advantage of the reflux caused by flood tides damming up the mouth—a phenomenon which extends to the rapids—small steamers drawing four or five feet might easily and at all seasons ascend to within musket-shot of the “raudales.”

Betimes on September 1 our anchor was up. On the way we passed the last mangrove, showing that the saline influence extends no further. We remarked sundry factories, one-storied buildings of plank and thatch, peeping from holes cut into the densest bush, and most unwholesomely situated. They serve as vedettes and outposts, enabling slavers to ship below the difficult passage round Palm Point, and they command a straight reach and a clear view to the river's mouth. Moreover those on the southern or left bank facilitate overland transit to Mangué, Ambrizette, Ambriz, and other ports. The following are the names of the proprietors. Three on the north bank:—

1. M. Régis (deserted).
2. M. Lima Viana, a notorious slave-dealer.
3. M. Antonio Fernandez.

And three on the south bank:—

1. M. Alessandro Ferreira, a notorious slave-dealer.
2. M. Guillermo, a notorious slave-dealer.
3. M. Monseca.

Here, as throughout the river, it is temporarily *tiempo secco*, a dead season, caused by want of shipping, and the factors live by buying palm-oil, of which the river would supply large quantities.

We are now in the haunts of the Musurungu tribe, popularly called “Missolonghis;” they are the “Muscilongos” of Father Merolla (“Voyage to Congo, 1652”). They inhabit the islands of the lower river, and extend from the north bank as far south as Ambrizette. They are taller and darker, braver and fiercer than their neighbours, the Fiote, as the other race dwelling upon the Congo is called, and like the Ibo (“Eboes”) of the Nigerian Delta they are a plague to traders. They attacked Lieutenant Boteler's boats with pertinacity in 1825, and since that time they have killed several men detached on service from Her Majesty's cruizers, and have tied up and tortured white slavers. At present they are exceptionally mild, owing I believe entirely to the growing trade in ground nuts.

After twenty-two or twenty-three miles from Banana Point, with a three-knot current against us, we landed at 3 P.M. at Porto (or Puerto) da Lenha; in our latest charts “Ponta de Linha,” three errors in three words. The vile site is on the right bank of the river, whose valley is here five miles broad; the water is fresh, and when taken a few miles up stream, fit for drinking. The settlers, beaver-like, must protect their dam with strong piles, and a rise of four or five feet inundates their foundations. The port dates, like Abbeokuta, from the second decade of the present century. Captain Tuckey (Congo Expedition of 1816) knew it only as “Tall Trees,” and ships loaded without landing crews. The factories beginning from west, or down river, to east, are sixteen, and the following are the names of houses (not of agents) as communicated to me by a competent informant:—

1. Alessandro.
2. Carvalho.
3. Santa Silva.
4. Oliveira.
5. Fonseca, Spanish; the rest being Portuguese.
6. Régis Ainé of Marseilles.
7. Guillermo.
8. Lemos.
9. Ferreira.
10. Barros, who is his own agent, unlike the others.
11. Hatton and Cookson, of Liverpool.
12. Antonio Fernandez, whose agent here is M. Monteiro; down river, M. Silva; and at Boma, M. Antonio Vincente Pereira.
13. Remos.
14. Lima Viana, called American house.
15. Pincoffs and Kerdyk, Dutch house; Captain Baak, temporary agent.
16. Moreno.

There are now but two legal traders; formerly there was a third, Messrs. Tobin, of Liverpool; but the factory was attacked and destroyed by the natives when the late Mr. Meecham was agent.

Their tenure of ground, as at Boma, is as follows. There are two Kings, Nenzalo and

Nengongo; the former patronizes one-half of the factories, while the 4th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, are protected by his brother. Like many African Chiefs they are forbidden to see the river, and they therefore depute their linguisters or interpreters to collect their dues. These contain three items; 1st, an ounce (16 dollars) per head of negro shipped at the port; 2nd, 4 per cent. on goods sold here; and, lastly, 100 milreis per mensem for each house, equal to 192*l.* per annum. Maciel, the agent of Nenzalo, died about two months' ago; his body has been mummified over a slow fire, and wound round with cloth till it is big as a bullock: to-morrow he will be carried to Boma for eventual interment, and much wealth will, *on dit*, be inhumed with him.

At 3 P.M., we landed at the factory of M. Monteiro, who received us hospitably. The house, which had lately been broken into by the natives, was provided with a thriving garden and poultry-yard. But a deep gloom overhung this southern Whydah; the gold ounces had disappeared from the gambling table, and many merchants must become insolvent if the *status quo* endures. Yet the ground nut pays cent. per cent. One milreis (equal to 4 francs of goods) buys 64 lbs. The agents are tyrannized over by the negroes, who, aware of the vast profits of the Slave Trade, presume upon them. Had hulks been used, such would not have been the case. Moreover, health would have been retained.

At 2:20 P.M., September 2, we left the Port of Wood. Above it the mighty river divides into three parallel branches, separated by isles and banks. The northernmost (Maxwell River of our charts) is the Nkángá; the central (Mamballa) is called Nshíbúl, and the southern is not named except by hydrographers, who have dubbed it River Konio, doubtless a mistake for Sonio or Sonho.

There is nothing to "log" in the Nkángá branch, except that high ground presently approached the banks, and the nightly fires, some of them grand spectacles, showing that the rainy or cultivating season draws near. Darkness caused the palhabote to ground till after passing the Ponta do Diablo, where the stream is sluice-like. We anchored and "turned-in."

Early in the morning of the 30th September we finished the last of the thirty miles separating Porto da Lenha from Boma. We saw on the right bank the peculiar features alluded to by Messrs. Maxwell and Tuckey—an upright granitoid slab, called by the patriotic Scot "Fingal's Shield," at the foot of a dome-like stony hill crowned by a natural pillar, Tadi Nzázi (improperly Taddy Enzazzi), the "Lightning Stone." The shield is called by the French "Pierre Fétiche," but it must not be confounded with "Tadi y a Mningu," our Fetish rock on the south of the river, sketched by Lieutenant Hawkey, a victim of the ill-fated Congo Expedition. Beyond this point the villages of Twáná and Chinkákassi, both inhabited by river-pirates, led to the little plateau on which modern Boma is built.

We now arrive at the apex of the Delta of the Congo. If, as is generally supposed, the Rio de Jacaré, or Crocodile River, a northern affluent below Boma, is connected with the Ca Congo River, we may lay down the base of the triangle between Landána (south latitude 5° 11'), and Ambrizette (south latitude 7° 16'), equal to 125 miles with an inland depth of 52 to 53.

Boma, meaning "cobra," or "the snake," and erroneously written "Em Bomma," is described by Father Merolla (1688) as a "pretty large island, and extremely populous." Captain Tuckey (1816) calls the place Market Point, and the Embomma which he visited is an inland Banza, or town inhabited by the "chief King" Messalla. The site of the present Boma is that marked in the Expedition Map and in the Hydrographic chart "Loombee," and the latter is the name of a large quitanda, or market, about two miles to the north-west of the factories.

The view about Boma is charming, and the air is sensibly dry and healthy. The north bank is high and broken ground, rounded hills, grass-clad, and dotted with palm and calabash. In the centre of the broad stream, whose southern arm is not visible, are three islands of varied forms. The westernmost, Simúle Kete (the Kekay of the Hydrographic Chart, the Hekay of Tuckey, and the Molyneux of Maxwell), is a cone rising abruptly from the water, and dark green with trees growing between rocks and boulders. It contrasts with its neighbour "Zungá chyá Ngándi" (the Booka Island of the Hydrographic Chart, and the Leyland of Maxwell), a low bank, grassy, and at this season yellow. The thick trees described by Tuckey have disappeared, only in the south-eastern and highest part clumps of the old forest linger.

These islands were proposed as dépôts and settlements at the end of the last century, and might still be made available.

Furthest to the east is Buku (the Booka Embomma of our charts and maps), high, rocky, and wooded. It is, they say, separated by a narrow creek from its neighbour Chisalla, and the two apparently form but one. The southern country is less broken: there

are long grassy slopes and blue waves of land, which, beautifully diversified, trend in graceful lines towards the uplands, where San Salvador, the old Congo-Lusitanian capital, is situated.

The factories at Boma resemble those of Porto da Lenha, but they are humbler in size. The river here rarely rising above four feet, piles are not required. There were formerly fourteen houses, now reduced to ten, and of these many are deserted. The following are their names, beginning from the west or down stream:—

1. Régis, in charge of Cabenda man.
2. Alessandro.
3. Monseca, managed by a Spaniard, M. Manoel Martinez.
4. Fernandez.
5. Oliveira.
6. Carvalho, managed by M. Guimaraens, a mulatto Portuguese.
7. Barros, in ruins.
8. Lemos.
9. Santa Silva.
10. Lima Viana.

We landed at the house of Fernandez, and were hospitably received by M. Pereira, the Agent, a travelled man, who had visited Goa and Macao. He was then dealing in maize, ground-nuts and calavances, but 500 slaves were concealed in an adjoining barracoon, and of these on my return some 50 remained. His poultry-yard and garden were superior to those of "the port," and a small market held hard by supplied him with all manner of native produce.

The palhabote was ordered not to pass Boma, and canoes cannot be hired without the aid of Messalla, "King of Kings," the Chief of ten (formerly seven) chieftains, the rank growth of the Slave Trade. We set out in a fine Portuguese canoe along the north bank of the stream, now become so swift that Commander Perry's whaler was left far behind. We then entered a narrow creek, bounded northwards by the mainland, on the other side by the high and wooded islets of Buku and Chisalla, the latter a Royal Pèrè la Chaise.

The channel, which may be 200 feet wide, is well laid down by Tuckey: the broad northern channel of the Hydrographic Chart does not at this season exist.

After towing past a dwarf rapid, a band of gneiss crossing the creek-bed, in fact a miniature of the so-called "Cataracts," we arrived at a neat, clean, and prettily-situated village, Chisalla, a succursal of the inland Boma. Here we were received by His Majesty Messalla, habited in a beadle's cast-off coat, which is still, as in Tuckey's day, Royal attire in these lands, and by his chief Minister, Manbuku Prata, or the "silver Manbuku," so called from his wealth. The latter was gorgeous in nightcap, jersey, and full-dress coatee of a French naval officer, with gigantic fancy epaulettes. A present of cloth and liquor softened their hearts, and for the sum of 9*l.* they gave us two interpreters and a pair of canoes, with suitable crews, as far as Nokki, which all hands declared to be the beginning of the land march; and we left them under a salute, which was duly returned.

The position of Boma at the head of the Congo Delta rendering it at once the depôt between the interior and the coast, and the means of defeating blockade by throwing its stores upon any unguarded port, notes it as a point worthy of vigilance. If it be judged unadvisable to station an officer at this place, boats might be sent up as often as the duties of the squadron permit; and those in charge should be directed to acquire and to report all information touching the state of licit and illicit trade.

On the 6th September we were ready to depart, and we left behind all the white men except Dean, the boatswain's mate, and Friend, captain's cook, both of them handy fellows.

At 4 P.M. we set out in our canoes, and before midnight we found ourselves again at Chisalla, where an extortion was vainly attempted; and then we paddled up to our sleeping-place.

The mail being about to close, I am compelled to defer the sequel till the next post, and I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHD. F. BURTON.

No. 17.

Consul Burton to Earl Russell.—(Received February 11, 1864.)

My Lord,

Agbome, Capital of Dahome, December , 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the remaining portion of the Report which time did not allow me to finish before the departure of the last mail, and to express a hope that it may meet with your approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHD. F. BURTON.

Inclosure 1 in No 17.

Conclusion of Report on Ascent of the Congo.

THERE are six reaches in the forty-five miles between Boma and the landing-place of Banza-Nokki; the longest is fifteen, the shortest three miles. They are not, however, straight, as on the H. Chart; a succession of bays and projections, excluding direct vision, render them more like a series of mountain-tarns, exceedingly picturesque. The highlands near the stream undulate with sloping declivities, often intersected by deep ravines, and their rounded surfaces are clothed with grass, rocks, and boulders. At their feet a green ribbon of reed and flag measures the extent of the inundation, and in places there are precipices and tall bluffs. Vegetation is thickest at the mouths of the many short and narrow gullies which after rain discharge themselves into the river, and thus may be accounted for the floating islands which appear at the embouchure. Of these "fumaras" we counted sixty-nine on the right and fifty-four on the left bank; all, save a dozen, dry. As Tuckey remarked, we did not see any influents that could turn a mill, but August and September are the lowest seasons, and they must roll torrents in the rains.

The breadth of the river varies from half-a-mile to a mile, the current from three to five knots per hour. The Congo is a trough from Boma upwards; the surface loses the glassy smoothness of the lower bed, and the boiling and swirling are those of a great river below its cataracts. The water is sweet and shows little sediment; though brown in the channel, it looks white in the glass. The bed is a bright yellow sand, the detritus of granitic formations. A stiff sea-breeze extends beyond the Rapids; it is however, late, rarely beginning at this season before 3 P.M., and often blowing with great violence at night. It seems to rise from the river surface gradually to the crests of the mountains—a phenomenon noticed in many parts of the tropics.

We met with no opposition except from one Inpeso Birimbá, of Lusugu, one of the slave-agents of the French Immigration. He stopped us with two armed canoes, and though M. Pichot was present, he demanded and received a piece of cloth. At 2 P.M., 7th September, we landed at Nokki Congo (of the chart), called by the natives "Nkongolo." Here, as in most other places, the village has been destroyed, and the people have either been kidnapped by those of the lower river, or have fled to the protection of the highlands. Our interpreter was at once sent to Banza Nokki with a report of our arrival. Early on the 8th September we were visited by six Kings or Chiefs of Banza Nokki, who brought down forty "moleques" (slaves") by way of escort and portage. The former were richly clad in European stuffs, with coral and silver ornaments; the latter were armed with muskets of French and American manufacture. At 9.15 A.M. we began a steep ascent over dry and clayey soil, with scatters of dusky and semi-transparent quartz; the true Sierra do Cristal. After a deep depression that sent forth an affluent to the main stream, and another dolorous ascent along an almost perpendicular "hogsback" of weather-worn granite bulging from the hill-side, we passed the outlying village Kinbembu, and entered Kaye or Kai, the King's quarters of the Banza Nokki district. These Banzas, in Tuckey's map, are laid down as villages, but they rather denote groups of settlements. That officer makes the elevation of Banza Nokki to be 1,300 feet; I have not had time to work out my observations, but his altitude appears to me somewhat under-stated. The distance was five indirect and three direct miles; the direction from the river south-east.

The site was charming; quite a sanitarium. An amphitheatre opens to the south-east, affording a perspective of blue hill; and exposure to the rainy direction, combined with shelter from the winds, clothes it with glorious trees, here scattered, there in clumps and bosquets, there in impenetrable masses showing the exuberant fertility of the soil. Behind it to the north is a ridge or dwarf plateau, rich with manioc and plantains. The

huts of neat wicker-work resemble Swiss *châlets*; they are built on platforms and shelves cut out of the hill-side, and the King's is situated below the rest. After the desert state of the river banks. I was surprised to find so much population. Kaye may contain 200 souls in 40 tenements, and within cannon-shot there are not less than twelve villagers, with a total of perhaps 2,400 inhabitants.

After a short delay we were summoned to the "palace," a hut larger than its neighbours. The King, Nessudikira, was a beardless youth, and his dress was the usual mongrel Africo-European—a huge brass casque, a frock-coat of blue broadcloth, a white shirt, and a loin-wrapper of purple velvet. The succession being by nephew, Gidi Mavungu, the King's father, sat humbly on the ground before his son in an extensive semi-circle of lieges. The customary "*mata bicho*," or computation, over, we stated our wishes. Gidi volunteered, when presents had been delivered, to escort us to the rapids, but it soon became evident that a week would barely suffice for the march. Commander Perry, therefore, reluctantly returned, leaving me and my steward at Banza Kaye under the protection of the King, who guaranteed my safety.

During my three days' stay at this place I found the Banza to be one of the hundred out-stations supplying the main *depôt*, Boma. Small parties went out at certain seasons provided with rum, powder, and a little cloth, and either bought the slaves or paid earnest-money, and sent them to the villages, where the balance was paid up. Both Chiefs and people are perfectly acquainted with the country as far as the frontier, where the bushmen bring down their captives and criminals for barter.

The slaves are brought from many and distant countries. The most prized are the Mundongos, a fine tall race, each equal to three Congoese, arguing a high and healthy habitat. Apparently there are several sub-tribes; some are almost jet-black, others *café au lait*. Moreover, there is a difference in their stigmata. Some have fine thread-cuts running from the zygomatic arch to the chin, whilst others draw similar but broader lines from the cheek to the jawbone, forming an angle of forty-five degrees with the vertical axis. The Congoese assert them to be "*papagentes*" (cannibals). On inquiring from themselves they declared that after a fight they eat the slain enemy, a custom very prevalent on this coast.

One of these Mundongos told me that near the head of the Congo River, or rather of its north-eastern branch, there is "a water where men in canoes do not see land;" and this agrees with general tradition.

The neighbours of the Mundongos are the Mubangos, the Muanji (Muyamzi?), and the Mijolo, who all much resemble one another. The first-named are known by a tattoo extending from the frontal hair-roots to the root of the nose. The second (a boy was the only specimen brought before me) have a patch of detached cuts, five long and three deep, from the bend of the eyebrows across the temples. The Mijolo, whom some call "*Minjere*," cut across the forehead. They appear an intelligent race, and manufacture good swords, with straight blades and ivory handles. I could hear nothing of the "*Jagas*" of older travellers, those terrible anthropophagi who "considered human flesh as the most delicious food, and goblets of warm blood as the most exquisite beverage." Nor was I more fortunate touching the "*Anzikos*," who occupy in our maps the fork of the Congo River.

With respect to the Fiote or Congoese dialect here spoken, I may remark its wonderful resemblance to the Kisawahili of the Zanzibar Coast. Many sentences, heard for the first time, were intelligible to me. The people have, for the most part, a little knowledge of Portuguese, but it is vilely corrupted. Christianity has entirely disappeared, despite the prodigious efforts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the Congoese, most superstitious of men, have gone back to their olden gods. The limits of this Report forbid me to enter into this extensive and intricate subject; I may briefly state that the local faith resembles that of the Gaboon tribes described by M. du Chaillu. Polygamy is limited only by the expense of marrying free women; concubinage is excessive. I was pleased to remark that the inordinate immorality described by Tuckey has entirely disappeared. The domestic picture drawn by Merolla two centuries before is now far more truthful, and these highlanders contrast well with the Cabendas and their neighbours, who still lend their women as part of the guest-rite.

On September 11th I left Banza Kaye for Gidi's quarters, and at dawn of the next day I set out with an escort of twenty men for the Yellala or Rapids. Our direction was the magnetic north towards Banza Vivi (Tuckey's "*Bibbie*") on the right of the Congo River. The path wound through fields, and up and down deep ravines till we fell into a little green gorge, and after three miles to the north-north-east we entered Chinsawu, the village of "King" Nelongo. This potentate received us well, but would not suffer us to depart—such proceeding would have led to war—until we had seen and made presents to

his neighbour and colleague "King" Nekorado. Nor did we escape till noon on the next day, after a drawing of swords, a war "palaver," and other troubles brought on by general intoxication.

Passing out of Chinsawu we ascended a grassy hill, whence the Congo River was sighted above the H. survey. We then wound along the crest to the north-east, and presently came to a morro or cliff some 1,300 feet high which offered difficulties. The very steep path, slippery as steep, showed scant signs of a zigzag. The descent occupied three-quarters of an hour to the ferry of the Npozo River, a southern influent which passes, they say, near Congo Grande, as San Salvador is popularly called, but the line is not navigable. We camped in Unyenye Assiku, a sandy baylet opposite three rocky islets called collectively Zunga Nuapozo. I believe this to be "Nomaza" Cove where the Congo expedition left its boats, but there is no such word in the Fiote language. The shore is daily visited by fishermen, whose prey is mostly the silurus. We nighted there, and felt the first rains of the season. The cassimbo or dry weather from May to September is now over, and the annual flood of the Congo begins.

Early on the next morning we were ferried for a consideration over the river, here half-a-mile broad with a six-knot current, and rendered unnavigable higher up by the Borongwa ya Vivi, where the channel is compressed by two opposite cliffs, and where the water breaks right across like the bar of Lagos. The distance by estimation is nineteen miles above Nkongolo our landing-place, making a total of 116 or 117 along the stream from Banama Point at the debouchure. After paddling fifteen minutes we landed at a stony projection called Selele, where for the first time I saw on the rocks the ferruginous black glaze of the Orinoco and Yang-tze Rivers. The fact that all springs in these mountains are strongly chalybeate may account for its presence. We again ascended, but the slope was gentler than the opposite morro, and after half-an-hour we arrived at a little village in Banza Vivi. Here we were received by the Royal linguister or interpreter, Nessalla: the King Luvungwete came to receive his "dash," and the night was passed in the pleasures of the "batuque," a highly characteristic Congoese dance which gave rise to the "Cachucha."

At 5 A.M. on the next morning, we set out in a drizzling shower towards Banza Nkulu (Tuckey's "Coola"), which is opposite the Yellala. Though winter approached, the country was fair to look upon, and the grass and thin shrubbery, instead of dense bush and forest, suggested an ancient civilization. After an half-an-hour we reached Simbo, a village on the highest ridge of the Vivi district, about 1,400 feet above sea level. Beyond a deep valley, we sighted in front (82° magnetic) the line of palms showing our destination. On our right (65° magnetic), distant five miles, was a "crocodile's head," the southern staple of the Yellala gate, and between the two (75° magnetic) afar off, and blue with interposed air, rose a tall solitary sugar-loaf, Kongo de Lemba. Crossing the valley we ascended a hill of rich ferruginous clay, now the prevailing formation of this soil, and after three hours of actual marching (seven miles), we found on the plateau at its summit some ragged huts of inferior construction, the outlying village of Banza Nkulu, where the land of the bushmen begins. Most of those now alive had never before seen a white face.

In Tuckey's day, Banza Nkulu had but one "King;" now there are three, all of whom, besides their interpreters, expect "dash." The villagers showed no hospitality, and they left us under a tree all day till we clamoured for shelter. At 4 P.M. we were visited by an armed procession of 250 men, the suite of the three interpreters, and I saw with grief that all were well supplied with cloth. A long palaver ensued touching the amount of "dash" presented by me; the dignitaries after a private consultation ended by accepting it, but they sent no provisions to my party, whose discontent was written large in their faces. The bushmen made a great favour of allowing us to see their Rapids; and when I consulted them about a march to Nsundi, where the river again becomes navigable, they demanded 200 "big pieces" (each = 1*l.*), besides 100 lbs. of beads, rum, powder, swords, and uniforms, a total of 300*l.* for a week's march. I expected this exorbitance to subside on the morrow, but it was probably encouraged by my party in the hope of my speedy return, and the people would not abate an ell.

At 6 A.M., September 16, we proceeded to make the short march separating us from the "Cataracts." Passing through the village and its fields we began a severe descent whose perpendicular height is 900 feet (approximately). The ground was red, and the slippery path was pierced through—grass 12 to 15 feet high. After an hour we reached the foot, and crossing a brook of fresh water we began the easy ascent of a short rounded hill. The river face was much more precipitous than its greater neighbours—all steps and drops. Another half-hour, with a descent of about 125 feet, placed us on a rocky platform 100 feet above the level of the river.

The Yellala or Rapids of the Congo remarkably resemble those of Busa (Boussa), as described by Richard Lander. They are formed by the closing in of the gorge or trough,

which narrows from half-a-mile to 400 or 500 yards. The main channel flows to the left, and never dries. In the centre of the stream is a rocky islet, "Sanga Chya Malembe," which throws out towards the northern bank a reef, here above, there below water. Over and around it the current courses with violence, throwing up for a mile and a half curled and broken waves, whose spray looks dingy-white against the dirty yellow-brown of the less disturbed waters. I found the northern bank lined, for some hundred yards, with naked blocks of granite and greenstone. The stream whirls and falls through these obstructions in many distinct "flows," and in places the water seems almost stagnant, suggesting the idea that a canoe might be got through. Indeed, with expert boatmen, I should not hesitate to attempt the main stream.

The course of the river is here from east-north-east, and the length of the reach is from four to five miles. As far as the eye can see, the channel is obstructed by rocks, and opposite us, "Crocodile's Head," a quoin-shaped hill, chokes the bed, producing a dwarf perpendicular fall. Beyond it, but concealed by projections, there is, they say, smooth water for a space, and ferries and fishing canoes ply there.

The site of the Yellala is at the highest axis of the Sierra do Cristal chain. Looking eastward, the land smoothens and the hills fall more gently, without the morros which we have traversed, into the counterslope or landward versant. The old river valley, as shown by the scarp of the hemming-in rocks, displays gigantic features. With the Congo expedition I was at first perplexed by the disparity between the quantity of water in these two channels, each at present about 150 yards broad, and the vast volume of the river below. But Dr. Smith's theory touching the existence of subterraneous caverns or communications ever filled with water, in fact a subterraneous river—in those days a favourite theory—by no means satisfied me: there was no hollow sound and not a trace of limestone in the country. I was therefore compelled to attribute the phenomenon to the great slope of the river, which here becomes a mountain torrent, deceiving the eye by its rapidity.

These rapids ought not to cause any serious obstruction to the development of the Congo. At Banza Nsundi (the "Soondy N'Sanga" of Tuckey), distant 35 direct miles by land, the river becomes a broad lake-like stream, with a fine open country on both banks.

With respect to the names of this noble river, Diogo Cam, the discoverer, called it "Congo" from the name of the country which it waters. Afterwards it was known as the "Zairo," which F. Merolla derives from "Zevoco" (I don't know), the native reply to European inquisitiveness. D'Anville named it "Barbela," a word unfamiliar to the people on its banks. Tuckey learned that it ought to be named "Moienzi Enzaddi," the great river, or the river which absorbs all other rivers. Theorizing upon this information others have confounded it with the "Zadi" and "Zad" of the Arabs, which are palpably varieties of Chad or Tsad, now called "Binue," the great eastern fork of the Negroland Nile.

As may be imagined, the various tribes living near the Congo have no one name for it. Even in Fiote we find "Mulanzo" or "Lanzo," the water; "Nkoko," the stream; "Mwanza," the river; "Mwanza Nnenne," the Great River, and "Mwanza Nzadi" (whence "Moienzi Enzaddi"), or the River Nzadi. The latter being the only proper name was corrupted into "Zaire" and even "Zahir;" the Portuguese, however, pronounce the word with a diæresis, "Zaire," not like the French "faire," which Europe seems to prefer.

The "Zaire" still offers a curious geographical problem; is its principal branch the north-eastern or the south-western? Tuckey preferred the former, being apparently ignorant of the fact that when the river is at its fullest (in our midwinter), it is the dry season throughout the regions north of and near the line. It is evident to me that the principal supplies must be derived from the Southern hemisphere, where the rains begin in October and end in April or May. Dr. Livingstone, in his far-famed journey from Makolololand to St. Paul, threw considerable collateral light upon this subject, and in my humble opinion justly determined the "Quanzo" to be the true head waters of the Congo. The Portuguese geographers call the former "Supposto Congo," and assert that further elucidation is required. I need hardly say that if your Lordship deems the subject worthy of investigation, I should feel highly honoured by being chosen to carry it out. The local authorities at Angola will, I am certain, afford me every possible assistance, and with the aid of a naval officer, who could assist me in observations, I might look forward to returning with important results, not only geographical but ethnological and commercial. It is indeed regrettable that the Great Zaire should, in this our nineteenth century, be permitted to flow through regions blank and unknown to us as on their creation-day.

My health being thoroughly restored in this delightful region, and having no time to spare, I resolved to return after exhausting every argument with the Chiefs of Banza

Nkulu. The chief King sent abundance of provisions, and begged me to come back with a larger outfit as soon as possible.

On September 17 we set out for Banza Nokki, and after three days embarked in a canoe and reached Boma, where, on September 24, I received Commodore Wilmot's letter offering me a passage to Fernando Po in Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," Commander Perry. I descended in safety the "Nshibul," or central channel, and on September 27, after being nearly swamped in the violent stream, I reached Banana. Various naval duties detained the cruiser on the south coast, and we returned on October 23 to Fernando Po, where affairs were quiet, and all were sick, owing to the unusual duration of the rains.

I hope to have made it evident, even in the few preceding pages, that the Zaïre is adaptable to something better than to the transit of captives and criminals. The following objects of export are found throughout the country which it is known to water:—

1. Cotton, which in the beginning of the present century was regularly exported to England.

2. Wax, procurable in abundance, but wholly neglected.

3. Copper, still brought in small quantities from the interior; this, however, and other metals, as iron and gold—of which tradition speaks largely—are unexploited.

4. Ivory, so despised by the traders that for years it has been sent from the Upper Congo to Mayumba, and other non-slaving ports, for exportation.

5. Palm oil in quantities, along the banks and in the delta as far as Boma.

6. Ground-nuts, growing throughout the country. The highlands of the interior might be covered with this oil-grain.

Of these the arachis, paying about cent. per cent., is best adapted for the upper country, and everything should be done towards its development.

At present there is a crisis in the Zaïre. The French immigration has come to an end, and the watchfulness of the blockading squadron has temporarily annihilated the export Slave Trade; but let the ships be removed and it will be revived in a day.

I conclude with the pleasing hope that my poor labours may contribute something, however small, towards clearing the way for the future explorer. My short journey was in every way successful, and my presents to Kings and Chiefs amounted to only 43l. sterling.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHD. F. BURTON.

No. 18.

Earl Russell to Consul Burton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 22, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, copies of a letter, and its inclosures, from the Liverpool African Association complaining of the conduct of Pepple, King of Bonny, in levying duties and making demands on British traders not authorized by the Treaty between this country and the Chiefs of the Bonny River.

I also inclose a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Board of Admiralty, requesting that a cruiser be sent to that river for the purpose of protecting the rights of British traders.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Liverpool African Association to Earl Russell.

My Lord,

3, Brown's Buildings, Liverpool, February 16, 1864.

I AM instructed by the African Association to forward to your Lordship copies of a letter sent to King Pepple on the 23rd November last, after receipt of your Lordship's communication of the 21st November, 1863, and also of King Pepple's reply, received by the last mail.

The Association have also received the following communication from the Court of Equity at Bonny:—

“At a full meeting of the Bonny Court of Equity, held the 4th day of January, 1864, it was resolved—

“That as King Pepple has violated Clauses IV, V, VII, X, XIII, and XIV of the Treaty of the 3rd October, 1850—

“1st. By stopping the trade of Messrs. Clegg, Grant, Massey, and Moore, although all comeys due have been tendered to him.

“2ndly. That he has been endeavouring to compel the above-named agents to give him 20 puncheons' worth of trust each.

“3rdly. By enforcing from Mr. Froggatt (after Captain Thomson's death) an advance of 60 quarter-barrels of powder before he would allow him to continue the business of his ship.

“4thly. By making a demand from Captain Mc Intosh of 4,625 bars, payable in powder at 20 bars per quarter, for having put the ‘Celma’ on the beach, although in a sinking state, without his (Pepple's) permission.

“The Court hereby unanimously pledge themselves to resist King Pepple's unlawful actions and demands; and it is further recommended that the African Association should press the Government to place more of the Consul's time at disposal for the benefit of the oil rivers.”

I am further desired to express a strong hope on the part of the Association that a letter may be written direct to King Pepple by the next mail, informing him that the allegations of Mr. Thwaites are incorrect, and that no such opinions have been expressed by your Lordship as those attributed to you.

The Association are the more emboldened in praying that a direct communication may be sent from the Foreign Office to King Pepple, as from their knowledge of the African character they believe most important results will be attained; a consummation which is the more necessary as matters have arrived at a serious crisis, King Pepple since his return having invariably endeavoured to evade the obligations of the Treaty to which he has been a party.

The Association will feel much obliged if your Lordship can possibly enable them to write out by the mail of the 23rd to the Court at Bonny with your Lordship's opinion on the matter, and the information that a letter has been sent, if, as they venture to hope, the prayer of the Association should meet with the favourable consideration of your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. COOPER, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Liverpool African Association to King Pepple.

Dear King,

3, *Brown's Buildings, Liverpool, November 23, 1863.*

I AM directed by the Liverpool African Association to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th October, which, together with the copy of Mr. Thwaites' letter to you, has been laid before Earl Russell, and I am instructed to state that the demand of an increased comey, and the attempt to enforce its payment by closing the trade, is regarded as a direct violation of existing Treaties, and will be treated as such.

The Association regrets very much that you should have taken such a step, allowing yourself to be imposed upon; for you will see, from the letter received from the Foreign Office, that Mr. Thwaites has entirely misrepresented the views of Earl Russell.

Mr. Massey, Chairman of the Court of Equity, will forward to you a copy of the Foreign Office letter, and some other documents, which will prove that the Association is in earnest, and means what it says; and it is to be hoped that you will adopt such a line of proceeding as will admit of the trade being resumed, and thereby render any interference by Her Majesty's Government unnecessary.

I am, &c.

By order,

(Signed) J. B. COOPER, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

King Pepple to the Liverpool African Association.

Gentlemen,

Bonny, West Coast of Africa, January 5, 1864.

YOUR letter of the 23rd of November, 1863, sent through Mr. Massey, Chairman of the Court of Equity here, arrived safely to hand on the 28th ultimo, with copy of a letter from the Foreign Office and extracts of the Association letters to the Court of Equity.

You say you regret my taking such a step, and allowing myself to be imposed upon; and also that Mr. Thwaites entirely misrepresented Earl Russell's views.

In reply, I assure you it is a mistake of yours; and at the same time I am sure you must think me experienced enough not to go and allow myself to be defrauded. And by what you say in your letter it appears to me that my friend Earl Russell must have told some of his views to Mr. Thwaites about that matter, which Mr. Thwaites at once communicated to me. I am also sure that such a gentleman as Mr. Thwaites would not send me false views.

You also state that you are in earnest, and mean what you say, &c. In answer to that, I beg to remind you that Bonny, true, it is small, but it is independent of all the world, and Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere with Bonny in any way whatever without Bonny injuring any British subject.

I also beg to call your attention to Bonny Chiefs' letter to this Association dated May 5, 1863, which will show that a great many presents have to be given to all the Eboe Chiefs every year. Bonny Chiefs are now in the interior, giving away presents on purpose to make oil come down.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PEPPLE, *King of the Bonny.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 18.

Mr. Layard to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 22, 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying copies of a letter and its inclosures from the Liverpool African Association complaining of the conduct of Pepple, King of Bonny, in levying duties and making demands on British traders that are not authorized by the Treaty engagements subsisting between the Bonny Chiefs and this country.

I am to request that you will move their Lordships to cause copies of these papers to be communicated to the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces on the African station, with instructions to send a cruizer to the Bonny River to intimate to King Pepple that he must at once desist from the demands which form the subject of complaint on the part of the African Association; and the officer entrusted with this mission should also be directed to protect British traders in refusing to comply with the unjust demands made upon them by the King.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 19.

Consul Burton to Earl Russell.—(Received May 12.)

(Extract.)

"Jaseur," Bonny River, March 23, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, having arrived at Agbome on December 20, 1863, I was not allowed to deliver my "message" before February 13, 1864. The cause of this unprecedented delay was partly the Grand Custom and the King's preparations for war. He had also, perhaps, seen too much of Government servants and white men (three several visits having been paid to him during the year) not to have his African suspicions aroused.

My mission has been so far successful that, for the first time, such displays as parading the victims and slaughtering them within hearing, if not in sight, of English officers were omitted; and I have reason to believe that those killed were either criminals

or captives: moreover, that the executions showed signs rather of indulgence than of torture. The death of prisoners admits of some excuse here; it is an act of reprisals. Whenever Dahomians are taken by hostile tribes they also are liable to death. It is, however, erroneous to suppose that all war-captives are slain in Dahome. At Agbome I have seen many men from Abbeokuta and Ishagga, not only living contented and happy, but also ready to serve against their fellow-countrymen. And, *vice versâ*, Abbeokuta can show the same.

As sometimes happens, the Press and public of England have completely mistaken the nature of the Dahomian "customs" and the peculiarities of the human sacrifices that disgrace the country. The deaths publicly inflicted are *in terrorem* against enemies and malefactors. They are, in fact, the yearly execution, as if all the murderers in Great Britain were kept for hanging on a certain day in London. The real sacrifices are secret, and these are fearfully frequent. Whatever the King does, even changing one "palace" for another, must be announced to his father and his ancestors by a "message," the messenger being a man, a woman, or, at times, an animal. This with him is filial piety. When "watering" the graves of his eight predecessors he kills some score of both sexes, with equal privacy. If he failed it would be sacrilege, and his subjects would look upon the omission as Europeans would regard a King that forbade prayers over the dead. But worse than all are the scenes enacted at the King's death (when no one is responsible), and at the installation of his successor. Although the late Gezo made his high officers swear the fetish oath to disallow the general slaughtering which, before his time (as Dalzel's "History of Dahome" shows), always followed the Royal demise, the defunct must be accompanied by a small court of officials, male and female, wives, fighting women, eunuchs, warriors, drummers, singers, and others, numbering, at least, 500. On the other hand, the new King is bound to out-do this. In August 1860, according to the Rev. Mr. Bernasko (Wesleyan "Missionary Notices," February 25, 1861), the present Ruler, in performing the grand customs for his father, slaughtered 2,000 people in three weeks. For such horrors as these time is the only cure.

Having embarked (on board Her Majesty's steam-ship "Antelope,"—Lieutenant-Commander Allingham) the presents for Dahome sent by Her Majesty's Government, I arrived off Whydah Roads on December 2, 1863. The Rev. Mr. Bernasko, accompanied by Mr. Dawson, also a person of colour, presently came on board. I requested the former at once to despatch a message to the King acquainting him with my wishes, and insisting upon your Lordship's orders to me that no sacrifice or execution was to be sanctioned by my presence. Unfortunately Captain Wilmot had sailed before the day of our anchoring. I was single-handed, and subsequently I had reason to believe that the message was never forwarded in the words used by me.

On December 8, 1863, I landed safely in a mild surf with Commander Ruxton, Her Majesty's steam-ship "Pandora," and Dr. Cruikshank, R.N., who had received orders to accompany me to Dahome. We proceeded to the town with all ceremony, halting on the way for some time at a place called Agonji (the "Gonnegee" of the history), and commonly known as the "Captain's tree." The Yervogar or Viceroy and the "Prince Chyudaton," his adjutant (all Dahomian officers are in pairs for better espionage), were at Kana with the King. Consequently the salutation of the "Ahwángán," or military Caboceers (which consisted of a sham attack with far more dancing and drumming than manœuvring), was the reverse of imposing. These and other ceremonies occupied five hours for the work of forty-five minutes. At 3 p.m. we reached the "English Fort," and there, as is customary, drank with the Caboceers the healths of Her Majesty and the King; after which our visitors were dismissed with trifling presents. On my return from Agbome other gifts were demanded; I refused them, being unwilling to establish the practice.

I find nothing to add to my former description of Whydah town. A little gaiety had been infused by the safe departure of a full steamer* on October 10, 1863; the carousing and debauchery brought back the days of the Great Dépôt. I hold this from the best authority. Not one of the so-called lawful traders was absent from or failed to do justice to the various festivities and the pro-slavery toasts. M. Gérard left Whydah shortly afterwards.

On January 25, 1864, a sore blow was dealt to the slave interest at Whydah. Shortly after the death of M. D. Joaquim de Carvalho, called Breca, the well-known M. J. Domingo Martinez, who had long been lingering, departed. The immediate cause of his death was an access of rage.

Being a Caboceer of the Kingdom M. Martinez had great power, and his interest was

* The Spanish slave-steamer "Cicéron."

always a rallying point for the minor dealers in and about Whydah. I found him, though the prince of slavers, a courteous and hospitable man; and there are many Englishmen on the Slave Coast who have had reason to appreciate his good qualities. Before his death he lamented not having known the native better, and with reason. Even before his burial the keys of his house were taken by the Yervogar. The King of Dahome claims the *droit d'aubaine* over all the property of his officers. The family of M. Martinez, unless he has remitted money to Bahia, will be greatly reduced, and his eldest son, a youth who has spent the greatest part of his time in irons, does not appear capable of retrieving the fallen fortunes of the family.

In the days of Commander Forbes (1848-49) there were at Whydah about 200 Spaniards, Portuguese, and Brazilians. They are reduced to the following remnant:—

The English subjects, all men of colour, and mostly of the Fanti or Cape Coast Castle race, are a floating population, and may average a dozen souls, missionaries and traders. The French Mission now numbers six members. At the French Factory there are three employés, not including M. Dumas, the Agent-en-chef. The De Souza family is numerous and powerful. Of the founder of the family, the defunct Francisco Fillis de Souza, the names of thirteen sons and four daughters are well known. Of the former is the present Cha-cha or Commercial Chief of Whydah, also called Francisco Fillis de Souza. The younger members of the family are about 100 known to the Missions. There are five Portuguese traders, viz. :—

1. Antonio Viera da Silva, at Whydah, Grand Popo, and Agwe; 2. Francisco de Souza Maciel; 3. Ignacio de Souza Magalhaes, at Whydah, Porto Novo, and Badagry; 4. Jacinto Joaquim Rodriguez, at Whydah and Porto Novo; 5. J. Suarez Pereira, at Whydah and Agwe.

There are fourteen Brazilians, namely :—

1. Francisco Antonio Monteiro; 2. F. J. Medeiros, Portuguese, born in America, at Agwe; 3. Francisco Olimpo Silva, at Porto Seguro; 4. Marco Borges Ferras; 5. João Pinheiro de Souza, commonly called "Taparica;" 6. Gulielme Martins do Nascimento; 7. Marcelino dos Martins Silva; 8. Ricardo Augusto Amadie (he speaks French and English); 9. João Victor Angelo; 10. José Francisco dos Santos, commonly called Alfaiate ("the tailor"); 11. Angelo Custodio das Chagas; 12. João Antonio Dias; 13. Francisco Gorge; 14. Domingo Rafael Martinez, eldest son of the deceased Martinez.

There are four Brazilian women, viz. :—

1. Maria Elena de Carmo; 2. Benvinde Teresa de Jesus; 3. Leopoldina Teresa de Jesus; 4. Maria da Piedade do Nascimento.

There are other Brazilians, but all of less importance, and attached to the above-named.

The following nine are Africans, or Brazilian "liberados," almost all originally from Whydah :—

1. João Antonio do Rego; 2. Elisbão Lino; 3. Tobias Barretto Brandão; 4. Joaquim das Neves; 5. Damião de Oliveira; 6. Antonio d'Almeida; 7. José de Fonseca Muniz, son of the deceased J. C. Muniz; 8. Pedro Pinto da Silveira, *alias* "Pedro Coggio," well known at Little Popo—he has a son (Domingo Francisco da Silveira) attached to José Alfaiate of Whydah and Godomé; 9. Pedro Fillis d'Almeida.

There are others of minor note whose names do not merit mention.

It is gratifying to observe that this slave-trading community yearly dwindles. A *bond fide* blockade of the coast between the Volta River and Lagos would break it up in six months. Lawful commerce will require many years.

The people of Whydah are worn out with wars and customs, and many of them are flying with their wives and families to the adjoining provinces. Porto Novo, or rather Hwebonu, will soon become one of the most flourishing settlements in the Bight of Benin. The death of Soji, its King, reached Agbome on February 7, 1864, at a time when a Moslem mission was there. The succession at one time threatened to cause bloodshed, but it is now, I believe, peaceably settled in favour of a son of the late King.

On December 11, 1863, the royal messengers (two eunuchs, an officer called the Kakupeve, a guide, and sundry attendants, making a total of ten) reached Whydah, bearing the King's cane and compliments. Our hammocks required thirty bearers, our luggage fifty-nine. These were collected with some trouble, and on December 13, 1863, we left Whydah for the capital a hundred strong, not including servants.

I can add very little to my account of the road from Whydah to Kana, except that the distance was somewhat underestimated by me. I now find Kana nearer fifty-three than forty-seven miles. At Agbome, six or seven miles from Kana, the mean of four good meridian observations of Sirius gave 7° 10' 9" north latitude. Whydah beach being

in $6^{\circ} 19' 0''$ north latitude, we obtain a difference of $51\frac{1}{8}$ geographical miles. Being unfortunately not provided with proper instruments, I thought it useless to take lunar distances, and have to regret the omission. The meridian of Agbome, however, can vary but little from that of Whydah, $2^{\circ} 0' 0''$ east longitude (G.).

A second visit to Dahome has convinced me that this people, once so brave, is now cowardly as the generality of the West African maritime tribes. The reason is, that the old blood has been killed off, except in the royal family, and the present race is a mongrel mixture of captives and serviles. The women are the only regular soldiery, the men are a mere militia. I have no doubt that the latter are ferocious enough when they have surrounded an unarmed village, and one hearing their speeches would fancy himself in the midst of black heroism. But they dare not fire their guns from the shoulder; they cry bitterly at a trifling flogging; they groan and moan after an accident or at an operation; and such is their horror of the grave, that they allude to death by some such periphrase as "the tree is fallen." Curious to say, however, they have a Hades, called Kutömen (Dead land), as circumstantial as that of the Greeks and Romans: when the King offers victims to his ancestors, the slain are supposed to find themselves immediately in a Swedenborgian world, the facsimile of the present. As a rule, those people are the bravest who have, or believe they have, the most exact idea of the futurity awaiting them. The Dahomians are an exception.

On the day after our arrival at Kaha, December 19, we were summoned to the King's levee. We first sat under a tree near the English house in an open space called Gbehun'lin (Bush-Bombax-Road), where the Bonugán (chief civilian officers), the military Caboceers and the Owutunun (body officers, eunuchs, and others) walked round us thrice, complimented us, danced, drank with us, and after many puerile ceremonies and great waste of time, escorted us in procession to the Palace. Our hammocks carried us three times round the walls; a large crowd, especially of Fetish men and women, clad in their best attire, looked on, welcoming us noisily. At 3.15 P.M. we were conducted with the usual state into the Kpodoji, or Palace-yard. At the farther end, under the normal, barn-like shed, was the King, backed by his wives: in the open air before him sat the "Amazons," emphatically a misnomer in the classical sense of the word. This inner court was a copy of the Palace exterior; the former, however, was furnished with female, the latter with male soldiery; and the two viewed together represented in miniature an encampment of the Dahomian host, headed by its monarch. The women, like the men, were divided into two bodies. That to the right of the throne was commanded by the Mangan-ess, Premier and Chief Executioner; the other to the left was under the She-men, Mistress of Ceremonies, and Ministeress of the Interior. These officers of both sexes are double, and each, besides his or her adjutant, has an inspector or spy. In Dahomey, it will be observed, unlike most other African Courts, women take precedence of men. Standing at a distance from the "Amazons," and separated by bamboos lying on the ground, stood a few of the principal officers, civil and military; they were the only male Dahomians in the Palace-yard.

Presently we approached the King, walking up the clear, narrow space between the two groups of squatting Amazons, whose burnished gun-barrels were pointed skywards, the stock resting on the ground. He rose as usual, descended from his earth-bench, shook hands and snapped fingers with us, and after the usual questions and answers ordered a salute. Her Majesty's Government was saluted with twenty-one guns, Captain Wilmot with eleven, and I with nine. I demanded two more; and when the timid interpreter (a Makhi slave, half-educated at Cape Coast Castle, and baptized "Mr. Beecham") could be persuaded to explain my words, the King at once ordered the deficit to be made up. This incident convinced me that it was necessary to learn the Ffon or Dahomian language. Many obstacles were thrown in my way, but at the end of six weeks I could understand all that was said, and the linguists found it advisable to translate my words literally.

Our chairs were then removed to the station of the male Ministers and Caboceers beyond the bamboos. We spent the afternoon under tent-umbrellas listening sceptically to what the warriors would do inside Abbeokuta. A deputation of Porto Novan Moslems was presented; they sat before the King, praying with uplifted hands, but never kissing the ground, wallowing or dusting themselves, as did the Pagans when addressed by or when addressing Royalty. At sunset we received rum, in token of dismissal, and were accompanied to some distance outside the Palace barn-shed gate by the King, who directed us to precede him on the morrow to the capital. He remained to judge some 150 Amazons, detected in illicit intercourse. This in Dahome, where all the women of the Palace are royal wives, is high treason, and the old travellers, Barbot and others, abound in horrible accounts of the punishments inflicted by the Kings of Whydah. On this occasion however only eight men, and I presume an equal number of women, were condemned to die.

Mr. Bernasko had tried to convince me that the King never kills women or children. A female corpse is never seen because the executions take place inside the Palace. Mr. Craft has, I believe, stated what Mr. Bernasko had told him. But nothing can be concealed in Dahomé, and I soon learned in the morning every death that had taken place during the night.

On December 20, we left Kana, under the guidance of Bukonu Uro, the King's doctor, to whom the English visitors have been "given." The senior officials of Gezo's school contrasts badly with the junior of the present generation. The "landlord" is suspicious, covetous in the extreme, and, by habit, unable to speak the truth; he cannot divest himself of the old Dahomian idea, conceived probably in the days of the Asiento contract, that white men like all the natives of the country are *bond fide* the King's slaves. I found it a hard task to shake his faith in this tenet, but, individually speaking, my success was complete. It is, however, probable that my successor may have to do all the work over again.

Between Kana and Agbome, it is classic ground and the garden of Dahome. According to my aneroids and B.P. thermometer, the land rises between 400 and 500 feet, and old ridges show that the whole had at one time been under cultivation. It is now overgrown with gramineous, not bushy vegetation, and scattered with valuable plantations of the oil palm. This is the true wealth of the country and, under a Mohammed Ali, the produce might be quadrupled in five years. We dismounted at the "Bo" fetish houses that outlie the gate of the capital, and found the entrance adorned with a couple of skulls set in the clay on both sides. Remounting we traversed the most populous part of the town, which is in a ruinous condition and smaller than Whydah. After sundry halts for ceremonious and superstitious purposes we reached at last a wretched clay building (a cow-house far inferior to the lowest order of East Indian "bungalow") that rejoiced in the title of "English house." It became evident that the Dahomian King, unlike his more powerful and civilized brother of Ashanti, does not in person visit his guests.

On the day after our arrival the "landlord" began "palaver." The presents sent by Her Majesty's Government had been sent forward to his store-house. Coming in the evening with great mystery he informed me that it was customary to open them in his presence before sending them to the King. I refused on the ground that there was no custom in the case, his King having never yet received presents direct from Her Majesty's Foreign Office. I yielded, however, as far as communicating to him the contents of your Lordship's despatches, thinking to exercise a good effect upon the human sacrifices of the coming customs. The principal effect was, that the King, pretexting that he had heard the "message," kept me waiting two months instead of at most ten days.

The King made his ceremonious entrance into Agbome on December 21. We were summoned to sit before the south-eastern gate of the Komasi Palace before noon, when nothing was to take place till 4 P.M. Africans have no sense of or regard for time. In Dahome, those who have charge of white men would make interest with the King by causing their strangers to wait for the Royal appearance as long as possible in the hot air and the blinding dust. Finding them guiltless of the least regard to our comfort in this matter, I at once warned the Bukono that he must expect nothing of the kind from me: he was refractory; but after that day whenever kept waiting before the Palace beyond a certain time, I ordered our hammocks and departed. The King never found fault with this proceeding, and, as in many other points, he was probably kept in ignorance of our troubles. It was certainly not a dignified position for an English official, in full uniform, to sit opposite the tattered mud wall of a petty African Chief. I easily obtained permission to appear in plain clothes at all the fêtes outside the collection of thatched huts called "the Palace."

The minor Caboccers, each with his suite and umbrellas, first passed in review order round the open space before the Palace acting parade-ground. They were closely followed by the highest officers; then came the King, and lastly the rear-guard. The King went round six times with his men, twice in a red-lined vehicle, a mongrel between a cab and a brougham; during the third round the men who drew it raised it upon their shoulders. The same was then done with the bath-chair lately presented to the King. The women troops then appeared and carried their Sovereign four times round the square in a large yellow hammock requiring twelve portresses. The King usually passes round thrice; on this occasion he wished me to describe the scene at full length. Before his arrival he had ordered a broken card table and a wretched liqueur case to be placed before us, and throughout the custom he always supplied us most liberally. His Portuguese and other visitors have never dared to smoke and drink before him. I therefore resolved to show my sense of his courtesy by freely accepting it; we smoked when the King smoked, which

was nearly always, and I took care to distribute all the liquor to myself and followers. The attendants often informed us that they were expecting a new table and case from Captain Wilmot. They often charged me with commissions, but I refused from the first to book any, except those of which the King spoke in person.

The next day was a day of rest to the lieges, but not to us. The King was too impatient to see his presents. I went to the palace yard, and assisted by Dr. Cruikshank and the Rev. Mr. Bernasko, pitched the tent, which had made the voyage in good order. A few women officers were sitting under the shed leading into the harem. Presently the gifts were carried into the "Zenannah," and we were dismissed with a bottle of rum. Much disappointment was shown when the silver "belts" appeared instead of the "bracelets" mentioned by the King, nor could any one be made to understand why the expected carriage and horses had not been sent. I presently learned that the late King Gezo had taken a "strong name" ("nunkpweto"—"all-things-doer") after ordering out an English equipage, and that the son burns to emulate the sire's fame; caring little whether the horses die upon the beach of Whydah. I need hardly inform your Lordship that the sole object of the Dāhomian King's civilities is to obtain presents; that unless valuable articles are sent it is useless to send any; that if those applied for are not forwarded, it becomes a grievance; and finally that a too rapid recurrence of these gifts robs them of half their value. The King did not express the least gratitude for the presents sent by Her Majesty's Government, nor indeed did he once allude to them.

On December 28, an early gun warned us that the grand Customs had begun. They are generically called "hwe-ta-nun"—"yearly thing," or "annun'gbomen"—"in (this) dry season (come to) Agbome." They are of two kinds, performed on alternate years. The "atto-hwe" or "platform year" is when the victims are cast headlong in porters' baskets from a temporary stand to be beheaded below. Its ceremonies have been hurriedly described by Mr. Norris (1772), Commander Forbes (1848), and Commodore Wilmot (1862-63). The "Sosin-hwe" or "horse-tying year" is so called because some of these animals (here rare and costly) are sacrificed with the human victims, and because the chargers of the officers are temporarily taken from them by a dignitary called "so-gan" or "horse captain." No one has as yet described its rites, of which the principal are the following:

Proceeding to the Komasi Palace, which was built by Gezo, we saw two long sheds in process of erection. The "market-shed," or that to the north north-east, resembled from afar an Anglo-African chapel; it had at the southern end a two-storied turret rising above the normal pent-roof, which was supported on posts, not on walls. To each post on the side fronting the palace was tied a man dressed in a long white night-cap with a blue spiral, and in a calico shirt with red patches; they were twenty in number. Their wrists and ankles were lashed to the pillars, they are released to sleep after dark; they are allowed an ample supply of meat and drink, and their attendants sit behind them. Being so well treated they think little of their position, stare at us, and beat time to any passing drum. It is the King's object to keep them in good humour, and to send them to his father with a good report of his kindness and generosity. I believe all these men were criminals or captives. The "palace-shed" at the south-eastern gate of Komasi House had but one story, and there also were nineteen men without horses, of which I had counted half a dozen lashed to the rear posts of the market-sheds.

Shortly after our taking seats in the usual place (the open ground to the south-east of the Komasi Palace, or that built by the late Gezo) the King came out with a host of Amazons, saluted his fetish with great ceremony, and shook hands with us: then began the labours of the day. The King, standing up in front of his women, and sheltered by the largest and gaudiest umbrella, addressed his subjects about the customs now to be performed in honour of his father's manes. He then danced before them, scattering over them by his dexter index the sweat of his brow, which they received as an honour, and played a certain measure upon a peculiar drum; then, taking a singer's staff, he solemnly saluted his father's spirit. The latter was supposed to be present in a cloth-covered mat-shed, somewhat like a two-poled tent, and built on the right of the palace gate. After much of this kind a high officer, called the "Ajoyá" (the "History of Dahomey" wrongly renders it by "Master of the Horse"), was created. The chief ceremonies were his investiture in a dozen long cotton cloths till he looked like a pouter-pigeon; the presentation of a virgin-white flag and umbrella, which he is expected to emblazon by his deeds, and the free gift of his predecessor's wives, slaves, and moveable property, all of which were brought from the palace. Then a minor Captain was promoted with the same display. The grateful but verbose speeches of the new men kept us till the night.

On December 30 was the fête, known as "Avô-uzu-gbe" ("cloth change to-day"). We repaired to the Hunjro market, on the north-east of the Komasi Palace, where the turreted victim-shed was. The market-huts had been cleared away, and opposite the

victim-shed (to which the men and horses were still tied) a cloth-covered mat-tent had been built for the King.

The ceremonies began in the afternoon. First, a procession of eunuchs, she-Chiefs, and women-at-arms, carrying 110 baskets of cloth bundles, passed before us. Presently the cloths were opened out and built up by the Amazons into a circular divan 12 feet in diameter, with a smaller heap by the side. At 5 4 P.M. the King paraded past upon a wretched garron, sitting *en Amazone*, and we mutually bowed. Having retired for a time to his tent, he came forth and ascended by a dwarf ladder the gaudy "avô-lilli," or cloth-pile; there, pipe in mouth, and holding various weapons, he danced a few paces of some thirty-two dances, to the uproarious delight of his subjects, of whom about 2,500 were present. This is the largest gathering we saw during the customs, and it proves the scantiness of the population. The Chiefs asked me eagerly if I had ever seen anything so magnificent. The King's most admired performance was with the skulls of three Kings, or petty Chiefs, killed during his reign, and at all levees placed on large calabashes to the left of the Royal seat. The crania belonged to Flado, an Abbeokutan Chief; Aki'ón, Caboccer of Taccow, near Porto Novo; and Bakoko, Governor of Ishagga, upon whose head is a detached drinking-cup of brass. Holding these handsome trophies in various positions, the King danced, drank rum out of the cup on Bakoko's head, and sent it round to us, saying that it was the skull of a villain who, after swearing friendship with his father Gezo, had refused water to him when broken with grief and fatigue. The dancing over, the King performed a few fetish ceremonies, shook hands with us, and remarking that it was dark, dismissed us.

The last day of 1863 was called "Bonugán nun kpon 'gbe di'e" ("the Bonugáns or High Ministers inspect all things this day"). The King received us before the Komasi gate, and the chief ceremony consisted in throwing cowries in strings and bunches to the lieges, who, great and small, stripped and fought for them with the usual violence, scratching and biting like true Dahomians. When this was done the King summoned Dr. Cruikshank, Mr. Bernasko, and myself before him, and threw the coin of the realm to us. We kept up the farce, without, however, the Dahomian peculiarities. Finally, the King approached the Royal victim-shed, and gave to the wretches bunches of cowries which were placed on their heads. At a hint I approached him, and telling him that mercy was the great prerogative of Kings, requested that he would pardon as many as possible. About half were at once released. Their Chief, the head man of a petty neighbouring place, had sent a derisive tribute of palm nuts instead of cowries; and these men had been captured in the attack which they had brought upon themselves, and for which, according to the custom of the country, they had made no manner of preparation.

The 1st of January, 1864, was called "So nan wen kan 'gbe" ("Horses will break rope to-day"). The animals, which at the beginning of the fêtes were taken from the owners by an officer called the "Sogan," or Horse-Captain, are now restored for a fee of one bag of cowries. The performance was dancing and singing of men and women troops, and long speeches about Abbeokuta. The two body-guard companies, "Fanti," of the women, and "Bru" (*i. e.*, "Blue," or English), of the men, had not allowed their King to build a wall round his father's grave, wishing to knead the "swish" with Egba blood, and this year the tomb must be finished. It was all the emptiest of brag; the King has never seen even the walls of Abbeokuta except when, as Prince, he saved his father's life, and never, I believe, will. It is hard to persuade one's self that he and his army do not know this; yet the subject never ended; it was introduced on all possible occasions, and at last the word became wearisome.

The night is technically called Zan Nyanyana (or "evil night.") Of these two at least take place during the Customs, and men venturing into the streets after dark lose their heads. The King proceeded to a hut-tent built near the Hunjro market-place, and at times the firing of a musket or the dismal beat of the death-drum told us that some human being's life had fled. I could not find out whether the victims are intoxicated before execution: it is highly probable, as the African's, and especially the Yoruban's object is to send these messengers to Deadland in the best of tempers.

On the next day at an early hour the King sent Prince Chyudaton to me with a message that none had been slain during the night except malefactors and his enemies. This left me no alternative but to visit the Palace. The day is called "Minái Afunfun Kí Hunjro men Dáddá Gezo" ("We go to the little Mat-house in the Hunjro market for grandfather Gezo"). "Dáddá," or grandsire is the general title of the Kings, who are called in conversation "Dahome Dáddá," or "Grandfathers of Dahome."

Passing by the victim-shed in the market it was found untenanted, and nine deaths had taken place. The corpses were on two gibbets, and a similar number of scaffoldings. The gibbets were thin poles twenty feet high, with a cross-bar at the top. From one was

suspended a single corpse; from the other (which was close to our path) hung a pair side by side, head downwards, stark naked, with the privities removed so as not to offend the Royal women. The appearance convinced us that, contrary to what M. Gérard has insinuated, mutilation had taken place after death, and that these men, like the others, had been killed either by suffocation or with clubs, the ancient custom of the country. The scaffolds were composed of two perpendicular beams, more substantial than the gibbets, and roughly dressed, with two thick cross-bars for the support of the victims. One scaffold showed four, two above and two below; the other had half that number similarly disposed. All were seated on Gold Coast stools, decently habited in the criminal garb—long white night-caps and calico shirts. A few paces to the south-east of the Palace showed us the other victim-shed also empty. On both sides of the Komasi Gate was a little heap of decapitated heads placed on the ground with faces downwards, in double rows of three each, whilst each heap of half-a-dozen was surrounded by a broad rim of ashes to absorb the blood. The corpses had been thrown away (as the others will be) into the city moat, between the Komasi and Agbome Palaces. When the turkey-buzzard shall have cleaned them, the skulls will be appropriated by the braves, and shown as trophies of deadly combat.

The ceremonies began at 1 P.M. After sitting for some time in uniform outside, we were conducted into the Palace-yard, where a huge bell-tent called "Tokpon" had been pitched for the King and his female Court. Dr. Cruikshank was afterwards sent for to measure this article, and I was told to request that Her Majesty's Government would send out a new one. It was 54 feet in diameter, with a pole of about the same height, 24 smaller supports, like the former, of strong scantling, and 85 iron rods 4 feet high around the periphery to keep up the flap. It was native-made, and the outside of coarse stuff was decorated with blue serpents, crocus-coloured lions devouring men and beasts, dove-tinted turkey-buzzards, and other beasts so heraldic as to be hardly describable.

The ceremonies of the day began with repeated processions of Ministers and Captains, men and women, round the Palace-yard. They made their prostrations before the King, and at times wore cast-off European finery, which was the reverse of imposing. We saw the "display of the King's wealth." It comprised a few handsome pieces of silver plate, idols and images, principally figure-heads, some carriages fit for the Antiquarian Society, wheelbarrows, old State hammocks, huge French tricolours—the King sent to say that he much wanted some English Jacks of the largest size—death-drums and swords adorned with skulls, chairs and umbrellas hung with human jawbones, and similar treasures.

The chief part of the show was 703 women passing in Indian file before the King, and each carrying a flask or bottle of vile trade-rum to be distributed on that "glad night" amongst the subjects.

Nothing could be more African than the scene, in which only humanity presents aught of market value. The meanest of Indian Rajahs would blush at it, and the only point that made it remarkable was the mixture of tragedy with farce. In the procession was a screen, behind which walked the late King's "ghost." There were five old women in white, with black broadbrims, representing the "spirits" of former Kings, and of the mob of courtiers that bowed and shouted and danced before Royalty, many will not number a day after its death.

We did not escape before 6:30 P.M., after eight hours and a-half of heat, dust, noise, and puerile or cruel ceremonies. The King when shaking hands with us told me to come on the morrow. I excused myself on the ground of its being Sunday, and he at once named the next day. On his part there is no want of the lesser courtesies of life. Unfortunately his politeness does not extend to the more substantial displays.

The Royal Customs had now ended, and were succeeded by those for "Addokpon." Every Dahomian King has a double,—one visible and the Lord of the City, the other the unseen Lord of the Bush, and both have guards and palaces, eunuchs, wives, and the other paraphernalia of an African Court. The late Gezo's "doppelganger" was called Gámkpwe. His son's is Addo Kpon, meaning, "Behold the Addo!" (a "Popo" or quasi mineral bead said not to melt in the fire).

At 2 P.M. on Monday, the 4th of January, we again repaired to the Palace. The bodies had not been removed from the market-place; there were, however, no heads near the Komasi Gate. The ceremony was the usual salutation, singing and speechifying about Abbeokuta, and several men pranced before us with long stuffed tails. At last the King requested me to pay him the return compliment, of dancing; and I performed an Indian "nautch," which excited great applause. The King, wishing to learn it, sent sundry of his ballet-masters to our lodgings, but they soon left off disgusted with failure. Dr. Cruik-

shank then danced in Dahomian style, and was loudly cheered. The Rev. Mr. Bernasko, seated before the King, performed on his concertina "Matthias," "Old Hundredth," "Job," and similar appropriates, carefully explaining their signification. To make the scene perfectly Hamitic, the King begged us to form a group, I nautching, Dr. Cruikshank dancing in African style, and the Rev. Mr. Bernasko playing psalms and spiritual songs. We were rewarded with singers' staves and ministers' necklaces of invitation, "popo-beads," and pig-tails; and we retired with the consciousness that we had done our best to *desipere in loco*.

That night was the "evil night for Addokpon." At 10 A.M. on the 6th of January we proceeded to the Palace. The ceremony is called "Bekpáren 'gbe," which means "In the Bekpá (a mat fence surrounding a second large tent pitched in the Hunjro Market) to-day." The corpses, after hanging four days and nights, had been removed from near the market-shed, and eight others appeared in their places. Four were hanging nude from the usual gibbet, two were sitting clothed, on a scaffold, one above the other, and two were lying on horizontal planks on the top of poles, their heads protruding from salt-bags. The latter had suffered for robbing the King's salt. At the Komasi gate there were the normal two little heaps of heads, but this time almost hidden by palm branches stuck round them. These were all for the "Bush-King." We then entered the Palace-yard, and saw a display of Addokpon's wealth, in nowise differing from a previous ceremony, and we wearied ourselves till it was dark. After nightfall the King repaired to the market-place, and distributed dole to his subjects. He appears indefatigable, mentally and bodily, tires out all his Court, and appears never to be so unwell as to be absent from a ceremony. He has resolved, it is said, to work his subjects into complete subjection by wars and customs for ten years, of which six have now elapsed. After A.D. 1868 he will apply them to agriculture, and food will become so cheap that a man will live on a single cowrie per diem. Meanwhile the Dahomian dances and drinks, drums and starves.

The 7th of January was called "E ná ny'in han" ("He (will) pass the drum"), that is to say, dismiss all his musicians who are high officers and soldiers, to provide their rations for the coming war. The King set the example of dancing and speechifying, and was imitated by his subjects, male and female, in due turn as usual. At night the two victim-sheds were removed, and the market-place was cleared for a grand review.

The last fête of the So-sin Custom is called "So debwe," that is to say, "Thunder (i.e., gun-firing) to-day." The King had warned us that any officer appearing after us near the Palace would be mulcted. In this country white men have no reputation for manliness of any kind. All the Chiefs, except the crafty old Meu, who warned his brethren that we were "King's men," said, "They must bathe, and dress, and drink tea before they can leave the house; we need not attend till sunrise." I therefore took care to be at the Komasi gate before 5 A.M., and found but one Cabooceer present. As the others appeared we gave them each a glass of rum, and warned them that they would be reported to the King. At 7 A.M. the doors opened and Royalty appeared. We were at once summoned, thanked, and complimented, whilst a body of youths called "Donkwe people," sang a laughing-chorus and derided the tardy Chiefs. Amongst the latter was the Yervogar or Governor of Whydah, a Cabooceer of the old malignant school, to whom I was happy to read a lesson. After much singing, dancing, and talking about Abbeokuta, we were presented with cotton cloths. Presently a long string of women issued from the Komasi Gate, and carried cowries and rum-bottles round the square. These were presents given to us by the King; they must be shown to the world, whilst those given to him are carried by night into the Palace. The Royal largesse consisted of 20 heads (= 40s.), 20 plates full of cowries, and 10 bottles of rum. These, according to custom, were to be shared with the principal Chiefs, and distributed to the hammock-men. We were finally conducted home by the longest route, that men might see the Monarch's magnificence. It was the normal negrotic medley of misery and ostentation.

At 3 P.M. of the same day we went to the Hunjro market-place to see the "thunder." The scene represented the host of Dahomey on the march. There were two advances, the first of men, the second of women. In both a vanguard, some of them in green palm-leaves for bush-fighting, skirmished in front, whilst the rear-guard, following in open order, turned to the right-about, knelt, and fired,—a practice evidently learned from the Portuguese. In the midst was the Royal escort, not exceeding 500. The King passed and re-passed before me (Dr. Cruikshank was laid up with fever) on horseback and on foot, firing muskets and carbines, which were exceptionally lightly loaded. After he retired a multitude of Fetish men and slaves carrying images and idols heralded an advance of the "Amazons," with their Monarch. Again the King fired, danced, and coming up to my umbrella, took my wrist, and drew me out to perform with him a Dahomian war-dance called "Hun gán" ("the big drum"). He then sat under a shed whilst the Cabooceers, and

lastly the great military officers, as the Gau or Commander-in-chief, the Pawsu (Poosoo) who leads the left wing, and others, defiled before me, firing and cheering with more than usual noise. I was not sorry when the sun set; the smoke hung low, and a furious harmattan reminded me of the desert storms of Sindh.

The delinquent officers were detained all night at the King's gate till 5 P.M. on the next day, when a tornado of wind, thunder, and rain was an excuse for dismissing them. They were fined, however, in rum and cowries, and when I interceded for them the King informed me that he had no power to alter the law of the land, that Darius-like he can bind but not loose. Thus ended the Sosin, which gives a name to the Customs of 1863-64.

The next ceremony was the Sin Kwáin, or "Water Sprinkling" (the graves of the old Kings and their mothers). All are buried in the Agbome Palace. The King, however, at intervals of a few days visits in turn the six royal houses, or rather ruins, and performs there a second rite. We were not invited to attend, the King being probably little desirous that we should see the wretched condition of his forefathers' abodes. The ceremony was described to me as follows: There is a more simple "outside" rite which has been witnessed by Europeans and mulattos. The Monarch and his Ministers kneel before the tomb or the cenotaph. A Tási-no, or fetish woman, of royal blood addresses the "spirit," praying it to grant health, success, and long life to its present representative. She then pours rum and water upon the grave, and offers men and women, bullocks, goats, sheep, fowls, ducks, and pigeons by cutting their throats, and allowing the gore to fall upon the last home of the deceased. The dead animals are then cooked to "spread a table" in honour of the dead, and all feast upon the flesh. On January the 19th the King returned with great noise and firing to his father's Palace of Komasi, and thus ended the watering of the spirits. From two to four victims are killed over each grave; sometimes they are kept alive to perform its service till death. Without these ceremonies the King cannot go to war, and his people would deem it sacrilege if such preamble were omitted. Usually he stays five to six days at each Palace, but he is manifestly hurrying over his ceremonies; moreover, he seems to take pleasure in slightly altering the ceremonial of his father Gezo.

During one of these displays a musket burst and shattered a soldier's left hand, the thumb hanging by a flesh-strip. Dr. Cruikshank, who had lately excised a tumour from an "Amazon's" forehead, when applied to proposed amputation. The King showed interest in the man by sending many messengers, and asked if we had any medicine to make him insensible. When he learned that we had no chloroform, he determined that nature unassisted could not endure such an operation. The wounded man was given over to the Bukono for "Conservative surgery," and died a few days afterwards, probably from excessive suppuration. Another man came to our quarters after shockingly burning himself by his bandoleers blowing up: we could not discover what became of him. Neither of the men showed any fortitude, the woman did.

When the "spirit-watering" was over began the "Agbán die 'gbe," or "table-spreading to-day," which fête includes the "musket-firing to Whydah." We repaired to the yard of the Komasi Palace at 2 P.M., January 20th, and sat listening to songs and speeches. At 4.25 P.M. appeared in campaigning costume a small body of warriors, men and women, returning from a petty expedition to a town called Tábátán. They deposited on the ground fifteen little mat bundles, which, when opened before the King, proved to contain human heads, three being those of women. Twelve prisoners, "with names," were led in bound, and were placed kneeling before the "presence." One of them was "Eddon," the chief, another was Doicha, his brother. They will certainly be killed at the next year's customs for tampering with Abbeokuta. Then about the same number of women were presented—one had borne a child on the march—and were led by their hand-cords into the harem. Five Dahomian soldiers who had committed military offences were brought forward for punishment. Then, after much drumming and noise, the King bought the skulls, paying for each 2s. in cowries. The live captives, large and small, fetched from a minimum of 2s. to a maximum of 5s. The praiseworthy soldiers were rewarded with cloths and cowries, the lucky captor of the village chief receiving the value of 1l. 16s. When this was over I was called upon (as was Commodore Wilmot) for largesse to the troops, especially to those of my "company," and I gave 100 dollars to the women and 50 dollars to the men. The King harangued his subjects upon my generosity, and dismissed us with a request that I would return on the morrow and address the troops.

The next day saw us in the same place at 1 P.M. After long singing, dancing, and distribution of gunpowder for the "firing to Whydah," I was called out. Seeing how common were accidents caused by overloading, I took a musket from one of the "Blue Company," and showed the owner how to place the left hand near the trigger-guard. The King objected that soldiers even in "play" must run some risk, which preserves courage. I

then, by passing a knife-handle into the muzzle—our original bayonet—converted a useless into an effective weapon, whereupon the King remarked that his men were expected to conquer their enemies not with guns but with hand-to-hand weapons. I never saw men less likely to do it, but thought it advisable to say no more. The King naturally believes his own army to be the finest in the world. The *séance* concluded with a little pleasantry touching the gross vaunts and boastings of the men, and the comparative modesty of the women troops. This is ever a welcome topic in Agbome.

After three days of rest we were again summoned by the King at 9 A.M. A harmattan wind was blowing more dust than an Egyptian khamsin. This time we went to the "Jegbe" house, distant about a mile and a half from our lodgings. It is a mere inclosure of palm-leaves in the plantations to the south-east of the city, and it will not be built of clay till the King is solemnly installed, according to the custom of his ancestry, at the mother-town of the race, Allada. During the last years of his father's life the actual ruler resided here retired from Court, disliking French innovations. He was not the eldest son; the Monarchy in Dahome is to some extent elective, and the reactionary class was still powerful. Hence his being pledged to slavery, sacrifice, and fetishism.

At every 200 or 300 yards were built little huts of palm leaf, like those composing a Dahomian encampment. Between Agbome and Whydah they number about 880, and they represent an amount of labour that would repair all the tattered walls of all the palaces. At 11.30 A.M. we entered the Court, which was as usual a parallelogram, and saw at the further end a pavilion prepared for the King and his feminine suite; it was covered with the brightest damasks and velvets, and was provided with two similar wings. The Chiefs were in their normal place, the side near the entrance, and the sexes were divided by a double line of cowries disposed in pairs upon the ground, and enabling certain officials to count the shot, and thus to announce when the fire would return from Whydah. All present were in Court attire, wearing principally large-caped cloaks of red and yellow silk and satin. There were three Portuguese mulattos from Whydah, who had arrived at 10 P.M. last night, and had been sitting in the palace breakfastless since 6 A.M. The servility and timidity of these "Europeans" are conspicuous in every act; none dared ask leave to retire for a few minutes.

At the word "ádeú" ("addiv") the two musketeer women before the Throne fired, and the discharge went to and returned from the Komasi Palace in three minutes. Thus the King obtained his father's permission and directed the firing to Whydah. The rude telegraph was a complete failure; it did not return to the capital till after treble the usual time, which is three quarters of an hour. This "play" was the invention of the late Cha-cha, De Souza, who conceived the bright idea of sending a cigar from the coast to Dahome in the shortest possible time. African Kings are all greedy of novelty, their materials are scanty, and the smallest of surprises are gratefully received.

After the firing the soldier Chiefs were summoned to "swear" before the King, that is to say, to boast of what they would do to the Egbas, and of the 40,000 followers each man would bring into the field, well knowing the while that 400 would be the maximum and exceptional. Lastly a large quantity of provisions, especially barbecued pigs educated in the Palace, were disposed upon the rude deal tables that were scattered about the yard. After sunset all receiving their portions returned home to a full feed. This is what is called "spreading a table" in honour of one's forefathers.

On the 26th January I again attended at the palace. The chief military officers being absent were summoned by the King, who directed against them a "laughing chorus," and a general cry of "E gbweli!" ("He is a fool!") A few days afterwards he had them turned out of the yard under circumstances of the utmost indignity, the women troops attacking them with bamboos; their offence was, not living within a few minutes' hail. On this occasion war was declared by handing a leather case of rum to the Gau or Commander-in-chief, who hanging it round his neck bolted out of the palace with the welcome news to the outsiders. Two days afterwards the firing concluded with sending down to Whydah a pair of slave girls as wives for the Cha-cha and for José dos Santos, the Brazilian merchant. The women dressed as "Amazons," with men's straw hats, were in hammocks, and would not be allowed to leave them till their destination was reached.

Seeing no prospect of immediate dismissal, I redoubled my efforts to reach the beautiful and healthful mountains of Makhi (Mahee), which rise in sight of Agbome. The King put me off with a variety of unplausible prettexts, and at last flatly refused. His father wished to open the country; he, on the contrary, is determined to close it. I also repeatedly applied for a private interview, but the jealousy of the Ministers was an effectual obstacle.

We had now been nearly six weeks at Agbome living in a kind of State prison, and my "message" from Her Majesty's Government had not been delivered. I therefore,

after due deliberation, informed the King through the "English landlord," that until some notice should be taken of the commission with which I had been honoured, I could not attend at the palace.

For some days nothing was said; the King was too much occupied with a new plaything (a "gong-gong," or African cymbal, somewhat larger than usual) to think of anything else. At length, on the 12th February, 1864, we were twice visited by the Adáneján, a Minister of Royal blood, who led me into an inner room, and with great mystery tracing lines upon the floor, asked me many a question about Abbeokuta. The King's personal courtesy to me deserving some return, I traced a rude plan of the Egba capital upon a sheet of paper, and strongly advised that unless his present force were at least doubled he should not be permitted to cross a river so fatal to his father. Adáneján departed declaring that we should be "passed" to-morrow, and carrying off (as token that he bore my message to the King) a bowie knife which he had long coveted, and which he forgot to return.

At 2 P.M. on Saturday, the 13th February, a message from the Bukono bade us dress in hottest haste and repair to the palace. He deceived me once more, and for the last time: we were kept sitting in a kind of simoom for four hours. I resolved therefore to speak plainly to the King upon the subject of our treatment.

At 6 P.M. we were admitted into the Jegbe house. Passing through two mat-fenced courts, we found in a third the King, sitting under an ordinary shed with coloured calico round the posts; four white and two variegated umbrellas formed a kind of verandah, and outside there was the usual circle of white sand for "court powder." The reception was private; a few wives were sitting behind the King, and the only Ministers present were the Meu, the Adaneján, and the "English landlord." The prostrations were slight; in fact there was none of the ceremoniousness displayed at great public meetings.

After we had bowed the King rose and shook hands with us. On returning to his seat, a Lagos cot covered with fine cloths and mats, he perceived the constraint of my manner, and inquired the reason. I replied that there was no complaint against the King, but that his officers had not done well in retarding the delivery of an important message for two months. This was excused on the ground of occupation, and that the substance of the "message" had been at once delivered. My next grievance was that, unlike Messrs. Dickson and Duncan in King Gezo's day, we had not been permitted to visit the northern country. The King ingeniously rejoined by asking if anything about travelling northwards was in my instructions, and when answered in the negative, declared that if I had brought orders from home no obstacle would have been placed, which, to use the mildest term, is not the case. Finally I complained that we had been living in a kind of prison for two months; that all visitors had been jealously kept away from us; that we had been subjected to all manner of petty annoyances; and that even on the present day we had been broiled for four hours in the sun, a custom unknown to civilized people. The King, as I expected, had never heard of our tribulations, and appeared much surprised. Despite all his spies the Ministers if unanimous can conceal much from him. To change an unpleasant subject, he bantered me about keeping the Bukono's slaves in order with the stick, and directed me to read my message. All these personal matters were discussed on his part with perfect good humour.

I then took up your Lordship's despatch of August 20, 1863, and read it paragraph by paragraph, carefully listening to the interpreter. I took nothing from it and added nothing to it.

The message was heard with few interruptions from beginning to end. When the reply was given I perceived that the King and his Ministers could not, like many Africans, "pick up the words," that is to say, reply sentence by sentence. The answers were in the old stereotyped form which appears in the "History of Dahome" nearly a century ago, and which was last recited to Captain Wilmot.

"The Slave Trade," said the King, "was a custom of his ancestors, established by white men, to whom he would sell whatever they would buy. The English (who after greatly encouraging the export had lately turned against it) might purchase palm oil and cotton, the Portuguese slaves. Palm oil is not to be relied upon; some years show a great scarcity. I had seen his expenses, and they could not be kept up by a single item of commerce. Moreover the customs of the country compel him to go to war, and unless he sold his captives he must put them to death, which England would like even less."

"The English," he resumed, "were the best friends of his family, and one of his ancestors had sent his own son to England, and thus they had learned to love her." He then alluded to the reign of the fifth King, Tegbwesun, the "Bossá Ahadu" of our histories, who reigned A.D. 1730-74. In those days the white man "Ajángán" taught Dahome to make war with field pieces, and thus she was able to conquer the strong

country of Zá. (Captain Wilmot, despatch &c., p. 13, seduced probably by similarity of sound, conjectured Ajángán to be Mr. James; it was Mr. Goodson, who was Governor of the English Fort Whydah about half a century before Mr. James.) "The road to amity had been closed to his father and re-opened to himself through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Bernasko. Her Britannic Majesty and Dahome were now like one finger." He directed me, however, to write home that whereas cruizers formerly never touched slavers, the latter were now captured near his beach. This, he said, must not be repeated; slavers have often orders from him on board.

Here again was the evil work of the Caboceers, and the King had learned his lesson but too well. A counter-demand is a favourite African form of refusal. Before putting this outrageous demand on paper I requested to be heard, and permission was granted. I told all present that Great Britain had paid large sums to many nations for the right of searching slavers, that if the King sent his own ship he could claim the same rights as others, but that all European vessels are exposed to be visited. Moreover, that even in war a three-mile offing annuls the protection of a neutral territory. No reply having been prepared for this statement, all were silent for a time, and could only direct me positively to write down what the King had spoken. I had only to express my regret at becoming the bearer of so unworthy a "message," which would greatly disappoint the British Government and people.

Upon the subject of sacrifices the King declared that he killed only ill-doers and war captives, who, if they could, would kill him; that his own subjects were never victims; that there had been great exaggeration in the reported accounts sent home by his foes; that he had told all this to Captain Wilmot and so on. These are in fact the old arguments of the last century, and they are not true. The opening pages of this report will place the subject before your Lordship in its true and most repulsive light.

When asked if there was aught to say, I observed that the worst use to which he could put a man was to kill him; that Dahome wanted not deaths but births, and that men mostly follow the religion of their princes. It was, therefore, for him to set the example of reducing the number of his victims. And finally I protested strongly against his mode of displaying his victims; that it was disgusting to an Englishman to see mutilated and naked corpses hung up by the heels and left for three or four days in the sun. The King had never heard so much truth in his life. My plain speaking was not well received, nor could I expect that it would be. The Rev. Mr. Bernasko thanked me aloud.

The King passed next to the subject of an Agent at Whydah, and adroitly shifted the case into granting a permission, instead of receiving a favour. He also stipulated that such English resident must be a "good man," who would write well about the country, cause no palavers, and prevent the captains of Her Majesty's ships capturing slavers near his shores. When I asked if the Agent would be liable to be summoned at any moment to the capital, condemned to live in the "Bukono's" house, and to sit for hours at the King's gate, the King carelessly replied "No" in a tone which to me meant emphatically "Yes."

With respect to the Christians captured at Ishagga, the King declared that they were no more, and renewed the protestations made to Captain Wilmot.

I was quite disenchanted by this "message" scene. It became evident to me that the King, so far from desiring to consult in any way the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, is firmly resolved to ignore them.

Ensued a desultory conversation. The King seemed to forget the carriage and horses, and asked me if Dr. Cruikshank had taken the measure of the Tokpon tent, to which I replied in the affirmative. I then requested that the boys of English Town, Whydah, might attend the Wesleyan missionary school. He had given a half promise to that effect when Captain Wilmot was here. Now, however, he openly declared that when negroes learned to read and write like white men they could not be taken to war; and upon my objecting to this view he directed me to, "let it pass;" in other words, to change the subject. I complained that the people at Godomé, who had broken open my boxes last year, had not been punished: moreover, that lately an English subject, Mr. Henry Bannerman, had been beaten, stripped naked, imprisoned in that state, and robbed of his watch and of seventeen dollars by Posukpá, the Caboceer of that town. The King answered very naïvely that he had never heard of it; had we not been present he certainly never would; and that inquiry should be made, meaning that nothing would be done. I particularly commended to him Mr. Craft, a mulatto agent to the "Company of African Merchants" newly established on these shores, and showed how advantageous would be the presence of English traders in Dahome, where the highest prices are now paid for the meanest articles. (At the time I had not received your Lordship's despatch of December 22, 1863.) The King promised every assistance to the new Agent, who has, I think, undertaken a task far beyond his powers. My last question was what name the King wished to

bear in England, where he is still known by his princely name Badohun ("The bamboo poles the canoe"), and which no one here dares to mention. After much whispering, his Ministers said in my ear "Gelele" (pronounced Gélélé, not Glele or Glery).

Already 8 P.M. had sped when the King declared the *séance* over. He told me that if I was no longer angry with him we might drink together; I again denied bad feeling in his case, but told him that I could not say the same about certain of his *entourage*, and that I deeply regretted not been the bearer of a more satisfactory message. We stood up and pledged each other in gin and liqueurs. No noise was made on this occasion, the Ministers contenting themselves with kissing the ground. The King then rose, conducted us outside the palace, smoking as usual, and after 200 yards stood, shook hands, and snapped fingers with us, and bade us adieu, exhorting a speedy return.

On the next day (February 14) we prepared for departure, looking in vain for the porters promised to us by the King. As sunset drew near the Bukono, Adaneján, and sundry eunuchs and slaves, entered our compound, manifestly bearing the wished-for "pass." They sat down before the verandah of our shed, and we went out and received the gifts standing. Those sent to Her Most Gracious Majesty are a counterpane or cloth mat by Adaneján and another from the Bukono's house, a huge tobacco pouch and travelling bag (both of leather), and two half-starved slave boys. Two unstuffed cushions were afterwards forwarded to Whydah. I have seen these articles packed and directed to the Foreign Office, which they will reach by this mail; the boys are at the Consulate, Fernando Po, awaiting orders.

To Captain Wilmot were sent a cloth and a boy; I left them at the English fort, Whydah. I received a tobacco pouch, two cloths, and a boy; the latter is also at the Consulate of Fernando Po. Dr. Cruikshank was presented with two cloths and no boy. The Rev. Mr. Bernasko, the interpreter Beecham and Thomas (the former's eldest son), received counterpanes of a very inferior quality. To the hammock-men were distributed a few heads of cowries and bottles of rum.

A final private conference was then called for. I repeated in even stronger language all that had been said to the King; pointed out that not a shade of concession had been made to Her Majesty's Government; warned his two confidants that in this way—by their fault—friendship would not endure, and particularly commented upon the demand for the immunity of slaves near the Dahomian beach. The landlord could only declare that his King thought much of this absurd claim, and when I repeated your Lordship's words that the end of slavery in the Bights of Benin is near, he cunningly asked me if the Royal request could not be granted till that time. I laboured vainly to convince them of the preposterousness of the demand. Finally I was requested to return after about ten moons, when the Atto-ton-hwe, or Platform year ceremonies, will begin, and above all things to bring with me tent, carriage, and horses. I sent back a message to the King that I would not pledge myself to anything, either to return or to bring presents, and that all must depend upon my orders from home. Wishing to soften down any asperity which my plain-speaking might leave in the minds of my auditors I took a friendly leave of them, and sent them a handsome present of cloth.

On February 15, 1864, we left Agbome. A departure from that capital is always unpleasant, and this was the most uncomfortable, owing to the want of porters, and the mad hurry with which every one hurried to the coast, of any African march that I have yet made. We chose the toffo, or western road, through a country still beautiful, but decaying in the fatal grasp of Dahome. On the morning of the fourth day we were informed that Whydah was in ashes. Pushing on in hot haste we passed through volumes of smoke, and were fortunate enough to find the English fort unharmed.

The fire began about noon on February 17th, near the house of the late M. J. D. Martinez, and ran westward, destroying the house of the Cha-cha De Souza, who nearly died of rage. The loss of the French factory was severe; the Portuguese fort, held by the fathers of the Order of Jesus, happily escaped. The conflagration re-commenced at 8 P.M. of the same day, and about 10 A.M. of the next day it again broke out, sweeping away the largest market. On the 20th February there was a third fire, making three in four days. From sixty to eighty people lost their lives, about 200 were wounded, thousands found themselves without lodging, and, though the roads were stopped, numbers were about to leave this modern "City of the Plain."

I remained at Whydah till the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Jaseur," Captain Grubbe, the cruizer appointed by the Commodore and Senior Naval Officer to carry me on an official tour to the "oil rivers" of the Bight of Biafra. On February 26, 1864, after thanking Dr. Cruikshank for his able and efficient assistance, and after taking leave of the Rev. Mr. Bernasko, I bade adieu to Whydah.

I trust that I have maintained with becoming dignity the honour of my country, and have told the King of Dahome truths which he will not readily forget. Hoping that my proceedings may be approved by your Lordship, I have, &c.

No. 20.

Consul Burton to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

(Extract.)

Fernando Po, April 15, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following observations, the result of many visits to the line of coast included in this Consulate, and to express a hope that they may be deemed worthy of perusal.

The Consular jurisdiction of the Bight of Mafras, popularly and erroneously called "Biafra," begins at the north from Cape Formosa, which is probably the gentle projection bisected by the Nun or direct Niger embouchure in north latitude $4^{\circ} 21'$, and east longitude $6^{\circ} 5'$.

Its southern limit is Cape St. John, in north latitude $1^{\circ} 10'$, and east longitude $9^{\circ} 18'$. The direct extent may be laid down in round numbers at 480 miles (geographical), and at the present period it contains six large and six small centres of trade.

The former beginning from the south are—

1. The Cameroons River.
2. The Old Calabar River.
3. The Bonny River.
4. The New Calabar River.
5. The Brass River.
6. The Nun or Niger River.

The latter are:—

1. The Benito River.
2. The Campo River.
3. Great Batanga (Stations).
4. Little Batanga River.
5. Malimba River.
6. Bimbia River and its dependencies.

I have not yet been able to visit the countries south of Batanga, and therefore I can speak of them only from hearsay.

The most southerly is the Benito River, twenty-eight nautical miles north of Cape St. John.

The houses now trading there are—

1. Messrs. Taylor and Laughland, of Glasgow.
2. Messrs. Francis Wooky and Co., Taunton.
3. Messrs. Bruford and Townsend, Bristol.
4. Messrs. Hatton and Cookson, Liverpool.
5. Messrs. Gazulla and Co, (Spanish house established at Fernando Po.)

The articles of trade are gum (elastic), wax, ebony, red wood, and a little ivory.

On the Rio Campo shore no factories have as yet been built, and the people appear rude and disposed to be violent. Ships beat up the coast as far as Banji, where there are two factories dependent upon the Batanga.

These belong to—

1. Messrs. Taylor and Laughland.
2. Messrs. Hatton and Cookson.

At this place ivory is the chief article of export. A little oil is also produced.

In my letter of the 27th September, 1862, I have described a visit to Great Batanga and its future sanitarium, the Elephant Mountain.

The houses now trading at Great Batanga are—

1. Messrs. Taylor and Laughland.
2. Messrs. Hamilton and Brown.
3. Messrs. Wooky and Co.
4. Messrs. Bruford and Townsend.
5. Messrs. Hatton and Cookson.
6. Messrs. Lucas, Brothers, of Bristol.

The West African Company is also expected to establish itself here.

The traffic of Great Batanga is confined to ivory. The country around is rich and plentiful, but the curse of rum is upon the people who were rather a superior race.

Tusks are exchanged for a great variety of "big tings," a well assorted cargo. Twenty-six articles have been given for 22 lbs. ivory.

The present prices are as follows:—

One dollar = a kettle, or 1 piece romall, 1 piece chilloe, 1 gallon rum, 1 bottle gin, 45 leaves (15 heads) tobacco.

Two dollars = a brass Neptune (which appears to be the standard of value), or a fine Madras kerchief (Nos. 1 and 2.)

Three dollars = one piece (18 yards) of satin stripe. Royal check rules about 50 cents more.

Four dollars = 1 trade gun; with these articles, however, "totoki" or "things for top" must be added. Each gun has either a silk umbrella, a satin hat, a flushing jacket, a 3-gallon jar, a shirt, a long sword, or some similar article. Childrens' toys are much appreciated.

Little Batanga or Lonji lies half way between, or about thirty miles equidistant from Great Batanga and Malimba. There are three petty factories:—

1. Messrs. Workey.
2. Messrs. Hatton and Cookson.
3. Messrs. Bruford and Townsend.

It is said that Messrs. Taylor and Laughland will establish a factory there when they shall have made a satisfactory arrangement with King William of Great Batanga, to whom the ground belongs. The surf at the river bar makes the place very dangerous. The land, however, is apparently high and far healthier than Great Batanga, which bad water and malaria render deadly. At Little Batanga there is no ivory, but palm oil only.

Nearly thirty miles north of Little Batanga lies Malimba, or, as the word should be written, "Balimba," being the plural form of Molimbo. The houses trading here are—

1. Messrs. Hatton and Cookson.
2. Messrs. Bruford and Townsend.
3. Messrs. Lucas Brothers.
4. Messrs. Wookey and Co.

The factories are built upon a sand-spit of the beach. The "Chief King," Pass-all, lives about twenty miles up the Boria or Malimba River, upon which there is said to be a cascade some fifty feet high. The place is infamous for landing, and at most times during the rains impracticable, the rollers breaking five to six miles outside.

There is a creek entrance from the Cameroons River reported as 16 miles long, with a portage of about 400 yards, and it might be made useful when hostilities are not anticipated.

The natives of Malimba are troublesome, and the sickness on board Her Majesty's cruisers "Griffon" and "Bloodhound" has prevented my hitherto visiting this post. I would submit to your Lordship that traders who knowingly place themselves in positions where life and property cannot be protected without danger to the officers and men of Her Majesty's cruisers should be informed that they must not rely upon receiving armed protection. This would soon clear Malimba, and the oil would find its way into the Cameroons River.

Nine miles beyond Malimba lies the river of Great Cameroons. It is perhaps the most troublesome place on the coast. The houses now trading in it are—

1. Messrs. Horsfall, of Liverpool, paying "comey" to King Acqua.
2. " Ashmall, " " " Priso Bell.
3. " Sill and Co. " " " King Bell.
4. " Hatton and Cookson " " " King Bell.
5. " King and Co., of Bristol " " " Bonny Bell.
6. Mr. Lilley, of Liverpool " " " Priso Bell.

In October, the dead season, there were from 150 to 200 white men in this river. From February to July, the working time throughout the coast, the number may be double.

Of the houses above-mentioned, only one agent, Mr. Lilley, has a factory on shore. I have not visited it.

Since my arrival on the coast I have repeatedly urged upon the agents and supercargoes in the Cameroons River the necessity of a Court of Equity. All signed the agreement, but no one adhered to it. The late fall in the price of oil has compelled them to come to some understanding, and trade does not flourish because the "bushmen" up the country cannot comprehend the present reduction of prices.

In this river oil is sold by the "crue" of 12 wine gallons, equal to 10 imperial gallons

and the present price is 2 "big things" (a neptune, a gun, or a quarter-barrel of powder, worth 1*l.*) per "crue," raising the ton to 17*l.* to 19*l.*, and the gambling dishonest system of trust is still in force.

There are other causes of confusion in the Dualla or Cameroons country, namely, the position of the native Chiefs, the white and black missionaries, and the presence of Sierra Leone and other liberated men.

The river has no King. Each man is a kinglet in his own house, and all except the first named are wretchedly poor.

The following are the most powerful:—

1. King Bell, alias Bonny Bell, lives on the left bank of the river below the mission house in a frame-work tenement, well built, and furnished from the spoils of the last captured slavers. He neither drinks nor smokes, and he is perhaps the best man in the river. Were the traders unanimous he would at once become "Chief King."

2. King Acqua (more properly Kwa), who is building a wooden bungalow above the mission house, which he is supposed to, but cannot, protect. He dresses like a "god-man" (opposed to a "devil-man"), and behaves like the latter.

3. John Angwa, whose village is behind the mission house. He has at times defended the inmates, but his only connection with them is having married one of the school girls.

4. Priso Bell, who lives on the west bank at old King Bell's, on Hickory (originally "Niggery") Town, behind Mr. Lilley's factory. He is perhaps a little less intelligent than his rivals.

5. Charley Dido, and other members of the Dido family, inhabiting the left bank of the river. The first mentioned is a drunken sot, and a conservative in local mal-practices.

Each of these "Kings" has his English trader, who must support him at all "palavers." I have therefore proposed during future official visits to see the Chiefs and the supercargoes at different times before holding any general meeting. The personal animosities resulting from the present rivalry are increased by the sanguinary custom of the river, which I have before described to your Lordship. Human sacrifice, after a great man's death, still continues to take place despite all Treaties. There have been several cases of late, and without the absolute concurrence of the traders there is no way of punishing the outrage on humanity except by killing them. It is vain to fire upon the pauper negro huts and to destroy perhaps an old woman or two, whilst in a "trust trade" to fine the native is to take the money out of his creditor's pocket. A Chief called "boy" by a rival must kill some member of the latter's tribe, and here, as elsewhere amongst barbarians, *lex talionis* is the highest expression of law. "Chopping oil," *i.e.* forcibly seizing a recalcitrant debtor's property, is the natural concomitant of a "trust trade," and Africans, like others, will not peaceably give over their goods.

The presence of the missionaries is another source of trouble. These employes, who are almost invariably of mechanic origin, come out to the country at an early age, and settle for life in comfort, if not in affluence, going home to marry and bringing out their families. They learn the native dialects, and are consulted by the people when legal defence against the violence and arrogance of the European is required. On the other hand the missionary, who boasts that he "has the stand-point of Archimedes," must in duty oppose the customs of the people, their sacrifices, their wars, their polygamy, and their system of slavery. He will strain every point beyond the limits of the most elastic conscience to protect, to shelter, and to secure the escape of a fugitive servile. Of late there have been several outrages on the mission, and I cannot arrive at the truth of the matter. Jim, alias Young Priso, charges the missionaries with holding at Victoria, their station, the daughter of one John Smith, his fugitive slave.

Mr. Saker, the principal of the mission, declares that he advanced money to the said John Smith for purchasing his and his children's liberty. On the other hand there are no witnesses to the transaction. The Chiefs of the river never heard of it, the white traders equally ignore it, and even the missionaries rely only upon Mr. Saker's word.

Not including the Bimbria and Victoria out-stations, there are four Baptist establishments in this river,

1. The mission house at Acqua's Town, held for Mr. Saker by MM. Robert Smith (white) and Fuller (Jamaican Mulatto), both married to white women.
2. The Acqua Town mission on the left bank, is held by Mrs. Peacock in the absence of her husband, gone home (both white).
3. At John Angwa's beach, held by Peter Dido (black) for Mr., Mrs., and Miss Diboll (whites).
4. At Priso Bell's Town on the right bank of the river, to be under Mr. Fuller.

The total number of natives in these establishments may be a hundred, of whom a

third are adults. They dress in a quasi-European garb, but I regret to add that they show as yet, very little, if any moral superiority over the heathenry.

Another, and an ever increasing evil in all these rivers is the immigration of Sierra Leone and other liberated men. They have generally made their homes too hot for them, and if not the refuse of home produce, their "loafing" style of life here renders them harmful. They call themselves merchants, and they do peddler's work. They profit by promoting dissensions between white and black, and they preserve the peculiar independence of manner which distinguish them in their own Colony. The Gaboon traders are naturally desirous to be visited monthly by the African steam-ships; but they prefer irregular mails to being swamped by a torrent of these Sierra Leone merchants.

There have been as many as nine vessels (including three hulks) in the Cameroons River. During my last visit on board Her Majesty's ship "Jaseur," Commander Grubbe (in March 1864), there were the six following:—

1. Barque "Runnymede," Messrs. Horsfall.
2. Barque "Elizabeth Emily," Messrs. King.
3. Brig "Guardiana," Messrs. Ashmall.
4. Brigantine "The Caboceer," of Messrs. E. C. Hawker & Co., Liverpool.
5. Brig "Commerce," now in the hands of Mr. Lilley agent to, or partner of, Messrs. Hawker, formerly belonging to a Mr. Sill of Liverpool.
6. The hulk "Alexander Grant," Messrs. Horsfall & Co., under the agency of Mr. Poole, who with Mr. Ashmall are ready to combine for the good of the river, whilst all others hang back.

The palm-oil trade generally has declined during the last few years in consequence of the introduction of petroleum, the cheapness of tallow, and the effect of the American war upon demand. The average annual export from the Cameroon's River varies from 1,800 to 2,000 tons. The unit of value is the cloth = 6s. to 2s. The bar is here little used, and represents about 1s. or half that of Bimbia. Assuming the present price in England at 34l. per ton, and the medium quantity 1,900 tons, then (1,900 × 34) the annual export will be 64,600l. divided amongst six houses. It is capable of a vast development, but the native traders being without a King are poor and inactive.

I venture to suggest, my Lord, that the only way of managing this river is to let matters take their own course. Any interposition will be for harm, unless to defend British life, and at times English property, from actual violence. The traders find the trade profitable, or they would not remain here; and they gain by disunion, otherwise they would unite. Combined, they might manage everything. The threat of removing from the river would at once bring the natives upon their knees.

Proceeding northwards at a distance of twenty miles from the mouth of the Cameroons River lies Bimbia, by the natives called "Isubu." It can also be reached by a creek, and this passage is much used when the rollers are dangerous.

Bimbia had at one time several factories belonging to Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Lynslager, and Mr. John Laughland. The rapacity of Bilé, *alias* King William, and the villainy of his people, soon ruined the trade. Now the sites of the factories can hardly be distinguished, and the oil finds its way to the Cameroons River. The Baptist Mission, which at one time had its head-quarters there, was driven away by the deadly climate. The members departed leaving many graves behind them, and now the tumble-down Mission-house contains a single native teacher, Charles Steane, and two class-boys.

I have previously reported to your Lordship my difficulties with this King William, who attempted to make a preference Treaty with the Spanish authorities of Fernando Po.

Higher up the Bimbia River is Dikolo, or Dick Merchant's Town. The people are on bad terms with those of King William, and drive a small trade with the Cameroons River. They received me badly in 1862, when I visited them with Captain Perry in the gig of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," but they took fright at a demonstration of howitzer and rocket boats which Commodore Edmonstone enabled me to make. After that time they have behaved peaceably.

A rough walk of six miles, or a row of four and a-half miles, leads from Bimbia Town to Victoria Bay, a high ridge of wooded land separating the two stations, and possibly explaining the contrast of their climates. Whilst the former is one of the most unwholesome, the latter is perhaps the least unsalubrious, locality in the two Bights.

I have already laid before your Lordship the manifold and manifest advantages of Victoria as a station, a harbour, and a sanitarium. I have only to add that though we visited it in the rainy season, the Commander and the Medical Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Jaseur" were equally pleased with it, and have allowed me thus officially to state the fact.

The bay has been repurchased by the Baptist Mission and its three inhabited islets are claimed by two native Chiefs.

King George reigns at Berbya, or Pirate Rocks, nearest the shore, and the other two, Ndami and Mondori, are under King William of Bimbia. The scanty population inhabiting the skirts of the mountain is divided into a multitude of independent and mostly hostile tribes.

The present little mission settlement of Victoria shows three tolerable board-houses, belonging to Mr. Saker, of the Cameroons River, to Mr. Wilson, a carpenter, and to Mr. Pinnock, an employé of the mission.

There is a small store kept by another coloured Baptist, a Mr. Brew. The other settlers are Mr. Johnson, of Sierra Leone, an old and valued servant of the mission, Mr. Michael, a small trader, and Mr. Bishop, another carpenter. All are married.

About fifty miles to the west of Victoria Bay lies the Rumby River, also called the Rio del Re. Celebrated in the days of Bosman and Barbot, it is now completely neglected, and its produce finds its way into the Old Calabar River. The entrance is shoal water, and shows two villages. To the eastward lies Rumby, where the inhabitants are lawless and violent. On the other side is 'Nda, with a mild and hospitable people. The Rumby is often visited by the native missionaries of Victoria, and I have gathered the above details from Mr. Babington, of Fernando Po.

Thirty miles from the Rumby River place the traveller in the Old Calabar River, one of the oldest, though not the most important, centres of trade. Curious to say, there is neither survey nor chart of the 35 to 40 miles between Duke Town and the sea, whereby Her Majesty's cruisers are not a little endangered.

The houses now engaged there are—

1. Messrs. Horsfall and Co. (Liverpool); agent, Mr. Clarke.
2. Messrs. Stuart and Douglas (Liverpool); agent, Mr. Louch.
3. Messrs. Walker, Scott, and Co. (Glasgow); agent, Mr. Laing (dead).
4. Messrs. Wm. Taylor, Laughland, and Co. (Glasgow); agent, Mr. Roy.
5. Messrs. Hamilton and Co. (Glasgow); agent, Mr. McCullum.
6. Messrs. Tyson, Richmond, and Jones (Liverpool); agent, Captain Mullings.
7. Company of African merchants, formerly Messrs. Fred. Huth and Co., Messrs. Castellaine and Grüning, and many others; agent, Mr. Inglis.
8. Messrs. Trakranen (Amsterdam); agent, Captain Jansé.

Each house has its own cask-house on the beach, paying annually to the King Archibong 1 hogshead of rum, and 1 to 5 tons of salt; but the agents, sensibly, live on board hulks. Of these there are five belonging to Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8. There is one ship belonging to No. 6, and four barques for No. 2 (who has two), 5, 6, and 7. Thus the total of the shipping hulks included is ten, and the working season is now beginning. When I last visited the river officially (October 1862, or the dead season) there were 9 ships. The number of white seamen (not including masters and agents) was 90 to 100. Now there are but 70, and the maximum may be 300.

Old Calabar was a notorious slave-dealing river; at present it exports only oil. Criminal slaves are treated with horrible barbarity. The King always offers me a present of 500; and I deeply regret not being able to transport these wretches to a place where they would serve for something better than to deter by their tortures others from crime.

The trade of the Old Calabar is by the copper, the average of whose standard may be 2*d.* The extremes are included between $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and 6*d.*

The price of oil is now brought down, according to the agents, as low as 15*l.* per ton. I have reason to believe that it does not exceed 13*l.*, whilst at Bonny and at Cameroons it will not fall below 19*l.* The average export of the Efik or Old Calabar country is 4,500 tons (formerly about 500 tons more) equal to 153,000*l.*, to be divided amongst eight houses.

The low price of oil has caused a notable improvement in this river. Since my last visit in 1862 large cask houses have been built, roads cut up the river bank, a billiard table, and a "Court-house" (which I had the honour to open) have been added, and there is even a "Calabar Literary Association," whose session of 1863-4, closed on the evening of the 21st of February.

These good things arise simply from the concurrence of the agents and supercargoes.

At their request, on my first visit to the river, I established a Court of Equity, of which the original draft was forwarded to your Lordship. It sustained severe shocks, especially in April 1863, at the hands of a Mr. Knox (supercargo of the ship, "Cressy," Messrs. Huth and Co. Liverpool), but since that time it has risen to vigorous action, and it now fairly promises to last.

There are two Kings or Head Chiefs in the river:—

1. John Archibong, of Duke Town.
2. Tom Honesty IV, of Creek Town.

Under the former also is a third of minor importance, Ekpunyong Etum, generally called Egbo Young Etum. The danger of ordeal poison drove him from his settlement, Obuton or Old Town, which lies between the two others. He has lately returned and has kept the peace.

John Archibong has given great trouble in his day. He is a man of surly temper, and almost subject to one of his head slaves, "Yellow Duke." During my first visit I punished him and his Chiefs, as reported to your Lordship, by ordering the town to be cleared, and by persuading the shipping to drop down the river. Thus all was settled without firing a shot.

The Reverend Mr. Anderson, one of the eldest missionaries, who, as opposed to all his colleagues, had sided with the natives, did not like the prospect of remaining alone at Duke Town, and obtained from the people such concession that all the ships at once returned.

Since that time every thing has been quiet except some pilfering of kroomen, and mutiny of white seamen. King Archibong and I are now on the best of terms; during my last visit he came on board Her Majesty's ship "Jaseur," and Captain Grubbe and I returned his call. He declares that nothing will again make him and his Chiefs incur the loss of property sustained during their hurried remove two years ago, and I am happy to be spared the necessity of severe measures.

Adam Archibong, the King's half-brother, who expects to succeed him, and therefore is no favourite with him, is now building a fine house, a taste much to be encouraged.

Young "Eyamba," son of the last King, may come to the stool, but he will probably be poisoned before long. The terrible frequency of the "esere," chop-nut or poison ordeal of Old Calabar, is not yet to be remedied. Of late, however, the Egbo floggings, fatal as the knout, have diminished.

Perhaps the last severe attack of small-pox has temporarily tied up the arm of Fetish.

Tom Honesty IV, of Creek Town (uncle to Eyo Honesty III, who after conversion to Christianity, and to the practice of monogamy, died of a confirmed syphilis), received the hat or crown from my hand, May 7th, 1862. He has the fatal fault of being too good. His people are unmanageable, and while Duke Town has greatly increased, Creek Town, so called because situated on a deep narrow channel connecting Old Calabar with its western arm, the Cross River, has fallen into decay. It is the seat of a branch mission, and it receives (when not "chopped" for debt, as it is now in the case of twenty ships), an equal part of the comey paid to Duke Town. I am unwilling to alter these proportions, holding the comey as the last and highest card to be played out.

Old Calabar, like Cameroons, and unlike Bonny, New Calabar and Brass Rivers, is well supplied with missionaries. The United Presbyterian Mission of the Church of Scotland, numbers here nearly twenty years. The following is a list of its stations and its members:—

1. Duke Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson (whites), Mrs. Sutherland and Miss Corrington (whites), Mrs. Edgerley, senior (Jamaican).

2. Old Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgerley, junior, and Miss Edgerley (whites), Dr. Hewan (coloured), and Mrs. Hewan (white), have gone home temporarily.

3. Creek Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Goldie and Miss Johnston (whites), Mr. and Mrs. Robb (whites), temporary Resident, Professor Milne, of Glasgow, who being a zoologist, is called by the people "King Fly."

4. Ikonitu, an inland place on the Cross River. Mr. and Mrs. Timson (whites), Mr. Thompson (white) has lost his wife and is now in Scotland. He is the son of an eminent missionary at Sierra Leone, and is much and deservedly respected.

5. Ikorofyong.—Mr. Zerub Baillie, who in 1862 lost his wife and child at that the highest station up the Cross River, is still there. He has built a good brick house, and has a small steam-launch. His brother and coadjutor Mr. John Baillie has been driven by sickness from the river. Both are ornaments to their profession.

A sixth station has long been proposed on the upper course of the Old Calabar River, in the district called after its former possessors Guinea Company. It is impossible too much to admire the faith and energy of this Scotch mission, or to compassionate their complete failure. At first the natives hailed them with enthusiasm, attended their schools, and became "professors." Presently ensued the relapse partially brought on, I must confess, by the extreme intolerance and the unendurable meddling of certain of the brethren who realized in Old Calabar the scenes of the Covenanters and Cameronians in "Old Mortality." The doctrine of monogamy was unanimously rejected by a people who deem

it the greatest uncleanness to cohabit with a pregnant wife. Native society was convulse by the crusade against kidnapping—which now seems the rule—torture, “eséré” poisoning, Egbo floggings, and other State machines directed by the Kings and Chiefs, the priests and elders, and necessary evils where we forbid them to export their criminals. On the other hand arose acrimonious disputes between white man and negro. The slave was informed to his absolute amazement that as the Lord made him of the same blood as the white, so he was created at least the equal of his master. The blacks presently learned to act upon, if not to believe, an idea at first so insulting to his common sense, and a general upheaval of the lower strata of society was the result.

At present the “bush” is filled with what are called “bloodmen,” from their taking the blood oath together. These are slaves flying from torture and sacrifice who live on the outlying plantations, and who govern themselves. Some raise the number as high as 20,000, of whom one-half came from Creek Town, and were originally the slaves of the Honesty family. On occasions that call for their presence they march into the settlements under strict discipline, neither robbing nor violating, but slaying the objects of their anger, after which they retire. They could easily take the towns, but they are often “blood brothers” of the inmates. As yet their conduct has been good, but once placed in their masters’ position, they would I suspect turn out as bad, if not worse, than the freemen.

Another evil to the river is the presence of the Accra and Sierra Leone people, especially the latter. During the last two years they have increased from thirty to fifty. They do all the harm they can by entering into the smallest trade, and by holding slaves, a bad example to the people.

With their usual cunning they impose both upon the Chiefs and the missionaries, often playing one against the other, and generally pitting both against the traders. Mr. ——— was sent by Consul Hutchinson to Sierra Leone. He had run away from Ikonitu, and had detained the son of Jim Bell, a Cameroons Chief. Mr. ——— formerly notorious for seizing bullocks, and forgetting to pay, has just brought against the Rev. Mr. Anderson a charge of theft, which had not the least foundation.

Mr. ——— used to waylay seamen on their way to divine service, and by means of rum extract from them the secrets of the shipping. Messrs. ——— are accused of getting into debt, and of threatening the natives with force on the part of Her Majesty’s Government.

These men are supported by the people because they can read, write, and lie about England, and they are upheld as converts by those missionaries who assume extreme negrophilist views.

It is not a little remarkable that the two missionary rivers, Cameroons, and Old Calabar are as barbarous and unruly as any in the Bight of Biafra.

Here, besides the horrors above alluded to, there are abominable practices which do not bear description. Cannibalism is in fact the only offence against human nature that is not customary in Old Calabar.

At the first available opportunity I have made a “plain and decided utterance” to the Kings and Chiefs concerned in these atrocities, though perfectly convinced that even armed force would not, as matters now are, abolish ordeal and human sacrifice. Let us hope that it is the darkness that precedes the dawn.

The Efik race is, I believe, one of those that are dying out. But the future of the Old Calabar, or rather the Cross River, its sister stream, is superior to that of the other oil rivers.

I have already transmitted to Her Majesty’s Foreign Office a fine specimen of pig-lead dug from the upper course. It appears to contain silver, but with my imperfect means of analysis I could not ascertain the amount. According to all local authorities, there is a short cut from the upper waters of the Cross to the Niger, four days march being the extreme distance. Mr. Jamieson, of Liverpool, who employed Mr. Beecroft, first conceived the idea of diverting the produce of the Niger into the Cross River. My attempt in May 1862 failed, owing to the hostility of the people of Duke Town. The next, however, shall be more successful.

A run of about 140 miles from Duke Town (Old Calabar River) leads to “Obani,” or Grand Bonny, the most important trading station in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and indeed in all Western Africa. Of the 40,000 to 42,000 tons of palm oil annually produced by this coast, the Bonny River, including New Calabar, supplies from 16,000 to 17,000 tons, and has supplied 22,000 tons, which at the current rate represents 748,000*l.* out of the 1,500,000*l.* figuring the total of exports from the African coasts. The present export of the river, 512,000*l.*, is divided amongst the eight houses now trading in it, which are—

1. Messrs. Horsfall, of Liverpool, general merchants. Agent (temporary) Mr. Massey.

2. Messrs. Tyson, Richmond, and Co., of Liverpool, soap merchants. Agent, Captain McIntosh.
3. Messrs. Thos. Harrison and Co., of Liverpool, bread bakers and ship owners. Agent, Mr. Ireland.
4. The Company of African Merchants, Liverpool (formerly Messrs. Tobin and Co., powder makers, Messrs. Huth, and Messrs. Castellaine, Grüning, and Co.), with Mr. Aspinwall Turner as the perpetual Managing Director. Agent, Captain Phythian.
5. Messrs. Hatton and Cookson, of Liverpool, nail makers. Agent, Captain Hannah.
6. Messrs. Stuart and Douglas, of Liverpool, coopers. Agent, Mr. Moore.
7. Messrs. Grant, Murdoch, and Co., of Liverpool, wine and general merchants. Agent, Mr. Grant.

8. Messrs. Corish, Lowenthal, and Co., of Liverpool; agent, Captain Finnigan. Besides which there is a ninth Company in the New Calabar River, viz., Messrs. Thomson, Perry, and Co., of Liverpool.

In October 1862 there were in the river 278 white men and 7 hulks belonging to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (who held two, being then distinct houses), 5, 7, and 10. There were 12 ships awaiting cargo, running on an average 700 to 900 tons, and sometimes reaching 1,000 tons. This was the mere vanity of competition, where nothing above 600 tons is required.

During my last visit in March 1864 I found 120 whites, not including Captains and Supercargoes. There were eight hulks: the "Mississippi" (belonging to No. 1 house), "Celma" (No. 2), "The Sisters" (No. 3), the "Princess Royal" and the "Bahamian" (No. 4), the "Georgina" (No. 5), the "Ben my Cree" (No. 6), and the "Lord Elgin" (No. 8).

Of these, only two (the "Mississippi" and the "Ben my Cree") are afloat. The others form a "rotten row" on the mud opposite the town, which has run considerable risk from their stores of gunpower.

At the same time the ships lying in the river were seven in number, viz.: the ship "Tapley" (belonging to house No. 2), the ship "Grand Bonny" (No. 1), the barque "Cockatoo" and the ship "Ellerslie" (No. 4), the barque "Benledi" (No. 5), the ship "Clara" (No. 6), and the ship "Manners Sutton" (No. 7). There were therefore fifteen keels then in the Grand Bonny River.

The river has now completely recovered from the yellow fever, and in March 1864 there was not one case of sickness. That terrible scourge, after sparing the Bonny for many years, broke out on March 14, 1862, and extended far into 1863, the later ravages being concealed, lest seamen should be deterred from sailing to this pest-house. The experts attributed the outbreak of 1862 to the persistence of the land-breeze (east by south and north-east), to the absence of the normal tornadoes, and to the want of rain. But in 1863, although every condition was reversed, the disease was little affected. It ended amongst the whites with a typhus as fatal as the yellow type; and the per-centage of deaths amongst the natives who died of small-pox and remittents was, it is said, even higher than that of the whites. Between March and October 1862 died in the Bonny River 3 supercargoes, 5 medical men, 5 clerks, and at least 150 sailors, out of a grand total of 350 whites, the average number. New Calabar was even more direly visited, 6 supercargoes and 169 of 278 whites being her loss. The ship "Osprey" (Messrs. Tyson and Richmond) buried between February and April 1862, 16 to 17 men, the whole of her hands except the master, who recovered. The ship "Dorothy" (Messrs. Horsfall and Co.) lost 2 masters, 3 officers, and 12 seamen, a total of 17 out of 26, during a four months' stay in the river.

Amongst the veterans of the trade who fell victims were Captain Thomson and Mr. Duff (belonging to house No. 1), Mr. Hearn (No. 2), Mr. Bray and Dr. Richards (No. 6), Drs. Ward and Le French (No. 8), and Captain Townsend (Messrs. Thompson and Perry).

The disease then spread to Fernando Po, where it carried off 78 out of 250 Europeans, and thence it passed to Teneriffe, where also it did great damage.

Trade in the Grand Bonny is now greatly depressed. For this there are two great causes: one external, the influence of petroleum; and two internal, the proceedings of King Pepple and the political state of the river.

1. The action of petroleum, combined with the stagnation of the American trade, began to be felt in 1862, but the great fall of prices was in 1863. During the Russian war oil averaged 50*l.* per ton, and at one time rose to 53*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Sound oil has gradually declined to 32*l.* per ton, and unless in case of some contingency, its fall will be greater, yet (such is the antiquated style of the trade) a total of 16*l.* must be laid out before the ton can be purchased, and the agents cannot reduce the price below 19*l.* The

unit of value is still by the native "bar," averaging 8*d.* each, and want of union (at Liverpool rather than in the river) has perpetuated the venerable abuse. The commerce of the Bonny River is a subject for the antiquary.

With respect to King Pepple, that Chief, since his return from England in August 1861, has given great trouble. He began by engaging a collier-like brig, the "Bewley," from Messrs. Gammon and Carter, who I observe have sent in against him a claim of 1,940*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

King Pepple, fearing to land from the brig "Bewley," was taken on shore by an old and expert trader, who thus hoped to collect certain bad debts, and to make a good thing out of royalty. The King began at once to alter the tariff established by Treaty (October 3, 1850, with supplement of January 1854) and current for many years. He demanded 10*s.* per registered ton in Spanish dollars, English gold, or Bank of England notes, in lieu of five bars, equal to 3*s.* 4*d.* "Comey," it must be remembered, is not recognized in Africa as merely Custom-house dues. It is also the price paid by Europeans to the native Powers for protection of life and property, and as no such aid is afforded to them, the agents and supercargoes, so far from being ready to treble their "comey," have proposed to do away with it. The natives, however, despite their contempt for the King, will always support him in any extortionate demand which he may make upon the white man.

King Pepple, after applying for various presents to his Excellency the Governor of Fernando Po, attempted to raise 20,000*l.* from certain benevolent persons in England for "missionary purposes."

This failing, he proposed, through one of his "ministers" (a clerk named Gardner, by no means favourably known on this coast) to obtain that sum by selling the Bonny River (which is not his property) to an Anglo-French house, Messrs. Foster and De Theurry.

By your Lordship's directions I warned him in June 1863 of the illegality of the proceeding, and the matter fell to the ground.

At the same time, although there was no cruizer in the river, I informed King Pepple by your Lordship's orders, that he was to cease claiming increased comey.

My long and unavoidable absence, caused by the impossibility of procuring a cruizer, emboldened him. Presently he addressed letters to four traders in the Bonny, Messrs. Clegg, Massey, Moor, and Grant, threatening to stop trade if his demands were not acceded to.

When they refused, he carried out his threat, and, contrary to Treaty, he stopped trade, December 26, 1863. It was closed till reopened by the Chiefs, February 19, 1864, nearly two months.

On my arrival in the Bonny River, March 23, 1864, I called a meeting of the Court of Equity, and on King Pepple refusing to be present at the place appointed, Commander Grubbe, Her Majesty's ship "Jaseur," removed him from his canoe at my application and compelled him to attend. All was duly investigated.

The letters threatening to stop trade were laid upon the table. It also appeared from one of King Pepple's notes that he considers that his visit to England has cancelled all previous Treaties and obligations with the English Government. The King and Chiefs, of whom the principal were present, could offer no other excuse than they wanted money and must have it.

Seeing that it is necessary to arrest these disorders, and that King Pepple, having been abetted by his Chiefs, will be aided by them in paying the fine, I determined to take strong measures.

By Article V of the above-named Treaty a compensation of one puncheon (220 gallons) of tradeable palm oil per diem is provided for every 100 tons register, in case of trade being stopped. The total liability of the river to the merchants is thus about 2,000 puncheons. Moreover, the conclusion of the said Treaty authorizes a mulct of 20 puncheons for every clause broken, and finding twelve several and *bonâ fide* infractions, I fined King Pepple 240 puncheons of tradeable palm oil, to be deposited at the end of six months in the hands of the then chairman of the Court of Equity.

King Pepple is no longer permitted to live at Bonny Town. His hut is up a narrow creek beyond Ju Ju Town.

Eleanor, Queen Pepple, alias Allaputa, is separated from him and lives at Bonny.

Since his visit to England he has not ceased to show both by word and deed his dislike to the nation, and the obstinacy and sullenness of his character and that of his Chiefs make me anticipate the unpleasant necessity of adopting severe measures.

A regards the political state of the Bonny River it has long been critical. The old "regency" of four members has disappeared, and since the death of Prince Dapho there are but two "proper freemen" in the place, King Pepple and an old pauper, Bess Pepple.

Two great houses of Slave Chiefs (descended from the property of old King Pepple) now contend for superiority, and they are so equally balanced that the present puppet King remains in position.

1. Annie or Iloa Pepple's house. The head-man of that name (one of the four Regents) died in April 1862. After the usual funeral customs, the "boys," *i. e.* the juniors of the party, chose as their Chief, in December 1863, one Jájá, son of an unknown bushman, a common negro, and a favourite slave of the deceased.

Jájá has now "come up," in local phrase, Annie Pepple. He is young, healthy, and powerful, and not less ambitious, energetic, and decided. He is the most influential man and the greatest trader in the river, and 50,000*l.*, it is said, may annually pass through his hands. He lives much with Europeans, and he rides rough-shod over young hands coming into the Bonny.

In a short time he will either be shot or he will beat down all his rivals. At present he leads the party against King Pepple, who is supported by,

2. Jack Manilla's house, whose head died early in 1863. The well-known Oko Jumbo and Will Bannego, being unable each to witness the rise of the other, agreed that one Wogro should "come up for Chief." Wogro is a "boy" of old Jack Manilla, the second "Regent;" he cannot therefore expect the deference due to an old man, and but for the peril of disunion the party would split into three. Of the minor houses, Captain Hart and Ojjo Hart are the chief supporters of this faction. Ada Allison, a kind of half free-man ("free for one side") attempts neutrality. The others are Sunjio Fubra, successor to Black Fubra, Offa Dappa's house, which has supplied Bonny Town with Kings, Jack Brown of Ju Ju Town, and lastly, not to quote diminutives, the small and decayed family of the late Charley Africa.

At present there is in the Bonny an ominous calm which not improbably will end in a tornado. The resident inhabitants of Grand Bonny may be 5,000 souls, and the floating population 4,000 more. In case of a fight, however, each house could raise 2,500 musketeers.

They have abundance of ammunition, ships, swivels, and carronades, and when hostilities break out they will be equally bloody to the natives, and injurious, if not dangerous, to the Europeans.

The Bonny man can be ferocious. In 1863, one Osiah Hart killed a debtor, an Akrika man; cut off his head and threw it into the Ju Ju house.

As Akrika supplies yams which partly support Bonny, the townspeople resolved to seize the murderer. Hart, however, blockaded his house, defied his enemies, and defended himself bravely.

The white men vainly attempted to settle the affair, and after much fighting the fire of one of the guns blew up his magazine and killed him with his nearest relations; the survivors were enslaved, and the house razed to the ground. Hart's slave did the same in his "small country" or plantation, and rather than yield, blew himself up—here, as favourite a form of suicide as the razor in England, and charcoal in France.

Any failure in self-destruction is severely punished for example; the town on such occasions running great risk.

A slave of Annie Pepple, having thus only injured himself, was lashed to a larger keg and was duly blown up. When he descended his brains were beaten out with clubs and sticks, even the women and children joining in the pastime gleefully, as boys killing a rat.

For two hundred years Europeans have traded in the Bonny River, yet the native is still but little less barbarous than in any part of the African interior known to us. Cannibalism is undoubted, iguana-worship endures, and the Ju Ju House presents the disgusting spectacle of victims' skulls, alternating with goats' in long lines to form an altar, whilst their privities putrefy in the sun suspended to a scaffold hard by.

Cruelty, superstition, and debauchery characterize this people, who, though yielding in some special points, contend with the Efiks of Old Calabar for supremacy in general iniquity.

The country to the eastward or between Bonny and Old Calabar wants exploration. It is hardly known to us by name, and even the river has not been traced to its source, which is probably the Niger. The furthest country to the east is called Akwitta, and supplies a quantity of palm oil.

Since 1862 it has been at war with Ohombola which, with its neighbour, is the main source of the wealth of Bonny. Between Bonny and Ohombola lies Ommoba whose people, an independent tribe, fraternize with the Ohombolas, block up with felled trees their high-banked narrow creeks, and will not allow the Bonny men from whom they take toll, to trade direct with Akwitta.

The Andony River is now unknown, and the Kom (or Kan) Toro to the east of it has no name in our charts.

I would willingly undertake the task of roughly surveying these interesting places, but as yet opportunity has been wanting.

From Bonny Town to New Calabar Town, whose river anastomoses with that of the former, the distance by boat-course (which is also practicable for gun-vessels) is twenty-one to twenty-two miles. I have enumerated its produce in summing up that of Bonny, and have named its houses which are nine in number.

New Calabar has lately suffered from a destructive fire, which began on board the barque "Merlin," Messrs. Grant, Murdoch and Co. As quantities of powder were on board, the conflagration spread rapidly, a caution to use zinc, not thatch roofs, and soon seven ships, of which four were hulks, were hopelessly in flames. There was no loss of life; the whites were few in number, and kroomen jump overboard as soon as they descried the least danger.

The vessels were soon replaced. The fire took place on January 23, 1864, and on March 27, 1864, I found there eight keels. There were four hulks, the "Cherokee" (belonging to No. 1 House, Bonny River), the "Native Lass" (No. 2), the "Bessy" (No. 4), and the "John Brooks" (No. 5). The ships were the barque "Phrenologist" (No. 6), the schooner "Falcon" (No. 7), and the barque "Rattler," and the schooner "Ethiopian," of Messrs. Thomson and Perry. Three houses have cask houses, No. 4, No. 6, and Messrs. Thomson and Perry.

The hulks, ships, and cask houses, prefer the vicinity of Brass Creek, seven to eight miles down the river, the malaria and the mosquitoes of New Calabar Town, being unendurable. This, though provided for by Treaty, is not pleasant to the people who thus lose an opportunity of loafing and begging.

The old King "Amacree," deservedly called the friend of the whites, died in April 1863. His funeral rites are not yet ended; his successor will, however, be Prince Will, the eldest son of a family whom the father could probably not count. He is pretty well spoken of, but extortionate, and his action will be hampered by a rival faction.

There are at present two great families in New Calabar, the "Amacrees," and the "Barboys." The Chiefs of the former are Prince Will, George Amacree, Batribe, West India, Manuel, Goodhead, Young Annie (a Brichi man), Young Harry, Harry Braid, Zongo, Quakea, Big Harry, Tom Lawson, and Mungo Park.

The Chiefs of the Barboys, are Will Barboy, Will Braid, Young Briggs, Standfast Jack, George Will, Don Pedro, Black Jim, Dick Barboys, Horsfall, Manuel, Tiger Amacree, and Jim Braid.

In July, 1863, shortly after King Amacree's death, the feud between his people and the Nimbi, of the Brass River revived.

Each party accuses the other of beginning the fray, of seizing, killing, and eating some unoffending canoe-man. It is, however, certain that the Brass people have been the victors.

In one day they "chopped" it is said three canoes, containing thirty-six of their enemies, and have altogether captured or killed a hundred of the New Calabar men, who can hardly show a skull in return. There is a chronic enmity between the two rivers, which nothing save interest can check. The creek between New Calabar and Brass, leading through what is called the "Mosquito country," is still closed, and the former place like Bonny is in a state of depression.

King Pepple has been once more attempting to impose his yoke upon the New Calabar people, and has threatened them with the anger of Her Majesty's Government in case of their disobedience. I therefore took the opportunity, during my last official visit, of counteracting his intrigues. Yet the trouble will continue until energetic measures are taken. In June, 1863, Mr. Samuel Cheetham, agent to Messrs. Horsfall, and one of the shrewdest of the traders, proposed that all the leading Europeans should leave these parts for at least a month. It was of course impossible to make men unanimous in carrying out a plan which would have taught the natives a lesson not easily to be forgotten.

From the mouth of the Bonny River to the Brass, fairway to fairway, is fifty miles. The intercolonial steamer after leaving Old Calabar visits the latter before the former, in order to perform her mail service and take in freight. The bar is too shallow for the larger ships, fourteen feet being the limit of safety; and vessels are often set upon the breakers. The natives claim, and would fight for their rights of plundering wrecks; and ships being mostly insured, agents object to risk themselves against surf, sharks, and savages. A late case in point is the "Lord Burleigh," Messrs. Stuart and Douglas. During my last visit to the Brass River I saw her last timbers on the sands, and the natives were re-selling the oil.

The houses trading in the Brass River are the following, beginning down stream.

1. Messrs. Horsfall ; agent, Mr. Taylor.
2. Company of African Merchants ; agent, Captain (Niger) Walker.
3. Messrs. Hatton and Cookson ; agent, Captain Barman.
4. Messrs. Ashmall ; agent, Dr. Anthony.
5. Messrs. Stuart and Douglas ; agent, Mr. Bell.

The five houses have cask-houses upon the beach. Two, Nos. 4 and 5 have dwelling-houses, whilst No. 2 is building. There is but one hulk, the "Mary and Susan" (No. 1) No. 3 had a hulk, but it went to pieces. In October, 1862, the total number of Europeans was fifteen. During my last visit in March, 1864, it was about 100, of whom 5 had died during the last week, making 260 per cent. per annum, yet there was no pestilence, nor perhaps was the climate worse than usual. As a rule, seamen and carpenters to be kept alive, must be sent from Brass to Bonny. The secret of this enormous mortality is the swampy nature of the ground behind the Settlement. All is fair to the eye, but not the less fatal. The very few acclimatized, however, do not seem to suffer more here (whilst they live) than in the other rivers.

During my last visit, the ships lying in the Brass River were five in number, viz., the barque "Paragon" (belonging to house No. 1) ; the barque "Empress" (No. 2) ; the barque "Virginian" (No. 3) ; the barque "Selina" (No. 4) ; and the barque "Express" (No. 5) ; thus making a total of six keels.

Salt is the staple article of import into the Brass River. Cotton cloth which represented the next demand has now risen so high, that it has diminished to one-twentieth of its normal quantity. The other imports are tobacco, gunpowder, and rum.

The only export is palm oil, which in the Brass River is exceptionally pure. The puncheon contains 240 gallons (wine measure). The average figure is 2,000 to 2,800 tons = 68,000*l.* to be divided amongst five houses. A total absence of Sierra Leone men and the union of the agents and supercargoes has wrought wonders in this river. Trade was stopped during the four months between June and October, and little business was done for the succeeding four. When re-opened, the native bar was done away with, and the price of oil had fallen from 19*l.* to 12*l.* 13*s.* per ton.

I have seldom visited the Brass River, whose traders on my first meeting them gave me a hint that they preferred to manage their own affairs, and the same was subsequently repeated to Captain Luce, Her Majesty's ship "Brisk."

To their action upon the natives is doubtless to be attributed the hostility of the Ibo villages at the apex of the Nigerian Delta. This, however, can hardly be wondered at. The exploitation of the "Golden River" would not greatly affect Grand Bonny, whose oil comes mostly from the east country, but it would ruin the Brass River.

Now, however, all is changed. Of the "old hands," three are dead ; one went home, and but one remains. During my late official visit in March 1864, all disclaimed the desire to manage exclusively their own affairs. Indeed, I should not have entered the river but for a direct requisition on the part of Captain Pearman, whose kroomen had broken open his store, pillaged his goods, deserted to the bush, and organized a system of shipping their plunder.

The Brass River was one of the great slaving stations ; and at Nimbi Town, some thirty miles up the stream, there are still remains of a Spanish trader's house.

The "Monthly Mail" has reduced it to ruins. The left or east side of the river extending to the San Nicolas, called "Opullambry" and "Nimbi," is under King Keyo ; the opposite bank "Bassambry" is "King Arishma's" side. Although the latter owns himself "small boy for" the former, both receive the same comey, three puncheons each ; yet they have little idea of controlling their subjects. By Brass law it is death to kill a bullock, yet Captain Walker has lately lost two. The python being the local Ju Ju, may enter any European tenement and carry off even the precious turkey ; but the tenant, if he molests it, must pay a heavy fine. Lately the native missionaries at Akassa, on the Niger, killed a snake. The Brass men remarked that the strangers were not in fault, but that their protectors, the Akassa people, must be punished ; so intercourse with Akassa is cut off, and the Europeans in Brass River are short of food. The King of Brass also demands two puncheons fine from any of his subjects found trading with the Ejios on the banks of the Niger, in order to keep "town strong" against the people of New Calabar. The principal settlements on the lower Brass are Twa, a fishing station which may number 2,000 souls, and Fishtown, which reckons 5,000. These, as usual throughout the rivers, are all brokers, living on the sweat of other men's brows.

I regret having so little to report touching that glorious river the Niger.

Whilst the several branches of its Delta are regularly frequented by the trader, the Nun has only a black mission of some twenty souls under Mr. A. G. Coomber, also a

person of colour. At Akassa and below the Confluence there is not a single white man. It is easy to see the cause. The Niger will afford small present and vast future profits. Brass and Bonny are for the moment paying, though they will at no distant time fall into a rank far below that which must be held by the "Nile of Negroland."

With respect to the ground which I have now traversed, a few words will explain why its great resources are so scantily developed, why its native towns have remained mere brokerages, and why its traders are not more advanced in their mode of traffic than the fair frequenters of outer Liberia.

The first great cause has been the competition between rival houses in England and West Africa. To this only can I attribute the shameful fact that in the latter half of the nineteenth century the principal exports from England to the Bight of Biafra are rum and weapons, muskets and ammunition, rendering peaceful commerce no longer a blessing but a deadly curse. The Arab Moslems on the eastern coast are far more scrupulous; they would hold such a trade in horror.

The earliest effect of great competition was the commission system. It consisted of paying to the best (that is the sharpest) procurable trader a large honorary, usually 5 per cent., upon the gross amount of purchases. It therefore became clearly his interest to outwit all around him, white as well as black.

Whilst the prices of oil ruled high in the market this was found to pay. During the last four years, however, the agent has gone home rich, and the merchant has found himself poor.

At length, during the present year, the "African Association" of Liverpool has so far forgotten its petty feuds as to agree upon united action. Future agents will receive a salary of 25*l.* per mensem, with a commission of 20 per cent. on profits only, or they may compound for a commission of 25 per cent. on profits.

There are other items of minor importance. The intelligence has created consternation in many places where commissions of 2,000*l.* per annum will fall to salaries of 300*l.* The transition is perhaps too abrupt, and may require subsequent modification.

As yet the Scotch mercantile houses do not appear to have sympathized with it; in fact it can hardly be said to be finally settled.

To something of the kind, however, the trade must come, and the country will be greatly benefited by it.

The present high prices enable the negro to enjoy five Sundays a week. When oil shall be reduced from 19*l.* to 8*l.* per ton he will find the necessity of more industry, to his own advantage and to that of others. During the obsolete days of extreme prices 16*l.* were spent in transit and salaries before a ton of oil could be bought. In these days of steam the sum will readily be reduced to 8*l.*, and thus break up a monopoly which by enhancing all prices prevented the opening of the coast to trade.

The next step in advance which I expect to see taken upon this coast is the establishment of a steam line for traffic, not for passengers. Then the days of sailing vessels will be numbered, and a few hulks be the sole remnant of the "Bonny fleet" and similar old-fashioned contrivances.

It requires no prophetic eye to see that this change is rapidly coming on.

I will no more trouble your Lordship with the difficulties with which the want of a cruizer stationed in the Bight of Biafra, and the absence of all magisterial control in the rivers, heap upon me. It is somewhat with regret that I find myself in a place where so much is to be done both for reform and for progress, and yet in a position where little or nothing can be effected.

My last tour round the oil rivers of the Bight of Biafra may be quoted to prove that, with due care and regard for the men, a moderately long visit is by no means dangerous. Her Majesty's ship "Jaseur," Captain Grubbe, contained an unusually full crew, of itself a danger in these climates, and her awnings were not of the thickest. We anchored off Batanga on the 10th March, 1864, and, after visiting all the chief rivers, we made Fernando Po, April 3, 1864. During those twenty-four days not a case of fever took place on board, nor have I heard of any having broken out since. The prophylactic system recommended by the eminent Dr. Bryson—4 grains of quinine per diem in a gill of spirits and water—saved the men. It is true that they had great confidence, being attended by Dr. Alison, whose care and vigilance never relaxed. But even a non-professional man should be able to apply so exceedingly simple, and apparently satisfactory, a treatment.

AUSTRIA.

No. 21.

Earl Russell to Mr. Bonar.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 7, 1864.*
 THE crime of trading in human beings has been for many years branded by the reprobation of all civilized nations. Still the atrocious traffic subsists, and many persons flourish on the gains they have derived from that polluted source.

Her Majesty's Government, contemplating on the one hand with satisfaction the unanimous abhorrence which the crime inspires, and on the other hand with pain and disgust the slave-trading speculations which still subsist, have come to the conclusion that no measure would be so effectual to put a stop to these wicked acts as the punishment of all persons who can be proved to be guilty of carrying slaves across the sea.

Her Majesty's Government therefore invite the Government of Austria to consider whether it would not be practicable, honourable, and humane—

1. To make a general Declaration that the Governments who are parties to it denounce the Slave Trade as piracy.

2. That the aforesaid Governments should propose to their Legislatures to affix the penalties of piracy already existing in their Laws, provided only that the penalty in this case be short of death, to all persons, being subjects or citizens of one of the Contracting Powers, who shall be convicted in a Court which takes cognizance of piracy, of being concerned in carrying human beings across the sea for the purpose of sale, or for the purpose of serving as slaves, in any country or colony in the world.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 22.

Mr. Bonar to Earl Russell.—(Received December 19.)

My Lord, *Vienna, December 15, 1864.*
 WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, instructing me to invite the Austrian Government to consider whether it would not be practicable for them to co-operate with other Governments for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, by a general Declaration denouncing Slave Trade piracy, and by affixing more heavy penalties on all persons, subjects or citizens of one of the Contracting States, who should be concerned in that hateful traffic, I have the honour to inclose a copy of the note which I have addressed to Count Mensdorff in that sense.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Mr. Bonar to Count Mensdorff.

M. le Comte, *Vienna, December 11, 1864.*
 THE crime of trading in human beings has been for many years branded by the reprobation of all civilized nations. Still the atrocious traffic subsists, and many persons flourish on the gains they have derived from that polluted source.

Her Majesty's Government, contemplating on the one hand with satisfaction the unanimous abhorrence which the crime inspires, and on the other hand with pain and disgust the slave-trading speculations which still subsist, have come to the conclusion that no measures would be so effectual to put a stop to these wicked acts as the punishment of all persons who can be proved to be guilty of carrying slaves across the ocean.

The Government of the Emperor of Austria has ever largely co-operated in the humane endeavours which have been made to put an end to this inhuman traffic, and I have been therefore instructed by Her Majesty's Government to invite the Imperial Government to consider whether it would not be practicable, honourable, and humane—

1. To make a general Declaration that the Governments who are parties to it denounce the Slave Trade as piracy.

2. That the aforesaid Governments should propose to their Legislatures to affix the penalties of piracy already existing in their Laws, provided only that the penalty in this case be short of death, to all persons being subjects or citizens of one of the Contracting Parties, who shall be convicted in a Court which takes cognizance of piracy, of being concerned in carrying human beings across the sea for the purpose of sale, or for the purpose of serving as slaves in any country or any colony in the world.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

No. 23.

Mr. Bonar to Earl Russell.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Vienna, February 12, 1865.

IN my despatch of the 15th December last I had the honour to inclose to your Lordship copy of the note which I had addressed to Count Mensdorff, in conformity with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 7th December last, on the question of making Slave Trade piracy.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship translation by Mr. Thurlow of the note I have received from the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply, embodying the opinion on the subject of the Imperial Law Officers.

This document is of great length, and presents such a labyrinth of repetition and paraphrase as to render it exceedingly obscure. Its purport and result, however, are that the Austrian Government object to make Slave Trade piracy, as inconsistent with the spirit of their legislation, incompatible with the express Articles of their Criminal Code promulgated in 1852, and as involving the risk of Austrian subjects under the accusation of Slave Trade being taken out of the jurisdiction of their own (Austrian) tribunals.

The crime of Slave Trade, and even that of aiding and conniving at it, are already punishable, according to the Penal Code of Austria, with from one to five, in aggravated cases from ten to twenty, years of hard labour in chains; and the Imperial Government hold that thereby the proposal of Her Majesty's Government that that crime should be visited with the highest penalty short of capital punishment is already met.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Count Mensdorff to Mr. Bonar.

(Translation.)

Vienna, January 31, 1865.

THE Imperial Royal Foreign Office has had the honour to receive the note of the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Bonar, of the 11th December last, in which the Chargé d'Affaires, in the name of his Government, suggested the idea of attempting a more effective suppression of the Slave Trade by a united declaration of the Governments declaring it piracy, and by a project of law, to be submitted for the approval of the several Legislative Assemblies of the said Governments, by which the legal penalties for piracy (excepting that of death) should be extended to all the subjects of the Powers parties to the Treaty who should be found guilty by a court of justice of cases of piracy, or of carrying human beings across the seas for the purpose of sale, or treating them as slaves.

The Undersigned has the honour of answering the proposal in the name of the Imperial Government by the following:—

It is well known to the Law Advisers of the British Crown that the Austrian Government has long tried by all means of home legislation and by foreign Treaties to combat slavery and its deplorable consequence—trade in human flesh.

When, in 1851, the then British Minister in Vienna, Mr. Magenis, communicated to the Imperial Government a law published in Brazil against the Slave Trade, and expressed in the name of the British Minister the wish that a similar law might be made in Austria, the Imperial Foreign Minister saw himself compelled to inform Mr. Magenis, by a note of August 20, 1851, that the Slave Trade was already prohibited by the Austrian Legislature under the heaviest penalties, so that no necessity existed for passing a new law to that effect.

Since then, in 1852, a new Criminal Code has been introduced in Austria, and by its Article 95 those who treat a man as a slave, or are implicated in the transport of slaves, are declared guilty of the crime of "public violence," and the penalty attached is from one to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, under particularly aggravating circumstances even from ten to twenty years; then in paragraphs 213 and 215, even the wilful neglect of prevention of this crime, when such could be done easily and without danger, is mentioned as connivance, and menaced with equally heavy penalties. As regards the severity of the punishment, therefore, the wishes of the British Government may even be regarded as then fulfilled in Austria; and of the readiness of Austria to carry out the law energetically evidence is given by her requesting the co-operation of the other naval Powers, and of that of England in particular, and by the conclusion of the Treaty ratified in London on December 20, 1841, signed by Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, authorizing, under conditions of mutual reciprocity, Austrian ships suspected of Slave Trade to be searched and also to be taken into Austrian ports for the purpose of adjudication.

But the present purposes of the British Government are not confined to a combination of the Powers for the purpose of enacting more stringent penalties, and, by mutual arrangement, to secure enhanced severity of police regulations upon the high seas, by which the working of the law may be ensured: they have in view rather an international decision on the legal meaning of the crime committed by the Slave Trade, by its formal declaration as piracy, and, as a consequence of this declaration, a comprehensive change in the competency of Courts of law called to judge such crime. In both cases these proposals require mature consideration.

In the first respect it must be allowed that so early as the above-mentioned Treaty December 20, 1841, in Article I, Trade with slaves was declared "piracy." But that this nomenclature was then only intended to render apparent by a popular expression familiar to the comprehension of all the criminal nature of the undertaking and its liability to heavy penalties, but by no means to compel the contracting Powers to give the crime committed by Slave Trade, without respect for their systems or the nomenclature of their Criminal Codes, exactly the qualification of piracy, is to be seen by this—that the first part of the present proposal would be superfluous if the earlier Treaty had fixed on this term "piracy" as the basis of its decisions, in its strictly legal and not only in its popular meaning; but it is also to be seen that from this term in the Treaty of the 20th of December 1841 nothing has followed as to the competency of the Courts of law; and national jurisdiction was fully recognized by Article X of the Treaty, and by section 5 of the Appendix B. While, according to the present proposals, the proclamation of the Slave Trade as piracy would entail many results as to the law of the country.

Besides, it would be against the spirit of the Austrian criminal legislation to treat Slave Trade as robbery on the high seas, for "robbery on the high seas" has found no special regulation in the Austrian Penal Code to supplant the crime of "robbery" itself. For, as object of robbery, only a thing can be imagined which some one wishes to obtain possession of by violence against another. According to section 169 of the Penal Code of 1803, and section 190 of the Penal Code of 1852, both civil and criminal codes, however, determine that a man can never be regarded as a thing, and that a slave by entering an Austrian ship becomes a freeman,—a decision which would rather make the crime of kidnapping, which forms a special kind of open violence according to section 75 of the Penal Code of 1803 and section 90 of the Penal Code of 1852, applicable to the Slave Trade. And, in fact, the German Confederation declared, when she on her side adopted the principles of the Treaty (so often referred to) on the 19th June, 1845, in the twenty-first sitting, section 227, that "the Trade in negroes in those States whose laws do not mention piracy in particular is to be punished with the penalty for kidnapping, or a heavy penalty of similar nature."

But, since in Austria the crime of treating a man as a slave, from the Imperial resolution of the 25th June, 1826, forms a quite special kind of violence distinct from

kidnapping, and is treated as such in the Penal Code of the year 1852, section 95, the general rule as to kidnapping cannot be applied to the Slave Trade.

Besides, the definition of kidnapping would make no difference as to the competency of Courts of law; in both cases, when the Trade is carried on in Austrian ships, Austrian Courts alone are capable of adjudicating.

This assertion is grounded on the explicit declaration of Article X of the Treaty so often referred to, and it agrees with the principle, recognized in the rights of nations, that a ship is to be looked upon as a part of the territory of the State under whose flag she is entitled to sail. A modification of this principle seems to the Imperial Government unnecessary and injurious in its results.

Before a country gives a trading ship the right to sail under the national commercial flag, she requires proof that the owner of the ship, its captain, and, at least, the greater part of the crew, are her subjects; and she insists on certain pledges being given to exclude all fear of her flag being used by foreign speculators. If, however, the ship has answered these requirements, and has in consequence been enabled to sail as a national merchant ship, the State undertakes the obligation to protect it on its course, and for that object to uphold the authority of the State, viz., its legislative, executive, judicial, powers on board the ship, to bring them into operation, as far as possible, just as on a fraction of the soil itself. The State cannot divest itself of this obligation even should the owners or the crew of the ship, in the prosecution of their trade, become guilty of a criminal action, and not even in the case of their taking part in the Slave Trade. The nationality of the ship is not forfeited by such a contingency. On the contrary, the practical results then appear in full activity, for in case of punishment being required the national law must be reverted to, and a judgment of the national Courts must be given on the guilt or innocence of those brought before them. Other States cannot dispute this right or place themselves beyond it; however vile may be the crime it was not committed against them as marine commercial States; this pitiless Traffic is opposed to the moral feelings of all civilized nations, but it does not imply direct assault on their real interests, giving them a right to do themselves justice. With these views the Treaty of the year 1841 fully harmonises; for, if in it each of the contracting States promises co-operation to the others in the execution of the police of the high seas on its own trading ships, this is only done that the execution of national legislative and judicial powers may be practically so much the more effective and so much the more extensively brought to bear.

The case is quite different of ships that make "piracy" their trade. To such a trade no State can give its sanction, even when the ship had been originally entitled to bear the national flag: this right is justly regarded as forfeited and void from the moment that the symbol of a right to the prosecution of commerce is misused as a covering for an undertaking whose aim is of a directly contrary nature, viz., the destruction of all commerce. The pirate ship goes to war upon its own account with all seafaring nations, and is free as air towards them. Whoever brings to and overpowers such a ship recognizes in it, not a ship subject to any State, but a common enemy of all naval Powers, which they may deliver to the Courts of their own country for judgment without fearing international reclamation or protest.

On such views Austria has ever taken her stand, and she has often had occasion to combat piracy in the Grecian Seas: she has given them expression in her code of laws.

The consequence of the complete identification of the Slave Trade and piracy proposed by the Government of Great Britain would thus be; that the subjects of each of the Contracting Powers who might be in the ships suspected of complicity with the Slave Trade would be taken from their own judges without appeal and subjected to Courts for the judgment of piracy in the country of the ship which had brought them to. These Courts would probably be martial Courts and proceed formally according to the articles of war of their country, but would have no consideration for the laws of the country of the accused, which however, in a subjective point of view, are alone competent to decide his guilt and punishment. Also the ship; as was before said, has lost its national character, and must expect its confiscation to be conducted according to foreign laws and by foreign judges. In a word, any State that accepted this proposal must first give up its sovereignty over ship and crew for the benefit of a foreign State, not even exercising in this instance the right of self-protection, because the ship has neither directly violated its rights of sovereignty nor shown any enmity to them. Such an unconditional surrender of national rights could not be justified by the fullest reciprocity, for the protection which a State owes to its subjects cannot form the object of a national exchange. Lastly, it must not be overlooked that the judicial proceedings against pirates are generally very simple; the decision as to guilt or innocence very easy; whereas the judicial procedure on suspicion of complicity in Slave Trade must be very difficult and complicated, because it is most

rare to bring before the Court a ship broken open with its cargo of slaves on board. There is much more often brought a weak tissue of purely objective evidence, very dangerous in its application (codified in Article IX of the Treaty of 1841), and this, with the setting up of a fabric of counter evidence, forms the main object of the proceedings and the substratum of the judicial decision. But the more uncertain and dangerous such a knowledge of the nature of the subject shows things to be for the accused, the more must each State feel itself bound not to give its subjects up out of its own hands, but to keep them before their own Courts and in the way of remission and mercy from the prince of the country to which they belong.

On these grounds, the Imperial Government does not think it advisable to undertake a change in the laws at present in force in this country, or in existing Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and the Undersigned, in submitting the above for the perusal of Her Majesty's Government, avails himself, &c.

(Signed)

MENSDORFF.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

No. 24.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received February 4, 1864.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the half-yearly Return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 24.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia at the respective times undermentioned.

	For the half-year ending June 30, 1863.		For the half-year ending December 31, 1863.	
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.
	Reis.	£ s. d.	Reis.	£ s. d.
African Males	1,200,000	130 0 0	1,500,000	162 10 0
„ Females	1,000 000	108 6 8	1,000 000	108 6 8
Creole Males	1,000 000	108 6 8	1,200 000	130 0 0
„ „ with profession	1,500 000	162 10 0	2,000 000	216 13 4
„ Females	600\$ to 800\$	65 0 0 to 86 13 4	800\$ to 1,000\$	86 13 4 to 108 6 8

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1863.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., *Consul.*

No. 25.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received February 4, 1864.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the accompanying lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

LIST of Vessels which have Entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1863.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
1	1863										
1	Oct. 18	Brazilian	Schooner	Carlota	135	10	J. A. D. Silva	Unknown	General	Acará	33
2	Nov. 6	Portuguese	Yacht	Agua	105	6	F. C. A. Ré	Ditto	Ditto	Lagos	35
3	„ 16	British	Barque	Florence Nightingale	220	12	W. Seaforth	L. Gruning	Ballast	Bruss	49
4	„ 27	Italian	Smack	Giulietta	62	7	L. Margoletti	Unknown	General	Lagos	70
5	„ 29	Ditto	Schooner	Emilia	143	9	— Tortello	Ditto	Ballast	Ditto	38
6	Dec. 3	Hamburgh	Ditto	Sylphide	130	8	— Keoford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21
7	„ 21	Portuguese	Cutter	Porto Novo	72	6	Pedro M. Lanza	Ditto	Oil, &c.	Ajudá	30

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1863.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., *Consul.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

LIST of Vessels which have Sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1863.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither bound.
1	1863									
1	Nov. 5	Portuguese	Barque	Acaso	309	14	J. P. Mesquito	Unknown	Tobacco	Coast of Africa.
2	" 13	Ditto	Brig	Encantador	279	13	A. de Lemos	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3	" 30	Ditto	Brigantine	Fernandes	250	11	E. C. da Silva	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Dec. 13	Ditto	Brig	Altivo	220	11	J. X. Fonseca	Ditto	General	Ditto.
5	" 27	Ditto	Ditto	Mondego	334	14	— Mesquita	Ditto	Tobacco	Ditto.
6	" 31	Italian	Schooner	Emilia	179	9	G. Tortello	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1863.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 26.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Bahia, March 31, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the accompanying lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the Trade between this port and the coast of Africa during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

LIST of Vessels which have Entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1864.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
1	1864										
1	Feb. 3	Brazilian	Brig	Maria Rosa	171	11	B. Rodrigues	S. J. de Figueredo	General	Cape Mina	31

British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1864.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

LIST of Vessels which have Sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1864.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither bound.
1	1864									
1	Jan. 2	Hamburgh	Schooner	Sylphide	155	8	— Keoford	Unknown	Tobacco, &c.	Coast of Africa.
2	Feb. 1	Brazilian	Yacht	Paraguassú	149	10	Jozé M. Cardozo	F. G. Moncorvo	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Mar. 3	Portuguese	Brigantine	Destinado	235	11	M. J. Brochado	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto.
4	" 18	Ditto	Barque	Ferreira Borges	456	16	José M. de Souza, Jun.	Ditto	General	Ditto.

British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1864.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 27.

Acting Consul Baines to Earl Russell.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the accompanying Lists Nos. 1 and 2 of the trade between this port and the Coast of Africa during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. B. BAINES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

LIST of Vessels which have Entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1864.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
1	1864 Apr. 6	Portuguese ...	Brig ...	Encantador ...	307	12	A. de Lemos ...	Unknown ...	Oil, &c. ...	Accrá ...	20
2	May 13	Italian ...	Schooner ...	Emilia ...	143	10	F. G. Carena ...	Carena and Torre ...	General ...	Lagos ...	25
3	" 12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Julietta ...	62	8	G. L. Magroletti ...	Ditto ...	Oil, &c. ...	Ditto ...	28
4	" 12	Hamburgh ...	Ditto ...	Sylphide ...	140	8	F. Koeferd ...	Wm. Oswald and Co. ...	Ballast ...	Ditto ...	26
5	" 28	Portuguese ...	Brig ...	Alivo ...	158	10	Xavier de Fonseca	T. Marques Moreira ...	Oil, &c. ...	Ajudá ...	26

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1864.

(Signed)

H. B. BAINES, Acting Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

LIST of Vessels which have Sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1864.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither bound.
1	1864 Apr. 16	Portuguese ...	Barque ...	Da. Francisca ...	392	11	T. V. de Carvalho.	Unknown ...	Rum and tobacco.	Coast of Africa.
2	May 1	Brazilian ...	Brig ...	Maria Rosa ...	271	11	B. Rodriguez ...	J. F. de Figuerida ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3	" 3	Portuguese ...	Ditto ...	Encantador ...	279	12	A. de Lemos ...	Unknown ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4	June 6	Hamburgh ...	Schooner ...	Sylphide ...	140	8	F. Koeferd ...	Wm. Oswald & Co. ...	Tobacco ...	Ditto.
5	" 7	Hessian ...	Ditto ...	Julietta ...	62	8	G. L. Magroletti ...	Carena and Torre ...	Rum and tobacco.	Ditto.
6	" 8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Emilia ...	143	10	T. G. Carena ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1864.

(Signed)

H. B. BAINES, Acting Consul.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Maranhã*.

No. 28.

Vice-Consul Wilson to Earl Russell.—(Received February 4, 1864.)

My Lord,

Maranhã, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within the district of this Vice-Consulate during the whole of the quarter ending on this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. WILSON.

No. 29.

Vice-Consul Wilson to Earl Russell.—(Received February 4, 1864.)

My Lord,

Maranhã, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Return of the prices of slaves within the district of this Vice-Consulate on this 31st day of December, 1863.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. WILSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Vice-Consulate of Maranhã, during the Half-year ending December 31, 1863.

	Currency.		Sterling.			Remarks.
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
African Males	African slaves are so few and aged that no quotations can be given.
„ Females .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Creole Males	800\$000	to 1,100\$000	93 6 8	to 128 6 8		
„ „ with professions	1,000 000	1,200 000	116 13 4	140 0 0		
„ Females	700 000	1,000 000	81 13 4	116 13 4		

Exchange 28*d.* per milreis.*British Vice-Consulate, Maranhã, December 31, 1863.*(Signed) WILLIAM B. WILSON, *Vice-Consul.*

No. 30.

Vice-Consul Wilson to Earl Russell.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord,

Maranhã, March 31, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within the district of this Vice-Consulate during the whole of the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. WILSON.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Pará.

No. 31.

Consul Perry to Earl Russell.—(Received February 4, 1864.)

My Lord,

Pará, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within the limits of this Consulate during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GERALD RAOUL PERRY.

No. 32.

Consul Perry to Earl Russell.—(Received February 4, 1864.)

My Lord,

Pará, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inclose your Lordship a Return showing the average prices of slaves within my jurisdiction during the six months ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GERALD RAOUL PERRY.

Inclosure in No. 32.

RETURN of the Average Prices of Slaves within the District of the Provinces of Grand Pará and Amazonas, during the Half-year ending December 31, 1863.

	Currency.		Sterling.		
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.
African Males	1,000,000	1,300,000	112	10	0
„ Females	900 000	1,000 000	101	5	0
Creole Males	1,000 000	1,300 000	112	10	0
„ „ with trades	1,200 000	1,400 000	135	0	0
„ Females	1,000 000	1,100 000	112	10	0
Infants from birth to 5 years old	400 000	600 000	45	0	0
Children from 5 to 14 years	700 000	800 000	78	15	0

British Consulate, Pará, December 31, 1863.(Signed) GERALD RAOUL PERRY, *Consul.*

No. 33.

Consul Perry to Earl Russell.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord,

Pará, March 31, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within the limits of this Consulate during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GERALD RAOUL PERRY.

No. 34.

Consul Perry to Earl Russell.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord,

Pará, June 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that there has been no renewal of the Slave Trade within the jurisdiction of this Consulate during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GERALD RAOUL PERRY.

No. 35.

Consul Perry to Earl Russell.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord,

Pará, June 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose your Lordship returns showing the average prices of slaves within my jurisdiction during the six months ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GERALD RAOUL PERRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 35.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves during the Half-year ending June 30, 1864.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.				Remarks.			
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	
African, Males	1,000\$..	116	13	4	African slaves are old, and consequently of little value.	
„ Females	800	..	93	3	8	..	..	..
Creole, Males	900	to 1,200\$	100	0	0	to	120	9		0
„ „ with trades ..	1,200	1,600	120	9	0	166	15	9		
„ Females	1,200	1,600	120	9	0	166	15	9		
Children from 5 to 14 years ..	400	1,200	46	6	9	120	9	0		

British Consulate, Pará, June 30, 1864.

(Signed) GERALD RAOUL PERRY, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 35.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Vice-Consulate of Maranham, during the Half-year ending June 30, 1864.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.				Remarks.			
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	
African, Males	African slaves are few and aged, therefore no quotations can be given.	
„ Females .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Creole, Males	1,200\$	to 1,300\$	135	0	0	to	146	5	0	Are eagerly bought up by cotton planters.
„ „ with professions .	1,300	1,500	146	5	0	168	15	0		
„ Females	1,100	1,200	123	15	0	135	0	0		

Exchange, 8\$889 milreis to 1£ sterling.

British Vice-Consulate, Maranham, June 30, 1864.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. WILSON, Vice-Consul.

Consul Perry to Earl Russell.—(Received August 19.)

Pará, June 30, 1864.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 19th of August last, I was petitioned by a Portuguese gentleman, named Senhor Feliciano Antonia Pereira da Cunha, to exert my influence with the then President of this Province, Dr. Brusque, to obtain the freedom of four persons unjustly detained in slavery by a person named José Monteiro Soares, and your Lordship will be pleased to learn that the result of my intercession, and a careful watch of the case in question, terminated in the final release from slavery of these poor creatures as far as the Law Courts of *Pará* are concerned; but as an appeal is about to be lodged to a superior Court at *Maranhã*, I have thought it advisable to transmit a sworn translation of this law suit, and the judge's decision in connection therewith, to your Lordship.

The following is a slight sketch of this distressing case:—

A lady named Donna Eliza Antunes de Almeida Raiol, residing in this city, died on the 22nd of October, 1859, and a few days previous to her death, she made her last will and testament, in which she philanthropically placed at liberty her four slaves, named Vergolino, Joaquin, Benedita, and Isidora, after her decease.

It appears, however, that the Notary Public, Senhor Gomez, a person of questionable character, instructed his clerk, Senhor Francisco Antonio de Paiva, at the instigation of the Senhora Raiol's husband, Senhor José Monteiro Soares, to fabricate the wording of the Senhora Raiol's will, by inserting, "To be free after my husband's death," or words to that effect, instead of "To be free after my death"; but always leaving the poor lady on her death bed under the supposition that the will had been drawn up in conformity with her earnest desires. I am told, Senhor Gomez, the Notary Public, received the sum of 300,000 reals for this detestable action.

There is something so unfeeling and despicable about this affair, that your Lordship will be surprised to hear that Mr. Soares and the Notary Public, Gomez, who conjointly perpetrated this foul act of inhumanity, have actually met with the support and sympathy of persons here, yet there can be no doubt that these four slaves are legally free from bondage, as several witnesses swore in open court the Senhora Raiol's will had been counterfeited, and the most important and prominent of these witnesses is Dr. Camillo José do Valle Guimaraes, a most distinguished physician of this city, whose oath no one could doubt.

In 1861 Benedita gave birth to a child, which is baptized and registered as a slave, under the name of Anna.

Vergino and Joaquin have been several times imprisoned.

Isidora, the most intelligent and spirited of these unfortunate persons, has been imprisoned, publicly flogged, and her head shaved (which is considered a most degrading punishment here) by the police authorities of this city, for very justifiably refusing to serve a man who was not legally her master.

My careful watch of this case during the past year has secured comparative freedom of action to these so-called slaves, but I greatly fear their troubles will shortly recommence, unless the Vice-President receives instruction from *Rio de Janeiro* to favour their cause.

P.S. Since I wrote the above I managed to procure a copy of the registry of Benedita's child as a slave, which I beg to inclose.

Inclosure 1 in No. 36.

Proceedings in the Law Suit concerning four slaves unlawfully detained in bondage by José Monteiro Soares.

(Translation.)

To the Municipal Judge.

Feliciano Antonio Pereira da Cunha requests an authentic copy of the papers concerning the law suit of Isidora, Benedita, Joaquim, and Vergolino, against José Monteiro Soares, instituted in the office of the Law Officer Bartholomeu José Viera, &c., requesting you may be pleased to grant that such a copy be made out.

Belem, Province of Pará, March 5, 1864.

(Signed)

FELICIANO ANTONIO PEREIRA DA CUNHA.

Bartholomeu Jozé Viera, a Notary Public for life of the district of this city of Sanct. Mary of Belem, capital of the province of Pará, and an official employed in the Registry-General of Hypothecs of the same district, for His Majesty the Emperor, whom God protect, &c.

Do certify in witness of the truth, to all men who these presents may see, that passing in review the law documents and petition for manumission, in which are prosecutors, the lawyer Alvaro Pinto de Pontes e Souza, as tutor of the coloured persons Isidora Maria do Carmo, Benedita Maria Florencia, Vergolino Antonio Candido and Joaquim Jozé de Sancta Anna. Defendant Jozé Monteiro Soares, therein, at folios 3, 7 to 9 and verso, 10 verso, 19, 20, 33, 34, 35, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 78 to 84, say 78 to 82, I find what is expressed in the petition retro, and the contents of which papers are the following :—

Petition.

To the Substitute of the Municipal Judge.

THE lawyer Alvaro Pinto de Pontes e Souza, in quality of tutor of the coloured persons, Isidora Maria do Carmo, Benedita Maria Floriana, Vergolino Antonio Candido and Joaquim Jozé de Sanct' Anna, and on behalf of the same, intends to proceed against Jozé Monteiro Soares, and begin a suit for the liberty of his clients, the reason for which the competent libel will expend; seeing that having called the defendant to conciliation, he declared himself unconciliated, as shown by the annexed documents, and for the said law suit, and for all further proceedings till the final sentence and execution, the petitioner requests that the defendant be intimated, under penalty for defaulting, &c. Hopes to be favourably granted.

Pará, November 19, 1860.

(Signed)

The tutor,

ALVARO PINTO DE PONTES SOUZA.

Despatch.

LET him be called.

Pará, November 19, 1860.

(Signed)

ABREO.

Libel.

By the present libel in a civil law suit, for their liberty, say the coloured persons Isidora Maria do Carmo, Benedita Maria Floriana, Vergolino Antonio Candido and Joaquim Jozé de Sanct' Anna, represented by their defensor the lawyer Alvaro Pinto de Ponte e Souza, against Jozé Monteiro Soares, their pretended master, say pretended master of the four prosecutors, in judicial form the following :—

1. That being very sick, but enjoying perfect reason, Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, married to the defendant, resolved on the 17th of October, 1859, to make her will, for which purpose, the defendant proposed to her a predestined writer, seeing that the said Dona Eliza could not do it in her own handwriting.

2. Will be provided—That the Notary Public, Manoel Raimundo Gomes being called by defendant, for the making of said will and judicial witnessing of the same on the said 17th of October, said Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares declared that her testamentary dispositions were limited to the saying after her demise of three Chapels of masses, one for her soul, another for her late parents, and another for her relatives. Secondly, that having neither children or parents living, she instituted the defendant her heir, after fulfilment of the preceding disposition. Thirdly and finally, that she left free of all servitude, her slaves Isidora, Benedita, Joaquim and Vergolina, attending to the good services they had rendered to her.

3. Will be proved—That defendant wilfully, and seeing the said declarations (of course those regarding the giving liberty) availing himself of the circumstance, that on the said day there was not time for the drawing up of the will, promised his said wife that her wish should be fulfilled, and sent the Notary Gomes away.

4. Will be proved—That on the day following, 18th October, 1859, at the hour determined by the defendant, appeared the writer of the will, Francisco Antonio de Paiva, and the Notary Public Manoel Raimundo Gomes, and then and there the defendant showed to his wife a paper, telling her that this was the will she wished made for her, and that only her judicial approval was wanted, for which purpose the said Notary Gomes was present.

5. Will be proved—That the said will having been shown (folded) to the testatrix Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, and the words above mentioned said by the defendant,

she, Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares asked again if her slaves, Isidora, Benedita, Joaquim, and Vergolino had been declared freed of all servitude after her death, seeing that she willed that they should serve no one else, and having received an affirmative answer, she consented to the approbation of the will.

6. Will be proved—That the said will, neither when shown to her as above said, nor previously, nor yet after its approval, was read by its writer, Francisco Antonio de Paiva, nor by any one else, to the testatrix Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares; she having trusted the words of the Defendant, that her mentioned dispositions were written down; as she desired it.

7. Will be proved—That after what has been related, and the testatrix having been misled by the defendant as above shown, they proceeded to the judicial approval, giving also the entry to the room free to the notary, Gomes, and to the witnesses of the approval, called for the last-mentioned act.

8. Will be proved—That the said testatrix, Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, died four days after, on the 22nd of the same month of October, and that the will being opened, the fraud committed with the same was seen, Isidora, Benedita, Joaquim, and Vergolino, being declared free, “with the condition of serving the Defendant during all his life,” regarding which stipulation, document number one is annexed.

9. Will be proved—That the coloured persons, Isidora Maria do Carmo, Benedita Maria Florianna, Vergolino Antonio Candido, and Joaquim José de Santa Anna, were declared free of all servitude by their late mistress Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, and that she ordained that it should thus be written and declared in her will.

10. Will be proved—That therefore the said coloured people, Isidora, Benedita, Vergolino, and Joaquim, are free, and are not obliged to do any service whatever to the defendant, and much less to remain in slavery, as he maintains, since the defendant considers them as his slaves, and as such has already committed the crime of having the coloured woman, Isidora, publicly chastised.

11. Will be proved—That from the time that the testatrix, Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, fell dangerously ill, it was always her intention, if she should come to die, to free, without condition or onus, her slaves Isidora, Benedita, Joaquim and Vergolino, and this she always declared, and especially regarding Isidora, the latter having waited with great charity on her mistress during her sickness, carrying her in her arms in a manner passing her power, and from the consequences of which she suffers to this day.

12. Will be proved—That the last dispositions for her will were expressed by Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares in presence of several persons, and that when the defendant and writer, say, and the writer Paiva, on the 18th October, 1859, declared to the said testatrix that the slaves Isidora, Benedita, Joaquim and Vergolina were declared free of all slavery, she declared that she would die more contented, and thus she did die in the belief of the expressed benefit.

13. Will be proved—That the prosecutors and defendant are the identical persons mentioned.

14. That on these grounds, and lawfully, the present libel should be accepted, *si et in quantum*, that finally the prosecutors, Isidora Maria do Carmo, Benedita Maria Florianna, Joaquim José de Sant. Anna, and Vergolino Antonio Candido, may be declared free of all servitude, and the defendant condemned to pay them an indemnisation for the services done by them since the death of the testatrix, which sum they arbitrate, 2 contos and 600 milreis, besides the law-costs. P. R. e C. de J. and costs. The tutor, Alvaro Pinto de Pontes e Souza, with the mentioned document.

Clause of the Will.

I declare that I leave my slaves Isidora, Benedita, Joaquim e Vergolino, to serve my husband during his life, and after his death these shall be considered as freed, as if they had been born of a free mother, and which liberties I give to the said slaves for the love of God, and in consideration of the good services done by the same, and this declaration shall serve as their title of manumission.

Defendant's Answer.

Replying to the libel as folios seven, the defendant, José Monteiro Soares has to say against the prosecutors, Isidora Maria do Carmo and others, represented by their tutor, Alvaro Pinto de Pontes e Souza, in the present and most lawful way, and being needed, will prove—That what the libel alleges at folio seven is false, purporting that the defendant should directly, or through others, have concurred to alter the testamentary dispositions of his late wife Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, therefore he will prove

that the wife of the defendant, finding herself seriously ill, she told him that she wished to make her will, and in compliance with that request the defendant had the Notary, Raimundo Gomes called. He will prove that the said Notary (the), say, having presented himself at the house of the defendant on the 17th of October, 1859, the defendant conducted him to the room of his wife, and the Notary having told him to retire, he did so; after some time the Notary went out, saying that he would return, in order to conclude the testament, for which he took the articles with him. He will prove that on the following day the said Notary came, bringing Francisco Antonio de Paiva with him, who being conducted to the room of the defendant's wife, there, one of them wrote the will, and the other witnessed it, without the defendants taking any part in that business; therefore he neither called the writer, and neither was he present, as is falsely alleged in the libel, when the will was made. He will prove that, besides the Notary and the said Paiva, no one was present at the making of the will. He will further prove that, when the will was ratified, it was the defendant's wife who, with her own hand, handed the will to the Notary, requesting of him to ratify it; and that it is false, as the witnesses to the ratifications can certify by oath, that the deceased should have asked whether her slaves Isidora, Benedicta, Joaquim and Vergolina, were declared free of all servitude. All the rest is denied. He will prove that in this way the present defence should be accepted, with every lawful clause, so that when proven the prosecutors shall be judged culpable of having instituted the present suit, and the defendant absolved of the accusation and costs.

(Signed) JOAQUIM IGNACIO D'ALMEIDA.

Reply.

In reply, the tutor, Alvaro Pento de Pontes e Souza, says, for his clients Isidora, Benedicta, Vergolino, and Joaquim, that—

1. He will prove that all which is said in the libel at folio 7 is true, and quite the contrary of what is said in the defence, at folio 19.

2. He will prove that the defendant exerted all his influence, and in such a way, in the making of the will left by his wife Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, since at his request he knew the will was made in his favour; that is, that he would inherit the half of his wife's estate.

3. He will prove that he will was neither made nor read in presence of the said Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares. Dona Eliza was sick, and in an interior alcove, and the will was made in the parlour. After having written the will in the parlour they presented it to the testatrix, in place of reading it to her, as they ought to have done; they only told her, "here is the will, exactly as you have wished it." Thereupon the testatrix said that she died with a tranquil spirit, because her wish was fulfilled, to leave free of all servitude her slaves Isidora, Benedicta, Vergolino, and Joaquim; and the remainder of her half to her husband, as also some masses to be said.

4. Will prove that it is true, that the will having been made and shown to the testatrix in the way and manner described at folio 7, the Notary, Manoel Raymundo Gomes, addressed himself to the testatrix, and asking, according to the usual form, and she confirming that this was her testament, &c., he, the Notary, certifying it, which certification he read to the said testatrix; then he bade her sign, and closed the will. But—

5. He will prove that, as mentioned at folio 8, the will was never read to the testatrix, and the Notary, Gomes, could not read it to her, as he was not the writer, nor had he anything to do with the dispositions or making of the said will.

6. Will prove that, as well before the making of the will (October 17, 1859) as after its being made (18th of the same month and year), the defunct testatrix most expressly declared what were her dispositions, and among them that she would free and had freed her four slaves Benedicta, Isidora, Vergolino, and Joaquim; and that after her death, she willed that they should serve no one; and so much so that, the will being certified, she called the mother of Vergolino to her bedside, say, she called the mother of Vergolino and Joaquim to her bedside, and said to her, "Gossip Candida, your sons remain free, and when I am dead take charge of them, because I wish that they shall serve no one else, and much is left to my husband."

7. Will prove—That the said declarations made by the testatrix Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, besides the liberty of her mentioned four slaves, and—read, in favour of the liberty of her mentioned four slaves, besides the cases above-mentioned, were made by her many days before the drawing up of the will, and also, after the certifying of the said will, to various persons that will be called as witnesses.

8. Will prove—That as well on the afternoon of the 17th as on the 18th, the testatrix, relatively to her will, declared what were her dispositions, and having made her will and approved the same, there being then present several persons, as will be shown opportunely.

9. Will prove—That the defendant, besides the very natural influence which he exercised upon his wife, as above-mentioned, was the person who ordered the way how to make the will, and is the true author of the change found in the testamentary contested clause, and he it is who misled the testatrix, who in good faith believed his words; he is a person in fact so addicted to slavery that in 1861 he had christened as his slave a child called "Anna," daughter of Benedicta, who even admitting everything, was free by the very clause of the will, as folios 10 and verso, being born of a free body. Besides,

10. Will prove—That the defendant, being the person whom the change of the clause in the will and therefore the services of the four manumitted would benefit, naturally he is the originator of it. Thus,

11. Will prove—That as above explained, the present reply ought to be received, that being proved, what is required in conclusion of the libel at folio 7 may be granted, and also regarding the costs.

(Signed) PONTES E SOUZA.

I protest that having been sick, as well known, I could not hand the papers within the legal term.

(Signed) PONTES.

Answer to Reply.

I triplicate and protest, denying and will convince finally.

(Signed) JOAQUIM IGNACIO D'ALMEIDA.

Examination of Witnesses. Declaration of the Clerk of the Court.

On the 25th of September, 1863, in this City of St. Mary of Belem of Gram Pará, and in the residence of the Dr. Municipal Judge Romualdo de Souza Paes de Andrade, where I, scrivener, was present, the witnesses were sworn by the Judge, and by the Officer of the Tribune, Antonio Joaquim Juvenal Barbada, inquired as to their names, surnames, birthplaces, state, residence, and age, and they are as follows: and in faith of which I make the present annotation.

Written by me,
(Signed) BARTHOLOMEU JOSE VIERA.

First Witness.—Rebianna Maria do Espirito Santo, born in this city, single, lives by her industry, aged seventy years, more or less, residing opposite the Church of the Rosary of the Black Men. The witness was sworn on a book of the Holy Gospel, on which she formally laid her hand, promising to speak the truth so far as she knew and was asked, regarding the points of the libel, which was read to her. To the first she said that she knew perfectly the wife of José Montiero Soares, and was present at her death—read, that shortly before her death she made her will, ordering the Notary Manoel Gomes to do so, who, called in by the defendant, husband of the testatrix, appeared at the house of that lady, and she had no more to say regarding that point. And regarding the second she said, that the Notary Gomes, having appeared before the said testatrix, she declared to him, besides what more is said in the second article of the libel, that she left free of all servitude her slaves Isidora, Benedicta, Joaquim, and Virgolina, in consideration of the good services received of them, and had no more to say. Regarding the third, she said, that on the day when the said notary was called for the will he only came when it was night, and heard the declaration regarding the slaves, when he told the testatrix that he could not then and there write out her will, and would do so at home, and had nothing further to say. To the fourth, she said, that on the day following that on which the notary was called, said Gomes appeared with the will, and handing it to the testatrix, who accepted it, the latter gave it to her husband, saying, who knows whether this will is such as I ordered it? and the husband answered, that it was exactly as she had ordered it to be drawn up; and the said notary then read the mentioned will to the testatrix. This the witness knows, because she saw it; and had no more to say to this or any other points. And the lawyer for the defendant having asked her to declare whether she, the witness, stood in any spiritual relationship with one of

the prosecutors, witness answered that she was god-mother to one of the prosecutors called Joaquim. The lawyer for the defendant asked further, that the witness should declare that, having sworn regarding the first point, that she knew that the notary had been called, and further circumstances that took place during the making of the will of the deceased wife of the defendant, because said lady told her so; and immediately afterwards the witness deposes that she knows, because she saw and was present when the will was made and certified, or whether she only heard the testatrix or some other person say about it. Witness answered, that she knew, because the testatrix told her. No more was said; and the deposition having been read, and she finding it in conformity to what she had sworn, it was signed by the Judge, tutor and lawyer for defendant, and the lawyer for the prosecutors, for the witness, who declared not to know to read or write.

(Signed) JOAO FRANCISCO DE NASCIMENTO.

I, Bartholomew José Viera, Scrivener, did write it.

(Signed) PAES DE ANDRADE.

On request,

JOAO FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM JUVENAL BARBUDA.

JOAQUIM IGNACIO DE ALMEIDA.

Second Witness.—Dr. Camillo Jozé do Valle Guimarães, Physician, bachelor, born in this city, Inspector of the Sanitary Department, aged 51 years, residing Travissa da Misericórdia, district of the Campina. The witness was sworn on a book being the Holy Gospel, on which he laid his hand formally, and promised to say the truth as far as he knew, and was asked and said no more. The witness was then questioned by the lawyer for the prosecutors regarding the items of the libel which was read to him. Regarding item the first, he said that he knows that the wife of the defendant made a will, being in the perfect enjoyment of her mental faculties, he having been the assisting physician, and had no more to say on that topic. Regarding the second item, he said that he never saw the Notary near the testatrix, nor in her house, and that he (the witness) was not present at the making of the will, but that he heard the testatrix say that it was her will that the slave Isidora and others, whose names he does not remember, should remain free, and this was said in the presence of her husband; and witness had no more to say on this point nor any others.

The lawyer for the defendant did not contest the deposition of the witness. And the deposition being read, and found according to what he had sworn, witness signed with the Judge, the lawyer who made the examination, and the counsel for the defendant; and in witness of the truth it is I, Bartholomeu Jozé Viera, Scrivener, who wrote the present.

(Signed) PAES DE ANDRADE.

DOCTOR CAMILLO JOSE DO VALLE GUIMARAES.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM JUVENAL BARBUDA.

JOAQUIM IGNACIO DE ALMEIDA.

Examination of Witnesses. Declaration of the Clerk of the Court.

On the 8th day of October, 1863, in this city of Sancta Maria de Belun do Grãm-Pará, and house of residence of Dona Victorina Ignacia de Azevedo Rangel, where were present the Doctor Municipal Judge, Romoaldo de Souza Paes de Andrade, and myself, Scrivener of his department, and there, by the said Judge, were sworn the witnesses, and examined by the counsel for the prosecution regarding their names, surnames, birth-place, states, age, and residence, which are as follows; and in witness of which I made the preceding declaration. I, Bartholomeu Jozé Viera, Scrivener, did write the present.

Third Witness.—Dona Victorina Ignacia d'Azevedo Rangel, born in this city, single, aged 40 years, residing in the travessa dos Gaiotas, district of the Campina. The witness being sworn by the Holy Gospel, and on a book containing the same, on which she formally laid her right hand, promised to say the truth as far as to her knowledge, and as asked of her, and said no more. Being interrogated regarding the articles of the libel which was read to her, the witness said:—Regarding the first, second, and third, she knows, by seeing and being present, and having been called by the deceased Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, on the eve preceding her demise, on purpose to inform her, that she had freed her slaves Isidora her god-daughter, Benedicta, Joaquim, and Vergolina,

Jozé Monteiro Soares being present. The deceased said further to the witness, "Do I act well, cousin?" and she, the witness, replied, "You do very well, since the property is yours, and particularly as regards Isidora, who has served you well;" and she, the witness, said no more regarding these or other articles, not being further questioned. The attorney, Antonio Jozé da Roza, asked the witness on what occasion the deceased Dona Eliza Antunes told her what she had just deposed,—read, if there were any other persons besides the husband present on the occasion that the deceased Dona Eliza Antunes told her what she had just deposed; and witness answered that there were only herself and Jozé Monteiro Soares, and said no more. And the deposition being read, and found to agree with what she had said, and witness declaring that she could not sign in consequence of her physical sufferings João Antonio de Souza Bahia signed at her request for her; and further, the Judge, counsel, and attorney Rosa, in witness of the truth, I, Bartholomeu Jozé Viera, did write the present.

(Signed) PAES DE ANDRADE.

At the request of Senhora Dona Victorina Ignacio d'Azevedo Rangel,
(Signed) JOAO ANTONIO DE SOUZA BAHIA.
ANTONIO JOAQUIM JUVENAL BARBUDA.
ANTONIO JOSE DA ROZA.

Fourth Witness.—Maria Romana de Jesus, born in this city, single, lives by her industry, aged 49 years, more or less, residing Rua dos Flores, district of the Campina. Witness was sworn on a book containing the Holy Gospel, on which she formally laid her hand, and promised to say the truth as far as she knows and is asked, and said no more. Witness was then asked regarding the articles of the libel of the prosecutors. Regarding the first, second, and third, she said that she knows, because the testatrix told her so before and after making the will, and that she left her slaves Isidora, Benedicta, Joaquim, and Vergolina free and exempt of all servitude, such manumissions being deserved by the services they have rendered; also because such had been the request of her deceased husband, Alexander, and because she felt much obliged to her gossip and aunt Candida, and Dona Maria Raiol being present during this conversation. The witness said further that she saw the Notary, Gomes, read a paper in the parlour next to the room in which the testatrix was, saying that it was to be signed by witnesses; and the witness said no more, not being inquired further. The counsel for defendant being allowed to cross-examine the witness, he did so as follows:—He asked whether witness knows how many days the testatrix lived after she told her that she had made her will and left Isidora and others free. Answer. She was not sure how many days elapsed, but they were few days, and she said no more. Her deposition was read, and found to agree with what she had sworn; and she declared that she did not know how to write. Gentil Augusto da Silva Nobre, with the Judge, counsel who made the examination, and attorney for the defendant, and in witness of the truth, I, Bartholomeu Jozé Viera, Scrivener, did write the present.

(Signed) PAES DE ANDRADE.

At the request of Maria Romana de Jesus,
(Signed) GENTIL AUGUSTO DA SILVA NOBRE.
ANTONIO JOAQUIM JUVENAL BARBUDA.
ANTONIO JOSE DA ROZA.

Fifth Witness.—Luiza Maria Antonia, born in this city, widow, lives of her property, aged fifty-five years, residing Travessa das Gaivotas, district of the Campina. The witness was sworn by the Holy Gospel, on a book of which she laid her right hand formally, and promised to say the truth as far as she knows, and is asked, and as usual, said no more. Being asked regarding the articles of the libel which was read to her, she said, regarding the first, second, and third:—That she knew Dora Eliza Antunes Raiol perfectly, and knows, because being told by her, before and after she had confessed herself, that she had made her will, and in it had left free of all servitude her two grandchildren, Vergolino and Joaquim, as well as the little mulatto girl, Benedicta, her god-child, and Isidora, for the good service which she had received, especially of Isidora. The witness said further, that the mentioned Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol also told her, that she had a mind to open her will, to see whether it was conform, because she suspected that it was not to her liking, and that she did not do it because her gossip Candida told her, Do not open it gossip, because your husband; my gossip, is incapable of cheating you; and witness said no more, nor was questioned any further. The counsel for the Defendant being allowed to cross-question the witness, did so in the

following way :—He asked the witness how the whole name of the mentioned Candida is? Answer, Candida Maria do Rosario. And lecture being made of her deposition, and found conform with what she said, and declaring she knew neither to read nor write, at her request signed—Dunas Francisco d'Oliveira, the Judge, the Counsel who examined, and the attorney. In witness of the truth, I Bartholomeu José Viera, Scrivener, wrote the present.

(Signed) PAES DE ANDRADE.

At the request of Luiza Maria Antonia,

(Signed)

DUNAS FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA.
ANTONIO JOAQUIM JUVENAL BARBUDA.
ANTONIO JOSE DA ROZA.

Examination of Witnesses. Scrivener's Declaration.

On the 8th day of October, 1863, in this city of Sancta Maria de Belem do Gram-Pará, and house of residence of Dona Maria do Carmo Valente Loureiro Faial, where was present, the Doctor Municipal Judge, Romeraldo de Souza Paes de Andrade, with myself, Scrivener of his department; and there were sworn the witnesses, there being also present the attorney for the defendant, and counsel for the prosecutors, and examined regarding their names, surnames, birth places, states, ages, and residence, and they are as below mentioned, of which, in witness of the truth, I wrote the present declaration. I, Bartholomeu José Viera, wrote the present.

Sixth Witness.—Maria do Carmo Valente Loureiro Faial, born in this city, married, lives in the Rua dos Martyres, district of the Campina, aged thirty-six years, more or less. Witness was sworn by the Holy Gospel, on a book of which she laid formally her right hand, and promised to say the truth as far as she knew and was asked, and as usual, said no more. Witness being asked regarding the articles of the libel which were read to her; regarding the first, second, and third, she said, that she went to visit the deceased Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol when she was sick, and that the deceased told her that she had made her will, by which she left free her slaves Joaquim, Vergolina, Isidora, and Benedicta, and exempt of all servitude. That when the said Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol died, she, the witness, went to dress her, and on that occasion she heard the will read (she does not remember who it was that read it), and on that occasion she heard in the declaration that the four mentioned slaves were left to José Monteiro Soares, during his life, at which the witness testified her surprise, and said to Candida Maria do Rosario that Dona Eliza Raiol herself said to her (the witness) that she left the four mentioned slaves free of all servitude, and witness said no more on this or other points, not being asked to do so. The attorney for the defendant then being allowed to cross-examine the witness, he declared that he had nothing to say to her. And her deposition being read, and found to agree with what she had sworn, and saying she could neither read nor write, at her request signed—Rufino Valente Loureiro, the Judge, the Counsel who examined her, and the Attorney for the Defendant. In faith of the truth, I, Bartholomeu José Viera, Scrivener, wrote the present.

(Signed) PAES DE ANDRADE.

At request,

RUFINO VALENTE LOUREIRO.
ANTONIO JOAQUIM JUVENAL BARBUDA.
ANTONIO JOSE DE ROZA.

Arguments.

By the libel at folio 7, the prosecutors demand to be declared free, according to the last dispositions of their mistress, Dona Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, wife of the defendant, which by her death have become irrevocable. There is, in truth, nothing more natural than that a wife on her couch of suffering and death, should declare her last wishes to her husband, with the conviction that he will execute them. The husband however did not hesitate to abuse of the good faith of his wife, who he perceived was on the point of expiring, ordering a third party to write the will of his wife, affirming to her that it contained all her dispositions, and without ever reading it to her. And for what reason did the defendant act thus? On purpose to alter the last dispositions of his

wife, regarding the gift of liberty to the prosecutors, reducing them to slavery, in payment for the good services rendered to his wife. And the defendant in acting thus did not remember the certain consequences. Fortunately divine providence took care to protect the prosecutors, who were betrayed so inhumanly, by allowing that the wife of the defendant should yet have force and time to declare of her own impulse towards various persons (which are the witnesses that were sworn and examined for the prosecutors) her charity in leaving free of all servitude the prosecutors; and this it was, what the defendant did not foresee, since he experienced the displeasure of seeing and hearing his wife make such declaration to the third witness. And what a heavy and painful pang of conscience must the defendant have felt on that occasion! Even supposing, not conceding that the illegal, unjust, and inhuman clause were real, it never could, nor ought to be enforced, read, clause that the authors, read, the prosecutors should remain reduced in slavery to the defendant, were real; it never could nor ought to be enforced, not only because it is opposed to the love of God, and considering the good service rendered by the prosecutors to the testatrix, but also because natural liberty is not an object of transaction, and consequently as soon as the testatrix gave liberty to the prosecutors, and for the reasons above stated; the defendant cannot reduce them to slavery, when the gift of liberty was granted by the will of the testatrix.

By the clausula of the will at folio 10, and by the depositions of the six witnesses sworn and examined, folios 63 to 67, who affirm that the testatrix declared to them that she left the prosecutors free and exempt of all servitude, they have proved fully and to all evidence her clear intention. And for all the reasons alleged, and what the wisdom of the judge will further suggest, we hope he will sentence and conclude in favour of liberty read favourably to the libel, and the more so as the reasons in favour of liberty are always stronger and more to be considered than such as would tend to prove slavery, that forced situation which weakens the spirit, dulls the judgment, perverts the heart, and destroys all mettle and emulation for virtue, to use the phrase of the never forgotten Count of Sancta Cruse. The Royal Letters Patent of the 10th January, 1773, are very explicit in that respect. *Fiat Salut. Just. and costs.*

(Signed)

CUNHA MINENEA.

Arguments of Defendant.

On the part of the prosecutors in this suit nothing less is attempted than the very obvious and clear counter sense to stigmatize as adulterated in bad faith (as appears by the libel at folio 7 and following, and petition at folio 65 and following) the dispositions of a will, provided with all the interior and exterior solemnity which the law prescribes for its validity, at the same time that the prosecutors pretend to base their pretensions on that very will. What a singular incoherency! A new species, and *sui generis*, submitted to the appreciation and judgment of our bar! Resuming, however, what has occurred, we will follow what has been said and asserted by the prosecutors, qualifying the same in synthetic method and according to the forms of law. "Reprobare non possum, semel probatum." L 9, ff. "It must be supposed, according to this precept of jurisprudence, that whatever is based on an instrument is done so because of the conviction of the truth of all it contains, so that it no more belongs to him who approved it once to disapprove afterwards." Merl. quest. de droit. Now, the prosecutors happen to be precisely in this condition, when, by the mentioned petition at folio 65 and in their argumentation, they thus base their petition on the very will of the defunct wife of the defendant, saying, *ipso verbis*, in the said petition, to be free through the very testamentary disposition, &c. And it behoves us at once to warn the learned Judge that the examination of witnesses of the prosecutors (of which more by-and-by) only treated of the first three points of the charge, nothing being said of the others nor either of the reply; these articulations containing, however, facts, sayings, and further circumstances of high importance, which need the necessary proof, and which remained reduced to that which in reality they are, that is to simple assertions deprived of a shade of proof, even of such contradictory depositions, weak in themselves and of palpable falsity, with which it is attempted to establish the three above-mentioned points of the charge. This established, we will proceed to the appreciation, say proceed to the accurate appreciation, of the depositions and further modes of proof shown by the prosecutors, a thankless and tiresome business, no doubt, but in the present case indispensable. The first witness (à folio 63) says, "that she heard the notary say to the sick person that he could not then make the will there in the house, but that he would do so in his own house, that he had first heard her declarations and on the day following would bring the will." In the deposition it is sworn to be seen and heard, and it is contradicted in the cross-examination

when it is said "that she knew of the making and certifying to the will because the testatrix told her." She declared further, "that she is godmother of one of the prosecutors called Joaquim." This deposition of the first witness is defective for two reasons. 1stly. Through the circumstance that the witness is godmother of one of the prosecutors called Joaquim, as above said; therefore as, according to the canonical law and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, there exists between the godfather and godchild a spiritual relationship of the first degree (as expressed in the concilium of Tarent de Reform., explained by Rieger and Cuvall), and which relationship is also effective before the Civil Bar, the consequence is obvious, that the false and contradictory deposition of the said first witness must be suspected of partiality. Second reason. The contradiction of the witness, who swears and deposes to have seen and present and read, have been present at all the circumstances of the making of the will and certifying to the same, and in the cross-examination proceeds to refer to the defunct testatrix answering "to be aware of these facts, because during her life the defunct testatrix told her so." The perjury in this deposition is evident. There exists, however, another and palpable incredibility and falsity in the deposition of this first witness in this passage—"in which she refers to the defunct testatrix." We will not enter into this demonstration that it may serve as a simultaneous confutation of other depositions to the same purpose which exist among the papers, and which we will successively point out, as we go on, in our defence for the defendant. Actually, the deposition of the witness in question regarding the point read, regarding the leading article of the lawsuit, that of the supposed concession by testament of the unconditional liberties, which is disputed, shows a visible and flagrant contradiction compared to her former declaration "that she knew by seeing and being present;" and besides it dislocates and transforms the discussion of the topic, converting it to a mere psychologic act, belonging to the domain of philosophy. And how is now the flaw of such a deposition to be redressed? By what means inquire of the testatrix, to whose veracity the matter is referred? How, in truth, can we qualify it, this deposition being so contradictory, so devoid of credibility in Court or out of it? And how, even wishing to believe in it, can we overlook the fact established by the deeds, that, excepting those persons who intervened in the drawing up of the will, nobody further was present at these transactions? The deposition of the first witness for the prosecutors cannot logically be qualified otherwise than as a petition to begin with, that is the impossibility to solve the question by the same question. Such, in reality, appears to us the merit of the first position. And no doubt the same conditions exist in regard to subsequent declarations of the third and fourth witnesses regarding the questionable point which it is of such importance to clear up. Now this, which in philosophical language scarcely amounts to a psychological act of the working of the spirit, as we have indicated, certainly never could be qualified as a fact, to be submitted to the competency and appreciation of judges and tribunals, instituted to regulate upon the social mission of the *sum quique tribuere*. Till now we have treated regarding the depositions of the first, third, and fourth witness of the prosecutors, who deserve no credence at all, in view of the circumstances that occur in the matter. Now let us proceed to the second witness, at folio 64 and verso, Dr. Valle Guimarães; whose prudence and probity are proverbial in Pará, where that physician, a model of skill in his distinguished profession, and at the same time of modesty, is generally loved and respected as an apostle in the exercise of Christian charity. The depositions of that witness, in all respects entitled to credence, prove a good deal in favour of the genuinity of the contested will: he says,—“That the testatrix really did make it, and that he knows (although he did not happen to meet the functionary who wrote it at the house of his patient), and affirms as her assisting physician (of the testatrix) that she enjoyed her full judgment and reason, and consequently was incapacitated—read, consequently was able, in a civic sense, to dispose of her property as she did by a will.” This inference is of the highest consideration. We accept this disposition, which weighs so heavily in favour of the cause of the defendant. The rule of jurisprudence is this—*testem quam produco reprobare non possum*, with which the analogue disposition of our Ordinances, book 3, title 3—read title 55, paragraph 12, coincides. The fifth witness of the prosecutors.—The fifth witness at folio 68 and verso, Luiza Maria Antonia, whose deposition is also referred to the deceased testatrix. To her we may apply, *mutatis mutandis*, all that has been expended regarding the first witness of the prosecutors. But this witness above said, in referring herself to a defunct person, went yet further than the others in identical circumstances; and we have therefore to follow her deposition. This witness deposes,—“That the testatrix before she expired wished to open her will, in order to see whether it was drawn up according to her wishes, of which she was dissuaded by a cousin, Donna Candida Maria do Rozario.” This deposition is evidently false and perjured, deprived of all notion of veracity, and cannot in any way deserve credence in or out of Court, as

will now be demonstrated. The falsification and perjury of the deposition of this fifth witness in this, as in all further parts, is wittingly *prima facie*, as we are going to demonstrate; because the testatrix was dangerously sick, and surrounded by a good many persons, and it is surprising that not one of these persons should know of so important a fact as the alleged one of the testatrix desiring to open her will. Therefore the fifth witness is in this circumstance, as in the remainder of her depositions, undeserving of credence, according to the rule of jurisprudence, *unus testis multus testis* (Ex ley ff. de Testib). But it yet behoves us to ponderate that the witness, having alluded to a Dona Candida Maria do Rozario, it would be right to examine the said Dona Candida also regarding that point, since the testatrix being dead and referred to, cannot be a witness; but this has not been done. It is true the deeds prove that the said Dona Candida was impeded from appearing in Court from motives of bad health, but then in that case she might have been examined at her residence, if so required to do by those whom her depositions interested, thus omitting to comply the well-known dispositions of the ordinations, who so pressingly recommend that all witnesses referred to shall be examined. Having thus, we believe, insubstantiated the false deposition of the fifth witness for the prosecutors, we now pass on to the sixth and last who was sworn in the suit. Sixth witness of the prosecutors.—The deposition of the sixth and last witness, at folio 69 versa and following, is also deficient and visibly false, because, like the first witness, it refers itself altogether to the defunct testatrix, and to it therefore may be applied the observations which we emitted regarding those witnesses, in its competent place, and to which we call the attention of the learned Judge; also it does not determine the time when she affirms that the testatrix should have told her that she had made her will, in which she left free of all servitude her slaves the prosecutors; nor, again, when it was that she returned to the house of the aforesaid testatrix, on the occasion of her demise. This deposition is visibly false and unsubstantiated; because she says that she heard the will referred to read, and affirms afterwards that she cannot remember the person who did so, which appears exceedingly strange regarding so recent an occurrence. And, further and finally, because the said witness, just as did the preceding one, refers herself to Candida Maria do Rozario, who was not examined in the suit, as she ought to have been. And this not having been done on the part of the prosecutors, the falsity and unsubstantiality of the deposition is undeniable. The falsity of the deposition of the sixth witness becomes quite evident by a simple confrontation with the deposition of the preceding fifth witness, who also refers to the same Dona Candida; and we call the attention of the learned Judge to the circumstance that, comparing these two depositions, we find them altogether at variance with each other, and they do not at all fulfil the legal requisites of being contested, and the witnesses making their declaration at full length; and further, on the contrary, it is visible that they vary and diverge from each other, so much so, that the sixth and last witness, with whom we now have to deal, does not even mention the fifth witness, nor the latter the former. And here we must again lament the want of the depositions of that Dona Candida. We substitute therefore in favour of the defendant, regarding the depositions in question, the same juristic dispositions which we have mentioned when we argued upon the preceding fifth witness, and by which dispositions the sixth and last depositions will be held as unsubstantiated, not deserving any credence in favour of the cause of the prosecutors. This then is what composes the vaunted suit, through witnesses on the part of the prosecutors; these the exaggerated proofs for a petition embellished with so much flourish; and all of which when submitted to the inexorable scalpel of analysis, fall one by one to the ground, fulminated by the radiant lustre of truth—truth but for a moment obscured. Let us, however, continue to review what further may appear from the deeds. By the petition and deed of appeal at folio 25, the defendant saved his responsibility in not having a special counsel in the suit to speak against the prosecutors. The assertions of the prosecutors, at folio 74 and following, contained in substance an apotheosis against the existence of servitude among us. This is a social institution, for which the defendant cannot be responsible, setting aside the humanitarian question, as convenient to treat according to the rules of charity such slaves as yet exist; a topic which does not belong to the question, and it is impossible to avoid that there should appear at one bar reclamations and suits, identical in their species with the one now in hand, till the higher powers do abolish the ruling legislation, which allows the state of slavery among us, indemnifying their—read, indemnifying such as possess them, as their lawful property. But in the course of law, certainly the learned judges cannot avoid to enforce such legislation as is existing; if not, good-bye to property, farewell to hereditary rights and legitimate succession. And under such conditions, as the prosecutors have not proved their charge, which is inadmissible, either in the existing legislation or by the subsidiary

of common law, which we have pointed out, and hoping the prosecutors will be sentenced losers in the law-suit by them instituted and the costs incurred.

(Signed) ALMEIDA.

And nothing further was contained in the deeds and papers referred to, which in faith of the truth, I had transcribed from the originals, to which I refer myself and with which I compared this authentic copy, and which I have signed, together with the scrivener my colleague, and done in this City of Sancta Maria de Belem of Gram, Pará, 22nd March, 1864.

(Signed) BARTHOLOMEU JOSE VIERA, *Notary*.
And with me the Scrivener,
M. MARQUES DE LIMA.

I, the undersigned, a sworn translator in the City of Sanct Mary de Bellem, Pará, certify that what precedes is a faithful translation of a law suit, examination of witnesses, and pleading in the Portuguese language, handed to me for that purpose by Gerald Raoul Perry, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in this city.

Inclosure 2 in No. 36.

(Translation.)

To the Dr. Municipal Judge.

FELICIANO ANTONIO PEREIRA DA CUNHA requests an authentic copy of the sentence passed by you in the lawsuit in which Isidora, Benedicta, Joaquim, and Vergolino are prosecutors, and José Monteiro Soares defendant and requesting that you be pleased to grant such a copy to be made out.

Belem, Province of Pará, March 21, 1864.

(Signed) FELICIANO ANTONIO PEREIRA DA CUNHA.

Bartholomeu José Viera, notary public for life of the district of this city of Sanct. Mary at Belem, capital of the province of Pará, and an official employed in the Registry General of Hypothics of the same district for His Majesty the Emperor, whom God protect, &c., do certify, in witness of the truth, to all persons who these presents may read, that this is a faithful copy of the law proceedings for manumission, wherein appear as prosecutor the lawyer Alvara Pinto de Pontes e Souza, as tutor of the coloured individuals Isidora Maria do Carmo and others, as per folios 83 to 85, and verso, and as explained and petitioned in the petition preceding, and the contents of the said law proceedings are as follows:—

Considering these documents, &c., it is maintained on the part of the manumitted prosecutors, Isidora, Benedicta, Joaquim, and Vergolino, that Mistress Eliza Antunes Raiol Soares, wife of the defendant, being on the eve of death, determined, among other things, that it should be declared in her will that the mentioned prosecutors should remain free of all servitude. On the part of the defendant, it is alleged that it is a falsehood; that he personally, or some one else on his behalf, should have concurred to alter the testamentary dispositions of his late wife, considering that he was not present when the will was made, which was made out by a third party; and the defence concludes by the petition that the prosecutors may be condemned as responsible for the suit they have instituted.

All of which taken in consideration, it being a rule in beneficent contracts "that the contract shall not be prejudicial either to the party who passes it nor to him who receives," Thomasio notes, under title "De Inst. quib. mod. recontrahtat obl., Loureiro Instr. do C. Bras," paragraph 494—It follows that the beneficent and humane contract, giving liberty, would become inefficient if it were allowed that the onerous condition of serving for all his life a given person, were admitted—as happens in the present instance; considering that the benefited might very possibly die earlier than the person they are to serve, and thus would never enjoy the intended benefit. And this condition becomes yet more prejudicial to the benefited when the person towards whom they are to fulfil it is young and likely to live many years, as is the case with the defendant. If the condition for servitude during an unlimited time was admitted, as the defendant claims, the grant of liberty would be fantastical, the intention of the testatrix to recompense services rendered by the prosecutors would be thwarted, and thus the greatest injustice would be consummated.

Thus, even admitting the validity of the testamentary condition which it is said has been surreptitiously added—putting in parallel the benefit of liberty and the pernicious condition of servitude during all the life of the defendant, the former prevails over the latter, which is nullified, because the reasons in favour of liberty are more powerful and deserving of consideration than those that are opposed to it.—Law of the 1st of April, 1680. Royal Charter of the 16th of January, 1773, treating of liberty:—Slavery is an usurpation of justice, because the slave is a being gifted by nature with reason and liberty, seeing that he is a human creature. Society, however, has tolerated this usurpation for its interest. But the property of slaves has ever been considered among us as deprived of many of the attributes of other property, because the slave, reduced by a fiction to be considered an object, is in reality a person who keeps certain rights, for instance, that of self-preservation, and he even enjoys his free-will, since society itself punishes him in the same manner, more or less, and in the same cases, when it punishes the citizen, thus holding the slave capable to infringe voluntarily some lawful obligation.

Liberty, therefore, being reconquered through any means, cannot again be limited arbitrarily by any one, because the enfranchised begins to enjoy the rights of a citizen, as stipulated by the VIth Article of the Constitution of the Empire; and therefore in this new position the manumitted cannot be obliged to serve against his will, there being no law to that purpose, and no one is obliged to do but that which is ordered by law.—Constitution and Criminal Code, Article CLXXX:—The prosecutors remained free since the demise of their benefactress, because from that moment the testamentary disposition became irrevocable. It is thus worded:—“Which liberty I give to the said slaves for the sake of God, and in consideration of the good services rendered by the same.”—Documents, at folio 10. Therefore, their liberty having begun at once, the prosecutors cannot be obliged to servitude. If there should exist anything contradictory in these dispositions, it must be interpreted in favour of the prosecutors, considering the testimony of the witnesses at folio to folio ; and all of them affirm that they repeatedly heard the testatrix declare that it was her intention that the said prosecutors should remain free of all servitude.

Therefore, and in consideration of what appears further from the proceedings, I sentence the prosecutors free of all slavery, and therefore not owing to the defendant any service. Let the defendant pay the law costs to which I condemn him.

Belem, March 18, 1864.

(Signed)

ROMUALDO DE SOUZA PAES DE ANDRADE.

And nothing more was contained in the said sentence than what is above copied and declared; and which I have well and faithfully transcribed from the original, to which I refer myself, and which I have compared with the present, and now subscribe in company with the law officer undersigned, in this city of Sanct. Mary at Belem, capital of the Province of Pará, this 20th day of March, 1864.

(Signed)

BARTHOLOMEU JOSE VIERA.
M. MARQUES LIMA.

No. 37.

Earl Russell to Consul Perry.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, August 24, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of June last, together with its inclosures, relating to the case of four negroes unjustly detained in slavery, and who, owing to your interference in their behalf, have obtained their liberty as far as the Law Courts of Pará are concerned.

I have in reply to observe that you have doubtless from philanthropic motives been induced to interfere in this case; and I do not object to your using your good offices in this or any similar case where your intercession may be of use in restoring to liberty persons unjustly detained in slavery.

You must, however, bear in mind that it is only on behalf of those negroes who may have been manumitted under the auspices of the Mixed Commission Courts, and who may be detained in servitude, that you will be entitled to interfere officially or to use the influence of Her Majesty's Government to procure for them the full enjoyment of their freedom.

No. 38.

Acting Consul Blandy to Earl Russell.—(Received November 20.)

My Lord,

Pará, September 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within the jurisdiction of this Consulate during the quarter ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED ADDISON BLANDY.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—*Rio de Janeiro.*

No. 39.

Consul Westwood to Earl Russell.—(Received February 22.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 12, 1864.

THE question with reference to the free Africans who were sent to the Government works at Itapura has, I am aware, formed the subject of considerable correspondence between the Foreign Office and Her Majesty's Legation at this Court; and as Her Majesty's Government has evinced much interest in the fate of these Africans, your Lordship will, no doubt, hear with satisfaction that the Imperial Government appears at length determined to give them their full freedom.

The Official Gazette, transmitted herewith, contains a despatch from the Minister of Justice to the Minister of Marine (translation of which is annexed), by which your Lordship will see that the Minister of Justice requires that a list of the Africans employed at the naval establishment of Itapura may be furnished with as little delay as possible, in order that their papers of emancipation may be made out and transmitted to them forthwith.

If this measure is fully carried out it becomes all the more important as the Imperial Government will doubtless feel bound to do equal justice to the free Africans employed in other public establishments.

The last despatch from Mr. Christie to your Lordship on the subject of these Africans which I see published in the Blue Book, is No. 37 of the 24th of November, 1862.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 39.

The Minister of Justice to the Minister of Marine.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Department of the Affairs of Justice, Rio de Janeiro,
December 21, 1863.*

THE free Africans who are employed as labourers on the road and Colony of Itapura having acquired by regular period of service their right to freedom, I have to request that your Excellency will direct that a list of the said Africans be forwarded to me with as

little delay as possible in order that their respective papers may be made out and transmitted to them.

At the same time, your Excellency will inform the directors of that establishment, in reference to the instructions already furnished to him by the Department under your Excellency's control, a copy of which accompanied your despatch of the 11th of November last year (Article 8), that the clause in reference to the full acquisition of their freedom by the Africans who after six years' service in the establishment shall have given evidence of good conduct does not imply that until the expiration of that period (of six years), those who have completed the term of fourteen years marked by the Decree No. 1,303 of the 28th of December, 1853, shall cease to be reputed as emancipated, but merely signifies that even under these circumstances they must continue to reside within the district of the Colony, those only being freed from that obligation, and allowed to choose a residence according to their own inclination, who for the space of six years' service there have given evidence of good conduct, and thereby shown themselves capable of conducting their own affairs independent of any further supervision of the Government.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. L. V. CANSANCAO DE SINIMBU.

No. 40.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 20, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith extract from the Report of the Brazilian Minister of Justice, on the subject of emancipated Africans in Brazil.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Extract from the Report of the Minister of Justice, presented to the Brazilian Legislature on the 18th May, 1864.

(Translation.)

TRAFFIC OF AFRICANS.—It is now more than eight years since one single debarcation of Africans has been realized; an incontestible proof of the loyalty and vigilance of the Brazilian Government, and the no less profound aversion which that inhuman and criminal commerce inspires to the Brazilian people.

Supposing the impossibility of the traffic, the Imperial Government hopes that a period will arrive in which the licit and natural commerce of this country with the seaboard opposite to us may be carried on without suspicion, and without danger to the African populations.

The Africans who have obtained their letters of emancipation since the last report, do not exceed 71, which with the 142 already emancipated, up to 31st December last, amount to 213.

Those emancipations are regulated by the decree No. 1,303 of 28th December, 1853, which establishes as a maximum of the time of hired service, to which those individuals are subject to private persons, a period of fourteen years.

By a resolution of the Council of State, the favour granted by that decree to the Africans employed in the service of private individuals, was made extensive to those working in the public establishments.

This decision was doubtless founded on justice, as the destiny of one class could not be different from that of the other, when the same identity of circumstances existed.

By the terms of the above cited decree, the emancipation of the Africans depends on their petitioning for it, a clause the Government will cause to cease as much as it may be in its power, in order to facilitate to those Africans the full enjoyment of their liberty.

Always with a view to facilitate the emancipation of Africans, the Government issued through the Ministry under my charge, the *Aviso* of the 4th June, 1861, in which it was ordered that all the Africans in the service of private individuals, who had completed their term of service, should be sent to the house of correction; a convenient measure in order that, free from the dependence of those who enjoyed their services, they might more easily avail themselves of the favour to which they have a right.

At sight, therefore, of such steps, within a short period no free African will be in the

service of private individuals, inasmuch as the last distribution of free Africans having taken place in 1852, the period of fourteen years is nearly completed, and the Government is disposed, as I before stated, to determine their emancipation without dependence on their petitioning for it, subjecting them only to the vigilance of the police.

As the work is not yet finished which my predecessor ordered to be organized, relating to the free Africans, it cannot be presented to you on this occasion, but I hope to do so in the proximate session.

No. 41.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the prices of slaves in this city during the six months ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 41.

RETURN of the Average Prices of Slaves within the District of the British Consulate at Rio de Janeiro, during the Half-year ending June 30, 1864.

Class of Slaves.	Prices, June 30, 1864.						Prices, in Sterling, of last Return, on June 30, 1864.									
	Currency.		Sterling.													
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
<i>Agricultural.</i>																
Males	1,000,000	to 2,000,000	113	10	10	to	227	1	8	107	6	0	to	193	2	0
Females	1,000 000	1,500 000	113	10	10		170	6	3	107	6	0		160	18	0
<i>Domestic.</i>																
Males	1,200 000	3,000 000	136	5	0		340	12	6	129	3	0		214	2	0
Females	1,000 000	2,000 000	113	10	10		227	1	8	107	6	0		193	2	0
Mining . . .	The same as Agricultural.															
Newly Imported ..	None landed within the District of this Consulate.															

British Consulate, Rio de Janeiro, June 30, 1864.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Acting Consul.

No. 42.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship three lists, containing the names of free Africans to whom letters of emancipation have been ordered to be delivered.

In the number of those mentioned in inclosures Nos. 1 and 3, there are many, if not the greater part, who have served for more than twenty, some as many as twenty-six years, the private individuals to whom their services had been hired.

Those mentioned in inclosure No. 2, employed in the naval establishment at Itapura, belong to a lot, to the number of 300, who were transferred from the Government iron-foundry at Ipanema, in the province of St. Paulo, who have likewise served many years beyond the legal period marked by law for their emancipation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 42.

(Translation.)

NOTE of the free Africans to whom, in accordance with the "aviso" of the 17th and 18th instant, Letters of Emancipation were passed.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Amaro	Mina.	Rufino	Congo.
Adriano	Ditto.	Ponciano	Cassange.
Anacleto	Congo.	Benedicto	Congo.
Anacleto	Angola.	Hilario	Ditto.
Antonina, female	Congo.	Julio	Angola.
Antero	Monjollo.	João	Ditto.
Agostinho	Angola.	Antonio	Ditto.
Arnalda, female	Moxicongo.	Laurentino	Congo.
Benedicta, ditto	Moçambique.	Cantildes	Moxicongos.
Benedicto	Mutiça.	Crispiniana, female	Ditto.
Bento	Benguella.	Cassiana, ditto	Motumbo.
Caetano	Congo.	Narcizo	Congo.
Candida, female	Moxicongo.	Ignacio	Oambo.
Camillo	Moçambique.	Tiburcio	Benguella.
Ciryaco	Moxicongo.	Florisbella, female	Onina.
David	Cabinda.	Francisco	Nobia.
Desiderio	Congo.	Carlos	Congo.
Dionysia, female	Moxicongo.	Leopoldo	Ditto.
Eulalia, ditto	Benguella.	Caetano	Angola.
Fausto	Congo.	Evaristo	Bombo.
Fabricio	Mina.	André	Congo.
Fredesundo	Bamba.	Luiza, female	Ditto.
Goncalo	Congo.	Bemoinda, ditto	Moxicongo.
Gallo	Quilimane.	Anastacio	Congo.
Idalina, female	Umbui.	Hermogeneo	Monjollo.
Izasias	Moçambique.	Anna, female	Cogunda.
João	Angola.	Jozé	Benguella.
Melicia	Garangue.	Benildo	Congo.
Martiniano	Wambo.	Limeão	Moxibita.
Marciano	Quilimane.	Lazaro	Mocena.
Paula, female	Angola.	Raphael	Moçambique.
Rita, ditto	Benguella.	Onofro	Chunga.
Primo	Congo.	João	Angola.
Antonio	Bacca.	Tacuos	Nago.
Manoel	Benguella.	Benjamin	Benguella.
Frederico	Moxicongo.	Beatriz, female	Noama.
Catharina, female	Benguella.	Miguel	Cabinda.
Olympia, ditto	Mina.	Pelagio	Mucena.
Cassiano	Benguella.	Lourenço	Angola.
Manoel	Cabinda.	Rufina, female	Muangé.
Antonio	Congo.	Casimira, ditto	Bacca.
Baptista	Quilimane.	Maria, ditto	Cabinda.
Honorato	Congo.	Apollinaria, ditto	Benguella.
Demetrio Gonçalo	Ditto.	Albina, ditto	Bacca.

Rio de Janeiro, June 21, 1864.

Inclosure 2 in No. 42.

(Translation.)

NOMINAL List of the Free Africans existing in the Naval Establishment at Itapura, who were Emancipated by instruction of the Ministry of Justice, on the 25th of the present month.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
André Pirataraca	Louvale.	Alipio Santiago Pequery	Moçambique.
Alberto Urubupungá	Benguella.	Aleixo da Limeira	Quilimane.
Antonio Taquary	Ditto.	Braz Pindamonhangaba	Benguella.
Alexandre Campinas	Ditto.	Bento Iguatemy	Ditto.
Agostinho Piracicaba	Ditto.	Brigida Bertioğa, female	Ditto.
Antenor Banrú	Ditto.	Benedito Curussil	Moçambique.
Angelo Cabiamóia	Ditto.	Basilio Capivary	Congo.
Andronico Gameleira	Ditto.	Braz Cambayaroca	Rebolo.
Athanazio Carijó	Ditto.	Bernardino Corumbatahy	Ditto.
Apolinaria Alambarý, female	Ditto.	Basilio Escopil	Louvale.
Anastacio Bariry	Nagó.	Casimira Cabriuva, female	Cabinda.
Adriano de Lorena	Ditto.	Crispino Jatahy	Ditto.
André Sorocaba	Moçambique.	Caetano Sambambaia	Moçambique.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Naton
Cantidiano Mucury ..	Louvale.	Francisco Itupirú ..	Angola.
Cantido do Ivinheima ..	Ditto.	Felisberta Coaquira, female ..	Monjolo.
Crispiniano Vacaria ..	Angola.	Guilherme Brotas ..	Moçambique.
Cosme Banharão ..	Benguella.	Gregorio Macaúba ..	Ditto.
Canuto de Iguassú ..	Ditto.	Julião Treté ..	Congo.
Claudio Serra ..	Nago.	Honorata Pirataraca, female ..	Benguella.
Cyro Cananea ..	Ditto.	Herculano Guamá ..	Moçambique.
Claudiano Poconé ..	Louvale.	Jovita José do Itaqui ..	Ditto.
Cyrillo Araçatuba ..	Cabinda.	Joaquina Iguatemy, female ..	Benguella.
Damião Itupanema ..	Benguella.	Jacintha Corumbá, ditto ..	Ditto.
Deocleciano Aracangá ..	Ditto.	Ludgero Alambary ..	Congo.
Daniel Lavradio ..	Ditto.	Lucinda Gameleira, female ..	Benguella.
Damasio Guaratinguelá ..	Ditto.	Maria Bernarda Corumbatahy, ditto ..	Ditto.
Desiderio Tabatinga ..	Moçambique.	Olegario Santos Bertioaga ..	Moçambique.
Domingos Tatuhy ..	Ditto.	Paulo Guarany ..	Angola.
Deolindo Taubaté ..	Louvale.	Pelayo Ivahy ..	Moçambique.
Domingas Ivahy, female ..	Angola.	Rosendo Cubatão ..	Congo.
Eustaquio Jupia ..	Benguella.	Romão Guaimicanga ..	Moçambique.
Engracia Serra, female ..	Moçambique.	Silverio Queluz ..	Ditto.
Evaristo Parnahyba ..	Ditto.	Theodora Urulupungá, female ..	Cassange.
Florencio Curumbá ..	Ditto.	Vicente Manoel Jundiahy ..	Congo.
Florentino de Campos ..	Ditto.	Wencesláo Chavantes ..	Ditto.
Fulgencio Avanhandava ..	Ditto.		

Rio de Janeiro, June 28, 1864.

Inclosure 3 in No. 42.

(Translation.)

NOTE of the Africans ordered to be Emancipated by the "Aviso" of June, 28, 1864.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Antonio ..	Cabinda.	Rufina, female ..	Benguella.
Ernesto ..	Ambaca.	Ricardo ..	Congo.
Sabino ..	Congo.	Bernardino ..	Mutica.
Mariana, female ..	Cabinda.	Agostinha, female ..	Angola.
Ferino ..	Moxicongo.	Felisberto ..	Moange.
Simpliciana, female ..	Benguella.	Matheus ..	Cabinda.
Emiliano ..	Rebollo.	Daniel ..	Benguella.
Benedicta, female ..	Motembo.	João Sidronio ..	Suma.
Engracia, ditto ..	Benguella.	Patricio ..	Macua.
Profirio ..	Angola.	Adrião ..	Mozio.

Rio de Janeiro, July 2, 1864.

No. 43.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 20, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two further lists of liberated Africans, to whom letters of emancipation have been ordered to be delivered.

In to-day's official Gazette, a notice is likewise made that the Minister of Justice has given instructions that 104 liberated Africans, employed in various departments in the province of Minas Geraes, should receive the letters of emancipation, but no list of names is given.

When published I shall hasten to transmit it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

(Translation.)

NOTE of the Africans to whom, in accordance with the "Aviso" of July 4, 1864, Letters of Emancipation were passed.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Thomé	Monjollo.	João	Angola.
Jacome	Ditto.	Delfina, female	Moxicongo.
Arnaldo	Congo.	Thomazia, ditto	Cacinde.
Amancio	Chuatama.	Rita, ditto	Canambe.
Antonio Cornelio Baptista	Angola.	Cesario	Congo.
Afonso	Congo.	Marianna, female	Cabinda.
Julio	Cabinda.	Eleuterio	Congo.
Fernando	Ditto.	Amancio	Ditto.
Bernardino	Congo.	Gervasio	Ditto.
Catarina, female	Moxicongo.	Januario	Ditto.
Eduardo	Macúa.	Jeronimo	Ditto.
Elisen	Cabinda.	Silvestre	Moange.
Eulalia, female	Benguella.	Malvino	Congo.
Epifanio	Chuatama.	Cassandra, female	Moxicongo.
Frederico	Bombe.	Deocleciano, ditto	Canhango.
Florencio	Cabinda.	Romão	Benguella.
Francisco	Ditto.	Romão	Congo.
Henrique	Rebollo.	Joaquim	Benguella.
Leonardo	Chuatama.	Henrique	Congo.
Luiz	Quilimane.	Umbelino	Moange.
Marcellino	Cabinda.	Isabel, female	Congo.
Marcello	Moçambique.	Verissimo	Moteca.
Norberto	Matea.	Bartolomeo	Benguella.
Olegario	Loango.	Gandilio	Mina.
Pantaleão	Quilimane.	Camillo	Cabinda.
Ventura	Ditto.	Gertrudes, female	Benguella.
Himeno	Ditto.	Bernardo	Massongo.
Lourenço	Topa.	Dionysia, female	Rebollo.
Romão	Congo.	Pompeo	Cabinda.
Deocleciano	Ditto.	Maria, female	Ditto.
Christovão	Angola.	Felicia, ditto	Moçambique.
Angelica, female	Benguella.	Eduwiges, ditto	Moxicongo.
Libanio	Cassenge.	Basilio, ditto	Quilimane.
Ivo	Benguella.		

Rio de Janeiro, July 7, 1864.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

(Translation.)

LIST of liberated Africans to whom, by Decree of 9th instant, Letters of Emancipation were ordered to be passed.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Manoel	Angola.	Basilio	Congo.
Joaquim	Minas.	Idalio	Xicunda.
Cursino	Ditto.	Dionisio	Congo.
João	Cabinda.	Conrado	Monjollo.
Emiliano	Ditto.	Dionisio	Mina.
Mariana, female	Mucena.	Quintiliano	Moçambique.
Maria, ditto	Angola.	Fructuoso	Congo.
Daniel	Cabinda.	Floriano	Mucena.
Lauriana, female	Benguella.	Athanazio	Congo.
Lourenço	Congo.	Manoel	Baca.
Joaquim	Mina.	Jacinta, female	Ditto.
Pedro	Ditto.	Frederico	Mina.
Josefa, female	Ditto.	Domingos	Moxicongo.
Manoel	Moange.	Antonio	Cabinda.
Elisario	Moxicongo.	Flavia, female	Angola.
Napoleão	Congo.	Damião	Ditto.
Domingos	Ditto.	Camilla	Quibunda.
Daniel	Moçambique.	Roberto	Chuatama.
André	Benguella.		

Rio de Janeiro, July 19, 1864.

No. 44.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 20, 1864.

IN an advertisement published in this city on the 13th instant, by the auctioneer, Manoel de Oliveira Sá, of the effects and furniture of a Brazilian lady who had retired to Europe, the names of the following slaves are also given, as they would equally on that occasion be put up for public competition, namely:—

“Julio, Mina, gives his mistress Rs. 1\$280 per day out of his earnings.

“Guilherme, creole, 26 years old, a perfect shoemaker, and gives 8 milreis weekly out of his earnings.

“Manoel, African, 24 years old, a perfect cook.

“Marianna, creole, 14 years old, a perfect lady’s maid.

“Labina, mulatta, 22 years old, a very perfect lady’s maid.”

The object of this despatch is to call your Lordship’s attention to the African Manoel, who is thus publicly confessed to be only twenty-four years old, and consequently must be one of the many thousands who have been illegally imported against the law of the country, and treaty conventions with Great Britain.

As I do not consider myself authorized to call the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to this subject, I lay the fact before your Lordship for any instruction you may be pleased to give in the matter.

The original printed advertisement I retain in the archives, in case it should be wanted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No 45.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 3, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith another list of liberated Africans (forty-four), to whom letters of emancipation have been ordered to be delivered.

From information received, it would appear that the number of liberated Africans in this city hired to private individuals, and employed in the public works, was—

At one time	4,089
Emancipated.. .. .	1,090
Dead	1,584
	<u>2,674</u>
To receive emancipation	1,415

Upon this subject which has at all times been a matter of interest to Her Majesty’s Government, I hope shortly to be able to make a report to your Lordship, and as soon as I can obtain some further information which has been promised to me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 45.

(Translation.)

By Aviso of 28th instant, Letters of Emancipation were ordered to be passed to the following liberated Africans.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Florisbella, female	Rebolla.	Lourenço	Congo.
Zebediana, ditto	Canamá.	Camillo	Cabinda.
Faustino.. ..	Angola.	Evaristo.. ..	Benguella.
Gregorio	Cabinda.	Alberto	Chutama.
Apolinario	Benguella.	Francisco	Benguella.
Claudio	Cabinda.	Deocleciano	Quillimane.
Damazio.. ..	Congo.	Philomena, female	Congo.
Floriano.. ..	Angola.	Florisbella, female	Ditto.
Izidoro	Moçambique.	Roberto	Ditto.
Salvador.. ..	Ditto.	Izequiel	Ubaca.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Floriano	Ubaca.	Balbino	Psaho.
João Phyrro	Ditto.	Demetria, female	Mexicongo.
Hilarião	Ditto.	Adelino	Mucena.
Venceslão	Ditto.	Longuinho	Congo.
Dionizia	Ditto.	Bernardino	Angola.
Deolinda	Ditto.	Benedieto	Mina.
Ambrozio	Ditto.	Roberto	Cabinda.
Eugenio	Congo.	Domingos	Congo.
Firmiano	Mossende.	Francisco	Benguella.
Antonio	Angola.	Marciano	Congo.
Capistrano	Mexicongo.	Floriano	Cabinda.
Mafalda, female	Benguella.	Protestato	Macúa.

Total, 44.

Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1864.

No. 46.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 13, 1864.

IN the "Official Gazette" of the 10th instant another list of liberated Africans was published, and to whom letters of emancipation were ordered to be delivered, copy of which list I have the honour to inclose herewith.

I have likewise read in the same Gazette of the 11th instant that the Minister of Justice has demanded a note of the liberated Africans serving in the Misericordia and Carmo Hospitals, in the National printing establishment, and in the departments under the Ministries of Finance, Empire, War, Marine, and Public Works; and, furthermore, that instructions have been transmitted to the President of the Province of Bahia for the emancipation of such liberated Africans who came under the provisions and conditions of the Decree No. 1303 of the 28th December, 1853.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 46.

(Translation.)

NOTE of the liberated Africans to whom by the Aviso of the 3rd instant Letters of Emancipation were ordered to be passed.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Deocleciano	Massambe.	Amancio	Loanda.
Fabricio	Umbomba.	Amador	Cabinda.
Felizardo	Cassange.	Bento	Monjollo.
Gualberto	Mossombe.	Bartolomeo	Congo.
Gaudencio	Congo.	Bazilio	Cabinda.
Herminio	Loango.	Beltrão	Ditto.
Jonathas	Congo.	Bonifacio	Ditto.
Juvencio	Ditto.	Coriolano	Congo.
Jeronimo	Ditto.	Celino	Cabinda.
Izidorio	Magongongo.	Carlos	Ditto.
Lucio	Munuka.	Celestino	Ditto.
Leonardo	Congo.	Christovão	Congo.
Malaquias	Loango.	Clemente	Cabinda.
Ricardo	Motucangue.	Clementino	Ditto.
Reginaldo	Mossombe.	Constancio	Congo.
Severiano	Muzembe.	Cornelio	Cabinda.
Sebastião	Congo.	Desiderio Diniz	Ditto.
Felisbino	Cabinda.	Domiciano	Ditto.
Pompeo	Ditto.	Estacio	Mouange.
Alfredo	Ditto.	Elizário	Cabinda.
Anastacio	Ditto.	Fausto	Congo.
Aniceto	Mossorongongo.	Felix	Ditto.
Gaudencio	Mossombe.	Fernando	Ditto.
Anselmo	Angola.	Felisbino	Ditto.
Agostinho	Congo.	Florencio	Ditto.
Adriano	Narusy.	Gaspar	Ditto.
Arsenio	Congo.	Gonzalo	Ditto.
Adronico	Cabinda.	Gualberto	Cabinda.

Names.	Nation.	Names.	Nation.
Guilherme	Congo.	Justiniana, female	Benguella.
Guilhermino	Ditto.	Mathilde, ditto	Ditto.
Girancio	Ditto.	Martha, ditto	Ditto.
Hillarião	Cabinda.	Olegaria, ditto	Ditto.
Hypolito	Ditto.	Paula, ditto	Ditto.
Hongrato	Ditto.	Paulina, ditto	Ditto.
Julio	Ditto.	Amaro	Congo.
Antonio	Congo.	Amadeo	Cabinda.
Fabricio	Ditto.	Bernardo	Ditto.
Henrique	Mocumba.	Benevenuto	Congo.
Theofilo	Monjollo.	Balbino	Psalvo.
Vicente	Congo.	Custodio	Congo.
Felicio	Ditto.	Damaso	Ditto.
Hypolito	Benguella.	Emygdio	Cabinda.
Ignacio	Ditto.	Frederico	Ditto.
Jacob	Congo.	Conrado	Congo.
Ivo	Benguella.	Galdino	Cabinda.
Ladislão	Ditto.	Hygino	Ditto.
Lopo	Ditto.	Jordão	Congo.
Marçal	Monjollo.	Izidoro	Ditto.
Nuno	Benguella.	Justiniano	Cabinda.
Rozendo	Congo.	Braz	Ditto.
Tristão	Ganguella.	Marcos	Nondonga.
Angela, female	Canthidia.	Tito	Mina.
Claudina, ditto	Benguella.	Marcello	Congo.
Cornelia, ditto	Ditto.	Conrado	Chuatama.
Esperança, ditto	Ditto.	Cyrillo	Ditto.
Esmeraldina, ditto	Angola.	Simão	Mozambique.
Edeltrudes, ditto	Benguella.	Antonio	Ditto.
Edwiges, ditto	Ditto.	Ignacio	Ditto.
Feliciana, ditto	Ditto.	Bernardino	Cabinda.
Felicidade, ditto	Ditto.	João	Congo.
Florença, ditto	Ditto.	Hilario	Mina.
Firmiana, ditto	Ditto.	Phamphirio	Moçambique.
Fructosa, ditto	Ditto.	Clemento	Congo.
Galdina, ditto	Ditto.	Ernestino	Moxicongo.
Hermogerea, ditto	Ditto.	Manoel	Mozengo.
Innocencia, ditto	Ditto.	Bento	Angola.
Justina, ditto	Ganguella.	Quilongo	Ditto.
Januaria, ditto	Benguella.	Maria Adalina, female	Ditto.

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1864.

No. 47.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 16, 1864.

THE exact number of slaves existing in Brazil is a subject to which little attention has been given by the governing powers of this country to ascertain, although the law of 19th August, 1846, decreed that a general census of its population should be taken every eight years; while the Constitution of Brazil established the principle that the representation of each Province in the General Legislative Assembly should be based on the total amount of its respective populations.

The first and only census taken in Brazil was in the year 1819, during the dominion of Portugal, and the total number of its inhabitants was then found to be 4,400,000 souls. Later, in 1834, owing to the active traffic then carried on in slaves, the population was considered to consist of 5,000,000 of free, and 3,000,000 of slave, inhabitants.

Very recently a Senator in the Upper Chamber gave some information on this matter, as the result of studies he had made after a careful review of the reports of the Presidents of the Provinces during the course of several years past, which information I conceive may be interesting to your Lordship, as it proves, from the only statistics obtainable, that mortality has made a great inroad in the slave population of Brazil since the cessation of the traffic.

That Senator calculates the free and slave population of the Empire as follows :—

Provinces.	Free.	Slaves.	Provinces.	Free.	Slaves.
Amazonas	68,000	1,000	Espirito Santo ..	50,000	15,000
Pará	300,000	20,000	City and Province of Rio de Janeiro ..	1,000,000	400,000
Maranhão	330,000	70,000	St. Paulo	700,000	80,000
Piauhy	200,000	20,000	Paraná	80,000	20,000
Ceará	504,000	36,000	Sta. Catharina ..	135,000	15,000
Rio Grande do Norte ..	200,000	25,000	S. Pedro do Sul ..	380,000	40,000
Parahyba	250,000	30,000	Minas Geraes ..	1,400,000	250,000
Pernambuco	1,040,000	260,000	Goyaz	205,000	15,000
Alagoas	250,000	50,000	Matto Grosso ..	95,000	5,000
Sergipe	220,000	55,000	Total	8,607,000	1,757,000
Bahia	1,200,000	350,000			

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 48.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received September 19)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 18, 1864.

ONE of the many abuses complained of by the poor liberated African who has to receive his letter of emancipation, is the amount of the emolument hitherto illegally claimed by the Scrivener of the Judge of Orphans, on making out his letter of emancipation, and which emolument many of those Africans had no means to pay, when his title of freedom was retained, until he earned sufficient to redeem it.

I am happy to be able to transmit to your Lordship a translation of an *aviso*, addressed to the Judge of Orphans by the Minister of Justice, ordering that those titles of emancipation should be delivered to the liberated Africans without onus or expense whatsoever.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Aviso of Minister of Justice respecting Letters of Emancipation to the liberated Africans.

(Translation.)

Ministry of Justice, Rio de Janeiro, August 11, 1864.

HIS Majesty the Emperor, before whom was laid the despatch you addressed to me on the 15th of July last, accompanied by the information given to you by the Scrivener of the free Africans, respecting the fees he receives for the letters of emancipation which, through your Court, is delivered to the said Africans, in virtue of the Decree No. 1303 of 28th December, 1853, is pleased to order, after consulting the Councillor attached to this Ministry, that neither by the *Aviso* cited by him of the 16th February, 1852, or by the table of costs, is he authorized to receive such emoluments, and that you are to cause those letters of emancipation to be expedited with promptitude to the Chief of Police, free of all and every onus or expense, in order that those letters may, by the said Chief of Police, be delivered to the aforesaid Africans, which I communicate to you for your intelligence and proper execution.

God preserve &c.

(Signed)

ZACARIAS DE GOESE VASCONCELLOS.

No. 49.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 18, 1864.

I BEG permission to lay before your Lordship extract from a speech delivered in the Senate on the 10th instant, by the Minister of Justice and President of the Council,

in reply to the speech of another Senator on the subject of Lord Aberdeen's Bill, and the emancipation of the liberated Africans in existence in Brazil.

His Excellency said, "That, in relation to the so-called Bill-Aberdeen, he could not see why its discussion had been brought forward, when the Budget of his Ministry was the subject before the House. Nevertheless, he would declare that that Bill was an act of violence against the sovereignty of Brazil, which offended an international right, and what had to be done in the question had already been practised, namely, solemnly to protest against that act. As to attempt to promote its revocation, it was a question not worth the while to remind the Government of, because it is one of those questions which cannot be attempted, except a Power is prepared to employ force in case of refusal. Now, as it is alleged that the Bill-Aberdeen was enacted as a coercive measure to enforce the cessation of the traffic, it would be out of all place to-day to say that, inasmuch as the traffic had ceased, the Bill ought to be revoked (applause). . . . To go and allege the cessation of the traffic and demand the revocation of the Bill, would be the same as to confess that that act had produced the desired effect.

"The noble Senator, who is always just in his appreciations when politics are not the order of the day, approved the solicitude which Government had shown in promoting the emancipation of the free Africans, and he had nothing further to add than to declare that in a very short period a decree would be issued, granting emancipation to all the remainder of free Africans.

"In regard to the free Africans sent to Itapura at the end of 1863, the Government, on the 16th July last, ordered letters of emancipation to be delivered to them, and although no information has hitherto been received that that instruction had been complied with, he had no doubt but that it would be."

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 50.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith another list of liberated Africans to whom letters of emancipation were ordered to be delivered on the 19th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 50.

(Translation)

LIST of liberated Africans to whom, by the Aviso of 19th August last, Letters of Emancipation were ordered to be passed.

Names.	Nationality.	Names.	Nationality.
Egas	Chuatama.	Miguel	Moçambique.
Wenceslao	Benguella.	Anastacio	Congo.
Cancio	Chuatama.	Gabriel	Ditto.
Verissimo	Mina.	Leandro	Ditto.
Maximiano	Moçambique.	Anna, female	Quillimane.
Carolina, female	Rebollo.	Catharina	Cabinda.
Josefa, ditto	Congo.	Theobalda da Rocha, female	Benguella.
Jeremias	Benguella.	Thomazia, ditto	Ditto.
Eugenia, female	Ditto.	Alberto	Ditto.
Manoel	Monjollo.	Dezideria, female	Moxicongo.
Fabiano	Congo.	Cypriana, ditto	Rebollo.
Josefa, female	Rebollo.	Ildefonso	Cabinda.
Jozé	Muange.	Candido	Engongo.
Catharina 2a, female	Ditto.	Joaquim	Angola.
Justina, ditto	Benguella.	Izaac	Moçambique.
Simão	Mozambique.	Adrião	Monjollo.
Fernando	Congo.	Matheos	Benguella.
Luiza, female	Mucena.	Pulcheria, female	Umbongo.
Domingos	Moçambique.	Faustino	Mucena.
Xavier	Angola.	Anastacio	Moçambique.
Marcos	Ditto.		

Rio de Janeiro, August 26, 1864.

No. 51.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord,

Rio, de Janeiro, September 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship that the late Minister of Justice, Senhor Zacharias de Goes Vasconcellos, prior to his retiring from the Ministry, presented, for the Imperial signature, a Decree ordering the emancipation of all the liberated Africans existing in the Empire.

I have seen a copy of that Decree, which is not yet published, but its publication cannot long be retarded, and when it takes place I shall not fail to transmit a copy to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 52.

Consul Morgan to Earl Russell.—(Received November 7.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, September 30, 1864.

IN my previous despatch I had the honour to communicate to your Lordship that I had seen the draft of a Decree the late Ministry had intended to propose for the effectual and final emancipation of all the liberated Africans existing in Brazil.

I have now the satisfaction to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation of the Imperial Decree No. 3,310, signed on the 24th instant, granting full emancipation to all liberated Africans. It is more liberal than the one I had previously seen, inasmuch as the emancipated Africans are now allowed to reside wherever they please, whilst in the proposed draft their residence was prohibited in the towns and cities of the sea-board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Imperial Decree, dated September 24, 1864, granting Emancipation to all the Liberated Africans existing in the Empire.

(Translation.)

I AM pleased, after consulting my Council of Ministers, to decree the following:—

Article 1. From the promulgation of the present Decree all the liberated Africans existing in the empire in the service of the State or of private individuals are emancipated, the period of fourteen years mentioned in the Decree No. 1,303 of the 28th of December, 1853, being considered as expired.

Art. 2. The letters of emancipation of these Africans will be issued with the greatest brevity and without any expense to them by the Judges of Orphans in the capital of the Empire and in the capitals of the Provinces, following the model already adopted, and for that purpose the Government in the capital and the Presidents in the Provinces will give the necessary orders.

Art. 3. These letters of emancipation will be transmitted to the respective Chiefs of Police to be delivered to the emancipated after being registered in a book kept for that purpose. With those letters, or with certificates extracted from the afore-mentioned book, the emancipated Africans may petition in Court or to the Government for the protection they are entitled to by the legislation in force.

Art. 4. The Africans, in the service of private individuals will, without delay be removed to the House of Correction in the capital, and in the Provinces to such public establishments as may be designated by the Presidents, and will be taken to the presence of the Chief of Police to receive their letters of emancipation.

Art. 5. The runaways shall be recalled by police edicts published in the newspapers, in order that they may come to receive their letters of emancipation. Should they not make their appearance their letters shall remain in deposit at the police courts in order that at all times the same may have their proper destination.

Art. 6. The emancipated Africans may establish their domicile in any part of the

Empire, being, however, obliged to make the declaration of the place chosen at the police, as well as some honest occupation they intend to follow, in order that they may avail themselves of the protection of Government. The same declaration must always be made whenever they change their domicile.

Art. 7. The minor issue of a liberated African woman shall accompany the father should he also be free; in the event of his not being so then the mother; such delivery being declared in the letter of emancipation, as well as its name, place of birth, age, and every other characteristic sign. To the issue of twenty-one years of age will be delivered a letter of emancipation, who may also reside in any part of the Empire subject to the terms of Article 6.

Art. 8. In want of a father and mother, or should these be incapable or absent, the minors will remain at the disposition of the respective Judge of Orphans until they are of age, when they will receive their letters of emancipation.

Art. 9. The public promoters of each Comarca, until the entire execution of this Decree, will protect the liberated Africans as their curators, wherever they may be placed, and will petition in favour of those Africans whatever may be convenient in their favour.

Art. 10. The Government in the capital and the Presidents in the Provinces will cause the names and nations of the emancipated to be published in the public press.

Art. 11. Is revoked hereby the Decree No. 1,303 of the 28th of December, 1853.

Francisco José Furtado, of my Council, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State of the Affairs of Justice, will so understand this and cause it to be executed.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 24th of September, 1864: 43rd of the Independence and of the Empire.

(With the rubric of His Majesty the Emperor.)

(Countersigned)

FRANCISCO JOSE FURTADO.

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

No. 53.

Acting Consul Gollan to Earl Russell.—(Received March 22.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, January 31, 1864.

IN transmitting to your Lordship a Return of the average prices of slaves in this Province for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1863, I have the pleasure of announcing the liberation of 13 slaves, which belonged to Mrs. Benjamin Aveline, widow of the late British Vice-Consul at Porto Alegre.

It was only upon Mr. Aveline's death I became aware that his wife held slaves, and as some time afterwards she requested my assistance in connection with the administration of the property of which she was left sole heiress, I took that opportunity of persuading Mrs. Aveline to free her slaves, and stating that unless she did so it would be impossible for me to interfere in her behalf. I am happy to say that my advice was eventually acted upon, and that they are now all enjoying their freedom.

Another occurrence in connection with slavery during the half-year took place at Porto Alegre on the 7th September (the anniversary of the independence of Brazil), upon which day 11 slave children were freed, the amount necessary having been raised by public subscription; and as it will serve to show the feeling with regard to slavery in the capital of the Province, I have the honour to inclose your Lordship a translation of a letter from the Porto Alegre correspondent of the "*Diário do Rio Grande*," announcing the above incident.

It is certainly gratifying to find that even the Brazilians themselves are becoming

alive to the evils of slave labour, and I trust that the movement begun in Porto Alegre may extend itself through the Province, where the comparatively temperate nature of the climate deprives the upholders of slavery of every excuse for its continuance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. GOLLAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

RETURN showing the Average Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, during the Six Months ended December 31, 1863, compared with the Prices in the preceding Half-year.

Classes of Slaves.	Average Prices in Six-Monthly Periods to				Difference in Price in last Six Months.	
	June 30, 1863.		December 31, 1863.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
	Reis.	£ s. d.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Agricultural.</i>						
Males	1,400,000	140 0 0	1,400,000	151 13 4	11 13 4	—
Females	1,250 000	125 0 0	1,250 000	135 8 4	10 8 4	—
<i>Domestic.</i>						
Males	1,600 000	160 0 0	1,600 000	173 6 8	13 6 8	—
Females	1,400 000	140 0 0	1,400 000	151 13 4	11 13 4	—
<i>Mining</i>	None.					
<i>Newly Imported</i>	None.					

The difference in value is caused by the alteration in exchange from 24*d.* to 26*d.* per milreis.

(Signed) ALEX. GOLLAN, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1863.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Letter from Porto Alegre Correspondent of the "Diario do Rio Grande."

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Porto Alegre, September 16, 1863.

THE celebration which I consider the most worthy, however, was the liberty conceded to 11 slave children, the number for which the public subscription was sufficient.

After the *Te Deum* on the 7th the Bishop delivered to these miserable creatures the proof of their return into the lap of liberty, accompanying the same with unctuous words of the true doctrine of Christ.

It is said that his Excellency intends to form a society "negrophilo," in which all Brazilians, without distinction of parties, who comprehend what similar acts may eventually accomplish, will take part.

Certainly when the Government crosses its arms before the worst inheritance which Brazil could have had, it is right that the people should take the initiative for the laborious realization of a complete regeneration in the country.

It will be, therefore, to be desired, that in your rich and important city, where exist so many elements of greatness, the Rio Grandenses will do what the Porto Alegrensens have done, and unite for the gradual abolishment of that leprosy called slavery.

If all the cities of the Empire (in other things so egotistical) follow the example which Porto Alegre has given, the realization of the problem which has occupied so many thoughtful heads will be neither so difficult nor so dangerous.

COMORO ISLANDS.

No. 54.

Consul Sunley to Earl Russell.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Johanna, November 7, 1863.

I RECEIVED on the 23rd October Mr. Layard's despatch of the 5th May last, calling my attention to a despatch addressed to me by your Lordship on the 14th June last year, acquainting me that I must give up the employment of slaves on my estate, or be prepared to resign my commission as Her Majesty's Consul for the Comoro Islands, and directing me to communicate to your Lordship the decision I may have come to in this matter, and to explain the cause of my delay in replying to your Lordship's despatch.

Your Lordship's despatch of the 14th June was received by me on the 30th of December last; and my reply to it, dated the 22nd February last, was sent by Her Majesty's ship "Ariel" to Zanzibar the first opportunity that I had of writing to Europe after receiving your Lordship's despatch.

I have the honour to transmit a duplicate copy of my reply, dated the 22nd February last.*

I am fully sensible of the honour of holding the appointment of Her Majesty's Consul at the Comoro Islands, but if it is imperative on me either to resign my commission, or dismiss the labourers now employed on my estate, and thus put a ruinous termination to my undertakings here just as they are becoming remunerative, and after devoting many years and spending much money in prosecuting them, I beg reluctantly to place the resignation of my Commission in your Lordship's hands.

With your Lordship's permission I propose leaving for England in a few months, and on my arrival I will afford your Lordship any further information on this matter that you may desire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. SUNLEY.

No. 55.

Consul Sunley to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Johanna, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Commander Iago, of Her Majesty's sloop "Rapid," arrived here on the 5th instant with 200 slaves. Many of these poor creatures were ill, and very feeble, and would probably die if they remained much longer on board ship; Commander Iago therefore requested me, for the sake of humanity, to take charge of them until the return of the "Rapid" to Johanna, when he hoped to find them able to bear a voyage to the Cape.

I distributed them among the labourers on my estate, who took such care of them that, with the exception of 4 who died, they were all well when they embarked in the "Rapid" on the 28th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. SUNLEY.

* See Class B, presented 1864, No. 64.

No. 56.

Consul Sunley to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Johanna, December 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that there has been very little slave-trading at the Comoro Islands this year, and that the transport of slaves from Mohilla and Comoro to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé appears to have ceased.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. SUNLEY.

No. 57.

Consul Sunley to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Johanna, January 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 31st July last, directing me to call upon the Sultan of Johanna to procure the release of the slaves who escaped from a dhow which was run on shore at Comoro when chased by a boat from Her Majesty's ship "Ariel," should they be within his jurisdiction; and I am to report to your Lordship the result of my proceedings in this matter.

The dhow was run on shore at Ytsanda, a town situated near to the south-west end of the Island of Comoro, and distant about three miles from the town of Maroni.

The Sultan of Johanna has no authority in Comoro.

It was not convenient for any of Her Majesty's vessels to take me to Comoro, and I have been unable to do more in the matter than communicate with the Chief of Maroni by messages. He asserts that the statement of the Chief of Ytsanda is untrue, and that the slaves did not enter his country.

The slaves are probably dispersed, and without going to Comoro I cannot ascertain whether the Chief of Ytsanda or the Chief of Maroni is answerable for their escape.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. SUNLEY.

No. 58.

Consul Sunley to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Johanna, January 30, 1864.

ON the 24th instant I received your Lordship's despatch of the 31st July last, acquainting me that I may delay for a period of six months from the date of your Lordship's despatch my decision whether I will resign my commission or give up the employment of slave-labour upon my sugar estate in Johanna.

I beg most respectfully to thank your Lordship for acceding to my request to be permitted to defer for a few months the resignation of my commission, that I might try to employ none but free persons as labourers on my estate.

There are now sixty free persons employed as labourers on my estate, and their number will gradually increase; but it is not practicable to carry on any work in Johanna without employing slaves as well as freemen as labourers.

On the 7th November last, I informed your Lordship that I could not, without putting a ruinous termination to my undertakings here, dismiss the labourers employed on my estate, and begged reluctantly to place the resignation of my commission in your Lordship's hands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. SUNLEY.

DENMARK.

No. 59.

Mr. Hammond to Consul Lamb.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 19, 1864.

HER Majesty's Government have received information to the effect that the Spanish steamer "*Cicéron*" notoriously engaged in the Slave Trade, has been recently refitted at St. Thomas, where her character is stated to have been well known. It further appears that she sailed from St. Thomas in the early part of last month on another slave-trading expedition.

I am directed by Earl Russell to desire that you will furnish his Lordship with all the information you can procure respecting the proceedings of this vessel. From whence she came and whither she was bound. Whether there were any traces on board of her having recently carried a cargo of slaves, and whether her master and crew were changed at St. Thomas: also what repairs she underwent.

I am to state that according to the reports received by Her Majesty's Government from the African coast, the "*Cicéron*" did not succeed in shipping a cargo of slaves from thence, but was chased off the coast after being fired at several times by Her Majesty's cruisers.

Lord Russell further desires that you will explain to him how it happened that you did not report to him the arrival of this vessel at St. Thomas, seeing that it was well known in the island that she was a slaver.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 60.

Consul Lamb to Earl Russell.—(Received October 14.)

(Extract.)

St. Thomas, September 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated 19th ultimo, desiring me to furnish information regarding the Spanish steamer "*Cicéron*," which was here a short time ago, and had been reported to Her Majesty's Government as a slaver, and desiring to know how I had overlooked the fact, publicly known, of her being here, fitting out for the Slave Trade, without making any report to your Lordship; and in reply, I have the honour to state, that a Spanish steamer "*Cicéron*" owned and registered at Barcelona in Spain, arrived here on the 11th of June last, from Marseilles bound for Matamoros, short of coals, and machinery out of order; she had the required supply of fuel furnished, her machinery repaired at the factory of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and sailed from this in ballast on the 13th of July for St. John's, Porto Rico, having neither landed nor taken in cargo here. From that port she sailed on 21st of July, with a cargo of two hundred barrels, four hundred bags of coffee, and eleven hundred and ninety-four bales of tobacco, regularly cleared at the Custom House there for Antwerp, where it will be seen by Lloyd's list, she arrived on the 20th of August. While the ship lay here, a remark was made to me, once by one of my sons, that a party here had said to him, that she was a slaver, but I could get no reason for the assertion, further than the difficulty in the informant's mind, of accounting otherwise for a Spanish steamer coming here in ballast. I however spoke to the Governor of this place, on the subject, who subsequently informed me, that the harbour master, had by his order inquired into the matter, and that there was no

suspicion of any kind against the ship, her report at the Custom-house being found quite correct, as in ballast with a few cases of wine. I had conversations with the consignees of the ship here, highly respectable parties, who informed me that the destination of the original voyage was changed, in consequence of unfavourable accounts received here, on her arrival, of the state of affairs at Matamoros, in reference to getting cotton, and the vessel was therefore offered in the market here, for charter, to take a cargo from this, or any of the neighbouring islands, to Europe, but sailing ships being plenty, no one having sugars or other produce cared about paying high rates for a steamer, and then, as the confidential agents of the owners of the vessel resided at Havana, it was decided that they should be communicated with, and the course of post with that place being one month, she had to be detained here for that time. Part of the crew, finding there was a chance of the ship going to Havana, and objecting to this, claimed their discharge on the grounds of not being bound to go there, and same was granted by the Spanish Consul, and matriculated men were sent for from Havana in their place, in conformity with Spanish Law. The captain was not changed. Beyond the one conversation already referred to, regarding this vessel, I am not aware of her being the subject of public attention, and, as I found the grounds of that conversation unfounded, and no suspicion attachable to her, and believing that no one in this place has better opportunity than I of being correctly informed of everything that happens relating to the shipping in the port, I did not consider it necessary to trouble your Lordship on the subject. Since receipt of your Lordship's despatch, in a conversation with the Consul of Spain and the Commander of a Spanish war steamer now in this port, I am informed and assured by the latter in particular, that the "*Cicéron*" which was here, was on a strictly legal voyage, and that she has been mistaken for another steamer of the same name owned and fitted out in Havana, which has made successful voyages to the coast of Africa, in the Slave Trade, and it is believed, is now along with another steamer named "*Elvira*" belonging to same owners in that quarter.

FRANCE.

No. 61.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 9, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith a copy of a letter from the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Philomel,"* which has been communicated to me by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, relative to the shipment of a cargo of slaves by a steamer from a place called Godomé on the West Coast of Africa, in the month of October last.

This vessel is stated to have passed a French man-of-war steamer, "L'Etoile," under English colours. Had she been met by a British cruiser, French colours would doubtless have been hoisted.

Thus, owing to the objections entertained by the French Government to such a right of search as would enable the cruisers of England and France to verify the papers of vessels carrying their respective colours, the most abominable Traffic in Slaves is carried on with frequent impunity under the flags of the two countries.

Your Excellency will perceive from the copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, which I also inclose,† that it is not only on the West Coast of Africa that serious inconvenience and disagreeable questions are likely to arise, owing to the want of some understanding or agreement between the two Governments, by which the mutual right shall be established of ascertaining the true character of vessels on the African coasts suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to omit any efforts which may be likely to bring about such an understanding with the Government of the Emperor.

I have accordingly to instruct your Excellency to sound the French Government with a view of ascertaining from them whether some agreement could not be come to by which twelve cruisers of each country might be furnished with warrants empowering them to search, on the East and West Coasts of Africa, vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, within a certain distance of the coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 62.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana,‡ reporting the capture by the Spanish steamer of war "Neptuno," on the 8th ultimo, off Remedios, of a brigantine with 682 slaves on board, having no papers, but showing French colours, and the name "Pondicherry of Marseilles" painted on her stern.

I have to instruct your Excellency to communicate this intelligence to the French Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

* Class A, Inclosure in No. 101.

† No. 71.

‡ No. 244.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 24, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th of November last, relative to the impetus likely to be given to the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa by the facilities afforded to Arab vessels for procuring the use of the French flag as a protection against British cruisers, I now inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a further despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair,* giving the particulars of a well-authenticated instance in which an Arab vessel belonging to Saed bin Thani, of Soor, furnished with a French register, and under French colours, shipped a cargo of nearly 300 slaves from the port of Keelwa in the month of September last.

Your Excellency will bring this case to the notice of the French Government, and will express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that steps will be taken to prevent this abuse of the French flag for Slave Trade purposes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1864.

I HAVE received a telegram this morning from Her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, informing me that a steamer called the "*Cicéron*" is now at that port in ballast, and that as soon as the weather permits, she will take in coals, and proceed to a Spanish port.

This vessel in the month of October last shipped a cargo of upwards of 1,100 slaves from the African coast, in the neighbourhood of Whydah, which she subsequently landed in Cuba. From thence she proceeded to the Isla de Mugerés, on the coast of Yucatan, where she was cleansed, and took in a supply of coals that had been sent there for her. She then made her way to Matamoros, where she embarked a cargo of cotton, and sailed for Barcelona. She arrived at that port on the 8th instant, and having discharged her cargo, proceeded to Marseilles, where she now remains.

According to information received by Her Majesty's Government, the "*Cicéron*" is one of several steamers that have been purchased by Don Julian de Zulueta and other notorious slave-dealers at Havana, to be regularly employed in the Cuban Slave Trade, and she is stated to be now preparing for another slave-trading expedition.

When on the African coast this vessel showed English colours to the French man-of-war steamer "*Etoile*;" and when shipping her slaves, and subsequently on the Cuban coast, she is stated to have hoisted French colours.

I have to instruct your Excellency to make known the above facts to the French Government with as little delay as possible, in order that such steps as French laws permit may be taken by the authorities to frustrate the designs of the owners of this vessel, and, if possible, to bring them to punishment.

You will also request that the French naval officers on the African coast may be warned of the character of the "*Cicéron*," and that they may be directed to use their best endeavours to prevent her carrying her slave-trading expedition into effect.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 1, 1864.

I LOST no time after the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, in calling M. Drouyn de Lhuys' attention to the presence of the "*Cicéron*" at Marseilles, and to the character of that ship.

His Excellency told me to-day that he had immediately placed himself in communi-

cation with the Departments of Marine and Justice, with a view of taking such measures as might be possible for the detention of the "Cicéron." He feared, however, that the laws of France would not permit her detention without greater proof of her character than had been offered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 66.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 4, 1864.

I INFORMED your Lordship in my despatch of the 1st instant that M. Drouyn de Lhuys had communicated with the Departments of Marine and Justice with reference to the presence of the Spanish steamer "Cicéron," in the port of Marseilles.

The day before yesterday I received a note from his Excellency, copy inclosed, stating that the Spanish Consul in that town had been informed of the suspicions attaching to the "Cicéron," and that an assurance had been given by the latter that this vessel should not be allowed to proceed to sea without proof that she was not to be employed in the Slave Trade.

Yesterday evening M. Drouyn de Lhuys sent me a copy of the instructions transmitted by the Minister of Marine to the naval authorities at Marseilles. Your Lordship will find them inclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Earl Cowley.

M. le Comte,

Paris, le 2 Avril, 1864.

J'AI reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 31 du mois dernier, au sujet des opérations de traite auxquelles se serait livré antérieurement et que se proposerait aujourd'hui de renouveler le navire Espagnol "Cicéron," entré récemment dans le port de Marseille. Je me suis empressé de porter les renseignements, que vous m'adressiez à la connaissance de M. le Ministre de la Marine pour qu'il en fît tel usage que de droit. Il résulte d'informations qui me sont parvenues en même temps, que notre Administration maritime de Marseille, déjà instruite par le Consulat Britannique des soupçons qui pesaient sur le "Cicéron," en avait immédiatement prévenu le Consul d'Espagne.

Elle avait reçu de ce dernier l'assurance que le navire, dont il avait les papiers entre les mains, partirait seulement après constatation qu'il ne serait pas employé à la traite des noirs.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

The Minister of Marine to the Chief of Marine at Marseilles.

Paris, le 2 Avril, 1864, 11.40 P.M.

VOUS avez bien fait de vous entendre avec le Consul d'Espagne pour la vérification des faits relativement au "Cicéron," mais comme nous ne saurions permettre qu'on vînt dans nos ports préparer des opérations de traite, vous prendrez toutes les mesures nécessaires pour vous assurer par vous même de la situation réelle de ce bâtiment.

Vous me ferez connaître son armement et me donnerez le signalement du navire de manière à ce que nos croiseurs sur la côte puissent le reconnaître.

No. 67.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 5, 1864.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 4th instant, I have to instruct your Excellency to acquaint the French Government that information has been received in this Department from Her Majesty's Consul at Bilbao, to the effect that the master and crew of the slave-steamer "*Cicéron*" have arrived in the neighbourhood of that city by land from Marseilles.

It is probable, therefore, that the "*Cicéron*" is intended to take her final departure for the African coast from Bilbao, or from one of the ports on the north coast of Spain, in which case she will not take her Slave Trade equipments on board at Marseilles.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 68.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 16, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th ultimo, respecting the Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*," which was fitting out at Marseilles for another slave-trading expedition to the coast of Africa, I now inclose for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at that port, reporting that this vessel has sailed for her destination.

There can be no doubt that if the "*Cicéron*" had been thoroughly searched, ample evidence would have been afforded of the guilty nature of the voyage on which she was about to be engaged; and to say the least, it is extremely unsatisfactory that vessels of her character should be allowed to sail from French ports unchallenged, and in every respect equipped for the Slave Trade.

Your Excellency will ask M. Drouyn de Lhuys whether it is possible to provide a remedy for this state of things; and you will at the same time remind the French Minister that on a former occasion, in 1862, Her Majesty's Government had reason to complain of the "*Noc Daqui*," a steamer belonging to the same parties who own the "*Cicéron*," having been allowed to equip and proceed on a slave-trading voyage from the port of Bordeaux.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 69.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th instant, respecting the Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*," I inclose, for your Excellency's information, a translation of the deposition of Antonio Farrugia,* a stoker who served on board that vessel on her last slave-trading voyage.

I have to instruct your Excellency to make known the substance of this deposition to the French Government, as showing that it was not without good and sufficient grounds that the "*Cicéron*" was denounced to the French authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

* Inclosure in No. 84.

No. 70.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 25, 1864.

I HAVE on former occasions instructed your Excellency to point out to the French Government the encouragement afforded to "Arab," and other native vessels, to engage in the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa; by the system recently adopted by the authorities at Nossi Bé of furnishing native craft with French papers, whereby they are enabled to carry on their nefarious traffic without interruption by British cruisers.

I now inclose a copy of a despatch from Colonel Playfair, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar,* reporting the particulars of an attempt made by the crew of a vessel which had been furnished with a French flag and papers to ship a cargo of slaves from the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar. It is true that although this vessel had received a French register, her master had failed to renew it on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, and as, therefore, the vessel at the time of her detention could not be considered as sailing under French colours, the authorities of the Sultan were enabled to frustrate this attempt at slave-trading. Your Excellency will, however, not fail to perceive from what passed on this subject between the Sultan and M. Jablonski, the Gérant of the French Consulate, that the latter maintains that the Sultan had no power to search French ships or boats under the French flag, and that he moreover threatened, if the detained vessel turned out to be French, to haul down his flag.

The effect of the position thus assumed by the French authorities on the East Coast of Africa will enable native vessels under the French flag to carry on the Slave Trade with impunity, for while the authorities of the Sultan will be unable to interfere with French boats shipping slaves from the land, the vessels carrying the slaves will, by virtue of their French papers, be free from molestation by British cruisers at sea.

Her Majesty's Government feel convinced that nothing is further from the intention of the Imperial Government than to allow the French flag to cover the Slave Trade, under whatever pretence it may be assumed; and I have therefore to instruct your Excellency to bring the subject of Colonel Playfair's Report to the notice of the French Government, and to endeavour to obtain some satisfactory assurance that a check will be placed upon the use of the French flag on the East Coast of Africa for Slave Trade purposes.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 71.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 28, 1864.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the Spanish steamer "Cicéron," which sailed from Marseilles on the 11th of April last, on a slave-trading expedition, I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Bilbao,† containing information respecting the movements of this vessel, the particulars of which your Excellency will communicate to the French Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 72.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, August 3, 1864.

I TAKE this opportunity of desiring your Excellency to urge the Government of the Emperor to take efficient measures to prevent the carrying on of the Slave Trade under the French flag. The Treaty between Great Britain and the United States having put an end to the use of the flag of the United States by slavers, those concerned in that infamous Traffic will naturally have recourse to the French flag, and Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the Emperor would view with disgust and abhorrence such a prostitution of the noble colours of France.

No. 73.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 17, 1864.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 28th of July, I conveyed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the intelligence contained in the despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Bilbao respecting the movements of the Spanish steamer "Cicéron." I have now the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have received from his Excellency, stating that he has conveyed this intelligence to the Minister of Marine, who has communicated on the subject with the Admiral commanding the French squadron on the West coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(In Earl Cowley's absence)

(Signed) GEO. ELLIS.

 Inclosure in No. 73.
M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Earl Cowley.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, le 16 Août, 1864.

J'AI reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, le 1 de ce mois, au sujet des opérations de Traite que le navire Espagnol "Cicéron" a tenté d'effectuer à la côte d'Afrique et que la surveillance des croiseurs de la marine Britannique a réussi à empêcher. J'avais eu soins de transmettre ces informations à M. le Ministre de la Marine, qui a cru devoir, bien que le "Cicéron" se trouve aujourd'hui à St. Thomas, délaissé par son capitaine et son équipage, signaler de nouveau ce bâtiment à M. le Commandant-en-chef de la division navale Française des côtes occidentales de l'Afrique.

Agréé, &c.

(Signé) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

 No. 74.
Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 20, 1864.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the Spanish steamer "Cicéron," which sailed from the port of Marseilles on the 11th of April last on a slave-trading expedition, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, and for communication to the French Government, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Acting British Consul at Puerto Rico,* containing information respecting the movements of this vessel.

With regard, however, to the statement contained in Mr. Cowper's despatch to the effect that the "Cicéron" made a successful voyage to Cuba with slaves, I have to observe that all the accounts received by Her Majesty's Government from other sources, go to show that this vessel was driven off the African coast by British cruisers without being able to procure a cargo of slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

 No. 74*.
Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

 No. 75.
Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received December 21.)

My Lord,

Paris, December 20, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 10th instant I addressed a note to the French Government in the terms of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, respecting the desirability of denouncing Slave Trade as piracy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 76.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord,

Paris, December 23, 1864.

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch of August 20th, I addressed a note to M. Drouyn de Lhuys communicating to his Excellency the further information respecting the slaver "*Cicéron*," contained in the despatch of Her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Rico of July 26. I have now the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, forwarding an extract of a despatch from the Commander-in-chief of the French Naval Division on the West Coast of Africa, who states that he has only been able to obtain vague reports of the movements of the "*Cicéron*," but that she appeared to have been prevented accomplishing any Slave Trade operation through the vigilance exercised along the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 76.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Earl Cowley.

M. le Comte,

Paris, le 20 Décembre, 1864.

J'AI reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 22 Août dernier pour me communiquer les renseignements parvenus au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique relativement au navire Espagnol "*Cicéron*," soupçonné de se livrer à des opérations de Traite sur la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique. M. le Ministre de la Marine, à qui j'avais fait parvenir ces informations, et qui s'était empressé d'en donner connaissance au Commandant-en-chef de notre division navale dans ces parages, vient de m'envoyer l'extrait que votre Excellence trouvera ci-joint, de la correspondance de cet officier-général. Il résulte des rapports de M. l'Amiral Laffon de Ladebat que, de même que les croiseurs Anglais, il n'avait pu recueillir que des bruits vagues sur les opérations présumées du "*Cicéron*," qui paraissait, du reste, avoir été complètement entravées par la surveillance active exercée sur les parties de la côte où se trouvent encore les principaux marchés d'esclaves.

Agréé, &c.
(Signé) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 76.

Rear-Admiral de Ladebat to the Minister of Marine.

(Extrait.)

Gabon, le 1 Novembre, 1864.

VOTRE Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser trois dépêches à la date du 20 Avril, 11 Août, et 2 Septembre, 1864, au sujet du vapeur Espagnol le "*Cicéron*," soupçonné de se livrer à la Traite des Noirs.

Les renseignements que j'ai pu recueillir sur ce bâtiment sont extrêmement vagues. Dans le courant du mois de Mai un grand vapeur de nationalité inconnue s'est présenté à plusieurs reprises sur divers points de la côte de Benin. Il a toujours été obligé de prendre chasse devant les croiseurs Anglais. J'ai moi-même aperçu ce bâtiment le 12 Mai, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à votre Excellence; mais il a pris la fuite dès qu'il a distingué la haute mâture de "*l'Armarique*." Ce navire n'a pas reparu sur la côte du Benin depuis la fin de Mai, et il est certain qu'il n'a pu faire aucune opération de Traite.

Au mois de Juillet j'ai fait une croisière au sud de la ligne. Les croiseurs Anglais, avec lesquels je me suis mis en communication, n'avaient aperçu aucun navire semblable à celui que nous avons vu dans le Golfe de Benin. Les négriers échappent sans doute assez souvent à la surveillance des croiseurs; mais au bout de quelque temps on finit par connaître le point où ils ont enlevé des esclaves, et j'ai à peu près la certitude que du mois de Mai à la fin de Juillet aucun navire à vapeur n'a pu se livrer à ce Trafic, soit dans le Golfe de Benin, soit aux environs du Congo, qui sont actuellement les seuls marchés considérables d'esclaves.

Je pense que le bâtiment aperçu dans le Golfe de Benin au mois de Mai était le "*Cicéron*." Il est possible qu'il ait été chercher fortune dans le sud, et que, n'ayant pas

réussir, il soit allé à St. Thomas, où il a cherché à se vendre ; mais je doute fort qu'il ait porté à l'île de Cuba un chargement d'esclaves. Tout bâtiment suspect qui mouille à St. Thomas est considéré à bon droit comme un négrier ou comme un navire qui va chercher à forcer le blocus Américain, et l'on fait alors courir mille bruits sans fondements sur les exploits et les aventures de ce bâtiment.

FRANCE. (*Consular*)—*Marseilles*.

No. 77.

*Mr. Layard to Consul Mark.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 22, 1864.*
 A STEAM-VESSEL called the "*Cicéron*," sailing under Spanish colours (formerly the British steamer "*Elvira*"), has recently been engaged in carrying slaves to Cuba, and as she is reported to belong to notorious slave-dealers in that island, there is every probability that she is destined to be further employed in the Slave Traffic.

The "*Cicéron*," after landing her slaves in Cuba, is supposed to have gone to Matamoros for a cargo of cotton, with which she is expected to arrive in an European port ; and I am directed by Earl Russell to desire that in the event of this vessel's arriving at Marseilles, you will make known to the authorities her antecedents, and you will also report her movements to his Lordship.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 78.

Earl Russell to Consul Mark.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 30, 1864.*
 I HAVE received your telegram of this morning reporting that the slave-steamer "*Cicéron*" is at Marseilles in ballast, and that after coaling she will, when weather permits, proceed to a Spanish port

I have instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris to acquaint the French Government with the previous history of this vessel, and I inclose a copy of my communication on this subject to Lord Cowley.†

I have to desire that you will ascertain if possible whether there are any British subjects on board the "*Cicéron*," and if so you will warn them of the very serious consequences that will ensue to them if they should be taken on board a vessel engaged in Slave Traffic.

You will also report to me the movements of this vessel, and you will furnish me with any information you may be able to procure which may be of use to Her Majesty's Government in frustrating the designs of the owners of this vessel.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) RUSSELL.

* And to all Her Majesty's Consuls in France and Spain.

† No. 64.

No. 79.

Consul Mark to Earl Russell.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Marseilles, March 30, 1864.

WITH reference to the Foreign Office despatch of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Spanish steam-vessel "*Cicéron*" is now lying in this port. She arrived lately from Barcelona in ballast, having landed a cargo of cotton from Matamoros, and she appears to have come to Marseilles to be docked, there being no facilities at Barcelona for cleaning iron ships.

I saw the "*Cicéron*" yesterday on her leaving the dry dock, and she is now in good seagoing condition, and very light in the water. I understand that she will proceed immediately to a Spanish port, only requiring to take on board some coals here.

I do not think that there is any intention to equip her for a Slave Trade voyage here; that will probably be done in a Spanish port. It is now blowing a gale here, which impedes her coaling.

I have informed the Collector of Customs of the antecedents of this vessel, and I will not fail to communicate to your Lordship any information I may be able to collect about her movements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. W. MARK.

No. 80.

Consul Mark to Earl Russell.—(Received April 5.)

(Extract.)

Marseilles, April 2, 1864.

I DULY received your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo.

I have now the honour to state that I have fully communicated to the civil and marine authorities here all the information furnished me by your Lordship, as well as the details I have been able to collect here about the "*Cicéron*." I have also requested these functionaries to detain the vessel as a notorious slave-trader.

The "*Cicéron*" appears to be quite *en règle*, as far as the French authorities are concerned, and the Spanish Consulate reports the same from its point of view. The captain and crew have been changed, and her papers are all right. Beyond the fact, therefore, of her being a very fine, rakish-looking craft, the authorities say there is nothing that would justify their boarding and searching her.

I saw the Commissaire de la Marine twice yesterday about her, and urged that some steps should be taken to impede her slipping out of the port unperceived, with or without papers. He went to the Spanish Consul to see about her papers, &c., and to concert measures. The Consul produced all the papers, and showed that the ship was *en règle*; but upon hearing all the evidence which I had given to the Commissaire, he stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the Spanish Government, lately conveyed to all its Agents in very precise circulars, and also in harmony with all his own private feelings, he would give every facility for clearing up this matter, but that he must inform his Government thereof immediately. It was then agreed between the Commissary of Marine and the Consul that they should at once refer the matter to their respective Governments, and that the latter would, in the meantime, retain the ship's papers at the Consulate.

I saw the Spanish Consul myself last evening, and we talked over the case freely together. He appeared to be much surprised at the charges brought against the ship. He showed me all her papers, and I saw the muster-roll also.

The "*Cicéron*" arrived here with an entire Spanish crew, with the exception of two Portuguese engineers, who have left her. A Maltese stoker, named Antonio Farrugia, had left her at Barcelona. The captain who brought her here, and carried out the late slave-voyage, has been changed. The ship, therefore, the Consul says, presents legally no other character than that of an ordinary Spanish steam-ship that has come here in ballast from Barcelona to be cleaned. He had seen the consignee about the vessel, who expressed the greatest surprise at the Consul's statements, and who assured him that the Messrs. Sama and Co., of Barcelona, had sent the vessel consigned to him to be cleaned, and that she was to proceed again to Matamoros to load another cargo of cotton that was awaiting her there. He said that he was merely going to put on board of her 500 cases of wine and 100 bags of rice, and after filling her up with coal she would leave this for Matamoros, merely calling at a Spanish port on the way.

CLASS B.

Don Sebastian Vidal, the consignee here, is a wealthy Spanish merchant, and was formerly a partner in the well-known house of Vidal Frères, a name which is already familiar to the Foreign Office.

The Spanish Consul stated that he would have the matter well looked into, and ascertain if she had any traces of slave-trading on board. This cannot now be easily done, for she has 500 or 600 tons of coal on board, covering everything.

I have myself examined the vessel outwardly. She is a beautifully-built Clyde steamer, and from her appearance I should think that there is scarcely any vessel in Her Majesty's navy that could catch her at sea.

I hear that the two Portuguese engineers who left her here were loaded with money.

The captain who left her boasts of having performed successfully twenty-one voyages.

The afore-mentioned Maltese, Antonio Ferrugia, was formerly a stoker on board of the mail steam-ship "Valetta," and he requested the engineer of that vessel, a few days since, to take charge of 30 Spanish gold doubloons which had fallen to his share for the last voyage. This man went down to Malta in the "Valetta," and I shall write to Sir Victor Houlton, at Malta, by next mail, to have the man looked up.

The vessel is now here full of coal, and only detained for want of engineers: 50l. per month are being offered all round the ships in port to the engineers who will ship in her.

I am now only afraid that she will slip out of the port unperceived, without papers, which it would be no difficult matter to replace in some Spanish port.

I have duly informed Earl Cowley of all the steps I have taken in the matter.

No. 81.

Consul Mark to Earl Russell.—(Received April 10.)

My Lord,

Marseilles, April 7, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter which I sent by last mail to Sir Victor Houlton at Malta, requesting him to have a Maltese named Antonio Farrugia called up and interrogated, and also to prevent his departure from Malta until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government might be ascertained.

Farrugia was a stoker on board of the "Cicéron," during her late slave-trading voyage, and is the only person whose direct testimony is obtainable, the captain and the rest of the crew having been changed here and at Barcelona. I believe that Farrugia was the only British subject on board; she had Portuguese engineers, who left her here, and it is reported that they intend rejoining the "Cicéron" at Cadiz, or some other Spanish outpost.

I have already informed Earl Cowley that the Commissaire de la Marine and the Commissaire de l'Inscription Maritime, and the Commandant du Port, had been to inspect the "Cicéron." These gentlemen, of course, saw nothing on board to attract their attention, the vessel having already taken in 600 or 700 tons of coal, and being full thereof up to the hatches. They noticed, however, that she had very capacious water-tanks, a complete set of signal flags, and a large English ensign. These officers drew up a *procès-verbal* of their proceedings, which will be sent to Paris.

Having ascertained that two French engineers had been engaged, either for the voyage round to Cadiz or for that to the coast of Africa, I sent their names to the Commissaire de l'Inscription Maritime, who has just been with me, and he has promised to do everything in his power to prevent their departure in the vessel. A number of Spanish seamen came from Barcelona the day before yesterday and joined the ship. I have just informed the Commissaire of the fact, as also that the "Cicéron" had taken on board an unusual quantity of rice and other provisions, which are not generally embarked in this port on board of vessels bound to the rice-producing regions of Africa and America.

I likewise called his special attention to the fact of her having shipped the extraordinary quantity of 800 tons of coals. I expressed my belief that an examination of the cases said to contain wine shipped here would lead to the discovery of eatables rather than liquids. I informed the Commissaire that the "Cicéron" had had a new moveable top made for her funnel and also for her steam-pipe, for the purpose of disguising her appearance when at sea.

The Commissaire said that he could not deny that all these were very forcible proofs that the vessel was bound on some doubtful voyage, but that he must still say that legal evidence of her character had not yet been produced.

I hear Cadiz mentioned as her first destination, where she will probably take on board

her final stock of stores and receive her orders. I am also told that one of the Messrs. Zulueta is now in Marseilles.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. W. MARK.

Inclosure in No. 81.

Consul Mark to Sir V. Houlton.

Sir,

Marseilles, April 5, 1864.

A MAN named Antonio Farrugia went down to Malta by the "Valetta," which left this on the 20th ultimo. This man was a stoker on board of the Spanish steam-ship "Cicéron," and has just been paid off, and has returned home in easy circumstances.

The steam-ship "Cicéron," which is now lying here, is a notorious slaver, and has just carried out a most successful voyage from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies with slaves.

Antonio Farrugia is a Maltese, and having formerly been a fireman on board of the mail-steamer "Valetta," he went to see his former friends and acquaintances on board of that vessel. He requested the engineer on board to take charge of a sum of 30 Spanish gold doubloons for him, which the engineer declined to do. Farrugia stated that the money formed his share of the proceeds of that voyage.

My present object in writing to you is to request you, if possible, to be pleased to have Antonio Farrugia called up and interrogated about the "Cicéron's" movements since she left Europe for the coast of Africa in August or September last, and also as to her doings on that coast, as well as in the West Indies and elsewhere. The "Cicéron" took on board 1,100 slaves near Whydah, and landed them on the coast of Cuba. She then proceeded to the Isla de Mugerés on the coast of Yucatan to clean the vessel, and afterwards ran down to Matamoros, where she shipped a cargo of cotton for Barcelona, and after landing it, came on here to be docked.

As a question has been raised here about this vessel, it is most desirable for the purposes of Her Majesty's Government to have Farrugia's depositions taken, and as much information as possible, both of a general and special nature, elicited from him. He can undoubtedly tell what parties are interested in this vessel's movements, such as owners, consignees, &c. He will, doubtless, know something of the projected voyage after the "Cicéron" leaves Marseilles, and where she will receive on board her stores and slave-tackle before proceeding to the coast of Africa again. In fact, it is desirable to obtain every possible species of information from him regarding this vessel.

I would beg you, if convenient, to let me be informed of any facts of interest that may be elicited from Farrugia.

I need not say that Her Majesty's Government may even be desirous of having Farrugia detained, not only as a participator in a slave-trading voyage, but in order to make sure of him as a witness in case of necessity. It will therefore, probably, appear to you desirable that Farrugia's departure from Malta should be impeded until the authorities at home have been consulted thereon.

I have already informed Earl Russell that I should write to you about him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. W. MARK.

No. 82.

Consul Mark to Earl Russell.—(Received April 13.)

(Extract.)

Marseilles, April 11, 1864.

THE "Cicéron" having completed all her arrangements left this port on Saturday at noon. She actually took on board 667 tons of coals here, filling up every part of the vessel with fuel. She likewise shipped a very large quantity of provisions, such as rice, beans, and other articles of food, sufficient in fact for a voyage of several months with a great many human beings on board.

The Commissary of Marine refused to grant a permit to the two French engineers I mentioned in my last despatch as having been engaged. A telegram was consequently sent to Barcelona, whence a Spanish engineer came over immediately. I am assured, however, that two English engineers, who had previously been in her, as well as her former captain, have re-embarked at the last moment.

There is every reason to believe that the "*Cicéron*" will make for Huelva direct, and that she will there land the Spanish engineer, and be rejoined by the two Portuguese engineers who left her a short time since. It is given out that she is going out to Matamoros again for another cargo of cotton which is awaiting her there.

I mentioned to your Lordship my belief that the authorities here would do nothing to detain the "*Cicéron*" without instructions from Paris. As she has been permitted to depart it is to be presumed that they did not consider that there were sufficient legal proofs of her slave-trading character. I must not, however, fail to inform your Lordship that this vessel has been lying in the port for some time, in the most public manner, her character being perfectly well known to everybody round the harbour, to say nothing of the special manner in which I had called the attention of the authorities to the fact.

No. 83.

Consul Mark to Earl Russell.—(Received April 18.)

My Lord,

Marseilles, April 15, 1864.

I HAVE this morning received from Malta the deposition of Antonio Farrugia, the Maltese fireman who was lately on board of the Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*." This document was forwarded to me by Sir Victor Houlton, and I hasten to send your Lordship a copy and a translation thereof.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. W. MARK.

Inclosure in No. 83.

Deposition of Antonio Farrugia.

(Translation.)

ANTONIO FARRUGIA, of Cospicua, aged 49 years, deposeth:—

I served for some time in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship "*Valetta*," as fireman. Nearly three years since I left that Company, and I quitted this Island for London in the English steamer "*Waterlily*," and I went on in the same steamer to Liverpool and Belfast, where I left her. Thence I went as passenger to Greenock in another steamer, and remained there three months without employment. I went thence by rail to Glasgow, and embarked in a Spanish steamer as fireman at 6*l.* a month, receiving 3*l.* advance, and left for Buenos Ayres by way of the Bay of Biscay. The steamer was then sold to a French company of Buenos Ayres, and I went as passenger to Cadiz in a French steamer, and paid 7*l.* for my passage. In Cadiz I embarked in one of the Spanish transatlantic mail-steamers belonging to Lopez and Co., and went backwards and forwards to Havana for nearly eighteen months; and finally disembarked again at Cadiz. Here, nearly fifteen days after I shipped in a Spanish steamer (about the month of August or September last, for I remember having eaten fresh figs at Cadiz), whose name I do not know; but I know the captain is a native of Biscay, and we left for the Coast of Africa. There were two other Maltese on board, one called Angelo, surnamed Ta Lombrelli, an inhabitant of Manderaggio in Valetta, and the other called Salvatore, surnamed Tal Mimli, of Cospicua. On arriving on the Coast of Africa there was a heavy sea, and we anchored nearly half a mile off the shore or beach. Our ships' boats then went to the land, and returned on board accompanied by others all full of negroes. In the space of eight hours they took several trips, and brought on board altogether 1,500 negroes, men, women, and children, entirely naked. They were put on board, some in the hold, and a part on deck towards the stern. As soon as they were all on board we started; but whilst weighing anchor we perceived a steam man-of-war; we slipped the cable and left the anchor in the sea. Not one of the negroes was left behind. After a voyage of twenty-six days, we arrived on the Coast of Havana about 4 P.M. We anchored, and about 8 o'clock we had already landed all the cargo of slaves, who were carried on shore in the boats of our steamer. At 4 the following morning we started and went to Mohair (Isla de Mugerés, Coast of Yucatan). Here we were short of coal; but a Spanish barque came specially from Havana, and put 400 tons of coals on board of us. After about 12 days we set out from Mohair for Havana to obtain clearances for the ship; but not having succeeded therein, we went to Baltimore (Matamoros?), where by force of money we obtained the necessary documents. At Baltimore (Matamoros?) we took in 500 bales of cotton, which we discharged in Barcelona. I landed there and received my share of the profits, amounting

to 36 doubloons, in addition to my pay. The voyage altogether, from the day I shipped at Cadiz, to that of my landing at Barcelona, lasted six months less three days. I remained two days at Barcelona, whence I went to Marseilles in a Spanish steamer. Eight days after I left Marseilles for Malta in the steam-ship "Valetta."

From the conversation on board of the said steamer ("Ciceron"), I can say that it is the intention of the captain to make two more similar voyages for negroes, and to proceed to Campeachy, near New Orleans, to provide himself with clearances.

During the voyage from the Coast of Africa to that of Havana, 40 negroes died of small-pox, and a Spanish sailor also.

We Maltese were shipped at Cadiz through the medium of a Spaniard called Giuseppe, a dealer in clothing, who has a small shop in the square at Cadiz, a short distance from an arcade near the Custom-house. We gave him 10 dollars a piece for his trouble.

I do not know the name of the Captain nor that of the owner, nor even of the consignees.

It seems that both the loading and landing of the negroes was effected under secret arrangements between the captain and the people on shore by means of signals.

The said ship steams at least sixteen miles an hour.

Valetta, April 9, 1864.

No. 84.

Consul Mark to Earl Russell.—(Received April 29.)

(Extract.)

Marseilles, April 20, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the deposition taken at Malta from Antonio Farrugia, a Maltese fireman, who was lately on board of the Spanish steam-ship "Ciceron."

Inclosure in No. 84.

Deposition of Antonio Farrugia.

Malta, Valetta, April 13, 1864.

ANTONIO FARRUGIA, figlio del fu Gaetano, di anni quarant'otto, nato e residente nella Cospicua, di mestiere fuochista, ha spontaneamente dato innanzi l'Infrascritto Magistrato la seguente informazione con giuramento in lingua Maltese, e dallo stesso Magistrato riportata in lingua Italiana:—

Fa che esercito il mestiere di fuochista insin da ventisette anni e feci diversi viaggi coi vapori della compagnia Peninsolare ed Orientale. Saranno tre anni, io era a bordo del vapore "Valetta," quindi lasciai quel servizio, e da Malta partii per Londra con un vapore Inglese mercantile "Water Lily," e rimasti in Londra circa quindici giorni per scaricare, partimmo per Liverpool per accomodare il legno, e dopo un mese circa partimmo per Belfast, ove rimasi circa una settimana o dieci giorni, ed abbandonai quel servizio.

Di là io andai a Greenock come passeggiere a bordo di un piccolo vapore mercantile, e pagai tre scellini e mezzo di passaggio; lì dimorai tre mesi disoccupato: allora m'imbarcai da Glasgow, ove era andiato colla strada ferrata, a bordo d'un vapore Spagnuolo denominato "Cadice," in qualità di fuochista per sei lire sterline di viaggio compresa la tornata, con essermi state pagate tre lire sterline in anticipato, e partimmo per Buenos Ayres, e lì si è venduto il vapore ai Francesi, e di guadagno si ricavarono da tale vendita tre mila lire sterline; di là presi passaggio per sette lire sterline per Cadice, a bordo di un vapore Francese. In Cadice stetti circa due giorni e m'imbarcai a bordo d'un vapore Spagnuolo della Compagnia di "Lopez," e dopo di essere rimasto a bordo circa un mese a lavorare, partii per l'Avana, e dopo tre mesi ritornammo a Cadice, e durai in tutto circa dieciotto mesi al servizio di detta compagnia, imbarcandomi ora a bordo di uno, or di un altro legno. Abbandonato quel servizio durai in Cadice disoccupato circa quindici giorni, e d'un bel mattino, stando io nella Piazza di Cadice a fumare il mio sigaro con un altro Maltese di nome Angelo detto "ta Lombrelli," della Valetta, un certo Spagnuolo che si denomina Peppi, il quale procurava alla gente l'imbarco, mi disse: Vi è un'occasione per voi; volete venire? Ed io e quello "ta Lombrelli" accettammo, e siccome ci disse che otto persone occorreano per questo legno, io e quello "ta Lombrelli" andammo a cercare Salvatore detto "tal Mimli," Maltese, dalla Cospicua, il quale era in chiesa ad assistere alla messa, e dopo circa sette giorni tutti i tre c'imbarcammo a bordo d'un vapore Spagnuolo,

contrabbandista, alle ore dieci di notte. Era l'està verso la metà di Agosto o Settembre scorso, epoca de' fichi, per venti pezze il mese, oltre il regalo, che in seguito ci si diede, e partimmo per la costa di Affrica. Il vapore non aveva numero, nè conosco il suo nome. Il capitano era Spagnuolo da Biscaglia, non ne conosco il nome, nè anche quello del proprietario. Il suo Traffico era nei negri. Oltre noi tre Maltesi vi erano addetti al fuoco altri sette Portoghesi, vi erano dieci marinari Spagnuoli, tre ingegneri Portoghesi, il sotto-capitano da Biscaglia, il nocchiere e sotto-nocchiere da Biscaglia ambidue. Eravamo diretti per la costa di Affrica, la traversata ci trattenne per circa ventiquattro giorni, perchè ci siamo lasciati prima del tempo; il nostro arrivo doveva seguire in un dato giorno, e così noi non abbiamo dato al vapore che poco fuoco quanto era sufficiente per farci arrivare al giorno stabilito.

Ci avvicinammo a terra verso le ore sei antemeridiane con trepidazione, e lasciato il vapore a poca distanza dalla terra, per mezzo delle nostre quattro lance e per mezzo delle tre lance di terra si fecero imbarcare a bordo del nostro legno circa mille e cinque cento negri, fra uomini, donne e ragazzi; il numero delle femmine era di circa quattro cento.

Quest' operazione d'imbarcare i negri durò per circa sette o otto ore. Io non scesi in terra, ma rimasi sempre a bordo.

Le nostre lance erano condotte dai nostri marinari, e quelli di terra dai negri. In terra vi erano tre Spagnuoli, a capo di questa operazione, i quali poi s'imbarcarono a bordo del nostro legno.

Tanto i negri che si portarono a bordo il nostro legno, quanto quelli che lavoravano colle lance, erano tutti nudi.

Prima che ci avvicinammo a terra si scambiarono dei segni per mezzo di bandiere tra il nostro vapore e quelli della spiaggia.

I negri imbarcati si misero, le femmine a poppa sulla coverta, e gli altri, parte nella stiva e parte sulla coverta.

Quando si caricavano i negri si osservò un vapore, e dubitando che quello fosse da guerra si ruppe la catena dell'ancora e salpammo per l'Avana.

Se ciò non fosse occorso si sarebbero caricati più negri. I negri non si legarono a bordo.

Dopo un viaggio di ventisei giorni arrivammo a quella costa verso le ore quattro pomeridiane, e scambiati dei segni con quelli di terra per mezzo di bandiere, si mandò una lancia dal nostro vapore con quattro marinari ed un Portoghese, che si chiamava Francesco (il quale era partito da Cadice con noi, e figurava di essere lui, quasi tutto, nel bastimento), verso terra, per parlare colla gente della spiaggia, e ritornata la lancia si diede fondo poco distante dalla spiaggia e s'incominciò a sbarcare i negri e fino le otto pomeridiane si terminò di sbarcare. Il trasporto dei negri dal nostro bordo a terra seguì per mezzo delle nostre lance, e delle lance in numero quattro circa di terra.

Vedete quanto comandava tutto Francesco da me nominato! Egli, nell'atto che si sbarcavano i negri, disse a noi tre Maltesi, Io vi darò sei cento pezzi oltre la paga, ed ai marinari darò cinque cento pezzi. Io e gli altri miei compagni gli rispondemmo, Come! quel Peppi di Cadice ci promise otto cento e voi ci volete dare sei cento? Egli ripigliò, Cosa c'entra quello che vi disse quello di Cadice, l'affare sta qui, il viaggio era breve. E noi ci siamo contentati, giacchè non voleva darci di più.

Dormimmo lì quella notte siccome eravamo stanchi; l'indomani mattino verso le ore quattro partimmo; non era con noi quel Francesco, perchè rimase in terra, ed andammo a Mohair; ci mancò il carbone, e ci ne siamo provveduti da un barque Spagnuolo proveniente da Avana, il quale aveva quattrocento tonnellate, e ci sono state consegnate, e spediteci dal Senhor Francesco, il quale era sceso a terra appositamente.

Dopo circa dodici giorni partimmo da Mohair per Avana: non entrammo in dentro; restammo assai fuori aspettando che ci si provvedessero le carte da quel Francesco; durammo così in crociera due giorni; venne Francesco a bordo, portò provvisione di pane ed altro, e scese di nuovo dal bordo a terra, senza aver portato le carte.

Dì là partimmo per Matamoros, e siccome lì è Repubblica ci provvedemmo delle carte necessarie.

In Matamoros ci siamo trattenuti circa sette settimane; caricammo circa cinque cento balle cotone e le scaricammo in Barcellona, dopo una traversata di quarantasei giorni. Io sbarcai in Barcellona e mi furono date le paghe dei mesi, mentre le parte del mio profitto ossia regalo su i negri; mi era stata pagata in Matamoros, parte in dobloni e parte in quarti di dobloni.

In tutto, dal mio imbarco in Cadice al mio sbarco in Barcellona scorsero sei mesi meno tre giorni. In Barcellona stetti tre giorni aspettando il vapore per Marsiglia, ove andai a bordo d'un vapore Spagnuolo, con aver pagato tre pezzi a mezzo di nolo; e dopo otto giorni circa da Marsiglia venni in Malta col vapore "Valetta" che conduce il Generale Garibaldi.

Dalle conversazioni che si tenevano a bordo del vapore Spagnuolo, che aveva caricato come ho detto negri, seppi che oltre quel viaggio così fatto per i negri, come sopra ho spiegato, doveva farne altri due, e quindi proseguire il viaggio per un paese detto Campeachy, vicino New Orleans, per provvedersi di spedizioni. Durante il viaggio dalla costa d'Affrica a quella di Avana morirono da quaranta negri di vajuolo ed un marinaio Spagnuolo.

Quel Peppi (Giuseppe) che ci procurò in Cadice l'imbarco, come ho detto, è venditore di robe, detiene una piccola bottega nella Piazza di Cadice, vicino la Dogana, al quale dagli avanzi, io ed i miei compagni Maltesi pagammo dieci pezzi per uno. Il vapore suddetto, che caricò i negri, fa sedici miglia l'ora di cammino.

(Firmato.)

Mano
ANTONIO ✕ FARRUGIA.
propria.

Dicendo di non sapere scrivere ha fatto la di contro marca in mia presenza.

(Firmato) C. CARBONE, *Magistrato*.

Rilasciata oggi 15 Aprile, 1864, alla Polizia.

(Translation.)

Malta, Valetta, April 13, 1864.

ANTONIO FARRUGIA, son of Gaetano, deceased, forty-eight years of age, born at and residing in Cospicua, a fireman by trade, has of his own accord given, on oath, before the undersigned magistrate the following information in the Maltese language, translated into Italian by the said magistrate:—

I have been a fireman from the age of twenty-seven years, and have made several voyages on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. Three years ago I was on board of the steamer "Valetta;" I then left that service, and left Malta for London with an English merchant steamer, the "Water Lily," and stayed in London to unload; we then left for Liverpool to get the ship in order, and we went about a month after to Belfast, where I stayed about a week or ten days, and then left that service.

From thence I went to Grenock as passenger on board of a little merchant steamer, and I paid 3s. 6d. for my passage. I stayed there three months doing nothing; then I embarked from Glasgow, where I went by railway, on board of a Spanish steamer called "Cadiz" as a fireman for 6l. sterling the voyage and return, 3l. sterling being paid me in advance. We left for Buenos Ayres, and there the steamer was sold to the French, and 3,000l. sterling was gained by that sale; from thence I took a passage to Cadiz, on board of a French steamer. I stayed about two days in Cadiz, and embarked on board a Spanish steamer of the Company of "Lopez," and after remaining about a month working on board, I went to Havana, and in three months more we returned to Cadiz, and I remained altogether about eighteen months in the service of that Company, embarking sometimes on one boat and sometimes on another. Having left that service, I stayed in Cadiz doing nothing about a fortnight, when, one morning, as I was standing smoking my cigar in the Plaza de Cadiz with another Maltese named Angelo, who was called "ta Lombrelli" of Valetta, a certain Spaniard named Peppi, who helped to get people situations on board ship, said to me, "There is an opportunity for you, will you come?" and I with that "ta Lombrelli" accepted; and as we were told that eight persons were wanting on that vessel, I and that "ta Lombrelli" went to look for Salvatore, called "tal Mimli," a Maltese of Cospicua, who was in church attending mass; and about a week after we all three embarked on board of a Spanish steamer, a smuggler, at 10 o'clock at night. It was in summer, about the middle of August or September, in the season of figs, at 20 dollars a month besides the gift [regalo] which they gave us afterwards, and we set out for the Coast of Africa. The steamer had no number, and I do not know her name. The captain was a Spaniard from Biscay; I do not know his name, nor the owner's name. His Traffic was in negroes. Besides us three Maltese, there were seven others, Portuguese, to attend to the fire; there were also ten Spanish sailors, three Portuguese engineers, the mate (a Biscayan), the steersman and under-steersman, both from Biscay. We were bound to the coast of Africa; the passage took us about twenty-four days, because we departed before the time; the arrival was to be on a given day, and so we did not give to the steamer much fire, but just sufficient to arrive on the day appointed.

We approached the shore about 6 o'clock in the afternoon with fear, and left the steamer at a short distance from shore by means of our four boats; by the help of three shore-boats we brought on board about 1,500 negroes, men, women, and children; the number of women was about 400.

The operation of embarking the negroes lasted about seven or eight hours. I did not land, but stayed all the time on board.

Our boats were rowed by our sailors, and the shore-boats by negroes. There were three Spaniards on shore conducting this operation, who afterwards embarked on board our ship.

The negroes who were brought on board our ship, as well as those who rowed the boats, were all naked.

Before approaching the land, signals were exchanged with the people on shore by means of flags.

The negro women brought on board were placed under the deck at the poop, the other negroes, part in the hold and part beneath the deck.

When the negroes were embarked a steamer was seen, and apprehending that she was a war steamer, the anchor-chain was broken and we departed for the Havana.

If that had not happened we should have embarked more negroes. The negroes were not chained on board.

After a passage of twenty-seven days we reached that coast at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and after exchanging signals by flags with the people on land, a boat was sent on shore from our steamer with four sailors and a Portuguese named Francesco (who had left Cadiz with us, and had acted as if he were the head man in the ship) to speak with the people on shore, and on coming back the boat took the ground not far from land; then the landing of the negroes was begun and finished at about 8 o'clock at night. The conveyance of the negroes from our ship to land was effected by our boats and by about four in number of shore-boats.

See how Francesco, whom I have mentioned, commanded everything! While the negroes were landing, he said to us three Maltese, "I will give you 600 dollars over your pay, and I will give 500 dollars to the sailors." I and my other companions answered him, "Now, that Peppi of Cadiz promised us 800, and you will give us 600!" "What have we to do with what the man of Cadiz said? the business is here; it has been a short passage." And we were content, as he would not give us any more.

We slept there that night, as we were tired; we left on the following morning at about 4. That Francesco was not with us, because he remained on land, and we went to Mohair; we wanted coal, and obtained it from a Spanish barque out of Havana, which had 400 tons; they were consigned to us and sent by Senhor Francesco, who had landed for the purpose.

After about twelve days we left Mohair for Havana; we did not go in, we waited at a distance outside, expecting papers to be furnished us by that Francesco; we remained there cruising about for a couple of days. Francesco came on board, bringing a provision of bread and other things, and then landed again without having brought the papers.

From thence we went to Matamoros, and, as it is a Republic, there we provided ourselves with the requisite papers.

We stayed in Matamoros about seven weeks; we took in about 500 bales of cotton, and landed them in Barcelona, after a passage of forty-six days. I landed in Barcelona, and received the pay for the months, the part of my profit or regalo on the negroes having been paid me in Matamoros, part in doubloons and part in quarter-doubloons.

In all, from my leaving Cadiz to my landing in Barcelona, six months less three days had elapsed. I remained three days in Barcelona awaiting the steamer for Marseilles, where I went on board a Spanish steamer, paying $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for my passage; and after about eight days from Marseilles I came to Malta on the steamer "Valetta," which carried General Garibaldi.

From conversations which took place on board the Spanish steamer which carried negroes, as I have stated, I learned that in addition to that voyage for negroes, as I have mentioned above, she was about to make two others, and then to make another to a country called Campeachy, near New Orleans, to get shipments. During the voyage from the coast of Africa to that of Havana forty negroes and one Spanish sailor died of small-pox.

That Peppi (Joseph) who procured us the berth in Cadiz, as I have mentioned, sells goods and has a little shop in the Plaza de Cadiz near the custom-house, and I and my Maltese companions paid him 10 dollars each out of our gains. The steamer which conveyed the negroes makes sixteen miles an hour.

(Signed) Mano
ANTONIO ✕ FARRUGIA.
propria.

Declaring that he could not write, he made his mark in my presence.

(Signed) C. CARBONE, *Magistrate*.

Issued at the Police Office, this 15th April, 1864.

ITALY.

No. 85.

Earl Russell to Mr. Elliot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you for your information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, reporting the boarding on the 22nd of July last by Her Majesty's ship "Dart" of the brigantine "Melvira," under Italian colours, which were afterwards hauled down, and the vessel captured on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 86.

Earl Russell to Mr. Elliot, No. 43, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

No. 87.

Mr. Elliot to Earl Russell.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Turin, December 22, 1864.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of December 7th, proposing to treat Slave Trade as piracy, I have the honour to report that I have addressed to General La Marmora a note embodying the contents of that despatch.

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

MADAGASCAR.

No. 88.

Consul Pakenham to Earl Russell.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, October 10, 1864.

THE inclosed copies of a correspondence between myself and the Hova Government will place your Lordship in possession of certain important facts in connection with the Traffic in Slaves from beyond sea, on the north-west coast of this island.

I have placed in the hands of the Governor of Tamatave copies of the papers relating to the Slave Trade lately laid before Parliament, in order that he may read them, and be convinced that the British Government is determined to put a stop to it, in whatever part of the world it is carried on; and I shall inform Admiral King at Bombay, and Captain Gardner at Zanzibar, of what is going on here.

In the event of the Hova Government not carrying out the suggestion contained in my letter to the Prime Minister, I will do myself the honour of submitting to your Lordship the course which I should recommend being followed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

Consul Pakenham to the Governor of Tamatave.

Sir,

Tamatave, October 7, 1864.

LAST evening some Hovas called upon me with three Mozambique children, between the ages of ten and twelve, for sale.

On questioning the men who accompanied these children, I learnt that they had purchased them out of an Arab dhow at Maranset, Antongil Bay.

It is therefore evident, notwithstanding the repeated assurances given me by the Hova Government to the contrary, that persons from beyond the sea are still imported into Madagascar and sold there as slaves; and my object in now addressing you is to request that you will be so good as to cause a searching inquiry to be at once instituted into the whole circumstances of this case, with a view to my being furnished with the following information:—

1. Date of arrival of Arab dhow.
2. Her name.
3. Under what flag.
4. Where from.
5. Number of Mozambique slaves landed.
6. Number sold.

I shall feel obliged by your early attention to this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

The Governor of Tamatave to Consul Pakenham.

(Translation.)

Friend,

Tamatave, October 7, 1864.

FEW, very few in the land of Madagascar who know the reason why that should not be done.

The letter which you gave me was sent last night. We will then see better what can prevent that; and I will do my utmost to finish well that business.

Those Mozambiques come from Nourasanga, and not from Maranset. I know it from a good source.

I thank you, and am very glad to learn and hear these many things through you. May you live long, saith your true friend,

(Signed)

RAHAROLAHY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 88.

Consul Pakenham to Governor of Tamatave.

My dear Sir,

Tamatave, October 8, 1864.

IN the literal translation of your note of yesterday now before me, I am unable to discover any answer to mine of the same date, to which I beg you will give a clear and intelligible reply as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 4 in No. 88.

The Governor of Tamatave to Consul Pakenham.

(Translation.)

Friend,

Tamatave, October 8, 1864.

ABOUT the little Mozambique slave children offered for sale to you by people, I know for certain that they come from Anourotsanga to sell them, but certainly not from Maranset; and my Queen has given orders to all Governors not to buy slaves who come from beyond the sea. I will also write to the Governor of Anoroutsanga and ask him:—

When that Arab dhow arrived.

Its name.

Under what flag.

Where from.

The number of the Mozambiques landed.

The number sold.

I will do my best to know who do this, for I know of a certainty that this is done unlawfully in this country through our Treaty.

May you live long, &c.

(Signed)

RAHAROLAHY,

15th Honour Officer of the Palace.

Inclosure 5 in No. 88.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, October 10, 1864.

I REGRET to state that within the last few days I have obtained the clearest proof that a considerable number of Mozambique slaves are yearly landed from Arab dhows on the north-west coast of Madagascar, and there purchased by Hovas, who take them to the capital and other places in order to sell them.

I need not point out to you that this shameful traffic is carried on in utter disregard of the engagements which your Government has already contracted towards England; of the stipulations of Article I of the Treaty which your Envoys themselves lately proposed, and of those contained in Article XVIII of the new Treaty under negotiation.

Although I am not prepared to affirm that, under existing circumstances, your Government is in a position immediately to prevent the further importation of slaves from beyond the sea to the north-west coast, still truth compels me to state that you are fully able to render a continuance of this nefarious trade to a great extent impracticable, by prohibiting the sale of such slaves at Antananarivo and other parts of your country.

As, therefore, I can consent to no compromise whatever in respect to this matter, I must now claim on behalf of the British Government the immediate adoption of measures calculated effectually to stop the sale of slaves from beyond the sea in all parts of Madagascar; and I can suggest no means more likely to attain this end than the issue of a Proclamation by Her Majesty Rasoherina Mpanjaka, declaring that for the future the traffic in slaves from beyond the sea in any part of this island will be adjudged piracy, and punished as such. At the same time, I can conceive no act on the part of the Hova Government more conducive to the belief that they are really sincere in their professions of esteem and friendship towards the British nation.

I need only add that I shall be glad to receive your reply to the present communication as early as possible, in order that I may transmit a copy thereof to Earl Russell.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 89.

Earl Russell to Consul Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th of October last, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between you and the Hova Government relative to the traffic in slaves which is carried on between the mainland of Africa and the north-west coast of the Island of Madagascar; and I have to instruct you to acquaint the Hova Government that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the representations addressed by you to the Governor of Tamatave and to the Prime Minister of Madagascar on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

MONTE VIDEO.

No. 90.

Mr. Lettsom to Earl Russell.—(Received November 6.)

My Lord,

Monte Video, September 22, 1864.

AMONG the complaints addressed by the Government of this Republic to the Government of Brazil there are many that bear upon the Slave Trade.

These complaints may be divided into two classes—complaints as to the seizure in the Brazilian territory and the sale there as slaves of Uruguayan citizens, and complaints as to the invasion of the Uruguayan territory by Brazilians, and their forcibly carrying off Uruguayan citizens, in order to sell them as slaves in the territory of the Empire.

In Parliament not many weeks ago it was stoutly asserted that the Brazilian Government could no longer be accused with justice of protecting this nefarious traffic.

What ground there is for that assertion your Lordship will, I think, gather from what follows. It will be seen, as I conceive, that so far from doing its best to suppress this traffic the Government of Brazil directly protects it in two ways. Firstly, by its indifference as manifested by its not even condescending to reply to the notes of the Uruguayan Minister at Rio de Janeiro upon the subject of the seizure and sale as slaves of Uruguayan citizens; and, secondly, by its not proceeding to punish its own authorities that take an active share in the selling of citizens of this Republic.

The cases I am about to submit to your Lordship's notice will, I think, bear out my views upon these points. I extract them from a list of grievances attached to the official printed copy of the note addressed on the 4th of May last by Señor J. J. de Herrera, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, to his Excellency the Councillor Saraiva, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on a special mission to this Republic.

Señor Saraiva had addressed to this Government a statement of Brazilian grievances, and Señor J. J. de Herrera, in his answer to that communication, forwarded to his Excellency a kind of counter-statement of the grievances against Brazil of which this country has to complain.

1. On 16th July, 1858, his Excellency Señor Andrés Lamas, the Minister of this Republic at Rio de Janeiro, addressed a note to the Brazilian Government, complaining of the seizure of an Uruguayan woman of colour, of the name of Emilia, and her two sons, at the town of Artigas, in this country, in order to sell them all as slaves in Brazil.

This communication has not been answered.

2. Señor Lamas complained on the 20th September, 1858, to the Brazilian Government on the part of an Uruguayan named Joaquin, who had sought the protection of his Consulate at Pelotas.

This complaint remains without answer.

3. On 2nd October, 1857, Señor Lamas addressed a similar complaint to the Brazilian Government in favour of a woman of colour, Maria del Rosario Brum.

This matter is still pending.

4. On 25th November, 1857, Señor Lamas addressed the Brazilian Government in favour of the Uruguayan man of colour José Pricino.

The complainant obtained his liberty owing to Señor Lamas granting him an asylum in the house of the Uruguay Legation at Rio de Janeiro, but the Brazilian Government paid no attention to the note above alluded to.

5. On 23rd April, 1858, Señor Lamas addressed the Brazilian Government on behalf of an Uruguayan negress named Gregoria, reduced to slavery in Rio Grande, and sent to Rio de Janeiro to be sold under the fictitious name of Tomasa.

This application led to no result.

6. On 24th April, 1858, Señor Lamas addressed a note to the Brazilian Government touching various Uruguayan citizens of colour kept in slavery in the town of Rio Grande. This application has remained unanswered.

7. On 26th April, 1858, Señor Lamas addressed a note to the Government of Brazil relative to the Uruguayan female named Claudia and her children, held in slavery at Yaguaron.

This matter is still pending.

8. On 26th April, 1858, Señor Lamas addressed a note to the Government of Brazil in behalf of a young Uruguayan named Libiano, held in slavery in Rio Grande.

This communication has not been replied to.

9. On the 20th September, 1858, Señor Lamas addressed a note to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs touching two Uruguayans, men of colour, who were kidnapped and ordered to be sold by Leonardo José de Silva.

This matter is still pending.

10. On 18th March, 1860, Señor Lamas addressed a note to the Brazilian Government complaining of Brazilian authorities who delivered up to slavery an Uruguayan woman named Joaquina and her seven children.

This matter is still pending.

11. On 27th March, 1860, Señor Lamas applied for permission for the family of Joachin Cabrera, an Uruguayan of colour, to land unmolested.

No reply has been received to this application.

Independent of the instances here cited of indifference, to say the least, on the part of the Brazilian Government as to giving ear to complaints bearing on the subject of slavery, I could cite numerous other cases of a similar kind—some of them of a most aggravated nature—extracted from an annex appended to Señor J. J. de Herrera's note above referred to.

As the complaints of which I speak in the preceding paragraph are, however, of a considerably older date than those consigned in this despatch, I think it better not to forward to your Lordship any detailed account of the matters referred to in the annex in question.

I feel certain that nothing can be further from your Lordship's wishes than having your attention called to occurrences essentially distressing in themselves, and which it would serve no good end to bring again to light.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. LETTSOM.

MUSCAT.

No. 91.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received January 15, 1864.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 5, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to report, that in consequence of my representations to His Highness Seyed Majid, the slave-dealers, foiled in their endeavours to obtain cargoes of slaves in Zanzibar with the same facility as formerly, having transferred their operations to Keelwa, His Highness has issued the following orders:—

1. The Governor of Keelwa is instructed to allow no boats to embark slaves at that port, without a special permit from the Zanzibar Custom-house.

2. This permit is to be given to none save actual natives of His Highness dominions.

3. Slaves embarked with permission are only to be conveyed to Zanzibar.

This order, if strictly obeyed, will go far towards confining the Slave Trade within the limits allowed by Treaty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

No. 92.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received January 16, 1864.)

My Lord,

"Pleiad," October 18, 1863.

I FORWARD, for your Lordship's information, copies of a correspondence between the Acting French Consul at Zanzibar, Captain Chapman, R.N., and myself, regarding an alleged improper search of a French dhow by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Ariel."

2. Unless greater discrimination is exercised by the French Colonial Commandants regarding the nature of the boats to which they grant French registers, I foresee that the present will prove but the first of a long series of similar cases.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 92.

M. Jablonski to Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair.

M. le Consul,

Zanzibar, le 6 Octobre, 1863.

J'AI l'honneur de vous transmettre la copie du rapport extraordinaire du Sieur Bakary Matsindé, patron du coutre Français "Noussoura" du port de Mayotte. Ce document constate les abus déplorables que commettent certains officiers de Sa Majesté Britannique en procédant à la vérification de la nationalité des coutres Français. Vous savez, M. le Consul, que cette vérification doit consister dans l'examen des papiers du navire et que rien ne doit être réclamé de plus que la présentation de ces pièces; toute enquête sur la nature du chargement et sur les opérations commerciales des navires, sur un autre fait, en un mot, que leur nationalité, tout recherche, toute visite, est absolument interdite. Ces dispositions résultent du reste du principe de l'indépendance du pavillon et de la non-admission pour nos navires Français d'autre juridiction que celle des autorités de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français.

J'aime à croire, M. le Consul, que de pareils faits ne sont causés que par l'ignorance du droit international par les officiers commandant les embarcations détachées des croiseurs, et je vous prie de vouloir bien intervenir auprès des Messieurs les Commandants des navires de guerre de Sa Majesté Britannique, afin que les instructions soient données de manière à empêcher que de pareils faits ne se renouvellent.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Gérant du Consulat,
(Signé) H. JABLONSKI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 92.

Deposition of Bakary Matsindé.

Consulat de France à Zanzibar.

CEJOURD'HUI 5 Octobre, 1863, par devant nous, Gérant du Consulat de France à Zanzibar, assisté de M. Elzéar Peironnet, capitaine au long cours résidant en cette ville, M. Fortuné Gaubert, chancelier substitué, tenant la plume ;

Est comparu le Sieur Bakary Matsindé, patron du coudre Français "Noussoura," inscrit au port de Mayotte, No. 85, appartenant au Sieur Amadi Mary, du port de 55 $\frac{69}{100}$ tonneaux ;

Lequel, après avoir prêté le serment suivant le rite Musulman, nous a déclaré ce qui suit :—

"Je suis parti de Mayotte le 7 Août, 1863 ; jusqu'à mon arrivée à Kissimayouou je n'ai rien de particulier à relater. Vis-à-vis de cet endroit, en pleine mer, j'ai été accosté par une embarcation d'un navire de guerre Anglais ; l'officier qui commandait l'embarcation est monté à bord de mon coudre, a demandé exhibition de mes papiers et a fait appel de tous les matelots suivant le rôle d'équipage, après quoi il s'est éloigné. Je continuai mon chemin. J'ai été accosté de nouveau par une autre embarcation de guerre Anglaise près de l'Isle de Mohéli. L'officier qui commandait cette embarcation est monté à mon bord ; il a demandé aussi l'exhibition de mes papiers et après les avoir examinés, s'est retiré. Pendant la première ainsi que pendant la seconde visite le pavillon Français était arboré. J'ai passé sept jours à Mohéli ; l'absence de l'autorité Française dans ce pays m'a empêché de faire mon rapport. De Mohéli je suis parti pour Kiloa. Mouillé dans le port de cette ville, mon équipage étant occupé à retirer le riz mouillé de la cale sur le point pour le faire sécher, j'ai vu deux embarcations de guerre Anglaises se diriger sur moi. Je fis arborer immédiatement le pavillon Français. L'officier d'une de ces embarcations est monté à bord et après avoir examiné mes papiers, entendant le bruit fait dans la cale par mes hommes occupés à retirer le riz mouillé, s'est mis en colère ; et après avoir beaucoup crié et gesticulé, il a demandé de la lumière pour pénétrer dans la cale, et il y a envoyé un matelot, lequel est descendu, et après l'avoir visitée a fait son rapport à l'officier ; puis ils se sont éloignés. Parti de Kiloa, j'ai mouillé au banc de Fougouni ; les embarcations Anglaises sont revenues encore, un des officiers m'a donné l'ordre de donner la remorque à la plus petite et de poursuivre ainsi ma route jusqu'à nouvel ordre ; l'embarcation ne m'a quitté que près de Monfia. Je fis dès lors route sur Zanzibar, où j'ai mouillé le 3 Octobre, 1863, à 4 heures du soir."

Le Sieur Bakary Matsindé nous a déclaré en outre que ces visites réitérées, plus le temps qu'il a perdu en donnant la remorque à une embarcation de Sa Majesté Britannique, lui ont causé de préjudiciables retards et ont nui beaucoup à ses intérêts commerciaux dans le voyage projeté, et qu'il désire pour sa décharge faire information sur tout ce que dessus, pour l'information prise, lui servir et valoir ce que de raison.

Dont acte fait et passé à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France à Zanzibar, le jour, mois et an que dessus.

Et avons signé.

(Signé) BAKARY MATSINDE.
E. PEIRONNET.
Le Chancelier substitué,
GAUBERT.
Le Gérant du Consulat,
JABLONSKI.

Et à l'instant se sont présentés devant nous les principaux d'équipage du dit coudre Français "Noussoura," savoir, Aly, Ousséni, Moussa Faki Abdallah, Aly Omissi, Malbrouk, Abdallah, lesquels après avoir prêté le serment suivant le rite Musulman sur le

Coran, et interrogés séparément ont déclaré que le rapport du Capitaine contient l'exacte vérité et qu'ils les savent pour avoir été présents; et ayant déclaré ne pas savoir signer, nous avons signé.

(Signé) E. PEIRONNET.
Le Chancelier substitué,
GAUBERT.
Le Gérant du Consulat,
JABLONSKI.

Nous avons donné acte au Sieur Bakary Matsindé, Capitaine du coutre Français "Noussoura," des déclarations ci-dessus consignées pour lui servir et valoir ce qu'il appartiendra, et nous, Gérant du Consulat de France sus qualifié, avons signé le présent et y avons apposé le sceau de notre Consulat les jour, mois et an que dessus.

Le Gérant du Consulat,
(Signé) JABLONSKI.
Par le Gérant du Consulat,
Le Chancelier substitué,
GAUBERT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 92.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to M. Jablonski.

Sir, Zanzibar, October 7, 1863.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, on the subject of the alleged proceedings of certain boats of Her Britannic Majesty. I shall take steps to have the matter thoroughly investigated, but I regret that some time must elapse before I can communicate with you again on the subject, as I purpose leaving Zanzibar to-morrow, and I shall be probably absent more than a month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 92.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Commander Chapman.

Sir, Zanzibar, October 7, 1863.
I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your perusal, a communication to my address from M. Jablonski, Gérant of the Consulate of France at Zanzibar, dated 6th instant.

It appears probable that the boats therein alluded to belong to the vessel under your command. I would therefore beg you to have the goodness to cause the affair to be investigated in such manner as you may deem fit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

Inclosure 5 in No. 92.

Commander Chapman to Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair.

Sir, "Ariel," at Sea, October 14, 1863.
IN answer to your letter of the 7th instant, with its inclosure, from the Consul for France at Zanzibar, forwarding the statement of the master of the French boat "Noussoura," relative to the proceedings of the boats of Her Majesty's ship I command when cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to forward the explanation of Lieutenant Stubbs, Senior Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship I command, who was in charge of the boats in question. Lieutenant Stubbs entirely refutes the statement of the master of the "Noussoura."

You will perceive that, by the statement of the master of this vessel it appears that he complains of having suffered detention and also that the international law was infringed, which, by the inclosure appended, appears to be entirely false, as the master of the

“Noussoura,” on parting company with the boats, expressed himself satisfied, and had no complaint whatever to offer; subsequently remaining sixteen hours at anchor off KISSOMANG Point. It therefore appears to me very odd that, on his arrival at Zanzibar only a few days afterwards, he should make such a statement and swear to its truth.

On board this vessel there were several Johannamen as passengers, who thoroughly understood English, and acted as interpreters to Lieutenant Stubbs, who was well known to them.

With reference to the first time this vessel was boarded, off Kissimayouou, I ordered Mr. Cole, Master, to visit her to verify her flag and examine her papers, as so many dhows on this coast are now flying the French flag, and as she was in a most suspicious part of the coast for the time of the year. Several cargoes of slaves have been shipped during the months of August and September for Mohilla and Comoro from the neighbourhood of Mosembé, and at these islands have been transferred, in small numbers, to dhows under the French flag.

Whilst the present system of providing French colours indiscriminately to any vessels, whether armed by Northern Arabs or not, is carried on, I see no chance of discovering whether a vessel is engaged in legitimate commerce, or otherwise, unless a strict examination of her papers is made, as search is not allowed.

It is to be borne in mind that the statement of the proceedings of the boats in question is made by an Arab, and, by your great experience of their character and veracity, you will doubtless think with me that very little faith should be placed in it.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I have issued stringent directions to officers on detached service to be most careful in visiting vessels under the French flag for the purpose of verifying their nationality.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 92.

Lieutenant Stubbs to Commander Chapman.

Sir,

“Ariel,” Mesal Island, October 10, 1863.

IN answer to your Memorandum, inclosing a letter from Her Majesty’s Consul relative to the alleged proceedings of the boats under my orders in boarding and visiting the French dhow “Noussoura,” I have the honour to report as follows, with reference to the first portion of this inclosure, this dhow was not boarded, neither was her muster-roll called, off Kissimayouou.

On the 28th of August Mr. Worthington, Gunner, visited this vessel, and after having examined her papers immediately left her; the Nacoda informed him that he was quite satisfied, and made no complaint.

With reference to the visit at Keelwa, with the permission of the Governor upon whom I waited, I boarded the dhow, accompanied by the coxswain; and whilst looking at her papers, Mr. Worthington came on board, and remarked that it was the same vessel he had visited on the 28th August. We thereupon immediately left her; no person went below, and no questions were asked, and as for my having demanded a light I positively deny it. The master’s statement of the proceedings at Keelwa is entirely false.

Near Keelwa Bank we again fell in with the “Noussoura;” and being anxious to reach Monfia with despatch, I asked the master if he had any objection to towing the gig as far as Okaya Bank (a distance of seven miles); he immediately complied with my request.

Upon meeting a buddeen dhow near the Okaya Bank I asked him, as a favour, to interpret her papers for me, which he willingly did, casting off the gig at the same time.

The “Noussoura” was again fallen in with at anchor off KISSOMANG Point, but was not boarded; she remained here some sixteen hours. I therefore cannot see how the master complains of detention.

On parting company with this vessel near Okaya Bank the master was satisfied with our proceedings, and stated that he had suffered no detention whatever.

I beg, in conclusion, to state that, as far as the proceedings of the boats under my orders are concerned, the law of nations was in no wise infringed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. B. STUBBS,
Senior Lieutenant, in charge of Cutter and Gig H.M.S. “Ariel.”

Inclosure 7 in No. 92.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to M. Jablonski.

Sir,

Zanzibar, October 16, 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honour to forward the explanation of Captain Chapman, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Ariel," regarding the proceedings complained of in your communication under reply.

I do not doubt that you will consider it quite satisfactory; and in this hope I have, &c.

(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

No. 93.

Earl Russell to Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 10, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th of October last, reporting the measures adopted by the Sultan Seyed Majid to prevent the exportation of slaves from the port of Keelwa, on your representing to His Highness that the slave-dealers had transferred their operations to that place in consequence of being foiled in their endeavours to obtain cargoes of slaves at Zanzibar; and I have to instruct you to express to the Sultan the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at his conduct in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 94.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received March 15, 1864.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 16, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, extracts of my letter dated the 15th instant to the Government of Bombay.

The passages omitted are merely descriptive or historical, and have no bearing whatever on the subject of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c

(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

Inclosure in No. 94.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 15, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that, impressed with the importance of making myself well acquainted with the various countries around Zanzibar, especially those more or less connected with the Slave Trade, I left Zanzibar on my projected tour on the 8th of October.

I had intended proceeding at once to the south in the "Pleiad," but Commander Chapman, R.N., who purposed leaving on the same day for Pemba, invited me to accompany him in Her Majesty's ship "Ariel;" I gladly availed myself of his kindness, and sent the "Pleiad" to await my arrival at Ibo.

We anchored off Chak-chak, the principal port of Pemba, on the morning of the 9th, and left on Sunday the 11th. These two days were occupied by the ships' boats in searching the numerous creeks and harbours for slave dhows, and by Captain Chapman and myself in visiting the main and adjacent islands.

Next to Zanzibar, Pemba is the most considerable island in the dominions of His Highness Seyed Majid, and produces considerable quantities of rice, manioc, fruit, and vegetables. It is cut up in every direction by creeks, which are much frequented by country craft engaged in the Slave Trade, while, owing to the numerous reefs and shoals, and to the imperfect survey of the island, they are quite impracticable for vessels of war. No slaves were found on this occasion.

It is more unhealthy than Zanzibar, and the mortality from fever is so great that it is a question whether it could be kept under cultivation were the supply of slave labour cut off.

We arrived at Ibo, or Weebo (where I found the "Pleiad" awaiting me) on the morning of the 18th. This is one of a numerous group of islands to the south of Cape Delgado, and capital of the district of the same name. It contains nearly 3,000 natives, but very few Europeans. There are twelve Banian merchants and one Frenchman, representing the well-known firm of Regis Ainé, of Marseilles, a house once deeply engaged in the Slave or "free engagé" Trade.

The town is clean, and the houses, though poor, are neatly built and kept, but its aspect is most depressing. The Governor assured me that it had an important trade in ivory, copal, &c., but assuredly one could not divine this fact from the appearance of the town. There were very few dhows in the harbour, no signs of life or commercial activity in the streets; the European and half-caste population appeared, to a man, to be miserable, fever-stricken wretches, and the only signs of work I observed were the processions of prisoners or refractory slaves engaged in carrying building material for the public works in course of construction.

From Ibo I proceeded to Mozambique, where I arrived on the morning of the 21st, and remained till the afternoon of the 26th. I met with a very hospitable reception from the Governor-General, Brigadier João Tavares de Almeida, who invited me to reside at the Palace, and from one of the principal merchants of the city, with whom I spent two days at his villa on the mainland at Cabaceira.

The city of Mozambique is situated on a sandy island about 1 mile long and 300 paces broad. I was prepared by the report of Captain Crawford, R.N., quoted in the last "Blue Book" on the Slave Trade, to find it "a heap of ruins;" but I was agreeably surprised to find it clean and solidly built. The houses of the Europeans are large double-storied buildings, in excellent preservation, many of them superior to the best at Zanzibar; the public buildings are equally good, especially the Palace of the Governor-General, once the Jesuit College of San Paulo, which may fairly claim to possess a certain amount of magnificence.

The heavy duties and obstructive fiscal arrangements of the Portuguese have almost annihilated trade, and until very lately no traffic but that of ivory and slaves was deemed worthy of attention. Thanks to the energetic measures of the British Government and its cruisers, and, I firmly believe, to the uprightness and loyalty of the present Governor-General, Colonel João Tavares de Almeida, the Slave Trade has greatly decreased, though the desire to participate in its unholy gains remains unabated.

It is difficult, especially for a British official, to obtain correct information on this point, but it is commonly believed that two European vessels have succeeded in obtaining cargoes during the past twelve or fourteen months, while small numbers of slaves are constantly taken away by dhows; touching at unfrequented parts of the coast. One Spanish vessel, the "*America*," is now supposed to be watching for an opportunity to obtain a cargo. I left her at Zanzibar; she had previously remained some weeks at Mozambique, and she appears to be spending time, under the pretext of legitimate trade, till her consorts arrive. She was carefully searched by the Governor-General, but no conclusive proof of her character was obtained.

I do not entertain a doubt that his Excellency is sincere in his desire to prevent this execrable traffic, but he meets with no support from his subordinates. In the Blue Book before quoted, there is a correspondence on the subject, and in one of his despatches (pp. 185—7) he indignantly denies that his subordinate officers are in any way concerned with it at the present day, whatever might have been the case formerly.

This despatch is dated 15th February, 1862, but in conversation with me his Excellency frankly admitted that had his information been as correct then as it is now, he would have modified his language considerably.

Slavery is sanctioned as a domestic institution, and I believe that, with the single exception of the Governor-General, there is not a man in the province who has a free servant. As the law now stands all slaves are to become free in 1878, but whether this will take effect without considerable exterior pressure is very doubtful.

My short residence at Mozambique does not enable me to speak authoritatively of the state of the domestic slaves. I was told that they are generally well treated; nevertheless I was forcibly struck with the difference between them and those at Zanzibar. The latter are the gayest and happiest class of the community, continually dancing and singing; for two days in the week they are allowed to work for themselves, and their manner is free and unconstrained. Here they never meet a European without making the deepest reverence; they address their masters with bated breath, and appear to stand in

the greatest awe of them. It is true that a master may not, by law, beat his slave, but he may send him to the police to be beaten, or he may sentence him to imprisonment with hard labour in irons, on the public works, without cause shown before any legal tribunal.

I left Mozambique on the 26th October, and arrived at Mayotta on the morning of the 1st November.

The labourers on the sugar estates are principally negroes, who are imported from the adjacent islands, and from Madagascar, as "free engagés." Whatever name may be given to the system by which these are procured it is simply and undisguisedly a phase of the Slave Trade.

Thus, a planter desirous of obtaining a supply of labourers applies to the Commandant Supérieur, who appoints a delegate (invariably a private soldier of the garrison) to accompany him, say to Mohilla; there the necessary number of slaves are purchased from Arab dealers; they are then liberated and bound to serve their new masters for periods of not less than three and not more than five years. The average price paid for the slaves is 35 dollars, and by the time they are landed at Mayotta as "free engagés," they cost about 40 dollars per head. Their master is bound to pay them 1½ dollar per mensem as wages, and to allow them a weekly ration of 12 lbs. of rice, with a small quantity of salt and butter.

These negroes are usually, if not always, brought by Arabs from the mainland of Africa to the various islands, whence they are shipped to Mayotta; they are then *bonâ fide* slaves, and it is certain that their purchase by the French, even though by this fact they become transmuted into "free engagés," fosters and tends to perpetuate the Slave Trade. I do not propose any remedy for this; I merely state facts which no colonist at Mayotta will dispute.

I left Mayotta on the 3rd of November, and arrived at Pomone in Johanna on the following morning. During the passage we met a boat at sea containing seven "free engagés," who had fled from Mayotta in their master's boat; they were in great distress, and it seemed doubtful whether they could reach their destination. They were received on board the "Pleiad," and the boat was made over to Mr. Sunley, Her Majesty's Consul at Johanna, to be returned to its owner.

These men called themselves slaves, and had evidently failed to appreciate their altered condition as "free engagés;" they said they preferred death to returning, and as they were found on the high seas I did not feel myself called on to restore them, even had I possessed the power to do so.

Colonel Pelly has left me little to say regarding this island, but I cannot refrain from adding my testimony to his regarding the marvellous results which the skill and energy of Mr. Sunley have produced, and the humanizing effects on the population which have followed.

He has already 300 acres of land planted with sugar cane, which produce upwards of 300 tons of sugar per annum.

Unfortunately he has been compelled to employ slave labour, but in so mitigated a form as to rob it of all its horrors. The importation of slaves into the island has long ceased; it received a temporary stimulus from the "engagé" system, but that was of short continuance. The institution of domestic slavery of course prevails, and the climate of the island, unlike that of Zanzibar, Mozambique, &c., is so congenial to the African constitution that the births pretty nearly equalize the deaths; thus the supply of slave labour is perpetuated.

Mr. Sunley hires these domestic slaves from their owners, paying the latter 1½ dollar per mensem, and a further allowance of from half a dollar to two dollars, together with food and clothing, is made to the slaves themselves. Out of the 230 men in his employment not more than 50 are free men.

Her Majesty's Government deemed it impossible that a British Consul could be permitted to employ slave labour in any form, and Mr. Sunley was given to understand that he must employ free men only or resign his Consulate. He had sunk all his capital in the enterprize in which he is engaged, and finding it impossible to continue it without the assistance of slave labour, he has accepted the latter alternative.

The loss to him is insignificant; his remuneration as Consul is only 150*l.* per annum, while his sugar plantation yields ten times that amount, but the loss to the public service will be far more serious.

Mr. Sunley's long residence here, and his sterling qualities, have given him an influence in the councils of the King and his Chiefs such as few Consuls succeed in obtaining; this has always been used for good, and the result is that the island, once noted for disaffection to its rulers, and for the intestine feuds amongst its Chiefs, has enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity.

On the 9th of November, in company with Mr. Sunley, I steamed round to Mootscunoodoo, the capital, to pay my respects to the King. I was much pleased with his Highness, who appears to be a young man of considerable intelligence, and a fair English scholar.

I left Johanna on the morning of the 10th instant, and returned to Zanzibar on the 14th instant.

No. 95.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received March 15, 1864.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 30, 1863.

WITH reference to my previous communications on the subject of Arab slave-vessels using the flag of France as a protection against our cruisers, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, a case which has come to my knowledge, authenticated by evidence so satisfactory and complete as to prevent the possibility of mistake.

2. A large buggalow, named "*Dukeyikeh*," belonging to Saeed bin Thani, of Soor, with a French register and under French colours, sailed from the port of Keelwa about September last, with a cargo of nearly 300 slaves. She proceeded to Maculla, but the Nukeeb of that place would not allow her to land her cargo; she then went to Shehr, where she sold her slaves to great advantage. She returned to Maculla to get certain repairs executed, but the Nukeeb again refused to allow any slaver to enter his port, and she had in consequence to refit at Maidha, near Bunder Broom.

3. She has now returned to this coast and is at Lamoo, whence she will probably sail for Keelwa to embark another cargo of slaves for Arabia.

4. I have reported this case to the gérant of the French Consulate here, in order that he may have an opportunity of authenticating it, should he desire to do so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

No. 96.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 4, 1864.

WITH reference to my letter dated 15th June last,* to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, translations of two notifications issued by his Highness Seyed Majid, one entirely prohibiting the transport of slaves during the season of exportation, from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, and the other forbidding householders to rent houses to the Northern Arabs, who come here for the purpose of kidnapping slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 96.

Notification.

(Translation.)

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW that we have ordained that no owners of boats shall transport slaves in their boats from any part of our dominions during the Moosum, from this date till the 250th day of Nowroz (*i.e.*, from January 1 till May 1). Whoever breaks this order shall have his property confiscated, and shall be considered deserving of punishment.

Dated 20 Rejub, 1280 (January 1, 1864).

(Signed)

MAJID BIN SAEED.

* See Class B, presented 1864, Inclosure 4 in No. 94.

Inclosure 2 in No. 96.

Notification.

(Translation.)

To all whom it may concern.

WE have ordered all our subjects not to rent their houses to the people of the north employed in stealing slaves. Whoever shall so rent his house shall break our command, and shall be deserving of punishment.

Dated 20 Rejub, 1280 (January 1, 1864).

(Signed)

MAJID BIN SAEED.

No. 97.

Earl Russell to Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, March 14, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch dated the 26th of August last, inclosing copies of despatches addressed by you to the Government of Bombay, on matters connected with the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa.

I think it right to make known to you the views of Her Majesty's Government on the several questions which form the subject of your reports.

I do not doubt that the Commanders of British cruizers will be considerably facilitated in the performance of the difficult and arduous duties which now devolve upon them by the altered policy of the Sultan in regard to the Slave Trade. I allude—

1st. To the energetic measures recently adopted by the Sultan against the Northern Arabs;

2ndly. To his having ordered that all his boats engaged in the *bond fide* transport of slaves from port to port in his dominions shall have a Custom-house manifest, stating the exact number on board, and his having permitted our cruizers to seize all boats contravening this order, or all in which a greater number are embarked than that specified in the manifest; and,

3rdly. To the fact reported in your despatch to the Bombay Government of the 15th of June last, that the Sultan has consented entirely to prohibit the transport of slaves, even from port to port in his dominions, during the months of January, February, March, and April, when the Northern Arabs visit the coasts of Zanzibar for the purpose of procuring slaves.

If these measures are carried out in good faith by the Sultan and his authorities, you need not, for the present, insist on His Highness' entering into a Treaty engagement with Her Majesty's Government to prohibit the transport of slaves coastwise from one portion of his dominions to another; but you will not lose sight of this subject, and you will, should an opportunity offer, endeavour to induce His Highness to embody this concession in the existing Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The object which Her Majesty's Government had in view in instructing Colonel Pelly to propose this measure to the Sultan, was to put a stop to the export of slaves by the Northern Arabs from the territories of the Sultan, and from other portions of the Eastern Coast of Africa—a Traffic which was carried on to such an extent as almost to depopulate many most fertile districts, and which was connived at and assisted by the Sultan's authorities and subjects.

Her Majesty's Government do not claim the right to interfere in the status of domestic slavery in Zanzibar, nor with the *bond fide* transport of slaves from one portion of the Sultan's territory to another, so long as this latter traffic shall not be made a cloak to cover the foreign Slave Trade, which His Highness is bound by Treaty to prevent, and which Her Majesty's Government are also determined to suppress.

I have to instruct you to make known the views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject to the Sultan; and in doing so you will express to His Highness the gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the measures adopted by him against the Northern Arabs, as well as the determination come to by His Highness to prevent the transport of slaves from one part of his dominions to another during the time these Arabs frequent his coasts.

You will encourage His Highness to persist in the policy which he has recently adopted; and you will call upon the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships to co-operate with and assist the Sultan in carrying out his determination to put a stop to the piratical proceedings of these Northern Arabs. You will assure the Sultan that there is no inten-

tion whatever on the part of Her Majesty's Government to interfere with the legitimate trade of his country; but that, on the contrary, they desire to afford it every encouragement, and will rejoice to see in it a source of wealth and prosperity to his subjects.

In conclusion I have to state, with reference to your despatch to the Bombay Government of the 25th of August last, that I approve the line of conduct pursued by you and by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes," in having declined to deliver up to the Sultan certain slaves which had been kidnapped by the piratical Arabs from the subjects of the Sultan in Zanzibar, and which were subsequently captured by one of Her Majesty's cruisers in a slave-vessel; and, as a rule, you will continue to adopt this course.

There may, however, be exceptions to this rule. For instance, the Commander of one of Her Majesty's cruisers might be called upon to assist the Sultan's authorities in searching or detaining the vessels of these piratical Arabs within the harbour of Zanzibar, and under such circumstances it might be right and good policy to leave the Sultan's authority to deal with the slaves found on board these vessels.

The decision in such cases may, however, I think, be with safety left to your discretion and that of the naval officer concerned in the seizure.

No. 98.

Earl Russell to Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 21, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th of January last, inclosing translations of two Orders issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar, one prohibiting the transport of slaves by boats from one part of his dominions to the other between the 1st of January and 1st of May, and the other prohibiting his subjects from letting their houses to the Northern Arabs, who come down to Zanzibar for the purpose of kidnapping or purchasing slaves; and I have to instruct you to express to the Sultan the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the issue of these Orders.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 99.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 3, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of my despatch of this date to the Government of Bombay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Zanzibar, February 3, 1864.

SINCE the recent order of his Highness prohibiting the transport of slaves during the northerly monsoon, the aspect of Zanzibar has become quite altered; slave-vessels which formerly passed daily under my windows are now never seen, the slave-market is almost empty, and the piratical northern Arabs, who used almost to take possession of the town at this season, are few in number, and as far as I can learn quiet in demeanour.

2. I have heard of only one attempt to evade the new law. On the 13th ultimo a Soorie dhow anchored outside the shipping for the purpose of taking in a cargo of slaves; in the first boat the owner of the slaves with two Arab companions and seven slaves embarked, but owing either to the swell or to some disturbance on board the boat sank and two of the Arabs perished. Three of ten slaves were found dead next morning, two others came safely to land, and there is every reason to believe that the remainder also were drowned, though their bodies have not been found.

3. The nacoda has escaped, but his Highness has confiscated the dhow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

No. 100.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 11, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of my despatch dated the 9th instant to the Government of Bombay.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. L. PLAYFAIR.

Inclosure in No. 100.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, April 9, 1864.

I HAD long proposed to myself a visit to the Wanika country, in the vicinity of Mombassa, where our missionaries are settled, in the hope that my presence amongst them would strengthen their hands in their dealings with the provincial authorities of His Highness Seyed Majid, and with a view to make myself more intimately acquainted with the extensive district under my political control. During the first two months of this year illness prevented my leaving Zanzibar, and after my recovery the "Pleiad" was absent at Seychelles; I was therefore very glad to accept the kind offer of Captain Gardner to convey me to Mombassa in the frigate under his command.

2. We left Zanzibar in Her Majesty's ship "Orestes" on the 25th ultimo, and anchored at Mombassa on the morning of the 28th idem. The University Mission to the Zambesi, under Bishop Tozer, has lately been broken up, and I found two members of it, the Rev. C. Allington and Mr. Drayton, on board. I invited these gentlemen to accompany me. We landed shortly after our arrival, and took up our residence in Seyed Majid's house, which had been placed at my disposal. The "Orestes" then proceeded to sea, to cruise about for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and Captain Gardner promised to call for me in a week.

3. I need hardly describe a place so well known as Mombassa. It has the usual Arab characteristics of ruin, neglect, and filth in a striking degree. The only object of interest is an extensive fort, built in 1596 by the Portuguese, and restored by them in 1635, as an inscription over the principal gateway, headed by the Christian monogram "I. H. S.," informs us.

4. On the morning of the 30th ultimo we started for Kisulidino, in the Rabbai district, the station of the Rev. Mr. Rebmann, of the Church Missionary Society. We proceeded up a remarkable "khore," or inlet, which has all the appearance of a winding river, bordered by impenetrable belts of mangrove trees. After sailing three hours we left our boats and proceeded by land a further distance of two hours through a hilly country, now parched and burnt up by four months of continuous dry weather, but which after rain must be exceedingly beautiful.

5. Mr. Rebmann's Station is situated on a hill about 800 feet above the sea, and commands a fine view of the plain below and of the undulating district to the west. I need hardly say that we were most hospitably entertained by that gentleman and his wife, the former of whom for eighteen years, and the latter for twelve years, have laboured to propagate the Gospel of Christ amongst the heathen Wanika.

6. I have some hesitation in reporting on the result of the teaching of these devoted missionaries. I confess it appeared to me disappointing; but they have had to contend against a series of difficulties under which many would have succumbed. The mission station consists of several well-built and commodious houses, but all in a state of semi-completion. Six converts have been baptized, and about as many more are under tuition. Owing, however, to his being without a fellow-labourer, Mr. Rebmann has been obliged to give up regular tuition for some time past, and is now devoting himself to completing the mission buildings.

7. I cannot better describe the difficulties with which Mr. Rebmann has had to contend than by quoting his own words, in a letter to my address:—

"When we last saw you at Aden, several years ago, we were just passing through the darkest part of the East African Mission. It seemed as if we had come too early to this part of the world, and the people were unprepared either to understand or appreciate our message. Nothing seemed comprehensible or credible to them but that we must have come to regain possession of the old castle at Mombas, which they knew had been built by

the Wasunga. But soon after the crisis came. The late Imaum died on the 19th of October, 1856, and Colonel Hamerton, in consequence, no more considered it safe for us to remain : and as if his voice had not been loud enough to call us away from a people who had no wants beyond their cattle and their to-day, a member of the Committee of our Society, the late Admiral Trotter, was to come just at the right moment, and he not only urged our immediate departure, but offered to take us at once to the Cape in his own ship. We quitted the place, which, after all, had become very dear to us, on the 22nd of January, 1857. Scarcely had we quitted the place when the terrible hordes of the Masai overran the whole country down to the sea-shore, killing whomsoever they found in their way, and carrying off in one day all the cattle of the Rabbai territory. Thus our poor deluded people, who to abject ignorance had added arrogance and cattle-pride, were now deeply humbled, and herein I even then saw a star of hope for them, and I was not deceived. We were, however, first to go to Zanzibar, where we would await further instructions from home. After a stay of about half-a-year we intended to leave for Europe ; and thus, to human eyes, the East African Mission seemed to have come to an end. But there was soon to be a better resurrection. I had taken with me the only Wanika who had attended on our regular instructions and had learnt to read ; in September he went home to look after his family, and on Christmas day he came back again, bringing with him a new convert and the cheering statement that others only waited our return, when they would become Christians. In the year following I paid another visit to the place, and the sight of a little band of converts, as well as the general joyous welcome I received, left no doubt in my mind that, instead of going back to Europe, we must first come back to a people who had learnt to appreciate what before they had treated with contempt. In April 1859 we returned again. The house at our station was then still standing, but the rainy season, which had set in, kept us at Mombas, where at the same time I had to repair our town-house, which during our absence had been used by the Government for a garrison of Arab soldiers, who of course left it in a very deplorable condition. The rainy season was a very severe one, and caused another misfortune in the downfall of our house at Kisalidini. One small portion, though dilapidated, was still standing, over which a temporary roof was made in the native style ; but the repairs and alterations to our house at Mombas prevented us from returning to the place until the end of October, 1859. When, therefore, the Baron von der Decken arrived, on the 24th of February, 1861, we had not yet completed one year at the station ; and when, towards the end of that year, we were visited by Colonel Pelly, we had been there only fifteen months. Though I had been hard at work during all that time in the reconstruction of a fallen house, still the whole compound, with a dilapidated remnant of the old house, some temporary miserable huts, the walls of a new house raised breast-high, but scarcely visible because roofed over for the time with palm-leaves, presented an aspect which was anything but pleasing or inviting ; and thus it came to pass that an evil report went abroad about my station having been found in a state of decay and neglect. The gentlemen who had seen the place could only think of the many years I had been in the country, and explanations given in hasty conversation went for nothing.

“ But, it may be objected, much can be done in the way of building in fifteen months ; this is true on the coast, but not half a day’s journey inland. For a considerable time I could not build for want of water ; so, to secure a proper supply, I had first to dig reservoirs : stones had to be quarried, and the lime had to be carried on men’s heads a distance of about five miles from the landing place : all this required much more time. The charge of neglect thus falls to the ground ; and as to decay there was none, it was simply a remnant of the fallen down house. In fact, when we came back from Zanzibar, after an absence of two years, it was little better than if we had but just arrived from England for the first time, and the many years I had been previously in the country were no more to be taken into account, except for the experience I had gained. Since then my principal time and strength have been spent in building business ; and alas, up to this day I cannot say it is finished.”

8. From Rabbai we proceeded to Ribé (distant ten or twelve miles) where our mission was established two years ago by the United Free Methodist churches. Dr. Krapff, to whom its formation had been intrusted, brought out two English and two German companions ; the latter were found quite useless and were sent home again, one of the Englishmen was compelled to leave from bad health, and for a year Mr. Wakefield remained alone at his post. He was joined a year ago by Mr. New, who came in the “ Pleiad ” from Bombay, and in February of this year Mr. Butterworth, a young man of the highest promise, arrived from England. We found this gentleman suffering from a severe attack of fever, aggravated by his refusal to take quinine, or any but homœopathic remedies ; it was

at once apparent to us that his recovery was hopeless, and he expired on the 2nd of April, and was buried on the following morning close to the Mission Station.

9. The members of this Mission have suffered greatly from fever, nevertheless their time has been well employed, a comfortable iron house has been erected with sufficient accommodation of a temporary nature for their servants, and four or five acres of ground have been cleared of jungle and prepared for cultivation as soon as the rains shall commence. They have not indeed done much in the way of tuition; that could hardly be expected at first, but I have strong hopes that the fruits of their work will soon become apparent.

10. We returned to Mombassa on the night of the 3rd instant by a route very similar to that by which we reached Rabbai.

11. Mr. Rebmann, whose long residence amongst the Wanika has made him thoroughly acquainted with their language and character, gave me much information regarding this interesting people.

12. They appear very fair specimens of the East African race; they want the fine features and bold and restless character of the Somalie, but they are equally without the air of stolid indifference and stupidity which marks the Lowahilie of the coast. Their countenances are bright and pleasant, they are good-tempered, hospitable to strangers, and easily led in matters which do not militate against their tribal customs, by which they are governed as with a rod of iron.

13. Both sexes go naked from the waist upwards, and adorn their arms, necks, and legs with beads, and coils of brass wire to an extent which appears only limited by their finances. The males carry bows and poisoned arrows, a short club, and sometimes a rude sword resembling a spear head. They shave half the head from the forehead upwards, and wear the hair on the remainder in long plaits or twists, which are frequently strung with beads, or the bright red seeds of the *Erythrina Indica*.

14. The marriage bond is but a slight one, and continency is hardly known. Children are betrothed at an early age, and marriage takes place as soon after puberty as the father of the bridegroom is able to pay the few dollars which constitute the dowry; this, however, is given to the bride's family, and she has no share therein. In case of divorce, which is frequent, the dowry is reclaimed, but it is not paid till the girl has found another husband. The children belong not to the parents, but to the mother's eldest brother, who not unfrequently sells them into slavery in times of scarcity.

15. Famine is of frequent occurrence, as the Wanika are extremely improvident, and almost too indolent to cultivate the small quantity of cassava and Indian corn necessary for their subsistence. Palm wine is their great luxury, and so long as they can sit lazily in the shade sucking this through a reed they ask for no higher enjoyment.

16. They recognise, though they hardly worship, a God; he is regarded as a being to be feared and propitiated: but the most potent agents are the Comas, or shades of their ancestors, who are appealed to on failure of rain, or in cases of sickness, when offerings of palm wine and corn are placed on their graves. They believe that the mists which gather on the mountain tops are the fires of the Comas who constantly hover round their former habitations. This clearly proves that they understand the immortality of the soul, though they have no idea of a future state of rewards and punishments.

17. The rite of circumcision is universally practised, and each important event in their lives, such as the planting of seed, or reaping the harvest, is marked by its distinctive ceremony. No Wanika may engage in any handicraft, and they are entirely dependent on Mombassa for the simplest instruments of husbandry, pottery, cutlery, &c.

18. The males are divided into three orders;

1st. "M'fia," or elders;

2ndly. "Kámí," or intermediate order; and

3rdly. "N'Yairé," or youth.

Admission is obtained into the superior grades by constant payments or offerings of palm wine, and the performance of certain ceremonies.

19. Those appointed for the admission of youth into the superior order, "Kámí," only occur about once in a generation, namely, when all the previously appointed Kámí have been absorbed into the rank of elder; thus one frequently observes middle-aged men classed as youth.

20. On a fixed day the youth are all assembled in a certain place, whence the clay with which their bodies are to be smeared is to be taken; a fire is lighted and a sacrifice offered. At a signal the youth rush to the fire and extinguish it with their naked feet, and each seizes a lump of clay. All this time they are beaten by the men of the Kámí or second order, with the palms of their hands; they then cover their bodies with clay, and in this state, entirely divested of clothing, they are required to pass eight days in the forest. They then apply a second coating of clay taken from any place they please, and pass

another week in the same manner as the first. During all this time decency is laid aside, and the utmost license prevails. At the close of the second week they return to their homes and assume their usual avocations, but they still continue the application of clay till the order is given for the concluding and most horrible part of the ceremony.

21. This consists in some one of the candidates killing a man. He must not belong to their tribe, but must be a person of some consideration in another one; the murder of a poor slave will by no means be accepted. The particulars are kept a profound secret; the novices simply inform the elders that the victim has been slain, whereupon the former wash their bodies, shave their heads, and the ceremony of initiation is completed.

22. Promotion from the second to the highest order is performed gradually, as the aspirants are able to pay the prescribed offerings. These consist of an unlimited quantity of palm wine given to the elders during a series of years; and, finally, two goats, thirty measures of rice, and twenty-four fowls. While these are being presented, the muanza, or sacred horn—at other times carefully concealed in the forest—is played in such a manner as to make the sound emitted resemble the word “M-bo-see” (a goat). The rice is then put into three large pots kept for the express purpose, and to each pot eight fowls are added; this mess, with the goats, is eaten by the elders.

23. The Kámí, or middle order, is divided into four classes. The first consists of the eight eldest men, who are called “people of the hair,” and have the privilege of selecting the prime pieces when an animal is killed. The second and third sections also consist of eight men each, next in age; while the fourth includes the remainder.

24. On the day fixed for the initiation of the Kámí into the rank of elders, they assemble in the village, while the elders meet in one of their sacred places, disposed in two ranks so as to form a street. Each man is armed with a switch, and the candidates are brought two at a time and made to pass along the street, and receive a cut with the cane from each elder as they pass him. The sacred horn is then exhibited, and this terminates the ceremony, which is repeated from time to time till the whole of the Kámí have become elders.

25. The whole power lies in the hands of the elders; and though each tribe of the Wanika has an hereditary Chief, his authority is merely nominal.

26. The muganga, or soothsayer, plays an important part amongst the Wanika. He is consulted when one is suspected of having bewitched another. The relatives of the person afflicted, together with a near relative of the suspected culprit, and two men of the tribe as impartial witnesses, meet the muganga, who must belong to a different tribe, and be unacquainted with the circumstances of the case.

27. This, however, is a mere farce, as the inquirers have already fixed on an obnoxious individual, and they only want some kind of sanction in order to justify their intended murder to themselves and others.

28. The soothsayer places himself before a wooden bowl, made for the purpose, with legs; water is thrown into it, and castor-oil beans are thrown into the water, while the operator holds in his hand the tail of a giraffe; with this he strikes the water, causing the beans to revolve in it, and fixing his eyes on them as if reading a book, gives a description of the desired person. He then makes the listeners retire, and considers whether the description he has given tallies with that of the person whom they suspect; and as there is never any difficulty on this point, the soothsayer, after a little more incantation, walks up to the son or near relative of the intended victim, and strikes him with the tail.

29. The party then retires, keeping profound silence regarding the victim. A feast is shortly afterwards given; and when the victim has been made drunk with palm oil, he is seized and strangled.

30. Sometimes one who is supposed to be a sorcerer of the worst kind is buried alive, the grave being dug before his eyes, and taunts of every kind being addressed to him while the work is being carried on.

31. The punishment of death is rarely inflicted for other offences, but fines are levied on every conceivable pretext; in fact, the ultimate object of all their ceremonies and laws appears to be to induce the lower orders to give as much as possible to the elders.

32. The “Orestes” returned to Mombassa on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 5th ultimo, and on the following morning she put to sea. We spent one day (the eighth) at Pemba, and returned to Zanzibar this day.

No. 101.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 16, 1864.

REFERRING to my letter dated the 4th of January last, reporting that His Highness Seyed Majid had prohibited the transport of slaves from port to port in his dominions during the season of the monsoon, I have the honour to report that His Highness, two days after the order was issued, wrote me a letter in which he requested that dhows captured on the strength of this order should be brought to Zanzibar, or to the nearest port in his dominions, for his disposal.

2. The first seizure made in accordance with this concession occurred on the 23rd of March, when Her Majesty's ship "Penguin" captured a dhow belonging to a naturalized subject of His Highness, with 8 slaves on board, within the limits recognized by the Treaty. It was clear that these slaves were not intended for exportation, but were being conveyed to Mombassa and Melinda, where their owners reside. Therefore the seizure could not have been made under the Treaty alone, which permits the transport of slaves from port to port in His Highness' dominions.

3. His Highness readily admitted the justice of the capture; the boat and slaves were made over to him, and the former was immediately burnt in the harbour, but a question arose regarding the disposal of the slaves.

4. I suggested that they should be liberated at Zanzibar; but His Highness, in reply to my request, stated, "It is a difficult matter for me to liberate them: firstly, because it is not lawful by our religion for one to free the (slaves) belonging to another; secondly, if they are domesticated slaves, they will become theirs in the place, and cause much inconvenience; and thirdly, if they be newly-imported slaves, and are allowed to go about their business, they will probably be stolen. For these reasons we do not deem it expedient to free them."

5. His Highness proposes confiscating such slaves; and as he is under no Treaty obligation to the contrary, I cannot insist on their liberation, but refer the case to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. L. PLAYFAIR.

No. 102.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

(Extract.)

"Pleiad," April 26, 1864.

ABOUT a month ago (I cannot specify the date with precision) a dhow arrived at Keelwa, and one night, in defiance of His Highness Seyed Majid's prohibition, commenced to embark a cargo of slaves at a place somewhat removed from observation.

2. As soon as His Highness' authorities heard what was going on, a party of soldiers was sent to the spot; on their appearance the crew of the dhow fled on board, leaving 60 of the slaves whom they were embarking on shore. The soldiers got another boat and proceeded on board the dhow, but as soon as their intention was perceived the crew fled in their boat to the shore, leaving 10 or 15 slaves on board. They never subsequently returned to claim their vessel.

3. On searching this boat the Governor of Keelwa found a French flag on board, and fearing lest it might have French papers also, he referred to Seyed Majid for instructions as to what was to be done with it. His Highness communicated verbally with the Gérant of the French Consulate, but could get no definite reply from him as to whether the boat was a French one or not; he accordingly ordered the Governor of Keelwa to send it to Zanzibar.

4. On its arrival His Highness wrote the following letter to the Gérant of the Consulate:—

"(After compliments.) The boat which we previously mentioned as having been engaged in embarking slaves at Keelwa, which had on board a French flag, has now arrived at Zanzibar; its owner has fled. God knows if it has a (French) register or not. We request you to inform us of your opinion of the case.

"Peace, &c."

5. The Gérant's reply was as follows:—

"Regarding what you mentioned about the dhow, we are unable to say whether it be French or not: if it happen not to be French, we have nothing to do with it; if it be French, then according to the Treaty you have no power to search French houses, or ships, or boats under the French flag. If it should appear that this boat is a French one, I shall be compelled to haul down my flag, and after that His Majesty the Emperor may do what he pleases.

"Peace, &c., from Jablonski, Consul of France."

6. The above letters are translated from the original Arabic in which they were written.

7. It subsequently appeared that the boat in question was one of the numerous slave-traders which have lately got French papers at Nosse Bé, in order to secure themselves against search and capture by our cruizers. She had received a French register, but having failed to renew it on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, she was no longer considered as sailing under French colours, and the Gérant of the Consulate was not therefore required to carry his threat into execution.

No. 103.

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair to Earl Russell.—(Received June 11.)

(Extract.)

Seychelles, May 10, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated 14th March last.

I think it would be well to have another year's experience of the new regulations prohibiting the transport of slaves during the monsoon, before asking His Highness to embody it in the Treaty, as I presume that by that time some steps will be taken to carry out the suggestion which I, in common with all others who have studied the question, have made, that a naval force be stationed between Guardafui and Socotra, to intercept slavers on their way to the Arabian coast; we shall then be in a better position to judge whether the concession will suffice to restrain the Slave Trade within due limits.

NETHERLANDS.

No. 104.

Mr. Ward to Earl Russell.—(Received February 9.)

My Lord,

The Hague, February 8, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th of November, 1863, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note addressed to me by M. de Kattendyke, making a fresh application for the documents necessary for prosecuting the criminal proceedings instituted against Captain Prince, of the "*Jane*," condemned at Sierra Leone for slave-trading.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Inclosure in No. 104.

*M. de Kattendyke to Mr. Ward.**La Haye, le 5 Février, 1864.*

LE Soussigné, Ministre de la Marine, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères par interim, a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Mr. Ward, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté Britannique, que d'après les informations transmises au Département des Colonies par M. le Gouverneur de Curaçao, la procédure criminelle contre le Sieur Prince, ancien capitaine du navire "*Jane*," continue d'être retardée par suite de l'absence des pièces originales qui ont donné lieu dans le temps à la confiscation du navire précité par la Cour de Justice à Sierra Leone, et qui ont été demandées par le Département des Affaires Étrangères dans la note adressée sous la date du 20 Novembre, 1863, à Sir John Ralph Milbanke.

Or, comme il est à désirer dans l'intérêt de la justice qu'une décision judiciaire intervienne finalement dans cette affaire, le Soussigné prend la liberté de prier Mr. Ward de vouloir demander à son Gouvernement si celui des Pays Bas peut espérer d'obtenir les documents mentionnés à la fin de la dite note du 20 Novembre, et si en ce cas ils pourraient être envoyés sans retard à la Haye, afin de pouvoir être transmis alors aussi promptement que possible aux Indes.

Le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) W. H. KATTENDYKE.

No. 105.

Earl Russell to Mr. Ward.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 10, 1864.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th instant, I have to acquaint you that, upon the receipt of your despatch of the 24th of November last, I instructed Her Majesty's Judge at Sierra Leone to forward to this country the original documents in the case of the Netherlands barque "*Jane*," condemned for being engaged in the Slave Trade. You will state to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the papers in question to reach this country; but that as soon as the documents are received Her Majesty's Government will lose no time in forwarding them to the Hague for the use of the Netherlands Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 106.

Earl Russell to Mr. Ward.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 11, 1864.*
 SINCE writing my despatch of the 10th instant I have received, by the African mail-packet which arrived at Liverpool on the 11th instant, the original documents relating to the case of the Netherlands barque "*Jane*," condemned in the British and Netherlands Mixed Commission Court for being engaged in the Slave Trade, and I herewith transmit to you the papers in question for communication to the Netherlands Government.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 107.

Mr. Ward to Earl Russell.—(Received February 26.)

My Lord, *The Hague, February 22, 1864.*
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 10th and 11th instant, together with the original papers from the Court at Sierra Leone respecting the case of the "*Jane*," condemned for slave-trading. These papers I have transmitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, according to your Lordship's instructions, as will appear from his Excellency's answer to my note, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Inclosure in No. 107.

*M. de Kattendyke to Mr. Ward.**La Haye, le 18 Février, 1864.*

LE Soussigné, Ministre de la Marine, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par interim, a l'honneur d'accuser la réception de la note que Mr. Ward, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté Britannique, lui a adressé sous la date du 15 de ce mois, accompagnant le dossier des pièces judiciaires relatives à la procédure criminelle contre le Sieur Prince, ancien capitaine du navire "*Jane*."

En remerciant Mr. Ward de l'envoi de ces documents, qui ont été transmis au Département des Colonies, le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) W. H. KATTENDYKE.

No. 108.

Earl Russell to Mr. Ward.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 2, 1864.*
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two letters from Commodore Wilmot,* the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces on the West Coast of Africa, representing that the Netherlands authorities at Elmina are in the habit of purchasing slaves from the King of Ashantee, with the view to their being subsequently incorporated as soldiers in the Netherlands forces in the East and West Indies.

You will see that Her Majesty's Government did not at first give credit to the reports received by Commodore Wilmot on this subject, but that officer having in a second letter confirmed his first representations, I think it right that you should bring the matter to the notice of the Netherlands Government.

If slaves are purchased from the native African Chiefs, whether by the agents of European Governments with the view to their being drilled as soldiers, or for the purpose of their being transported as free labourers to foreign Colonies, or if they are purchased by the slave-dealers to lead a life of slavery on the Cuban plantations, the result is the same—the native Chiefs receive the price of their slaves, the Traffic is encouraged, and with it

* See Class A, 1863, No. 199; and Class A, 1864, No. 157.

the desolating wars that are carried on by the Chiefs for the purpose of procuring captives.

You will not disguise from the Netherlands Government the views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject, and I trust that the explanations with which the Netherlands Minister may be enabled to furnish you will be satisfactory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 109.

Mr. Ward to Earl Russell.—(Received April 8.)

(Extract.)

The Hague, April 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant.

With reference to the information transmitted by Commodore Wilmot concerning the operations of the Netherlands authorities at Elmina in purchasing slaves from the King of Ashantee for the purpose of recruiting their colonial armies, I have addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which a copy is inclosed.

Inclosure in No. 109.

Mr. Ward to M. Cremers.

The Hague, April 6, 1864.

HER Britannic Majesty's Government received information in the course of last year from the officer in command of the naval forces on the West Coast of Africa, that the Netherlands authorities at Elmina were in the habit of purchasing slaves from the King of Ashantee, with the view of their being subsequently incorporated as soldiers in the Netherlands forces in the East and West Indies.

They did not at first give credit to the reports thus communicated to them, and directed that further inquiries should be made on the subject. The Commander of the squadron cruising on the West Coast of Africa having, however, in a second report confirmed his first representation, Her Majesty's Government have thought it right to instruct the Undersigned, &c., to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of the Netherlands. He has accordingly the honour to request that his Excellency M. Cremers, &c., &c., will cause an inquiry to be made respecting this allegation; and he trusts that the explanations with which his Excellency may be enabled to furnish him will prove satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government.

It is obvious that if slaves are purchased from the native African Chiefs, whether by the Agents of European Governments with a view to their being drilled as soldiers, or for the purpose of their being transported as free labourers to foreign Colonies, or if they are purchased by the slave-dealers to lead a life of slavery on the Cuban plantations, the result is the same; the native Chiefs receive the price of their slaves, the Traffic is encouraged, and with it the desolating wars that are carried on by the Chiefs for the purpose of procuring captives.

In thus communicating the views of Her Majesty's Government to M. Cremers, the Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) W. R. WARD.

No. 110.

Sir J. Milbanke to Earl Russell.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

The Hague, June 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note in which the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs returns to me the papers relative to the criminal proceedings against Captain Prince of the slaver "*Jane*," which were transmitted to Mr. Ward in your Lordship's despatch of the 11th of February, and requests that the signatures of the

CLASS B.

Registrar, Wm. Smith, affixed to the declarations of the witnesses, may be each separately and properly legalized.

These documents, it seems, have already been sent back from Curaçao, at the instigation of the Netherlands Law Officers there, as wanting in this indispensable formality.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. MILBANKE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 110.

M. Cremers to Sir J. Milbanke

La Haye, le 26 Mai, 1864.

LE Soussigné, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Sir John Milbanke, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, que le Département des Colonies a transmis au Gouverneur de Curaçao le dossier des pièces relatives à la procédure criminelle contre le Sieur Prince, ancien capitaine du navire "*Jane*," dont le Soussigné a accusé la réception à Mr. Ward par sa note du 18 Février dernier.

Les dites pièces viennent d'être renvoyées au Département susmentionné à la demande du Procureur du Roi à Curaçao, qui a fait observer au Gouverneur de la Colonie que la signature de M. le Greffier (Registrar) W. Smith, apposée aux déclarations des témoins et des experts, n'a pas été légalisée et que cette formalité lui paraît néanmoins indispensable.

Pour satisfaire au désir exprimé par le Département des Colonies, le Soussigné se permet dès-lors de faire parvenir à Sir John Milbanke les documents mentionnés sur la liste également ci-annexée, avec prière de vouloir munir chacune de ces pièces de la légalisation nécessaire et de les lui renvoyer dans le plus bref délai possible.

La signature de Mr. Smith a été légalisée par Mr. Ward sur l'Arrêt de la Cour Mixte de Sierra Leone, dont la copie est ci-annexée, afin de pouvoir au besoin être comparée.

Le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) E. CREMERS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 110.

List of Papers requiring Legalization.

THE same legalization as at the foot of the Judgment of the Mixed Court, is requested for the following pieces, viz. :—

At No. 1 of the preceding list, the signature, if possible, of Sholto Douglas, Esquire, B and C.

The signature of Wm. Smith, Registrar, on the affidavit of seizure.

At No. 2, at 1a, the same signature of Mr. Wm. Smith.

At No. 3, ditto.

At No. 4, ditto.

At No. 5, ditto.

At No. 6, ditto.

At No. 7, ditto.

At No. 8, at 1a, the same signature of Mr. Wm. Smith, for the affidavit of B. A. Prince.

At No. 9, the signature of Mr. Wm. Smith for the affidavit of R. Smith and Wm. Paterson.

At No. 10, at 1re, the same signature for the affidavits of B. A. Prince, J. R. Mellon, and R. Gonzalez.

At No. 11, the same signature for the affidavits of Lieutenant Murray and Mr. Th. Pike.

No. 111.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Milbanke.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 17, 1864.*
 WITH reference to your despatch of the 1st instant, I return to you herewith, for transmission to the Netherlands Government, the papers relating to the criminal proceedings against the captain of the slaver "*Jane*," with the signatures of the Registrar of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone and of Commander Wildman of Her Majesty's ship "*Espoir*," legalized as requested by the Netherlands Minister in his note to you of the 26th ultimo.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 112.

Sir J. Milbanke to Earl Russell.—(Received November 4.)

My Lord *The Hague, November 2, 1864.*
 I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith an abstract, made by Mr. Ward, of an official Report of the Governor of the Colony of Surinam, relative to the working of the Law of 1862 for the emancipation of the slaves in that possession, which he states to be, upon the whole, satisfactory.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. R. MILBANKE.

Inclosure in No. 112.

Abstract of Report.

THE Law (of August 8, 1862) for the abolition of slavery was published in the Colony of Surinam on the 4th of October, 1862. At the same time a proclamation was addressed to the slave population—a translation into negro-English being furnished to them gratis—calling upon them to show themselves grateful for the boon of emancipation by good behaviour and industry. The law was received on their part without any extravagant manifestations of joy; and although at the end of 1862 some rioting took place in six or seven plantations, order was in general maintained. The slaves on some plantations, as well as some of the town slaves, testified to the Governor their acknowledgments, requesting him to make them known to His Majesty, promising at the same time to conduct themselves in an orderly manner, industriously and obediently.

Regulations for fixing and discharging the amount of compensation due to slave-owners were drawn up and published on the 5th of March, 1863; and in pursuance of them, notwithstanding the difficulty arising from the small number of persons qualified to compose the Committees of Investigation, the verification required by law was completed at the end of the month. The slaves deceased before the period of verification were not included in the Returns for compensation; but the Court of Justice has decided, by Judgment given on the 27th of August, 1863, that compensation is due by the Government for slaves deceased subsequent to the date of delivering the lists required by Article 5 of the Law, and prior to their verification.

The number of slaves returned for compensation was—plantation slaves, 26,825, at 300 florins per head—8,047,500 florins; and 6,086 domestic slaves, of whom 6,063, at 300 florins, and 23 on the ground of vested rights of manumission, at 60 florins each; together 1,820,280 florins. Thus, for 32,911 slaves (not including 649 Government slaves) a sum of 9,867,780 florins was due as compensation. Some reduction was effected in consequence of manumissions made between the date of making up the lists and the 1st of July of 32 slaves at 300 florins and 7 at 60 florins, so that the whole sum due for compensation was 9,857,760 florins, leaving a balance disposable of 342,240 florins on the 10,200,000 borne on the estimates to meet that charge. Up to the end of December 1863 5,757,581 florins 78 cents was paid off, namely, 1,650,114 florins 53 cents in cash and 4,107,467 florins 25 cents in bills. Most of the parties interested having preferred payment in bills, a large proportion of the cash remitted for the purpose (5,000,000 florins) remains disposable.

Four extraordinary judicial officers have been sent out in consequence of the increase of business arising from claims made upon this compensation money allotted to some slave-owners on account of third parties, as well as of demands made upon the Government by slave-owners whose evidence of property was not adjudged to be sufficient.

The regulations pursuant to Royal decrees respecting immigration and the establishment of agricultural labourers in the colony have been unproductive of any results—1st, because foreign Governments, with the exception of China, have failed to assign ports for the embarkation of emigrants for this purpose, and none have yet arrived from China; and 2ndly, because no settlers have come forward. A few immigrants have been brought from Barbadoes and Madeira, but, for the reason above stated, no encouragement could be given by way of offering premiums. It has been urgently represented, therefore, that the regulations should be so far modified as to offer premiums for the embarkation of immigrants from ports not assigned as above—a suggestion which has been adopted by the Home Government in May 1864.

Measures have been taken for dividing the colony into districts and appointing officers to them for the purposes of the emancipation law, but until matters become more settled it is inexpedient to incur the risk of a large expenditure in the purchase of stations for the Commissioners. Much difficulty is experienced in carrying out these measures in consequence of the great extent of territory to be provided for, and the limited means at the disposal of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners have visited their several districts in performance of the several preliminary duties required by the law previously to the 1st July, taking advantage of the opportunity to give the slaves all necessary information and to urge them to execute contracts for labour after July 1, and in the meantime to complete their terms of slavery in the observance of order and industry.

Shops were not permitted under the former regulations, but advantage has been taken of the liberty given under the new order of things, and shops have been started with the sanction of the Administrative Power, where the emancipated slaves may provide for all their requirements.

With reference to the subject of Government superintendence, it is evident that special measures are requisite for carrying out the designs of the Legislature. Regulations have accordingly been framed and published respecting the rights and obligations of the persons subject to Government superintendence, and their employers, copies of which, translated into negro-English, have been also distributed.

Objections have been tendered on the part of several planters against these regulations, most of which have been found premature and exaggerated, so that the Government has acquainted the memorialists that there are no grounds for modifying the regulations at present; but if experience should prove the expedience of any future modifications, advantage will be taken of their suggestions.

It is suggested in the Report that provision should be made for the summary administration of justice in cases punishable by slight correctional penalties.

Inconvenience and expense would be occasioned by the necessity of sending offenders in such cases for trial to Paramaribo from distant plantations, while the experience of British Guiana, in which it is alleged the punishment of flogging, once abolished, has been recently re-enacted for certain offences, shows the expediency of entrusting local officers with powers of this description.

Surinam, likewise, is very unfavourably situated for the restraint of a population indisposed to labour on account of the limited numbers of those who could be employed for this purpose, as well as the great distances and imperfect means of communication between the different districts. The Colony has also one disadvantage peculiar to itself, in a population of bush negroes and runaways, who set a bad example to the labouring class, and show them how they may squat, unmolested, at a distance from the inhabited part of the Colony. Fortunately this example has hitherto produced little bad effect.

Government superintendence is necessary, not only for the promotion of industry, but also to encourage the emancipated slaves to send their children to school. Otherwise few would avail themselves of this advantage, but they would live a vagabond life with their parents, or, as in Demerara, squat on some deserted plantation, and there be entirely demoralized. For the encouragement of marriages among those who are placed under Government superintendence, the usual fees to civil officers are remitted, not only in favour of those who are without means of paying, but of all who desire to avail themselves of it, trusting that a principle of self-esteem, co-operating with the influence of the Moravians, will prevent those who have the means from submitting to be married as indigent persons.

During the last six months of 1863 thirty-two marriages between parties, both of

which were under Government superintendence, took place at Paramaribo and the out-districts, besides three in which the husband only was under superintendence. The average number of marriages throughout the whole Colony for the three last years before the emancipation was sixty-three annually.

The education of children under Government superintendence is at present almost entirely in the hands of the Moravian Brethren. Their school at Paramaribo, as well as those of the Roman Catholic clergy in that place, and on some plantations, are attended by some children of emancipated slaves; but there still remains much to be done by Government, and a plan is in preparation for the establishment of more schools and the improvement of education in co-operation with those religious bodies.

A misapprehension existed that the Government were obliged to provide for all children and aged persons without distinction, which might have been attended with mischievous consequences, had not a proclamation warned the emancipated slaves that they as well as all other free persons were bound legally, as well as morally, to provide for their children and parents, as the State only took the charge of such aged and infirm persons and children as had no relations to provide for them. This announcement had a favourable effect. Those who become chargeable to State are partly provided for provisionally by their former proprietors or their stewards, receiving for this an advance of one florin per head per week, and partly by receiving and relieving them at the Government establishment at Paramaribo.

The amount paid for relief up to the end of December was 17,797 florins 93 cents: 700 persons and upwards were in receipt of relief.

It has been difficult to make proper provision for medical assistance, partly from the deficiency of means, and partly from the unwillingness of the emancipated slaves to avail themselves of such means as were within their reach, and the neglect of their employers to encourage them to do so.

The Governor has not yet seen fit to exercise the right conferred on him by the law of exempting any of the emancipated slaves from Government superintendence, on the ground of good behaviour and industrious habits.

Some of the authorities are of opinion that emancipated slaves should be prohibited from holding or even leasing real property, citing the example of British Guiana to show the mischief of such a privilege. The Governor, however, has not thought himself at liberty to deny this right, though he has annexed some limitations to the exercise of it.

The disinclination of emancipated slaves to enter into labour contracts were at first considerable, from a mistaken idea that they would thus reduce themselves afresh to a state of slavery. This apprehension, however, is gradually wearing away, but it will be necessary to be strict in enforcing the obligation of entering into labour contracts, in order to give efficiency to the Government superintendence.

It was not thought necessary, except in the instance of two of the most distant districts, to limit the choice of the freedmen in making their engagements to those districts in which they had been settled before the emancipation.

Permission has been given, subject to certain regulations, to some of the labourers to carry arms.

A tariff of task work and wages was established in 1861. It has been found difficult to establish a new one. It was anticipated that inconvenience would be occasioned if the Government were to pay the same rate of wages to labourers set to work by authority on the ground of refusal to enter into engagements, but the Governor did not feel himself authorized to make a difference between one class of government labourers and another. Fortunately the anticipated consequences did not ensue, nearly all the freedmen having entered into private employment.

The Regulations framed by the Colonial Government against idleness and vagabondage have worked well.

The effect of the provision of the Emancipation Law, requiring the slave-holders to provide for the lodging of their former slaves for three months after the beginning of the operation of the law, has not been good, and it has been the subject of much misapprehension. The planters have thought themselves exempt from the obligation of making any payment to the former slaves for the labour which by law they were obliged to perform, while lodged during that period of three months; but the Colonial authorities have maintained the principle that emancipated slaves should only work for wages, reducing, however, their claim to two-thirds of the regular Tariff, so long as they should not have entered into contracts for work.

The tax due by emancipated slaves for 1864 was estimated, on the basis of contracts being entered into, by—

								Florins.
7,500 men to be taxed at 3 florins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,500
7,500 women, at	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,250
Immigrants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
								38,750
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..

The actual number of contracts entered into up to the end of January 1864 corresponds to an amount of tax of 41,530 florins; so that, without reckoning anything for immigration, there is a surplus above the estimate of 2,780 florins.

Two Returns are annexed, showing the correctional penalties inflicted by the Commissioners for the two last quarters of 1863.

Proceedings were taken against one employer only for non-payment of wages; the judgement, however, was in his favour. Fines were paid by five persons for trifling offences against the Emancipation Law, without one requiring the award of the Commissioners.

Though the naval and military forces were increased for precaution sake, the state of the colony was such before the end of the year that three vessels of war, together with the detachment of marines, were dispensed with, and proceeded to their several stations,

The police force urgently requires to be increased; the men are overworked, and the force is much reduced by sickness, occasioned by night as well as day work. The Home Government is justified in its refusal to sanction a proposal for the employment of the most trustworthy labourers on the plantations as assistant policemen, since such a force would, as is also proved by the experience of Demerara, be too much under the influence of the overseers.

Although as the 1st July approached some well-founded complaints were made of indisposition to labour, and insolence, especially among the younger hands, yet in general the day was looked forward to in tranquillity and order. The authorities found it expedient to dispense with any public festivities on that day, and to keep it as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer. It accordingly passed off quietly, owing chiefly to the exertions of the Moravian Brethren in preparing their congregations for it. The 2nd and 3rd were observed with public rejoicings, but without any breach of public order. On the 6th, however, as if by a general understanding, the hands refused to work for the fixed rate of wages throughout most of the plantations. The spirit of insubordination however gradually gave way, principally through the personal intervention of the Governor, without the assistance of the military force, in explaining to the several plantation hands through an interpreter their obligations and rights.

Notwithstanding the success of his endeavours, however, there was much to be desired in respect of regularity of work, even on some plantations where contracts had been made during the first three months. It cost much trouble to induce most of the freedmen on the plantations to enter into contracts; while, on the other hand, some proprietors and managers (the latter, however, chiefly in consequence of want of instructions from the employers) threw difficulties in the way. Some of these suffered for their misconduct subsequently by want of labourers.

One great difficulty arose immediately after the emancipation, from the owners of about 10,000 slaves giving notice a few days before the 1st July, that they did not intend to avail themselves of the labour of their slaves during the first three months according to the proviso of Article 30 of the Law. Fortunately, however, the authorities got over this difficulty by most of these slaves being provided with work without their interference. Two plantations were worked by the Colonial Authorities, in consequence of the refusal of the managers, for want of instructions; but the cost was covered by the produce raised.

Shortly after the 1st of October, the great majority had entered into contract, an example which was progressively followed by the remainder, with but very few exceptions.

The Administration took all necessary steps for that end. Notice was given that strict observance would be enforced of the regulation, which required that no freedman should be kept at work without regular contracts, and that the plantation hands who should still refuse to enter into any agreements should be transported elsewhere, preparations being made for that purpose by providing vessels, and taking precautions against insubordination by stationing vessels of war. The result was that many planters, as well as freedmen who had hitherto held out, hastened to enter into contracts, the former that they might not lose their working hands, the latter that they might not be removed to other parts of the colony.

It may be stated, then, that with few exceptions the available labour of the colony has been secured for agricultural purposes, and that few but the aged and infirm, and orphans, have been handed over to the Government.

A further motive which contributed to the difficulty of inducing the freedmen to enter into labour contracts was their desire to settle down on small patches of uncultivated

ground, at a distance from the supervision of the district authorities. In order to prevent the mischief arising from a practice like this, which has such bad consequences in British Guiana, no contracts were sanctioned except for plantations actually under cultivation, and with proper appliances for lodging, and providing for the freedmen. There was also a strong disposition to remove to the town, by which many hands would have been withdrawn from field labour. It required strenuous efforts to overcome this.

The freed men did not, in every instance, contract in the plantations where they had worked as slaves. This was partly from their own caprice, and partly from the suggestions of evil-disposed persons. Nevertheless the greater number showed an attachment to their former place of employment, especially where the provision grounds were good.

In consequence of the employment of so many of the freed-men under contracts, it has not been necessary for the Colonial Government to retain possession of the plantations provided for the employment of labour; nor is it anticipated that there will be any difficulty in procuring land for this purpose, if at any future period many labourers should be thrown on their hands.

Notwithstanding a few unfavourable symptoms observable in the behaviour of the younger freed-men, and the want of wholesome discipline exercised by parents over their children, the re-appearance of heathenish and idolatrous practices subsequent to emancipation, and many instances of theft, stimulated by the excessive dearness of provisions, it may be affirmed with confidence that the effects of emancipation have so far proved satisfactory, even beyond all expectation.

In order to form an estimate of its results in an economical point of view, returns are annexed showing the production of different articles for the five years preceding 1863, as well as for the subsequent period up to the middle of 1864, and also of the prices for which plantations sold during the two years ending with 1st July, 1864.

The report concludes by citing the judgment of the Moravian Brethren, a community intimately acquainted with the condition and habits of the negro population, which speaks favourably of the prospects of their material welfare, while in respect of religion and morality they are at least not retrograde.

No. 113.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Milbanke, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

No. 114.

Sir J. Milbanke to Earl Russell.—(Received December 23.)

My Lord,

The Hague, December 21, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note which has been addressed to me by the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to that in which, in obedience to instructions conveyed to him in your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd of April last, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires brought to the notice of the Netherlands Government a statement of the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces on the West Coast of Africa, representing that the Netherlands authorities at Elmina are in the habit of purchasing slaves from the King of Ashantee with a view to their being subsequently incorporated as soldiers in the Netherlands forces in the East and West Indies.

Your Lordship will perceive that in his note M. Cremers does not deny that recruits are raised for the purpose above mentioned in the colony, but his Excellency asserts that they are not purchased, and that they enrol themselves of their own free will, and dispose of the bounty paid on enlistment into their own hands according to their pleasure.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. MILBANKE

Inclosure in No. 114.

M. Cremers to Sir J. Milbanke.

La Haye, le 20 Décembre, 1864.

LE Soussigné, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Sir John R. Milbanke, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa

Majesté Britannique, en réponse à la note de la Légation du 6 Avril dernier, que le Département des Colonies a fait instituer les recherches nécessaires au sujet de l'achat d'esclaves qui, ainsi que le Cabinet de Londres en a reçu l'information, serait opéré par les autorités Néerlandaises de la côte de Guinée dans le but d'enrôler ces malheureux dans l'armée coloniale aux Indes Orientales.

Il appert des renseignements transmis au dit Département que l'enrôlement dans la colonie précitée s'effectue d'après les instructions existantes relativement à cette matière.

Les individus qu'on enrôle dès lors sont nés libres ou esclaves, ou bien ceux qui ont aliéné leur liberté pour cause de dettes (connus sous le nom de "pandelingen"). Mais tous ces individus quels qu'ils soient ne sont admis dans les rangs de l'armée coloniale qu'entièrement rachetés et affranchis, et en se présentant tout à fait de plein gré.

Parmi les personnes qui se présentent, celles qui sont entièrement libres sont en minorité, mais l'enrôlement d'esclaves ou des "pandelingen" a lieu à Elmina de la manière suivante en conformité des dites instructions :—

Un individu de l'une ou de l'autre catégorie qui désire entrer au service se rend au fort, et vient, accompagné de son maître ou de son créancier, s'offrir comme soldat pour l'armée des Indes Orientales. Après avoir été examiné et trouvé apte au service, ou lui demande pertinemment s'il agit entièrement de plein gré et volontairement. Si la réponse est affirmative, il reçoit lui-même la prime, dont il remet ordinairement de suite une partie à son maître ou à son créancier.

Ensuite on habille l'individu en question, et il est soldat.

Dans les derniers temps l'agent Néerlandais à Coomassie n'a pas envoyé de recrues ; mais s'il en eut été autrement l'on ne doute pas que les instructions précitées n'eussent été exécutées, et il n'y a aucune raison de craindre que les enrôlements puissent nuire à la cause de l'abolition de l'esclavage. En outre un enrôlement qui serait opéré sur une vaste échelle dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique pourrait peut-être encore donner lieu à des inquiétudes sous ce rapport, mais non un enrôlement annuel sous les conditions susmentionnées, qui ne dépasse pas 100 hommes, comme ceci a été le cas durant les dernières années. L'assertion que les chefs indigènes fourniraient les recrues semble être dénuée de fondement ; durant les dernières années on n'a plus reçu à Elmina des recrues du Roi d'Ashantin.

Le Soussigné se flatte que les explications qui précèdent convaincront le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique que celui des Pays-Bas évite soigneusement tout ce qui pourrait servir à favoriser, même indirectement, l'esclavage, et il prie Sir John R. Milbanke d'agréer, &c.

(Signé)

E. CREMERS.

PORTUGAL.

No. 115.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received January 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith translation of a note which the Duke de Loulé addressed to me on the 4th instant, respecting the appointment of the Portuguese Commissioners to the Mixed Commission at Loanda.

I conclude that his Excellency addressed to me this note in consequence of a representation which, at the request of Mr. Vredenburg, I had made to him on the 24th ultimo, informing him that Her Majesty's Commissioner could not acknowledge the *de facto* appointment of the Portuguese members of the Court of Relação at Loanda, as members of the Mixed Commission, unless they were duly furnished by the Portuguese Government with commissions appointing them.

I referred his Excellency to the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Howard and Mr. Paget and his Excellency in 1857, on this subject, and added we made no objection to the nomination of the members of the Court of Relação at Loanda, but merely required they should have a proper commission.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 115.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, January 4, 1863.

IN my despatch of the 24th of October last I pointed out to the Minister of Marine the expediency of filling up, as soon as possible, the offices which are now vacant in the Mixed Portuguese and British Commission Court established at Loanda, which offices, in conformity with the Decree having the force of law, of the 30th of December, 1852, must be held by members of the Court of Relação (Second Instance) in that city.

His Excellency having replied, on the 4th of November, that inasmuch as the Bachelor of Arts Bernardo Soares Vieira da Motta, the Judge of the Province of St. Thomas, had been appointed to the aforesaid Court of Relação, by a Decree of the 28th of July of last year, he must have already departed for his post; and further, that the President of the said Court of Relação, Luiz Jozé Mendes Affonso, being now in this city on leave of absence, it was natural to suppose that he would return to the Province as soon as his leave expired, I again addressed myself, on the 31st of last December, to the same Minister, urging him to take the necessary measures in order that the said functionaries might set out for their posts as soon as possible.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 116.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 10, 1864.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th ultimo, I have to convey to you my approval of the representation which you made to the Duke de Loulé on the 24th of

CLASS B.

December last, informing him that Her Majesty's Government could not acknowledge the members of the Court of Relação at Loanda to be *de facto* members of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission there, but that in order that they should be duly authorized to sit in the Mixed Commission Court it would be necessary that they should be furnished with the Commissions contemplated by the Treaty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 117.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 22, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Dr. Livingstone, in reply to one which by my directions was addressed to him, containing instructions for the withdrawal of the expedition entrusted to his charge.

My object in transmitting to you this despatch is in order that you may make known to the Portuguese Government what Dr. Livingstone states with regard to the entire depopulation of the Shire valley by the slave-hunting expeditions of the Governor and merchants of Tette.

It is lamentable to think that the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Livingstone to bring that portion of Africa which has for so many years been the scene of his labours into communication with the civilized world, should have been frustrated by the demoralizing influence of the slave-dealers, and of those who participate in the profits of this unholy traffic, under the countenance and protection of the Portuguese authorities.

Had his efforts proved successful, the Portuguese Possessions on the East Coast of Africa could not have failed to have benefited by the civilizing influences which would have been brought to bear upon this part of the African continent.

If Her Majesty's Government are rightly informed, legitimate traffic scarcely exists, or is reduced to the lowest ebb, in the Portuguese territories on the Eastern Coast of Africa, and the only trade that can be said to flourish is the Slave Trade. The result is that the country is fast becoming depopulated, the people remaining degraded and uncivilized.

This unsettled state of things must continue to exist so long as slave-hunting and the export Slave Trade are countenanced and supported by Portuguese authorities and subjects, as is shown to be the case by the reports received by Her Majesty's Government from Dr. Livingstone and from other sources.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty are in earnest in their desire for the suppression of the Slave Trade, but there is too much reason to believe that the instructions which they may give to their subordinate authorities are not carried out, but that, on the contrary, those employed on the African coasts wilfully contravene the orders of their Government.

I have accordingly to desire that you will address a note on this subject to the Portuguese Government, in which you will make known the views of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 118.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda,* calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to a difference of opinion that has arisen between him and his Portuguese colleague, originating in a claim made by Commander Hoskins of Her Majesty's ship "Zebra," who captured the Portuguese brigantine "Laura," to have the fees of his Proctor paid out of the proceeds accruing from the sale of the prize, before such proceeds were divided between the British and Portuguese Governments.

The Portuguese Commissioner, it will be seen on the other hand, contends that the proceeds should be first divided between the two Governments, and that then the captor's

* Class A, 1863, No. 110.

expenses should be paid out of the moiety due to the Government whose cruizer made the capture, and it has been agreed between them that this question should be referred for the decision of their respective Governments.

I have to acquaint you that upon the receipt of Mr. Vredenburg's despatch I referred the matter for the consideration of Mr. Rothery, the legal adviser of the Treasury upon Slave Trade matters, a copy of whose Report I now inclose; and I have at the same time to inform you that Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in opinion with Mr. Rothery that, subject to taxation of the Court as regards amount, the Proctor's fees should be paid out of the proceeds accruing from the sale of a prize before such proceeds are divided between the two Governments.

Although this course of proceeding would not appear to have been hitherto adopted in cases coming for adjudication before the Mixed Commission Court at Loanda, it has obtained in the Mixed Commission Court established at the Cape of Good Hope, and it seems so fair and equitable a mode of proceeding that Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Portuguese Government will, upon considering this matter, take the same view of the case as Her Majesty's Government, and will give instructions accordingly to their authorities at Loanda.

I have to instruct you to make a representation on this subject to the Portuguese Minister, and you will request to be informed of the decision that may be come to by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, in order that Her Majesty's Government may be enabled to send such instructions as may be necessary to the British Commissioner at Loanda.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure in No. 118.

Report.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships' commands I have perused and considered the documents herewith returned, consisting of a letter from James Murray, Esq., the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 6th of August last, transmitting copy of a despatch from Mr. Vredenburg, Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, requesting instructions upon a question which has arisen between himself and the Portuguese Commissioner at that place in the case of a vessel called the "*Laura*," and the question having been left for the decision of the British and Portuguese Governments, Mr. Murray requests that Mr. Vredenburg's despatch may be referred to me as your Lordships' adviser on Slave Trade matters, for my opinion as to what would be the proper course to be pursued.

The case of the "*Laura*" formed the subject of my Report to your Lordships of the 24th instant. It will be seen from that Report that she was captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Zebra*," Commander Hoskins, on the 13th of February last, and that having been thereupon sent to Loanda for adjudication, she was on the 17th of March following condemned by the Portuguese Members of the Mixed Court of Justice established at that place, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade. It would seem that Commander Hoskins then applied to have the fees of the Proctor who had been employed to conduct the proceedings on behalf of the captors paid out of the proceeds before the balance was divided, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty with Portugal of the 3rd of July, 1842, between the two Governments, in moieties. This being, it is said, a novel application to the Court, a special Session was held for its consideration, on which occasion the Governor-General of Loanda acted as Portuguese Commissioner in consequence of the death or absence of that official. It may, however, be convenient before adverting to what occurred at the meeting, that I should refer more particularly to the words of the Portuguese Treaty.

The sixth Article of Annex B, which contains the Regulations for the guidance of the Courts, provides that "if the detained vessel shall be condemned she shall be declared lawful prize, together with the cargo," and 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 expenses referred to are, in the second Article of the same Annex, described as

including amongst others, "all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication," and it is provided that such expenses "shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the vessel, her cargo, and stores." And the question, therefore, to be decided was whether the expenses "occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication" properly included the costs due to the captor's Proctor for conducting the prosecution, and whether they ought to be deducted from the proceeds previous to the division thereof between the two Governments, or whether, on the other hand, they should be borne wholly by the captors.

At the Session of the Court Mr. Vredenburg appears to have laid some stress on the fact that the words in the English version of the Treaty are "all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel," not for adjudication, but "to adjudication," by which he thought might be understood the end of the proceedings, so as to include the Proctor's fees; but to this it was answered that the words in the Portuguese version "a ser julgada" would not bear that interpretation, but simply meant bringing in a vessel "to be judged." Mr. Vredenburg further states that he pointed out to the Portuguese Governor that by Article VII of Annex B, in cases where vessels have not been condemned as lawful prize, and the captors have to make compensation, the injured party is entitled "to a just and complete indemnification of all costs of suit;" and he contended that similarly the captors, where successful, should be entitled to the same, and that there was a manifest injustice in the Portuguese Government receiving a clear moiety of the proceeds, leaving the heavy law expenses to be borne by the captors, or, as he afterwards expresses it, that the Government whose duties have been of a very negative description should receive a larger amount than those who have had all the anxiety and annoyance. He states that the Governor-General admitted that what he had advanced appeared to be reasonable, but that as no precedent existed for allowing the amount, and no claim of that nature had ever been made before, it would be better that the question should be referred to their respective Governments. Mr. Vredenburg adds that Commander Hoskins had requested him to pay the Proctor's fee, amounting to 100*l.*, when he should receive the share accruing to the captors, and that, consequently, should his view be correct, the Portuguese Government will have to refund 50*l.*

Whether the Portuguese version of the Treaty will bear the interpretation which the Governor-General has sought to affix to it is a point upon which I will not venture to offer an opinion. It seems, however, that the Governor was mainly influenced in forming his opinion by the fact that there was no precedent at Loanda for the allowance of such a charge; it therefore became important to inquire what has hitherto been the practice, not at Loanda only, but in the other British and Portuguese Mixed Courts of Justice.

Your Lordships are aware that the only two places at which British and Portuguese Mixed Courts of Justice are now established are Loanda and the Cape of Good Hope. Formerly there were similar Courts at Jamaica, the Cape de Verde Islands, and Sierra Leone, but they have long since been abolished; and of these Sierra Leone alone appears to have had any amount of business. I propose, therefore, by a careful examination of the account sales in cases which have come before the Courts of Loanda, the Cape of Good Hope, as well as Sierra Leone, to ascertain what charges it has been the practice to allow out of the proceeds; and whether or not the Proctor's fees have usually formed part of them.

First, then as to Loanda. It would certainly appear, as the Governor-General stated, that at this place it has not hitherto been usual to make any payment out of the proceeds to the captor's Proctor, and for an obvious reason—that it was not the practice to employ a proctor; all the work would seem to have been done by persons attached to the Court; and if any one could be said to have acted as the captor's Proctor, it was the Clerk to the Commissioners. Whether he received any remuneration for his services I know not, but, at all events, the Governor-General is quite correct in saying that no allowance was made out of the proceeds for the costs of the captor's Proctor. Thus, in the case of the "*Graciosa Vengativa*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Pantaloon*" on the 4th of May, 1845, the account sales in which were forwarded to the Treasury in the Foreign Office letter of the 1st of June, 1846, I find that, although there were various deductions from the proceeds for expenses incurred pending the adjudication, there is no charge for the services of a Proctor. It would seem, however, from other papers in the case which were forwarded to the Treasury in the same year, that Mr. Brand, the then Clerk to the British Commissioners, had acted on the occasion as the captor's Proctor; whether he received any gratuity for his services I do not know: but if he did it, was not paid out of the proceeds, but by the captors themselves:

Again, in the cases of the "*Paquete de Moanda*" and "*Vavo*," captured by the

Portuguese vessel of war "Don Pedro V," and on which I had the honour to report to your Lordships on the 29th of October, 1861, it will be seen, on reference to the account sales that, although other deductions were made from the proceeds (and in regard to which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter), there is no charge for the services of a Proctor to conduct the proceedings, unless, indeed, the small charge of 15 milreis to the "clerk or messenger for his fees and extra writing" be a charge of that description. The Governor-General, therefore, is no doubt quite right when he states that there is no precedent in the Court at Loanda for the allowance out of the proceeds of a charge for the captor's Proctor.

On the other hand, at the Cape of Good Hope, the practice appears to have been different; there not only are the captors in the habit of employing a Proctor, but his fees are paid out of the proceeds prior to the balance being divided between the two Governments. Thus in the case of the "*Sociedade*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Sappho*," the account sales, which were forwarded in the Foreign Office letter of the 12th of June, 1844, show, amongst other charges, a payment of 49*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* out of the proceeds to the captor's Proctor. Again, in the case of the "*Bella Angella*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Dolphin*," the account sales which were forwarded in the Foreign Office letter of the 3rd of February, 1845, show, amongst a great variety of payments (for the case seems to have been very hotly contested), an item of 130*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* paid out of the proceeds for the captor's Proctor's charges. Similarly in the case of the "*Eolo*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Orestes*," the account sales, which were transmitted in the Foreign Office letter of the 25th of November, 1851, show a payment (for this case also was hotly contested) of no less than 127*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* to the captor's Proctor. In all the above cases the Proctor's charges were paid out of the proceeds, and the balance only was divided in moieties between the two Governments.

So far, then, as the two existing Courts are concerned, the practice would seem to be as follows:—At Loanda it has not hitherto been usual to allow anything out of the proceeds on account of the Proctor's charges; if a Proctor was employed, he must have been paid by the captors themselves; but it seems more probable that the Proctor's duties were performed by the Clerk to the Commissioners, and that, being a salaried officer, he was not paid. On the other hand, at the Cape of Good Hope, not only has it been the practice to employ a Proctor, but his charges have been allowed out of the proceeds previous to the balance being divided in moieties between the two Governments.

I now come to Sierra Leone, and I find a very different practice to have prevailed in the Mixed Commission Courts at that place; there not only has it been usual to employ a Proctor, but his fees have been paid, not out of the proceeds, but by the captors themselves. Thus, in the recent case of the "*Jane*," which was captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Espoir*," and condemned in the British and Netherlands Mixed Court of Justice at Sierra Leone, and on which I had the honour to report to your Lordships on the 30th of March last, there is no charge in the account sales for the captor's Proctor; but when the agent's accounts afterwards came before me, I found that a sum of 50*l.* had been paid to Mr. Dougan, the captor's Proctor, for his services in conducting the prosecution; and as that sum was allowed in the agent's accounts, it became chargeable wholly against the captors. It is true that this case occurred in the British and Netherlands Court, but I have no reason to think that the practice was different in the other Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, or that it was otherwise in the British and Portuguese Court when it formerly existed at that place. For I find, on an examination of the account sales in the case of the "*Quethe Importa*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Rapid*," and condemned in the Mixed British and Portuguese Court on the 9th of November, 1842, which were forwarded to the Treasury in the Foreign Office letter of the 16th of March, 1843, that they contain no allowance to the captor's Proctor. And again, in the case of the "*Andorinha*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Persian*," the account sales in which were forwarded in the Foreign Office letter of the 10th of October, 1843, there is no mention of any payment to the captor's Proctor. But although the account sales in these two cases contain no Proctor's charges, I have no doubt, as in the recent case of the "*Jane*," that if the agent's accounts could be discovered, it would be found that the captors had employed a Proctor, and had themselves paid his fees. As, however, the British and Portuguese Mixed Court of Justice at Sierra Leone was abolished so long since as 1844, your Lordships may possibly be of opinion that it is to the practice not of that Court, but of the two existing Courts, that we must look for guidance; and if the somewhat anomalous position of the Loanda Court, where it seems not to have been usual to employ the services of a Proctor, be set aside, we have the practice of the Cape of Good Hope Court, in which not only has it been usual to employ a Proctor, but to pay him out of the proceeds previous to the division thereof between the two Governments.

I should state that a similar question arose in the British and Brazilian Mixed Court of Justice at Rio in the case of the "*Recuperador*," prize to Her Majesty's ship "*Grecian*." The question was fully considered in Mr. Bothery's Reports to your Lordships of the 9th of February, 1841 (No. 2,960), and 5th of February, 1842 (No. 2,751), to which I beg to refer you. It will be seen from those Reports that instructions were on that occasion sent to the British Commissioners of Rio, directing them to come to an arrangement with their Brazilian colleagues, so that in future the Court should fix the amount of the Proctor's fee, and should direct payment thereof to be made out of the proceeds, before the balance was divided between the two Governments. Whether these instructions were ever carried into effect I am not able to say, a change in the law having soon afterwards taken place, which authorized British Vice-Admiralty Courts to adjudicate upon Brazilian vessels, instead of, as theretofore, the Mixed Commissions. But at all events, the opinion of Her Majesty's Government at that time was that the Proctor's fees in the event of the vessel's condemnation ought to be paid out of the proceeds prior to division between the Governments.

Admitting, however, that no very certain inference is to be drawn from the practice which has hitherto prevailed in the Mixed Commission Courts, let us see whether there are not some reasons, in addition to those urged by Mr. Vredenburg, why the Proctor's fees should be paid out of the proceeds, before the division is made between the two Governments. And first I should observe that it is the invariable practice of Courts of Admiralty, not of British Courts only, but, so far as I am aware, of foreign Courts also, in the event of the condemnation of a vessel, to order the captor's expenses, including, of course, the costs of his Proctor, to be paid out of the proceeds; and as the practice of the Mixed Commission Courts was founded mainly on that of the High Court of Admiralty of England, this consideration ought, it seems to me, to be entitled to some weight. But in addition to this, it is to be observed that even in the cases which came before the Court at Loanda, there where certain charges which it was thought proper to allow out of the proceeds, and it may therefore be proper to inquire what those charges were, and how far they differ from the Proctor's charges; whether they are, as the Governor-General would contend, charges incurred "in bringing in the vessel to be adjudged," and not charges incurred after she had been brought in and pending the adjudication.

I will take the cases of "*Paquete de Moanda*" and "*Va Vo*," to which I have already referred, not only as being the most recent cases, but because the capture in both those cases was effected by a Portuguese vessel of war; and consequently the payment out of the proceeds of any expenses incurred by the captors in those cases would be directly in the interest of the Portuguese Government or captors, in the same manner as the allowance of the sum claimed out of the proceeds in the case of the "*Laura*" will be in the interest of the English Government or captors.

On referring to one of the documents which accompanied the account sales in the cases of the "*Paquete de Moanda*" and "*Va Vo*," Inclosure No. 2 in No. 15,239 (1861), it will be seen that after the condemnation a special meeting of the Commission was summoned to examine the accounts which had been given in by the Secretary, and to determine the gratification to be given to the Interpreter for his services on the trial, the Governor-General on the occasion acting as Portuguese Commissioner, Sir Henry Huntley as British Commissioner. It seems that the Interpreter had claimed 75*l.* for his services, which the Governor thought very reasonable, and which was equally approved of by the British Commissioner; and accordingly that sum, as well as "15 milreis as a gratification and fees to the Clerk, 10\$900 for stamp duty, 2\$845 to the Accountant of the Superior Court of Justice," and 23\$400 for the survey and valuation of the prizes, were ordered to be paid, and were, it would seem from the account current, paid out of the proceeds before the balance was divided between the two Governments. These, then, are the charges which it was thought proper to allow out of the proceeds, but why they should have been allowed in preference to the fair and reasonable charges of the captor's Proctor, I am quite at a loss to understand. They were all charges incurred, not, as the Governor-General would contend, in bringing the vessels in to be adjudged, but after the vessel had been brought in and pending the adjudication; they are charges attending the prosecution of the vessel, and stand all upon the same footing; in principle, I can see no distinction between them.

I have therefore no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, the Proctor's charges ought to be paid out of the proceeds before they are divided in moieties between the two Governments; at the same time, however, it is not for the captors to fix the amount of the Proctor's fee, nor even for the British Commissioner, but for the Court itself. Whether 100*l.* is or is not a proper sum to be paid to the captor's Proctor for his services on the occasion, I do not know; but it appears, looking to the nature of the proceedings that

100l. would, under any circumstances, be a very large fee; and if the Clerk to the British Commissioners acted on the occasion as the Proctor, as we find he did in the case of the "*Graciosa Vengativa*," per "*Pantaloon*," it seems to me that the amount would be much more than an adequate remuneration for his services, seeing that the Clerk to the British Commissioners is paid by the British Government, not perhaps for conducting the prosecution on behalf of the British captors, but for assisting Her Majesty's Commissioner in the performance of his duties. But however this may be, it is for the Court itself to say what is the proper amount to be allowed to a Proctor for conducting a cause before it.

And should your Lordships concur in the views which I have ventured to express, it will be proper that a copy or the purport of this Report should be forwarded to Earl Russell with a view to the issue, in concert with the Portuguese Government, of instructions to the Commissioners at Loanda, directing them that in any future case that may come before the Commissioners they would, in the event of the vessel being condemned, take care to fix the amount of the fee to be paid to the Proctor, and provide for payment thereof out of the proceeds previous to the division thereof between the two Governments. Whether, also, it would be advisable that similar instructions should be issued to the Commissioners at Sierra Leone, where a different practice appears to have prevailed, is a question for your Lordships' consideration.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships' wisdom.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Doctors' Commons, October 26, 1863.

No. 119.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two despatches, and their inclosures, from Mr. Vredenburg, Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda,* relating to the case of the Portuguese brigantine "*Laura*," a vessel which has been condemned in the Mixed Commission Court established in that city, on a charge of being equipped for the Slave Trade.

It is worthy of note in this case that when the "*Laura*" arrived at Loanda for adjudication, there was at the time no British Representative in the Mixed Commission Court established in that city; Mr. Gabriel, the British Commissioner, having died a short time previously: and the Court was therefore, in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of 1842 between this country and Portugal for the suppression of the Slave Trade, composed entirely of Portuguese officers. It may fairly be inferred, therefore, that if there had been any doubts as to the illegal nature of the voyage on which the "*Laura*" was engaged, the parties interested in her would have had the benefit of such doubts. But the evidence against the vessel was too strong to admit of any doubts on this point, and the "*Laura*" was accordingly condemned, and her crew handed over to the proper authorities to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Portuguese laws.

It will be seen, however, from the Judgments rendered by the Tribunals of the 1st and 2nd Instancia at Loanda, translations of which accompany Mr. Vredenburg's despatch of the 28th December last, that verdicts of acquittal have been delivered in the case of the crew, and that the Procurador Regio has appealed to the Supreme Court at Lisbon against those verdicts.

I have to instruct you to bring this case to the notice of the Portuguese Minister, and you will express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that no effort will be spared by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to procure the punishment of the crew of the "*Laura*" and the parties engaged in this slave-trading transaction.

It appears from the proceedings in this case that the "*Laura*" on the voyage on which she was captured cleared from Havana, and that her owner, a Portuguese subject named José Lucas, gave the usual bond there, to the Portuguese Consul, that the vessel should not be engaged in the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty have taken the necessary steps to have these bonds estreated; but I have to desire that you will make inquiries on this point, and you will also inform me of the result of the appeal by the Procurador Regio at Loanda to the Supreme Court at Lisbon in the case of the acquittal of the crew of this vessel.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

* Class A, 1863, No. 115; and Class A, 1864, No. 98.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received March 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 11, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the accompanying despatch of the 11th January, which Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda forwarded to me under flying seal, and which reached me by the last packet from Loanda on the 8th instant.

I communicated yesterday to the Duke de Loulé the substance of Mr. Vredenburg's despatch, and pointed out to his Excellency the more than grave suspicions that the Slave Trade was carried on to a very considerable extent from the coast of Benguela, and as it was probable the Governor-General of Angola had forwarded, as he stated he intended to do, copies of the correspondence which he had had with the Governors of Mossamedes and Benguela, I urged his Excellency to confer with his colleague the Minister of the Colonies, and to take the necessary steps to put an end to this nefarious Traffic.

The Duke de Loulé took a note of the statements of Her Majesty's Commissioner, and promised to speak with the Minister of the Colonial Department on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

No. 121.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 24, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of the note which, in conformity with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I addressed to the Duke de Loulé respecting the withdrawal of the expedition to Eastern Africa entrusted to Dr. Livingstone by Her Majesty's Government, and the depopulation of the Shire Valley, as reported by that gentleman to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

P.S.—*March 26.* Since writing the above, I have received the note from the Duke de Loulé, a translation of which I have the honour herewith to inclose, in which his Excellency informs me that he has called the attention of the Minister of Marine to the contents of my note above referred to.

Inclosure 1 in No. 121.

Sir A. Magenis to the Duke of Loulé.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, March 15, 1864.

THE Government of His Most Faithful Majesty are probably aware of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw the expedition entrusted to the charge of Dr. Livingstone, the missionary and intrepid traveller, for the purpose of bringing that part of South Central Africa, which has for so many years been the scene of his labours, into communication with the civilized world; indeed, it is probable that such intention may have already been carried out by Dr. Livingstone, in conformity with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government received by him in April last.

I have the honour to state that I have received the instructions of Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to report to your Excellency that Dr. Livingstone, who was appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Quillimane, in order, I believe, to facilitate the success of his exertions in the interests of science and civilization, has informed Her Majesty's Government that the object of his labours has been most lamentably frustrated by the demoralizing influence of the slave-dealers, and of those who participate in the proceeds of their unholy Traffic, under, there is too much reason to believe, the countenance and protection of the Portuguese authorities.

In his despatch upon this subject to Her Majesty's Government, Dr. Livingstone most particularly refers to that part of the country called Shire Valley, and to its entire depopulation by, as it would appear, the slave-hunting expeditions of the Governor of Tette; indeed, he was so impressed with the conviction, which the depopulation of the

said valley, from the causes above referred to, had created, that unless the Portuguese could be prevented from continuing their raids in the footsteps of his discoveries, no permanent good could result from his labours, that he had already commenced to reduce the number of the persons composing the expedition two months before he received the instructions of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw it altogether. This reduction, indeed, made solely, I regret to state, in consequence of the manifold proofs which existed of all previous labours being systematically neutralized, with, it is generally believed, the sanction of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, and of the loss of one of Dr. Livingstone's companions, virtually dissolved the expedition.

It is scarcely necessary to remind your Excellency that had Dr. Livingstone's efforts proved successful, the Portuguese Possessions on the East Coast of Africa could not have failed to have benefited by the civilizing influences which would have been brought to bear upon that part of the African Continent; whereas, if Her Majesty's Government be rightly informed, legitimate traffic scarcely exists, or is reduced to the lowest possible ebb in the Portuguese Possessions on the Eastern Coast of Africa, and the only trade that can be said to flourish is the Slave Trade; and the result is that the country is fast becoming depopulated, the people remaining degraded and uncivilized.

This unsettled state of things must continue to exist so long as slave-hunting and the export Slave Trade are countenanced and supported by Portuguese authorities and subjects, as is shown to be the case by the Reports received by Her Majesty's Government, as well from Dr. Livingstone as from other sources.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty are in earnest in their desire for the suppression of the Slave Trade, but there is too much reason to believe that the instructions which they may give to their subordinate authorities are not carried out, but that, on the contrary, those employed on the African coast wilfully contravene the orders of their Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 121.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, March 23, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you were pleased to address to me under date of the 15th instant, acquainting me with the information transmitted to your Government by Dr. Livingstone, with reference to the Slave Trade in the Province of Mozambique, which is said to be kept up by the local authorities, in spite of the orders of His Majesty's Government.

Having called the attention of the Minister of Marine to the contents of your said note, I shall await his Excellency's answer, which will be duly communicated to you.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 122.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 24, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of the note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, I have addressed to the Duke de Loulé respecting the claim of Commander Hoskins, of Her Majesty's ship "Zebra," for the Proctor's fees in the case of the condemned slave-vessel "Laura" to be paid before the proceeds of the sale of the same be divided between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 122.

*Sir A. Magenis to the Duke of Loulé.**Lisbon, March 15, 1864.*

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE received the instructions of Earl Russell, &c., to call the attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government to a difference of opinion that has arisen between Mr. Vredenburg, British Commissioner at Loanda, and his Portuguese colleague, originating in a claim made by Commander Hoskins of Her Majesty's ship "Zebra," who captured the Portuguese brigantine "Laura," which vessel was condemned as a slaver by the Mixed Commission Court upon the 17th of March, 1863, to have the fees of his Proctor paid out of the proceeds accruing from the sale of the prize, before such proceeds were divided between the British and Portuguese Governments.

Whilst Mr. Vredenburg supported the claim in question as an equitable one, His Most Faithful Majesty's Acting Commissioner contended that the proceeds should be first divided between the two Governments, and that then the captor's expenses should be paid out of the moiety due to the Government whose cruizer made the capture, and it was agreed between them that this question should be referred for the decision of their respective Governments.

Her Majesty's Commissioner pointed out to the Acting Commissioner of His Most Faithful Majesty that the words in Article XI of Annex B in the English version of the Treaty of July 3, 1842, were "all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication;" and that a difference existed between "bringing a vessel to adjudication," and "bringing a vessel for adjudication," and that by the former reading might be understood the end of the proceedings, and would include the Proctor's fee.

His Most Faithful Majesty's Acting Commissioner replied that the words in the Portuguese version "a ser julgada" would not bear that interpretation, but simply meant "bringing a vessel to be judged." Her Majesty's Commissioner then pointed out to his Excellency in Article VII of Annex B, that in cases where vessels have not been condemned as legal prize, and the captors have been condemned to make compensation, that the injured party would be entitled "to a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit," and he contended that if the owners were in such cases entitled to all costs of suit, the captors should be entitled to the same; and maintained that there was a manifest injustice in the Portuguese Government receiving a clear moiety of the proceeds, leaving the heavy law expenses to be borne by the captors.

The Acting Commissioner of His Most Faithful Majesty admitted that what Her Majesty's Commissioner advanced appeared to him to be reasonable, but as no precedent existed for allowing the amount, and no claim of a like nature had ever been made, he must refer the question home.

Her Majesty's Commissioner has been requested by Commander Hoskins to pay the Proctor's fees, amounting to 100*l.*, when he shall have received the share accruing to the captors; in the event, therefore, of the former's opinion of the case being found to be correct, His Most Faithful Majesty's Government will have to refund 50*l.*

Even putting aside all question of interpretation of the words of a Treaty, I would appeal to your Excellency's enlightened judgment and ask you whether it would not appear unfair and unreasonable that the whole of the heavy law expenses on the part of the prosecution, in cases of this description, should fall on the captors, and that the Government whose duties have been of a very negative description should receive a larger amount than those who have had all the anxiety and annoyance.

In addition to such considerations also, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the matter at issue between the Commissioners of Great Britain and Portugal has been referred by Her Majesty's Government to the legal adviser of Her Majesty's Treasury upon Slave Trade matters, and that the opinion of that gentleman, as furnished to Her Majesty's Government, and in which Her Majesty's Government fully concur, is that subject to the taxation of the Court as regards amount, the Proctor's fees should be paid out of the proceeds accruing from the sale of the prize before such proceeds are divided between the two Governments; for although such a course of proceeding would not appear to have been hitherto adopted in cases coming for adjudication before the Mixed Commissioner Court at Loanda, it has been established in the Mixed Commission Court at the Cape of Good Hope, and it seems so fair and equitable a mode of proceeding that Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will, upon consideration, take the same view of the case as Her Majesty's Government, and will give instructions accordingly to their authorities at Loanda.

In conclusion, I have to request that your Excellency will inform me of the decision

that may be come to by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty in this matter, in order that Her Majesty's Government may be enabled to send such instructions as may be necessary to Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

No. 123.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 24, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of the note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, and of this series, I addressed to the Duke de Loulé, protesting against the sentence of acquittal of the crew of the condemned slave-vessel "*Laura*" which was pronounced by the Tribunals of 1st and 2nd Instance at Loanda.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

P.S., March 26.—Since writing the above I have received the note from the Duke de Loulé, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, expressive of his Excellency's intention of communicating the contents of my note above referred to, to the Minister of Marine.

A. C. M.

Inclosure 1 in No. 123.

Sir A. Magenis to the Duke of Loulé.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, March 15, 1864.

THE Government of His Most Faithful Majesty are doubtless aware that verdicts of acquittal have been delivered by the Tribunals of 1st and 2nd Instance at Loanda in the case of the crew of the Portuguese brigantine "*Laura*," condemned in the Mixed Commission Court at that place, on a charge of being equipped for the Slave Trade, upon the 17th March, 1863.

It is worthy of remark in this case that when the "*Laura*" arrived at Loanda for adjudication there was at the time no British Representative in the Mixed Commission Court established in that city, Mr. Gabriel, the British Commissioner, having died a short time previously, and the Court was therefore, in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the Slave Trade, composed entirely of Portuguese officers. It may fairly be inferred, therefore, that if there had been any doubts as to the illegal nature of the voyage on which the "*Laura*" was engaged, the parties interested in her would have had the benefit of such doubts; but the evidence against the vessel was too strong to admit of any doubts on this point, and the "*Laura*" was accordingly condemned, and her crew handed over to the proper authorities to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Portuguese laws.

The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty are doubtless also in possession of the appeal of the Procurador Regio to the Supreme Court at Lisbon against these verdicts of acquittal, drawn up with so much clearness and ability, founded upon such excellent arguments, and proving, in opposition to the opinion of the Tribunals above referred to, the guilty knowledge of the crew of the "*Laura*" without any manner of doubt.

I have the honour to state that I have been instructed by Earl Russell, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to bring this case to your Excellency's knowledge, and to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that no effort will be spared by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to procure the punishment of the crew of the "*Laura*" and the parties engaged in this slave-trading transaction.

It appears from the proceedings in this case that the "*Laura*" on the voyage on which she was captured cleared from Havana, and that her owner, a Portuguese subject named José Lucas, gave the usual bond there to the Portuguese Consul that the vessel should not be engaged in the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty have taken the necessary steps to have these bonds estreated, and I am instructed

to request your Excellency to inform me whether any such measures have been taken, as well as of the result of the appeal of the Procurador Regio at Loanda.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 123.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, March 23, 1864.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you were pleased to address to me under date of the 15th instant, in which, with reference to the condemnation of the Portuguese brigantine "*Laura*," pronounced by the Mixed Commission Court at Loanda, a request is made that such steps as might appear necessary should be taken, in order that the crew and others implicated in the operations of that vessel should meet with due punishment, and also that you might be furnished with certain information on this subject.

I am about to communicate the contents of your said note to the Minister of Marine and for the Colonies, and you will be duly informed of his Excellency's reply.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 124.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 5, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th ultimo, forwarding a despatch sent to you under flying seal by Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, relative to the Slave Trade which is carried on from the Portuguese possessions in the neighbourhood of Benguella, and I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having communicated the substance of Mr. Vredenburg's despatch to the Portuguese Government.

You will express the deep regret of Her Majesty's Government that the export of slaves from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, which for several years past had been, as Her Majesty's Government have every reason to believe, entirely put a stop to, should be permitted by the Portuguese authorities again to be resumed, and you will require that a strict inquiry be made into these slave-trading transactions, and that steps be taken to prevent their recurrence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 125.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1864.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 11th of November last, forwarding a despatch of the 1st of September last from Mr. Vredenburg, inclosing copies of his further correspondence with the Portuguese authorities at Loanda upon the subject of the continuance of the practice of exporting blacks to the Island of St. Thomas under the name of libertos, I transmit to you a copy of a further despatch from that gentleman,* reporting the result of his inquiries respecting the disposal of the blacks found by the officer in command of Her Majesty's ship "*Zebra*," on board the brig "*Julio*."

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 126.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 16, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of the note which, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, I addressed to the Duke of Loulé, expressing the regrets of Her Majesty's Government at the continued exportation of negroes from the Portuguese Possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 126.

Sir A. Magenis to the Duke of Loulé.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, April 13, 1864.

WITH reference to the subject of the Traffic in Slaves which is still carried on from the Portuguese Possessions in the neighbourhood of Benguela, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I lost no time in forwarding to Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the despatches transmitted to me under flying seal by Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda on the 8th of March last, and to which I particularly alluded during the interview which I had the honour of holding with your Excellency upon the 10th of the same month.

I have consequently received the instructions of Earl Russell to express to your Excellency the deep regret of Her Majesty's Government that the export of slaves from the Portuguese Possessions on the West Coast of Africa, which for several years past had been, as Her Majesty's Government have every reason to believe, entirely put a stop to, should be permitted by the Portuguese authorities again to be resumed, and also earnestly to request that a strict inquiry be made into these slave-trading transactions, and that steps be taken to prevent their recurrence.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

No. 127.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 16, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a Law which appeared in the official Gazette of the 8th instant, by which the tax of 400 reis (1s. 10d.) hitherto levied upon able-bodied male slaves, and of 200 reis (11d.) upon female slaves, in the Island of Principe, has been reduced to 200 reis (11d.) upon male slaves and 100 reis (5½d.) upon female slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 127.

Law reducing the Tax on able-bodied Slaves in Prince's Island.

(Translation.)

DOM LEWIS, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.

We make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed the following Law, which we sanction:—

Article 1. In Prince's Island (Ilha do Principe) the amount of the tax which was imposed upon able-bodied slaves in the Ultramarine Provinces by the Decree of the 28th of August, 1858, shall be the same as that which is laid down in the Decree above mentioned for the Province of Mozambique and for the Island of Timor.

Art. 2. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We command, therefore, all the authorities whom the knowledge and execution of this Law may concern to comply with the same, and to enforce the compliance and observance of the same exactly as is contained therein.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Ultramarine Department shall have it printed, published, and circulated.

Given at the Palace of the Ajuda, on the 5th of April, 1864.

(Countersigned)

JOSE DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.

(Signed)

THE KING

No. 128.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 25, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation of a note which I have received from the Duke of Loulé in reply to my note to his Excellency respecting the continued exportation of negroes from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 128.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, April 19, 1864.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 13th instant, requesting that the proper inquiries should be made into the Slave Trade operations said to be carried on in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, and that measures be taken to prevent the continuation of that Traffic.

Having communicated the contents of your note to the Minister of Marine, I hope to be able shortly to give you an answer on this subject.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 129.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received May 13.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 5, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th of March last, I have the honour to inclose herewith, in translation, a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé, by which your Lordship will perceive that His Most Faithful Majesty's Government decline to interfere in the proceedings connected with the sentence of acquittal pronounced at Loanda upon the crew of the condemned slave-vessel "*Laura*," now pending in the Superior Courts, or to endeavour to exercise any influence upon the decision of the judicial authorities.

His Excellency also states that the surety must be made responsible for the bond which he gave that the "*Laura*" should not be employed for slave-trading purposes, and that instructions to that effect have been sent to the Portuguese Consul-General in the Havana.

With regard to the state of the proceedings in the appeal from the sentence of acquittal, his Excellency states that the process has been filed before the Supreme Court of Justice, and has been made over to the Public Prosecutor for examination.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 129.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, May 2, 1864.

IN the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 15th of March last, with respect to the capture of the Portuguese brigantine "*Laura*," equipped for the Slave

Trade, you request, by order of your Government, that steps may be taken to procure the due punishment of the crew of that vessel, and of the other parties implicated in that transaction; that the bond given by the owner of that vessel to the Portuguese Consul in the Havana should be estreated; and, in fine, that you might be informed of the result of the Appeal lodged before the Supreme Court of Justice by the delegate of the King's Attorney-General (Procurador Regio) at Loanda from the sentence of acquittal of the crew of the said vessel given by the Courts of that city.

In reply, it is my duty to state to you that the Minister of Marine and for the Colonies, to whom I had communicated the contents of your note, informs me that, as far as regards the punishment of the criminals, the affair is pending the decision of the judicial power, with whose functions His Majesty's Government cannot interfere, and consequently it must necessarily follow the course which may be determined upon by the proper Courts of Justice.

With respect to the bond said to have been given by the owner of the vessel, since it has been proved that she was equipped for the Slave Trade, in consequence of the sentence which declared it to be a good prize, the surety must be made responsible for his bond, and the necessary orders to this effect have been accordingly sent to the Consul-General of Portugal in the Havana.

With respect to the state of the proceedings in the Appeal which was put in from the sentence of acquittal, the Minister of Marine says, that it appears from a despatch received from the Department of Justice, that the process had been filed before the Supreme Court of Justice on the 10th of February last, and is at present in the hands of the representative of the Public Prosecutor for him to examine the same.

In acquainting you with the above for the information of your Government, I avail, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 130.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 19, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a translation of a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Governor-General of Angola has been desired to report upon the exportation of negroes said to have been resumed upon the West Coast of Africa, as well as to use his best endeavours to prevent its continuance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 130.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, May 9, 1864.

THE Minister of Marine, to whom I had communicated the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 13th of April last, respecting the Slave Trade operations which are said to have been resumed on the West Coast of Africa, informs me in a despatch of the 30th of that month, that he had directed the Governor-General of the Province of Angola at that date to report upon the subject, and to prevent, by all the means in his power, the continuance of that unlawful Traffic.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 131.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, May 31, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, reporting the capture of two vessels fully equipped for the Slave

Trade off the coast of the Portuguese Possessions in Angola, and I also inclose a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Vredenburg on the subject of these captures.*

There can be little doubt but that a considerable export Traffic in Slaves has been lately carried on from the Portuguese Possessions on the West Coast of Africa, and the only way to put a stop to it will be by expelling the offenders from the Portuguese territories.

You will make known the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on this subject to the Portuguese Minister.

No. 132.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 25, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a translation of an official correspondence respecting the circumstances under which the Portuguese ship "Zaire" was boarded and examined by Her Majesty's ships "Snipe" and "Sparrow," on the 20th February last.

The said correspondence was published in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and appeared in the official Gazette of the 21st instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 132.

Extract from the "Diario de Lisboa" of May 21, 1864.

(Translation.)

THE following documents are published in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Chamber of Deputies:—

"Department for the Navy and Colonies, 2nd Direction,
"2nd Division, April 23, 1864.

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

"In reply to the letter which you were pleased to address to me on the 19th instant, with reference to the motion of Senhor Deputy Jozé Maria Sieuve de Menezes, requesting that all the documents relating to the boarding of the steamer 'Zaire' by English cruizers should be transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies, I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the inclosed copies of the despatches on this subject which have been received in this Department; and it is my duty to add that I wrote immediately to the Foreign Department in order that a complaint might be made to the British Government against the irregular and discourteous manner in which that vessel was boarded by the aforesaid cruizers.

"God preserve, &c. (Signed)

"JOSE DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.

"To the Most Illustrious and Excellent Miguel Ozorio Cabral,

"Deputy and Secretary."

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

"Loanda, March 6, 1864.

"I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency, in order that you may be able to decide upon the best course to follow, the inclosed copy of a despatch which was addressed to me on the 3rd instant by the captain of the União Mercantil Company's steamer 'Zaire,' in which he complains of having been twice boarded by the English steamers of war 'Snipe' and 'Sparrow,' during his voyage to the south, and of the irregular manner in which the boarding was carried out. Upon this subject, I must state to your Excellency that I think that the British Commodore is not aware of these facts, as I know that the ship under his command treats even small vessels with all due attention; and therefore I am waiting for his arrival at this port to speak to him about this matter.

"God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

"JOSE BAPTISTA D'ANDRADE, Governor-General.

"To the Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir the Minister and

"Secretary of State for the Navy and Colonies."

“Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir, “On board the steamer ‘Zaire,’ March 3, 1864.

“I have to inform your Excellency of two events which happened to me on meeting two British cruizers during my voyage to and return from Benguella, on board the Portuguese steam-packet ‘Zaire,’ under my command, and belonging to the Royal União Mercantil Company, which events I thought never could have occurred with respect to the ships of a Packet Company, to which His Most Faithful Majesty has entrusted the carrying of the mails of the Government, and upon which he has conferred the title of ‘Royal.’

“On the 20th of February last, whilst steering to the south, I descried at my bows, but somewhat to leeward, a vessel steering northwards under steam and sails, which hoisted the British flag, upon which I immediately hoisted the Portuguese flag, and the distinguishing flag of this Company. It came afterwards to my knowledge that that steamer was the ‘Snipe.’ When we came within a very short distance that vessel worked to windward, and, passing close to my jib-boom, again pursued her course to the north. There was no necessity whatever for that manœuvre on the part of that vessel, inasmuch as it is considered by sailors to be uncivil, and, in this case, it showed the bad feeling which dictated it. Although she came within hail she did not speak us, nor did I see any signal or sign to show that she intended to board me, and she continued to steer on the opposite course to mine. When she was at the distance of a mile or a mile and a-half abaft, she spread her canvas, turned to the south, and fired a gun, upon which I immediately ordered the engines to be stopped. As soon as the visiting officer came on board, I observed to him that if it had been his intention to visit this steamer, he ought to have stopped or stood athwart at a proper distance, so as not to delay my voyage. He replied that I was the cause of the delay, because it was my duty to lay-to as soon as I chanced to come in sight of an English steamer of war. Even if this principle were admissible, it would be a source of great inconvenience to the Royal União Mercantil Company, because its ships would have to be constantly stopping and delaying their voyages along the coast, where so many British cruizers are to be seen and met with.

“The other occurrence took place during my voyage from Benguella to this port, with the British steamer of war ‘Sparrow,’ which boarded me on the 1st instant. After the ship’s papers had been shown to the boarding officer, and having consequently proved to him that this steamer was a packet carrying the mails of the Government, he ordered the insulting act of searching this vessel to be carried out, under the suspicion of its being engaged in the Slave Trade. After the search he requested to see all the passengers, and ordered the interpreter whom he had brought with him to examine them, asking them who and what they were, where they were coming from and where they were going; but I made the remark to him that he could not demand anything further than was allowed by the Treaties, which did not give him the right to make this inquiry on board a ship which had exhibited its papers in legal form, and whose passengers were provided with proper passports. These ships are well known to all the cruizers on this coast; and after having proved the lawful character of the vessel by means of the proper documents, it is very hard to be obliged to delay the voyage for no purpose, and to submit to an examination and search which can only be considered as a malicious act; such delays being a source of loss to the Company and of inconvenience to the passengers, by forcing them to show themselves as often as it may please the cruizers whom they may meet with.

“It is my duty to report the above-mentioned facts to your Excellency, and to request you to take such steps as you may think proper to prevent British cruizers from interfering with and stopping these ships, and causing their voyages to be thereby delayed and retarded.

“God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

“J. M. DE FREITAS BRANCO,

“Captain of the steamer ‘Zaire.’

“To the Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

“the Governor-General of the Province of Angola.”

No. 133.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 25, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th of March last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship translation of a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Portuguese Commissioner at Loanda has been instructed to conform to the opinion expressed by Her Majesty’s Commissioner,

CLASS B.

that the proceeds of the sale of the condemned slave-vessel "*Laura*" should be divided between the two Governments after deducting all expenses attending the same, which may have been acknowledged as legal by the Mixed Commission Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 133.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, May 23, 1864.

I HAVE before me the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 15th of March last, acquainting me with the instructions which you had received from your Government with respect to the difference of opinion which had arisen between the Commissioners of Portugal and Great Britain, in the Mixed Commission Court established at Loanda, on account of the suit in the case of the Portuguese vessel "*Laura*," condemned by that Court.

I read the contents of your note with all due attention, and, in reply to the same, I have the honour to state to you that, according to the rules laid down in the IInd and VIth Articles of Annex B to the Treaty of July 3, 1842, I think there can be no doubt as to the manner in which the expenses of the suit in question, or of any other of a similar nature, should be paid.

Under these circumstances I wrote on the 17th instant to the Portuguese Commissioner, informing him that, in accordance with the two Articles above mentioned, the nett proceeds of the sale of the vessel "*Laura*," her material and cargo, shall be divided between the two Governments, after deducting all the expenses which may have been acknowledged as legal by the Mixed Commission Court, and as such, included in the words "all disbursements," consigned in the aforesaid Article II.

While thus complying with the wishes which you expressed in the name of your Government, I avail, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 134.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda,* reporting that Commander João Baptista Garcão, the Senior Officer of the Portuguese squadron on the West Coast of Africa, has, since his arrival on the coast, shown considerable energy and activity in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 135.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I inclose, for your information, copies of further papers, as marked in the margin,† relative to the Slave Trade carried on from the Portuguese possessions to the southward of St. Paul de Loanda.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

* Class A, No. 72.

† Ibid., Nos. 72 and 73.

No. 136.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, copies of a letter and its inclosures from Rear-Admiral Sir B. Walker,* which have been communicated to me by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, relative to the settlement of a claim made by the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique for the destruction of a small schooner in Fernan Veloso Bay on the 28th of May, 1863, by Lieutenant J. Houghton, of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes," on suspicion of her being engaged in the Slave Trade.

As no complaint on this subject has been made by the Portuguese Government, it will not be necessary that you should make any communication in the matter to the Government of Lisbon; but I nevertheless think it right that you should be in possession of the facts of the case in the event of its being mentioned to you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 137.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 23, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you copies of a letter and its inclosures from Sir B. Walker to the Secretary to the Admiralty,† relative to a complaint which has been made by the Governor-General of Mozambique; in consequence of Captain Gardner, of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes," having continued to search the Spanish barque "Duque de Tetuan" on suspicion of her being engaged in the Slave Trade, after that vessel's arrival within the jurisdiction of the Portuguese flag in the outer roads of Mozambique.

Captain Gardner was unquestionably wrong in continuing the search of the "Duque de Tetuan" after she had arrived in Portuguese waters, and although there is every reason to believe that he would have been justified in seizing this vessel, and sending her to a port of adjudication, yet as he did not adopt this course, he ought either to have completed her search or to have quitted the Spanish vessel before she arrived within Portuguese jurisdiction.

You will see that Captain Gardner's conduct in this affair has been disapproved by the Admiral on the Cape station; and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will accept this prompt disavowal of Captain Gardner's proceedings as a sufficient apology for the unintentional violation by that officer of the neutrality of Portuguese waters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 138.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1864.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of a note and its inclosures, which I have received from the Portuguese Minister at this Court, complaining of the conduct of the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships "Snipe" and "Sparrow," for overhauling and searching the Portuguese packet "Zaire," off the African coast, on the 20th of February and 1st of March last; and I also inclose a copy of my reply to the Portuguese Minister's note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 138.

Count Lavradio to Earl Russell.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

London, June 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed extract from a communication which the Commander of the Portuguese packet "Zaire," addressed to the Governor-General of

* Class A, No. 157.

† Ibid., No. 154.

Angola, informing him of the strange manner in which he had been treated by the Commanders of the British war-steamers "Snipe" and "Sparrow."

In the conduct of the Commander of the "Snipe," your Excellency will notice discourtesy and arrogance, and a great impropriety in unnecessarily detaining a vessel which carried the correspondence of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, and which was engaged in trade admitted to be lawful.

The conduct of the Commander of the "Sparrow" appears to be even more reprehensible than that of the Commander of the "Snipe."

The right of search is not an absolute right, but one subject to certain rules contained in the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, which were certainly not observed by the Commander of the "Sparrow."

Article II of that Treaty only authorizes cruizers to search vessel "which are suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of being engaged in carrying negroes," &c.

I would ask if there could be a reasonable foundation for suspecting that the well-known packet "Zaire," engaged in conveying the correspondence of the Government, would be employed in the Traffic in Negroes?

Article IX of the Treaty, in declaring what the objects are which, found on board of any ship, give a right to the cruizers to detain her, does not authorize, directly or indirectly, the interrogatory of passengers, which was unduly put in practice by the Commander of the "Sparrow."

It would be very expedient for the cruizers to have always before them the provisions of Article II of the Annex A; but as, unfortunately, the Commanders of the "Snipe" and "Sparrow" appear not to have known, or to have forgotten, as well the provisions of this last-mentioned Article as of the other two Articles II and IX, also mentioned already, I am obliged, in obedience to superior orders which I have received, to claim of Her Britannic Majesty's Government the application to the Commanders of the British war-steamers "Snipe" and "Sparrow" of the provisions of Article VIII of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, and the issue of orders necessary to prevent the repetition of acts like those which are detailed.

I take, &c.
(Signed) LAVRADIO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 138.

Commander Branco to the Governor-General of the Province of Angola.

(Translation.)

On board the steamer "Zaire," March 3, 1864.

I HAVE to make known to your Excellency two facts which took place with two British cruizers in my passage to and return from Benguella, on board the Portuguese packet "Zaire," under my command, and the property of the Royal Company, the Mercantile Union, such as I never thought could have taken place with the ships of a Packet Company, to which His Most Faithful Majesty has been pleased to entrust the conveyance of the mails of his Government, and which he honoured with the title of Royal.

On the 20th February last I was sailing southward, and I saw on the prow, but somewhat to leeward, a vessel coming northward, under sail and steam, with the English flag hoisted. I immediately hoisted the Portuguese flag, and the signal distinguishing this Company. I understood subsequently that this ship was the "Snipe." When we came within a small distance that vessel turned to windward, crossing under my bows (?) and then again went on to the north. There was no need whatever for the ship's executing such a manœuvre, which is considered among sailors as an uncivil thing, and in this case it showed a malicious intention. Although she passed within speaking distance, she said nothing to me, nor did I see any signal or any indication that she intended to search me, but kept on upon a course opposite to that which I followed. When she was at a distance of a mile or mile-and-half to my stern she clapped on sail, veered to the south, and fired a gun, commanding me to stop the machine. When the searching-officer came up, I observed to him, that if he intended to search this steamer he ought to have stopped, or kept at a convenient distance, so that my voyage might not be delayed. He answered me that I was to blame for the delay, because it was my duty to stop as soon as I sighted an English ship of war! If such a principle were admissible, it would be a great inconvenience to the Royal Company of the Mercantile Union, because its ships would continually be obliged to stop, and to delay their voyages here on the coast, where they saw or met so many English cruizers.

Another affair took place in my voyage to Benguella for this port, with the English war-steamer "Sparrow," which searched my ship on the 1st instant. After having shown the ship's papers to the searching officer, and consequently proved that this steamer was a packet carrying the Government mails, he performed the contumelious act of commanding a search to be made, suspecting that the ship was engaged in the Slave Trade. After the search he demanded to see all the passengers, ordering an interpreter whom he brought with him to interrogate them, asking them who and what they were, whence they came, and where they were going.

I observed to him that he could demand only what was prescribed by the Treaties, which gave him no right to make such inquiries on board a ship which carried lawful papers, and whose passengers were provided with passports.

These ships are well known by all the cruisers of this coast, and after having proved to him the lawful character of the ship by the competent papers, it is sufficiently disagreeable to have to delay the voyage unnecessarily, and to be subjected to examinations and searches, which can be considered only as malicious, the consequences of these stoppages being prejudicial to the Company, and inconvenient to the passengers, who are compelled to show themselves whenever it pleases the cruisers who meet them.

(Signed) J. M. DE FREITAS BRANCO, *Commander.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 138.

Earl Russell to Count Lavradio.

M. le Comte,

Foreign Office, June 29, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, together with its inclosures, complaining of the conduct of the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships "Snipe" and "Sparrow," in overhauling and searching the Portuguese packet "Zaire," off the African coast on the 20th of February and 1st of March last.

I beg leave, in reply, to acquaint you that I will request the Lords of the Admiralty to call upon the Commanders of the two vessels in question for reports of what passed on the occasions which have given rise to your complaint, on the receipt of which I shall have the honour of further addressing you on the subject; but in the meanwhile I think it my duty to state that I can see nothing in the proceedings of the Commanders of the "Snipe" and "Sparrow," as reported in the communication from the Captain of the "Zaire" which accompanied your note, that would induce me to concur with you in denouncing the conduct of those officers as arrogant and discourteous.

It may probably not be known to you that the slave-dealers now employ steam-vessels to carry on their nefarious Traffic, and that these vessels are painted and rigged to resemble the English and Portuguese mail-packets.

Under these circumstances it is the duty of the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade to satisfy themselves that the steam-vessels they may fall in with are *bonâ fide* employed in legitimate trade, and Her Majesty's Government would not feel themselves justified in giving directions that exception should be made in favour of vessels hoisting the Portuguese flag or the Portuguese packet signal.

With regard to the statement that the Commander of the "Sparrow" performed the contumelious act of searching the "Zaire" and that he subsequently mustered and interrogated the passengers, I would beg leave to observe that the vessels belonging to the Company that own the "Zaire," have been in the habit of carrying libertos, or so-called free negroes, in considerable numbers from Loanda to the Island of San Thomé.

Some few of these manumitted slaves may doubtless have gone to San Thomé of their own free will, but the greater portion of the many hundreds who within the last few years have been shipped to that Island have, if the accounts which have reached Her Majesty's Government are correct, had very little choice in the matter, having been purchased from the slave-dealers, and furnished with manumission papers for the sole purpose of enabling them to be shipped as libertos to San Thomé. It is these libertos who are doubtless the passengers referred to by the master of the "Zaire" as having been interrogated by the Commander of the "Sparrow;" and if this assumption should turn out to be well founded, Her Majesty's Government must maintain that that officer was justified in ascertaining that the passengers were free agents, and that they were furnished with the necessary documents to prove that they were proceeding to San Thomé in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, and this could only be done by interrogating the passengers—the course pursued by the British officer.

If the Portuguese packets have been subjected to inconvenience by being stopped

and searched by Her Majesty's cruizers, it must be remembered that it is entirely owing to the conduct of the commanders of those vessels, who have exposed themselves to that inconvenience by carrying slaves from the African coast to St. Thomé.

While, however, Her Majesty's Government have determined to use their utmost efforts for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to support their officers employed in this onerous and disagreeable duty, I beg leave, at the same time, to assure you that the most stringent orders have been given to the officers employed on this service to carry out their duties in as courteous a manner and with as little delay to the visited vessel as possible; and Her Majesty's Government will always be ready to afford a prompt reparation and redress whenever it may be proved that British officers have exceeded or carried out their duties in an offensive or unbecoming manner.

I cannot conclude this note without availing myself of the opportunity of communicating to you the accompanying extracts of reports which have reached Her Majesty's Government relative to the Slave Trade carried on from the Portuguese Possessions to the southward of Loanda.

In a letter from Captain Bythesea of Her Majesty's ship "Archer," dated the 14th of January last, but which has only recently reached me, that officer reports as follows:—

"On arrival at Loanda in December, I learned by a letter from Little Fish Bay that seven cargoes of slaves had been shipped in the vicinity of Benguela during the past year."

In another letter from Captain Hoskins of Her Majesty's ship "Zebra," that officer also says:—

"On the coast south of Loanda, particularly in the neighbourhood of Novo Rodondo and Equimina, the Slave Trade has of late been revived, and I was informed by the Portuguese Governor of Little Fish Bay that six vessels had escaped during the past year."

I also inclose a copy of a despatch which I received a few days' since from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda,* reporting that the Governor of Benguela had applied to be superseded, to avoid dismissal for his culpable negligence, to use no harsher term, in permitting the Slave Trade to be carried on, on so vast a scale, in the district under his jurisdiction.

The foregoing Reports have been confirmed by advices received by Her Majesty's Government from Cuba, of the arrival in that Island of several cargoes of slaves stated to have been shipped from the Portuguese Possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

It is this Traffic in Slaves from the Portuguese territories, which it is impossible can be carried on without the connivance of some of the authorities of the districts from whence the slaves are shipped, that causes suspicion against the Portuguese flag on the part of the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers, and this must continue to be the case so long as the Government of Portugal does not take effectual measures for carrying into effect the Treaty engagements of the Portuguese Crown for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 139.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 18, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship in printed copy, together with a translation, a speech pronounced by the Minister of Marine in the Chamber of Deputies on the 1st instant, respecting the boarding of the Portuguese vessel "Zaire" by Her Majesty's ships "Sparrow" and "Snipe," and which appeared in the "Diario de Lisboa" of the 4th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 139.

Extract from the Official Journal "Diario de Lisboa" of June 4, 1864.

Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 1st of June, 1864.

(Translation.)

THE *Minister of Marine* said:—I have heard the question which has just been addressed to me by the illustrious Deputy, Mr. Sieuve de Menezes. In reply, I shall

* Class A, No. 73.

give a frank statement of the facts, feeling sure that nothing more will be required for the due appreciation by Parliament of the conduct of the Government in this case.

In a despatch of the Governor-General of Angola dated the 6th of March, I received another despatch from the captain of the steamer "Zaire" of the União Mercantil Company.

From that despatch it appears that the steamer "Zaire," while actually conveying the Government mails on the African line, had been boarded by the steamer "Snipe" of the British Royal Navy; that the commander of the latter vessel had gone so far as to intimate to the captain of the "Zaire," "that it was his (the captain's) duty to lie to as soon as he sighted a British ship of war."

I need not state that the Government does not agree either with this mode of proceeding or with this manner of interpreting and executing the Treaty. (Cheers.)

Let me continue the narration of the facts: after the boarding of the vessel by the "Snipe," the "Sparrow," a steamer of war belonging to the same nation, appeared. The captain of the "Sparrow" went even further than the former officer. Having asked for and examined the legal papers of the vessel, to the correctness of which no objection was offered, he proceeded to search it; not satisfied with the search, he proceeded to question the passengers.

But such an interrogatory is not contained in the express letter of the Treaty, and constitutes a violation of the same, which has been observed on the part of Portugal in the strictest manner, and with the most loyal perseverance (cheers), without any regard for the onerous sacrifice which it entailed (cheers), struggling very often with serious difficulties, and exposing itself, in order to comply with the same, to painful conflicts, in which, to add to its anguish, it has found itself alone. (Loud cheering.)

The provisions of the Treaty are, as I have said, express on the subject. The IInd Article, I repeat, authorizes the boarding and searching, but that only in the case of vessels suspected upon reasonable grounds; and it is easy to decide whether a well-known packet is one of that class or not.

The IXth Article declares what constitutes a reasonable ground for suspicion.

In the IInd Article of Annex A to the same Treaty, the greatest moderation and every attention which ought to be observed between allied nations, is enjoined.

In fine, in the VIIIth Article it is laid down that, if any officer of any cruiser should deviate from the stipulations of the said Treaty, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby, shall be entitled to demand reparation, it being the duty of the Government of the officer of the said cruiser to inflict a proper punishment upon him.

Such is the abridged account of the facts which have been communicated to me; and such are the duties assigned in the Treaty. It is easy to judge, from the official report, whether the British cruisers complied with the rules of prudence, moderation and courtesy, which are formally enjoined them.

This report was received in Lisbon on the 16th or 17th of April. On the 19th, two days after, I wrote to the Department for Foreign Affairs, communicating all these facts in detail, and stating the grounds taken from the provisions and letter of the Treaty to which I have alluded, for demanding a proper reparation, to which we are entitled in virtue of that Treaty. (Signs of applause.)

The Minister—This is what the Government has done, and I think it could not have acted differently. (Cheers.)

It is to be hoped that this claim will be duly attended to, as was the one respecting the violence committed by the steamer "Torch." We must trust to the wisdom and impartiality of the British Government, to the sincerity of its wishes, and to the efficacy of the means which it possesses of repressing these excesses so offensive to the dignity of a friendly country, so clearly opposed to the letter of the Treaty, and so flagrantly contrary to the usages and rules of public international law, which are held in respect by all civilized nations. Force has ceased to be the sole reason, and so powerful and enlightened a nation as England, which understands so well the salutary influence of public opinion when grounded on justice, will not certainly allow these principles of friendly intercourse, which are universally followed and accepted, to be violated and set aside in its name.

The answer to the representations made to the British Government on this subject being still pending, and as the negotiations thereon are being carried on through the department of my colleague, the Duke of Loulé, I do not consider myself authorized, for these two reasons, to make use of documents which do not advance this question any further, and do not emanate from the Department under my charge. I have concluded my observations. (Applause).

No. 140.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 18, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, in copy and translation, a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé, informing me of the appointment of M. Bernardo Soares Vieira da Motta, Judge of the Court of Second Instance of Loanda, to the office of Arbitrator in the Mixed Portuguese and British Commission Court, and of M. Antonio Casimiro d'Almeida, clerk of the aforesaid Court of Second Instance, to the office of clerk of the said Mixed Commission Court, in the room of M. Antonio Urbano Pereira de Castro.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 140.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, Lisbon, June 11, 1864.

WITH reference to the note which I addressed to you on the 4th of January last, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King was pleased to appoint by decrees dated the 1st instant, the Judge of the Court of Second Instance ("Relação") of Loanda, Bernardo Soares Vieira da Motta to the office of Arbitrator in the Mixed Portuguese and British Commission Court, established in that city in virtue of the Treaty of July 3rd, 1842, and the Clerk of the aforesaid Court of "Relação," Antonio Casimiro d'Almeida e Figueiredo to be Clerk to the said Mixed Commission Court, the same august Sir having been pleased, also under date of the 1st instant, to remove Antonio Urbano Pereira de Castro from the post of Clerk to that Commission Court, to which he had been appointed on the 18th of November, 1857.

Whilst requesting you to have the goodness to notify these appointments to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, it is my duty to inform you that I am about to issue the proper instructions, in order that those functionaries may be able to enter at once upon the discharge of their respective duties.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 141.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 18, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship copy of a note which I have addressed to the Duke de Loulé, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, setting forth the expediency, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that all persons convicted of slave-trading should be expelled from the Portuguese possessions upon the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Sir A. Magenis to the Duke of Loule.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, June 15, 1864.

I DID not fail to make Her Majesty's Government acquainted with the contents of your Excellency's esteemed note of the 9th ultimo, informing me that, in consequence of the repeated remonstrances addressed by this Legation to His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, respecting the Traffic in Slaves which is being carried on in the Portuguese possessions upon the West Coast of Africa, orders had been sent to the Governor-General of Angola to furnish a Report upon the subject, as well as to use his best endeavours to prevent the continuance of such proceedings.

The expediency of such a Resolution being adopted by His Most Faithful Majesty's Government has been further demonstrated by despatches lately received by Her Majesty's Government from Mr. Vredenburg, British Commissioner at Loando; and I have been instructed by Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make your Excellency acquainted with the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that the only effectual way of putting a stop to the considerable export Traffic in Slaves, which has been lately carried on in the Portuguese possessions above referred to, would be by expelling the offenders from the Portuguese territory.

With respect to a brigantine captured by Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," in the latter part of the month of February last, there appears, according to information which had reached Mr. Vredenburg, to be little doubt but what she is the "Venus," a vessel brought before the Mixed Commission Court last year, and released by them.

In reporting to Her Majesty's Government the condemnation of the Spanish brigantine "Virgen del Refugio," captured whilst at anchor on the coast of Benguella, near the river Tassado, on the 26th of February last, by His Most Faithful Majesty's schooner of war "Napier," and which, like the "Venus" sailed from Cadiz; the former vessel having cleared for a coasting voyage, and the latter having destroyed her papers, Mr. Vredenburg refers to another case which had arisen, and which, as it would appear, was closely connected with that of the "Virgen del Refugio."

Although the law requires that no slaves shall be embarked without passports, great laxity exists in this respect as regards the small coasting craft. Shortly before the capture of the "Virgen del Refugio" a launch with twelve or fourteen negroes on board left Benguella for Egypt, near which place the brigantine was captured. The master of the launch was found on board, when she was detained, and the launch returned to Benguella. The captain of His Most Faithful Majesty's schooner of war "Napier" finding the matter suspicious, and considering that the evidence of the negroes on board the launch might be important on the trial of the brigantine, sent her to Loanda. On her arrival, many of the negroes on being examined, stated that they had just been purchased, and were even ignorant of the names of their owners. There is thus every reason to believe that they were intended for shipment on board the "Virgen del Refugio," and had been provided for that purpose by persons engaged in organizing the Slave Traffic, and resident within the Portuguese possessions; and it is to the expediency of all such persons being expelled from Portuguese territory, upon being convicted of any participation in such a detestable crime, to which Her Majesty's Government desire to direct the attention of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

No. 142.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 8, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th ultimo, I inclose for your information copies of a correspondence, as marked in the margin, which has passed between the Portuguese Minister at this Court and myself, arising out of the destruction of the Portuguese vessel "Estrella do Mar" by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes," in the Bay of Fernam Velloso, on the 23th of May, 1863.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 142.

Count Lavradio to Earl Russell.

(Translation.)

London, June 13, 1864.

ON the 28th May, 1863, the Portuguese vessel "Estrella do Mar," the property of Amad Gulano, a Portuguese subject, had sunk, or rather run aground, in the Bay of Fernam Veloso, a Portuguese possession to the northward of Mozambique. The crew of the vessel, with the exception of one man, was in the interior, engaged in cutting wood, which was intended for the cargo of the vessel. On the said 28th of May two English boats [launches], supposed to belong to Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Orestes," Captain Gardner, entered into the Bay of Fernam Veloso, and one of them went at once

to the vessel, which, after being searched and measured by the two officers who commanded the boats, was burned by them, as was also the ship's pass and the Portuguese flag belonging to the vessel.

The inclosed document (No. 3) proves that the vessel "*Estrella do Mar*" was Portuguese.

Document No. 1, also inclosed, proves that the vessel was burned in a Portuguese possession.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty, has received orders to bring these facts to the knowledge of his Excellency the Earl Russell, &c., and to claim from Her Britannic Majesty's Government reparation for the offensive proceedings done by officers of the British Navy in the Bay of Fernam Veloso, as also indemnification to the said Portuguese subject, Amad Gulano, for the unjust burning of his vessel, and for other damages resulting therefrom.

Although Her Britannic Majesty's Government will have had already before it the protest which, on the 4th July, 1863, the Governor-General of Mozambique addressed to Rear-Admiral Walker upon the above-mentioned facts, yet the Undersigned asks to be allowed to send to his Excellency a copy of the said protest (document No. 3).

The Undersigned regrets very much to be obliged to make representations so repeatedly against the proceedings of British cruisers, and he also regrets that so little, or rather no attention is paid to the stipulations of the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, concluded between His Most Faithful Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty. Under the pretext of preventing and of completely extirpating the infamous traffic in slaves, the British cruisers impede by every means the development of the lawful commerce of the Portuguese on the two coasts of Southern Africa; thus discouraging many undertakings which would be not only of great utility for trade, but which might powerfully concur to effect a speedy and radical extirpation of the traffic, and even of slavery itself.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

LAVRADIO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 142.

Certificate.

(Translation.)

Captain of the Port and Inspector of the Arsenal.

AMAD GULANO says that for necessary purposes he requires a certificate of the register of the vessel "*Estrella do Mar*," for which he will return thanks:

Mozambique, July 3, 1863.

(Signature follows.)

(Signed)

ANTONIO MARIA GUEDES, *First Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, Inspector of the Arsenal, and Port Captain of Mozambique for His Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve, &c.*

I certify that on folio 16 verso of the Register Book of property the following Act is entered:—

"Act of Registration of the Portuguese vessel No. 16, called '*Estrella do Mar*,' the property of Amad Gulano. On the 16th of July, 1856, in the Port Captaincy of Mozambique, this present Act was issued, after measuring the Portuguese vessel No. 16 '*Estrella do Mar*,' of the burden of 29 tons 6 tenths, of 67 palms and 7 inches length, 19 palms 4 inches debora, and 7 palms 2 inches depth; Portuguese measure; has a beak-head and cutwater, stern with tiller (?), a false bulwark, open hatch on the deck, a stern half deck, of 14 palms 4 inches in length, and 16 palms 5 inches across; a foredeck of 14 palms 3 inches in length and 15 palms 4 inches across, 3 masts with 3 sails at yard-arm, and a jib. This vessel was built in the Little Cabaccira in the year 1856, and launched this year; the present owner being Amad Gulano, a Portuguese subject resident in this city, who ordered it to be built; the said vessel may therefore sail freely with Portuguese flag, having been built in territory belonging to the crown of the nation aforesaid. For proof thereof the Act of Registration is drawn up and signed by me and sealed with the seal of this department."

Captaincy of the Port of Mozambique. (Eru ut supra.)

(Signed)

MIGUEL MAXIMILIANO DA CUNHA,

Acting Port Captain.

Port Captaincy of Mozambique, July 4, 1863.

(Signed)

ANTONIO MARIA GUEDES, *Port Captain.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 142.

(Translation.)

Instrument of Justification issued by the Magistracy of the District of Mozambique, in favour, and at the request of, Amad Gulano.

Department of Marine and Colonies.—Magistracy of Mozambique.

I, DON LUIZ I., by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves and dominions, &c., do make known to all my justices in general, and to each in particular in their respective jurisdictions, districts, comareas, courts, or parishes, as also in my District Court of the Comarea of Mozambique, and in the archives of the notary who indites this, Vicente Xavier Lobo, that they do proceed and pass the due and legal terms in the acts of justification required by Amad Gulano, from which acts his right to proceed [autuação] may be seen and proved, the tenour whereof is as follows:—

No. 25. Year 1863. In the Law Court of Mozambique. Act of Justification required by Amad Gulano, for the burning of his vessel "*Estrella do Mar*," done by the English cruizer in the Bay of Fernão Velozo. Doctor Jozé Ignacio d'Alranches Garcia being judge, and Vicente Xavier Lobo, notary. Year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1863, and 30th June. I have done as required by Amad Gulano. This is what is contained in the said autuação, from which his petition may be seen and shown, the tenour of which is as follows:—

Amad Gulano says, as owner of the Portuguese vessel No. 16, called "*Estrella do Mar*," of 29 Portuguese tons burden, duly registered in the captaincy of this port; that, having been dispatched in the custom-house of the said city to cut wood in the Bay of Fernão Velozo, and being aground there without the crew, she was burned by the crew of two boats belonging to Her Britannic Majesty's war-steamer "*Orestes*," on the 28th day of May last, in the presence of the crews of three Portuguese boats mentioned below, which arrived there at the same time with the two British boats aforesaid, wherefore it is necessary to prove before you the following facts by the witnesses marked in the margin:—

If the burnt boat was or was not the said vessel "*Estrella do Mar*;" if the crew was absent, and why; if the cook of the said crew, who was on shore, was sick or asleep; if the said crew of the burnt vessel was in the bush cutting wood; if the crew of the said vessel came when the said British crew had already burned the vessel; if they saw there on the shore any wood already cut; if the said crew of the two British boats set fire to the said vessel, with all her papers, flags and appurtenances; if the said two British boats stayed there; if they asked any questions of Abdul Carimo Ali, the owner of the boat "*Manarasul*;"—and he asks you, the magistrate of this district," to be pleased to justify so far as is necessary, together with the Public Ministry, that which is inferred in the petition, calling the said witnesses; and also to pronounce sentence, and to direct that the said instrument may be delivered to him, &c. &c.

Mozambique, June 25, 1863.

(The signatures of several witnesses follow.)

(Signed) ABDULCARIMO ALI, *Owner of the boat "Manarasul."*
ASISI, *of ditto.*
CHUNCHAMALA, *Master of the boat "Salvador."*
AMICI, *Master of the boat "Brilhante."*

Nothing more is contained in the said Petition, which, being laid before my District Court of Mozambique, I have issued the despatch of the tenour following:—The necessary summons being sent, the interrogatory of the witnesses will take place on the 30th instant, at 10 A.M., at the Court of Audience.

Mozambique, June 25, 1863.

(Signed) ABRANCHES GARCIA.

These are the contents of the said despatch, by virtue whereof summonses were sent to the Public Ministry and to the witnesses, to appear on the day appointed in the said despatch, when the inquiries will be made of the witnesses of the following tenour:—

Done. On the 30th July, 1863, in this city of Mozambique, in the Court of Audience held by Doctor the Magistrate, Jozé Ignacio d'Abrantes Garcia, the ordinary matters of audience being terminated, being present the Petitioner, Amad Gulano, and the Delegate of the Procurator of the Crown and of the Treasury in the same, that is to say, the Treasury in this district, the Bachelor Gaetano de Souza Vasconcellos, the witnesses for the Petitioner were interrogated by the Magistrate in the following manner:—

First witness, Abdul Carimo Ali, native of Mozambique, thirty-three years of age, married, owner of the boat "Manarasul." Witness summoned, to whom the Magistrate administered oath upon the Koran, that he would speak the truth of what should be asked. Being asked on the contents of the preceding Petition, which was read to him, he replied to the first question, that towards the end of May last, he does not remember the precise day, as he was proceeding from the north southwards towards Fernão Veloso, navigating his boat "Manarasul," of which he is owner, he met on the sea a boat and a barge belonging to the English cruizers, fully manned, which searched the boat of the witness and went on to the Bay of Fernão Veloso, where the witness also was going. They went on to the shore, where on this occasion the boat of the Petitioner was lying dry, and there were also two other boats, one named "Salvador," belonging to the Moor Abduraman, of Little Cabaceira, and the other named "Brilhante," belonging to Nuno Alifá, of Little Cabaceira; the boat anchored farther from the shore, and the barge, which was commanded by two officers, went on to the Petitioner's vessel; they went into her and measured her, and set fire to her, burning fifteen panjas, more or less, the passes, the flags, and all the appurtenances of the said vessel. The witness saw all these acts, that there was nothing on board the vessel which could give suspicion of contraband, on the contrary, she was there to load wood, some of which was ready cut; that he saw when the English arrived there was nobody there of the crew of the boat of the Petitioner, and he the witness sent immediately to call them as they were bringing wood; they came soon, but when they arrived the English had already burnt the boat. The English who manned the boat and barge stayed until the Petitioner's boat was burnt; that they asked him when they came near him if he was the captain of the boat in question, but he told them he was not, but that her captain was on shore; and then they asked him some more questions in English which he did not understand, in a loud tone, for which reason the witness withdrew to a distance. He said no more of this nor afterwards, having given his evidence.

This deposition being read to him, he said it was correct and signed it.

(Signed) ABRANCHES GARCIA.

(Signature of Abdul Carimo Ali follows in Moorish characters.)

(Signed) VICENTE XAVIER LOBO.

Second witness, Asisi, native of Mozambique, master of the boat "Manarasul," shows that he does not understand Portuguese. The Judge named as interpreter Chacamuza of this city, to whom he administered oath on the Koran, &c. (as in the former case). The witness being asked about his age, condition, and calling, said he was thirty years old, unmarried, and master of the "Manarasul." Being asked about the matters contained in the preceding Petition, he said that about a month ago, more or less, he the witness came to the Bay of Fernão Veloso, piloting the boat "Manarasul," when he saw two boats coming from seaward; as they neared the witness, he saw that they were armed boats belonging to the English cruizers, but he does not know the names; that two officers and a seaman came into his boat, and after having searched her, withdrew and went on direct towards the shore, where the vessel "Estrella do Mar" was aground, belonging to the Petitioner; on this occasion she was empty and dry. One of the officers on board the barge landed on a sailor's back and went on board the said vessel; there he measured her with a rope, afterwards tore a piece of sail from the poop, and fired a pistol to kindle a light for burning the said vessel; that there was nothing there but some provisions, and nothing that could give a cause for suspecting contraband; that she came to load wood, of which three beams were already on the shore; that on the occasion when the English came into the said vessel none of the crew were on board, for they were in the bush cutting wood; that they were not allowed time to come in, and when they did come the vessel was already burnt. The English remained until she was on fire, and stayed for the rise of the tide to carry off the fragments to the sea; that with the boat they burnt the papers and flags and all that she contained. He said no more.

This deposition being read to him, he said it was true. He did not sign, being unable to write, and the interpreter signed,

(Signed) ABRANCHES GARCIA.

(Signature of Chacamuza in Moorish.)

(Signed) VICENTE XAVIER LOBO.

It appearing in this act that the witnesses Inhemale and Amici were slaves, the magistrate did not for this reason admit their evidence. The case was then declared to be closed.

Signed by the Magistrate, the Petitioner, the Public Minister, and myself, the notary writing the same.

(Signed)

ABRANCHES GARCIA.
GAETANO DE SOUZA VASCONCELLOS.
VICENTE XAVIER LOBO.

This is the matter of the said inquiry; when the case being terminated, my Court of the district of Mozambique pronounced its sentence, which is of the following tenour.— I pass my sentence in favour of the Petitioner, and interpose for him my authority and judicial decree. Let the instrument be given to the Petitioner on payment of the costs.

Mozambique, July 1, 1863.

(Signed)

JOZE IGNACIO DE ABRANCHES GARCIA.

Nothing more is contained in the said sentence, which was notified to the Petitioner and the Public Minister. And as on the part of the Petitioner it was required and asked that the instrument of justification should be extracted, given, and sent, these presents therefore have been extracted, given, and sent; and for this purpose I command all my Justices in general to whom this shall be presented, and whose duty it shall be to take cognizance thereof, that when it is presented in legal form they comply with it and observe it, and cause it in all things to be complied with and observed.

The King Don Luiz I, whom God preserve, has commanded the same through Doctor José Ignacio de Abranches Garcia, &c., by whom this is signed and sealed with the usual seal of this Court.

Signed and countersigned by Vicente Xavier Lobo, Notary, before the Court of the City and District of Mozambique.

Given and passed in this city of Mozambique, 4th July, 1863.

(Signed by me)

(L.S.)

VICENTE XAVIER LOBO, *Notary.*
JOZE IGNACIO GARCIA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 142.

Earl Russell to Count Lavradio.

M. le Comte,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, claiming reparation from Her Majesty's Government and indemnification for the owner of the Portuguese schooner "*Estrella do Mar*," on account of the destruction of that vessel on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "*Orestes*," in the Bay of Fernan Veloso, on the 28th of May, 1863.

I beg leave in reply to request that you will express to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty the regret of Her Majesty's Government at the occurrence which has given rise to the complaint you have been directed to address to me.

You will see, however, from the papers which I have now the honour to inclose,* and which reached my hands only a few days since, that the officer by whose directions the "*Estrella do Mar*" was destroyed, promptly admitted that he had acted under a mistake, and that, with the consent and approval of the Governor-General of Mozambique, he had made all the reparation in his power to her owner, by paying him the full value of his vessel.

A translation of the receipt of Amad Gulano, the owner of the "*Estrella do Mar*," in acquittance of all claim on account of the destruction of his vessel, will be found among the accompanying papers.

It will be seen also that, on the part of the naval authorities, there was no attempt to screen Lieutenant Houghton, the offending officer, from the consequences of his act, the Admiral on the Station having directed a Court of Inquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating his conduct, and Lieutenant Houghton having compensated the owner of the Portuguese vessel, and apologized to the Governor-General of Mozambique, who expressed himself as being fully satisfied with the reparation thus made.

I trust, M. le Ministre, that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will accept this frank explanation in the same spirit in which it is offered, and I beg leave to assure you that whenever, as in the present instance, a Portuguese subject may have

* See Class A, Inclosures in No. 157.

suffered wrong at the hands of a British officer, you will always find Her Majesty's Government ready to afford such prompt satisfaction and redress as the merits of the case may require.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 143.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope,* relative to a party of negroes to the number of 42, who have been brought to Cape Town by Mr. Waller, one of the gentlemen who accompanied Bishop Mackenzie on the East African Mission.

I have not yet received any report from Dr. Livingstone respecting these negroes, but you will see from the despatch of Her Majesty's Commissioners that they do not attach any credit to certain rumours which appear to have been circulated to the effect that the negroes in question had been removed from their native country surreptitiously and without the sanction of the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 144.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith lists of Her Majesty's ships furnished with warrants for the suppression of the Slave Trade, specifying the number of their guns, the names and ranks of their commanding officers, and the stations on which they are employed, and I have to desire that, in conformity with the stipulations contained in the second paragraph of Article III of the Treaty between this country and Portugal for the suppression of the Slave Trade, you will communicate copies of these lists to the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 145.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 16, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I inclose for your information a translation of a further note which I have received from the Portuguese Minister at this Court, relative to the case of the Portuguese schooner "*Estrella do Mar.*"

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure in No. 145.

Count Lavradio to Earl Russell.

(Translation.)
Excellency,

London, July 8, 1864.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the letter and the documents annexed thereto which your Excellency favoured me with on the 7th instant, in reply to the remonstrance which I addressed to you on the 13th of June last against certain acts done in the Bay of Fernan Veloso by an officer of the British Navy, belonging to the ship "*Orestes.*"

* Class A, No. 54.

I am about to transmit your Excellency's letter and accompanying documents to His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, which will highly appreciate the approval given by Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the just and prompt proceeding of Admiral Walker.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LAVRADIO.

No. 146.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 26, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st of May last, transmitting copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, reporting the capture and condemnation by the Portuguese authorities of the Spanish brigantine "*Virgen del Refugio*," for being engaged in the Slave Trade within Portuguese jurisdiction, I now inclose for your information copies of a correspondence relating to this vessel, which has passed between me and Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,* from which it will be seen that the Spanish Government deny the right of the Portuguese navy to visit Spanish vessels when they appear to be slavers, and refuse to admit as valid the decision of the Prize Court at Loanda, alleging that the case of the "*Virgen del Refugio*," should be referred for adjudication to the Prize Court at Sierra Leone.

I have to observe, with reference to the view taken of this matter by the Spanish Government, that if, as is alleged by the Portuguese authorities, the "*Virgen del Refugio*" was captured by the Portuguese authorities equipped for the Slave Trade within half a mile of the coast of the Portuguese possessions in Angola, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the adjudication in this case rests properly with the Portuguese authorities, and not with the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 147.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 27, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, in copy and translation, a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé, acknowledging the receipt of the one which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, I addressed to his Excellency, forwarding the lists of Her Majesty's vessels provided with warrants for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS

Inclosure in No. 147.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, Lisbon, July 16, 1864.

I HAVE received the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 15th instant, transmitting to me four lists in which, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article III of the Treaty of July 3rd, 1842, between Portugal and Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, the names of the ships of the British Royal Navy furnished with warrants for the suppression of the aforesaid traffic are mentioned.

While thanking you for this communication, I have the honour to inform you that I am going to forward the above lists to the Minister of Marine for his own information and for the proper purposes.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 148.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 28, 1864.

ALTHOUGH not positively instructed by your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo to inform His Most Faithful Majesty's Government in writing of the disavowal by Her Majesty's Government of the conduct of Captain Gardner of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes" in continuing to search the Spanish barque "*Duque de Tetuan*," after that vessel's arrival within Portuguese jurisdiction, such a course of proceeding appeared to me to be most expedient, and, indeed I had no other means at my disposal for effectually carrying out the implied intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

I therefore addressed to the Duke de Loulé the note upon the subject, copy of which I have the honour herewith to inclose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 148.

Sir A. Magenis to Duke of Loulé.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, July 27, 1864.

HER Majesty's Government are in possession of a correspondence which had been carried on between Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces upon the African station, and the Governor-General of Mozambique, in consequence of Captain Gardner of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes" having continued to search the Spanish barque "*Duque de Tetuan*" on suspicion of her being engaged in the Slave Trade, after that vessel's arrival within the jurisdiction of the Portuguese flag in the outer roads of Mozambique.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that Captain Gardner's conduct in continuing the search of the "*Duque de Tetuan*," after she had arrived within Portuguese waters was, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, unquestionably wrong, although there is every reason to believe that he would have been justified in seizing that vessel and sending her to a port of adjudication; yet as he did not adopt that course, he ought either to have completed her search or to have quitted her before she arrived within Portuguese jurisdiction.

The conduct of Captain Gardner in this unfortunate affair has been disapproved of by the Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will accept their prompt disavowal of Captain Gardner's proceedings as a sufficient apology for the unintentional violation by that officer of the neutrality of Portuguese waters.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

No. 149.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 16, 1864.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve of your having addressed to the Portuguese Government the note of which a copy accompanied your despatch of the 28th ultimo, containing the disavowal of Her Majesty's Government of the conduct of the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes" in continuing to search the Spanish barque "*Duque de Tetuan*," after that vessel's arrival in Portuguese waters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 150.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 26, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, in copy and translation, a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé in answer to the one which I addressed to his Excellency respecting the irregular proceeding of Captain Gardner, of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes," and which formed the inclosure in my despatch above referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 150.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, Lisbon, August 5, 1864.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 27th of July last, informing me of the disapproval both on the part of the Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces on the coast of Africa, and of your Government of the conduct of Captain Gardner of Her Majesty's ship "Orestes," on account of the violation of the neutrality of Portuguese territorial waters, committed by him when boarding the Spanish barque "Duque de Tetuan," on suspicion of her being engaged in the Slave Trade.

Having taken due notice of the contents of your note, I shall proceed to communicate the same to the Minister for the Navy and Colonies, who will no doubt appreciate the promptitude shown by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in expressing their disavowal of the irregular proceedings of that officer in the waters of Mozambique.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 151.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 26, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of 18th June last, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, in copy and translation, a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé in answer to the one which I addressed to his Excellency, forming the inclosure in my despatch above referred to, upon the expediency of expelling such persons as are implicated in the Slave Trade from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 151.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, Lisbon, August 6, 1864.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 15th of June last, wherein, with reference to the Slave Trade operations said to be carried on in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, you suggest the expediency of expelling from the Portuguese territory the parties implicated in that odious traffic.

It is my duty to state to you in reply to the same, that the Minister for the navy and colonies, to whom I had communicated the contents of your note, remarks with respect to this subject, that His Majesty's Government has endeavoured and still earnestly and strenuously endeavours to prevent the continuation of the Slave Trade in the Portuguese-African dominions, as has been proved by the repeated instances of captures made by its

CLASS B.

cruizers, and that it does not hesitate to make use of all the preventive means that may lie in its power. But that the same Government being both constitutional and independent, cannot accede to any measures that go beyond the sphere of legality.

His Excellency adds that according to the Portuguese Constitution it appertains to the Courts of Justice to decide not only what persons are implicated in or guilty of any crime, but also the punishment which they deserve; and that according to the principle of the division of power, it is the duty of the Executive to ensure due respect to the sentences pronounced by the judicial power, but not to prejudge the same in any way whatever.

In acquainting you with the above, I avail, &c.

(Signed)

DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 152.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 8, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 31st of May and the 26th of July last, upon the subject of the capture and condemnation by the Portuguese authorities at Loanda of the Spanish brigantine "*Virgen del Refugio*," for being engaged in the Slave Trade within the Portuguese dominions, I transmit to you a copy of a further despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda* stating that upon the decision of the Court being made known in this case, the captain and crew of the "*Virgen del Refugio*" were at once placed in gaol. Contrary, however, to Portuguese law, the captain was admitted to bail with the sanction of Judge Dantas for the small amount of 400 milreis, upon which he immediately absconded.

I have to instruct you to take an early opportunity of bringing this matter to the serious attention of the Portuguese Government, and to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that such guilty connivance at the Slave Trade on the part of the Portuguese authorities, may not be allowed to pass unpunished.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction the just indignation of the Governor-General of Angola at the conduct of Judge Dantas.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

RUSSELL.

No. 153.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received November 6.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of the note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, I addressed to the Duke de Loulé, calling his Excellency's attention to the conduct of Judge Dantas in admitting to bail the captain of the condemned slave-vessel "*Virgen del Refugio*" at Loanda.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 153.

Sir A. Magenis to the Duke of Loulé.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, October 15, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have received the instructions of my Government to call your Excellency's earnest attention to the conduct of Mr. Dantas, a judge at Loanda, in admitting to bail for the paltry sum of 400 milreis, and in direct violation of Portuguese law, the captain of the condemned slave-vessel "*Virgen del Refugio*" (captured in Portuguese waters by the Portuguese steam-corvette "*Napier*"), who had been, together with the crew of that vessel, lodged in gaol, but who immediately absconded upon being bailed.

* Class A, No. 83.

Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda has reported to Her Majesty's Government that, upon learning this proceeding of Mr. Dantas, he lost no time in seeking an interview with the Governor-General of Angola, and mentioning the circumstances of the case to his Excellency, who at first had some difficulty in giving credit to information so seriously affecting the reputation of a functionary of His Most Faithful Majesty; but, having learnt upon inquiry, that Mr. Vredenburg had been well informed, he expressed much indignation, and said that he should immediately direct the "Procurador Regio" to report to him upon the subject for the information of his Government.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction the just indignation of the Governor-General of Angola at the conduct of Judge Dantas, and, in bringing this matter to the serious attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, whose indignation will no doubt have equalled that displayed by the Governor-General of Angola, upon learning so gross a violation of the law upon the part of a person whose duty it was to enforce it, I am further instructed to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that such guilty connivance at the Slave Trade on the part of the Portuguese authorities at Loanda may not be allowed to pass unpunished.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

No. 154.

Sir A. Magenis to Earl Russell.—(Received December 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 21, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith, in copy and translation, a note which I have received from the Duke de Loulé, in answer to the one which formed the inclosure to my despatch above referred to, and by which your Lordship will perceive that the attention of his Excellency the Minister of Marine has been called to the conduct of Judge Dantas at Loanda, in admitting to bail the captain of the captured slave-vessel "*Virgen del Refugio*."

The Duke de Loulé informed me lately that the Spanish Government had abandoned a claim for compensation which they had put forward for the capture of the "*Virgen del Refugio*."

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR C. MAGENIS.

Inclosure in No. 154.

The Duke of Loulé to Sir A. Magenis.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Lisbon, November 10, 1864.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 15th of October last, calling, by order of your Government, the attention of His Majesty's Government to the conduct of Judge Dantas at Loanda, in admitting to bail the captain of the slaver "*Virgen del Refugio*," which was captured by the Portuguese steamer of war "*Napier*."

Having communicated the contents of your note to the Minister of Marine, I am awaiting his Excellency's answer, of which you will be duly informed.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF LOULE.

No. 155:

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

No. 156.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 7, 1864.

I INCLOSE, for your information, the accompanying extracts of two letters from Commodore Wilmot,* the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces on the West Coast of Africa, reporting the particulars of a visit which he recently made to the Portuguese possessions in Angola.

You will see that, while the Governor-General of Angola and the Governor of Mossamedes appear to be strictly and conscientiously endeavouring to carry out the engagements of the Portuguese Crown for the suppression of the Slave Trade, it is stated that the Governor of Benguella stands alone as the encourager of this Traffic and the sharer of its profits.

Her Majesty's Government have for some time past been aware, and the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty cannot have remained ignorant, of the fact that a considerable number of slaves have within the last year been exported from the Portuguese possessions to the southward of Loanda. The interests of the Portuguese colony, no less than the engagements of the Portuguese Crown, require that a term should be put to this state of things; and I have to desire that you will ask the Portuguese Government to inform you whether any, and, if any, what, steps have been taken to prevent the exportation of slaves from the Portuguese possessions in Angola, and to punish the parties who have been engaged in this Traffic.

You will add that it will tend greatly to our better relations with the Portuguese Government if they would take energetic measures for suppressing the Slave Trade from their possessions.

I avail myself of this opportunity to transmit to you a copy of a report which I have received from the Acting British Judge in the Mixed Commission Court at the Havana,† showing the number of slaves estimated to have been introduced into Cuba during the twelve months ended the 30th of September last, and I also annex a similar statement for the three previous years.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 157.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 7, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th of June last, I inclose for your information copies of two letters which I have addressed to the Portuguese Minister at this Court, containing explanations by the commanders of Her Majesty's ships "Sparrow" and "Snipe," of the circumstances under which they overhauled the Portuguese packet "Zaire" off the African coast, in the months of February and March last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 157.

Earl Russell to Count Lavradio.

M. le Comte,

Foreign Office, October 25, 1864.

WITH reference to my letter of the 29th of June last, on the subject of the complaint of the captain of the Portuguese mail-packet "Zaire," against the commanders of Her Majesty's ships "Snipe" and "Sparrow," for overhauling and searching his vessel off the African coast on the 20th of February, I have to acquaint you that I have received a report from Lieutenant Ommanney, of Her Majesty's ship "Sparrow," who states that he boarded the "Zaire" for the purpose of ascertaining whether, as was generally supposed, that vessel had slaves on board under the name of libertos, or whether she had received slaves from vessels sent to meet her on her passage.

* Class A, Nos. 146 and 147.

† Ibid., No. 40.

That officer states that he commenced his search by examining the ship's papers, after which he proceeded to ascertain whether the number of libertos on board agreed with the number of passports produced, for which purpose he addressed several questions to the libertos through a Portuguese seaman, as to where they were bound and whether they answered to the names on the passports. There was also at the time a large cargo boat towing alongside the "*Zaire*," whose papers he requested to see, and which after some delay were shown to him.

He adds that during this investigation the captain and the white passengers were standing round him, and that their remarks and behaviour were most provoking, so much so, that at one time he feared it might be necessary for him to call the men out of his boat to prevent his being interrupted in the performance of his duty.

Lieutenant Ommanney states that he cannot account for the charge of discourtesy brought against him, as he was most careful not to do or say anything that could possibly be construed as an uncivil or an unofficerlike action; for he observed at the time that the Portuguese were much excited at being boarded, and he feared lest they should seize the smallest opportunity of bringing some charge against him.

In conclusion, he states that the only reason he can imagine for a complaint having been brought against him is, that he insisted on having the passes of the libertos produced, though the captain and officers protested against it, and were very unwilling to do anything he requested.

In transmitting this explanation to you, I am bound in justice to Lieutenant Ommanney to state that I see nothing in that officer's conduct to call for censure in this case, and that in carrying out the unpleasant service with which he was charged I am of opinion that he in no way exceeded his duty, and I trust the matter will be viewed in the same light by yourself and the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 157.

Earl Russell to Count Lavradio.

M. le Comte,

Foreign Office, November 30, 1864.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th of June last, complaining of the conduct of the commanders of Her Majesty's ships "*Snipe*" and "*Sparrow*," in overhauling and searching the Portuguese packet "*Zaire*," off the African coast in the months of February and March last, and to my reply of the 25th ultimo, containing the explanation of the commander of the "*Sparrow*" of the circumstances under which he felt himself called upon to detain and examine the "*Zaire*," I now have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Report of the officer belonging to Her Majesty's ship "*Snipe*" who boarded the "*Zaire*," on the 20th of February last, the occasion complained of in your letter.

The Report in question, it will be seen, was written on the 20th of February the date of the occurrence, and therefore before the receipt of any order calling for an explanation of the circumstances under which the "*Zaire*" was overhauled by the "*Snipe*," and whatever may be the circumstances that may have since induced the commander of the Portuguese packet to complain of the detention of his vessel, it would appear that he had no complaint to make at the time, but that, on the contrary, he appeared perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the boarding officer and expressed himself so through one of the passengers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 157*.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Mageniz.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda,* by which you will learn that, in conformity with instructions from the Portuguese Government, the Governor-General of Angola sent Senhor Figueredo, one of the Judges of the Court of Relação, on a special Mission to Benguela, with the view, if

* Class A, No. 88.

possible, to discover the persons who have been engaged in the Slave Trade that has lately been carried on in that district; and you will also see that Senhor Figueredo's report is stated to have been forwarded to Lisbon.

I have to desire that you will ask the Duque de Loulé to communicate to you the substance of the Judge's report in this matter.

You will state that the vigilance of Her Majesty's cruisers having prevented the export of slaves during the last twelve months from the northern part of the West Coast of Africa, it is now chiefly from the southern portion of the African Coast that the Cuban market is supplied with slaves; and as there can be no doubt of the fact that a considerable number of Africans have been shipped from the Portuguese Possessions to the southward of Loanda, Her Majesty's Government are naturally anxious to learn from what localities the slaves have been embarked, in order that the attention of the commanders of Her Majesty's ships of war may be directed to the neighbourhood of the places from whence these shipments have taken place.

You will state forcibly the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government that the King of Portugal does not use his best exertions to suppress the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 158.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Magenis.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 31, 1864.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a Report upon the Slave Trade as connected with the Portuguese possessions in Angola, which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda.*

The parts of this Report to which I wish particularly to call your attention are those which relate to the transport of slaves under the pretence of their being free labourers, from the mainland to the Island of St. Thomas, and to the Slave Trade which is carried on from the Coast of Benguela with the connivance of the subordinate Portuguese authorities.

All the reports received by Her Majesty's Government tend to prove that the present Governor-General of Angola, Senhor Andrade, honestly and faithfully endeavours to the best of his ability to carry out the engagements of the Portuguese Crown for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and Her Majesty's Government bear willing testimony to the zeal and good faith of this officer; but it is nevertheless painfully apparent that the good intentions of the Governor-General are neutralised and his efforts thwarted by his subordinate officers, who in some of the southern portions of the province are in league with the slave-dealers, and share their unholy gains.

You will omit no opportunity of pressing upon the Portuguese Government the necessity of removing the local authorities wherever there may exist well-grounded suspicions of their being in league with the slave-dealers, and you will also point out that it is only by so doing, and by finding means to punish the parties who are notoriously engaged in the Traffic, that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty can prove that they are in earnest in their endeavours to put a stop to the export of slaves from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

PRUSSIA.

No. 159.

Earl Russell to Lord Napier, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

No. 160.

Lord Napier to Earl Russell.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 9, 1864.

I AM instructed by your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant to invite the Government of the King of Prussia to consider whether it would not be desirable to join in a general declaration having in view the double purpose—1st. To declare the Slave Trade piracy; 2nd. To apply the penalties of piracy, short of death, to persons convicted of being engaged in the trade by a Court which takes cognisance of piracy.

I am not distinctly directed to address an official note to the Prussian Government on this subject. I have therefore placed in the hands of M. de Bismarck a copy of your Lordship's despatch, and requested his Excellency to give his best consideration to the overture of Her Majesty's Government.

M. de Bismarck told me that he did not anticipate any repugnance on the part of the Prussian Government to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government; he would give his attention to your Lordship's proposal, and would inform me of his decision on a future occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER.

No. 161.

Lord Napier to Earl Russell.—(Received December 26.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 24, 1864.

I ASKED M. de Bismarck yesterday evening whether he was enabled to give me a definitive reply to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government, having in view a common declaration of the Powers, constituting the Slave Trade piracy, and subjecting those persons who should be guilty of participation in that Traffic to the jurisdiction of Courts charged with trials for piracy.

The Prussian Minister said that the question had been referred for consideration to the Minister of Justice, in order that it might be examined in its legal aspect. He hoped to obtain the opinion of the Minister of Justice shortly, which he would lose no time in imparting to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER.

RUSSIA.

No. 162.

Earl Russell to Sir A. Buchanan, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

No. 163.

Sir A. Buchanan to Earl Russell.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord,

St. Petersburg, December 21, 1864.

I HAD the honour of receiving this morning your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, in which you instruct me to submit to the Russian Government a proposal for the more effectual suppression of slave-trading by sea, by a general agreement among Governments for inflicting some punishment short of death upon persons convicted of the offence.

I lost no time in placing your Excellency's despatch in the hands of Prince Gortchakoff, who, after assuring me that he entirely concurred in the abhorrence which it expressed of the Slave Trade, requested me to leave it with him, as the proposal of Her Majesty's Government would require serious consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

SPAIN.

No. 164.

*Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.*Sir, *Foreign Office, January 29, 1864.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, on the subject of the Cuban Slave Trade.

In his despatch of the 12th December last, you will see that Mr. Crawford reports the landing of a further cargo of slaves at or near a place called the Ensenada de Cochinos, from one of four steamers that have been purchased by well known slave-dealers and fitted out and despatched from Cadiz on slave-trading expeditions.

Another of these vessels was the "*Cicéron*," the steamer from which were landed the slaves subsequently captured by the Captain-General of Cuba, as reported by Mr. Crawford in his despatch of the 16th November last, a copy of which was communicated to you in my despatch of the 9th December last.

That slave-traders should avail themselves of the superior advantages afforded by steam to carry on their nefarious Traffic is not to be wondered at; but this practice makes it necessary that increased care and vigilance should be exercised by those whose duty it is to prevent the Slave Trade.

When, as in the present instance, four steam-vessels are stated to have been equipped for the Slave Trade, and to have been despatched from one and the same Spanish port, it is clear that, if this statement is well founded, there must have been either great remissness or connivance on the part of the authorities of the port.

In either case Her Majesty's Government have just ground of complaint.

I have instructed Her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, in a despatch which I transmit to you under flying seal, to be forwarded to its destination, to make most searching inquiries regarding the vessels that are reported to have been equipped and cleared from that port for the Slave Trade; and you will be guided by Mr. Brackenbury's Report in the representation which you will make to the Spanish Government on this subject.

There is, however, another, and even more serious, matter reported in Mr. Crawford's despatch of the 15th of December, with regard to which you will not delay seeking explanations from the Spanish Government.

By an Order published in the "*Gaceta de Havana*" of the 6th December last, of which I inclose a copy, a large number of newly imported Africans seized by the Spanish authorities at a place called Las Pozas, on the 10th of June, 1860, and declared to be emancipados, are now, in pursuance of a sentence of the Royal Audiencia, called in from the parties to whom their services had been hired out, and will be again reduced to slavery.

If this order is carried out, it is clear that the same course may be adopted with regard to all the newly imported negroes who have from time to time been captured by the Spanish authorities, and for which captures the Government of Her Catholic Majesty have claimed credit, as evincing the good faith in which they were acting for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government cannot, however, bring themselves to believe that this Order, which would amount to a positive breach of faith on the part of Spain of her Treaty engagements has been issued with the knowledge or consent of the Government of Madrid.

I have to desire that you will at once bring the matter to the notice of the Spanish Government, and report to me the result.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received February 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 5, 1864.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo, I lost no time in seeking an interview with Señor Arrazola for the purpose of bringing under his Excellency's attention the reports made to Her Majesty's Government by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana: first, with regard to the fitting out of four steamers at Cadiz, to be employed in the Cuban Slave Trade; and secondly, in regard to the Order published in the Havana Gazette of the 5th of December last, by which a large number of newly-imported Africans, seized by the Spanish authorities at Las Posas on the 10th of June, 1861, and declared to be emancipados, are again reduced to slavery.

I also determined to take this opportunity of opening the subject of the Slave Trade generally with Señor Arrazola, and of pointing out to him the ill effect which the continued existence of this illegal and disgraceful Traffic to Cuba must ever have upon the friendly relations of Great Britain and Spain, which his Excellency had at our first interview expressed himself so warmly desirous to cultivate and maintain.

His Excellency, I observed, would find, upon examining this matter, that I was guilty of no exaggeration in saying that it was one which interests the British Government and nation in the very highest degree, and that it was one the satisfactory disposal of which would do more to put an end to irritating discussions between Great Britain and Spain than any other with which I was acquainted.

It was not true, as had been often stated in this country, that Her Majesty's Government, in pressing this matter so persistently on the Spanish Government, was only yielding to the outcry of a small sect of enthusiasts, and of those who envied the superior productiveness of the Spanish West India Islands as compared to those of Great Britain where slavery had been abolished. The very best part of the British public systematically pursued the total extinction of the Slave Trade as a great moral end, to be obtained at almost any material sacrifice; the feeling of the nation on the subject was as universal as it was just, and it had found, and still found, its expression in the language of the most distinguished statesmen and orators that Great Britain possessed.

It would be idle to expect that a movement of this sort, based upon a positive right and encouraged by success in other quarters, would wear itself out, now that its efforts were directed against the only remaining stronghold of the iniquity with which it has been contending for more than half-a-century.

As regarded Spain, the obligations of Treaties on the subject had long been in subsistence, and were too clear to admit of discussion; but, on the other hand, it was notorious that they were, if not totally disregarded, most imperfectly executed.

I put it to his Excellency, as a man conversant with the parliamentary business of his own country, whether he did not feel that under such circumstances Her Majesty's Ministers, even supposing for a moment (what is certainly not the case) that they themselves felt but a secondary interest in the matter, must be subjected to continual remonstrances in regard to it. The Spanish public, and sometimes the Spanish Government, seemed to feel surprise and resentment at the replies made by Her Majesty's Ministers to questions on this subject put to them in Parliament—replies which had never varied, no matter to what political party the Administration of the day belonged.

But would not the same thing, I asked, occur in the Spanish Cortes, if it could be pointed out that a Treaty between Spain and a foreign Power had been disregarded or evaded?

The excuses alleged for the non-execution of the Slave Trade Treaties by Spain had been the difficulties inherent in the subject, in consequence of the great temptation of the exorbitant gains of the Traffic to unprincipled individuals; but Brazil had overcome these difficulties which presented themselves on a greater scale and over a larger area. Another difficulty which had been alleged, and no doubt had existed, was the activity of American slave-traders, and the objection of the United States' Government to allow of right of visit or search; but this had been obviated now that the United States have agreed to act vigorously in concert with Her Majesty's Government in putting down this detestable Traffic.

Her Majesty's Government had never underrated any of these difficulties, past or present, but could not believe them to be unconquerable. They had, in fact, yielded and diminished exactly in proportion to the energy and good-will which had been brought to bear against them. I would appeal to the experience of Marshal Serrano, who, when Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed to me his belief that it only required the application of the material means of repression at the disposal of the Cuban authorities, and the modification of some part of the municipal laws of Cuba, to put an end to the Cuban Slave

Trade altogether. I believed that in the communications of General Dulce to his Government his Excellency would be found to entertain the same opinion, and I invited Señor Arrazola to consult those officers, whose practical experience upon that particular matter I felt sure would be of weight with him, irrespective of any other political considerations.

The modifications of the law to which I had alluded were, I said, first, that Slave Trade should be declared piracy; and, secondly, the abrogation of the 9th and 13th Articles of the Code, by the first of which the authorities were precluded from seizing newly imported negroes when once they had been smuggled into the interior and located upon any estate, and by the second the sentence of the Real Audiencia was required for the punishment of slave-traders.

Señor Arrazola expressed himself in a manner entirely satisfactory, as far as regards his general wish to do everything which could contribute to a good understanding with Her Majesty's Government; and as to slavery and the Slave Trade, to both of which he declared that he felt the utmost abhorrence. He promised to give the subject his best consideration; but, as was to be expected from the short time he has been in office, he was unable to enter into any detail respecting the correspondence which has lately taken place in regard to it between Her Majesty's Legation and his Department. He acquiesced, however, in my desire that he should consult Marshal Serrano and General Dulce upon the matter.

With respect to the incidents which were more particularly the objects of my interview, namely, the Decree for replacing the Las Pozas emancipados in a state of slavery, and fitting out of four steamers at Cadiz for the Slave Trade, I explained both of them verbally to his Excellency; and with regard to the first mentioned, I have addressed him a note, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose; with regard to the second, I await, according to your Lordship's instructions, the report of Her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz before making it the subject of a written representation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 165.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Arrazola.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, February 4, 1864.

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to bring under the serious attention of Her Catholic Majesty's Government a matter which has been reported to Her Majesty's Government by Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana regarding the illegal introduction of slaves into the Island of Cuba.

By an order of the Civil Superior Governor of Cuba, published in the "Gaceta de la Havana" of the 5th of December last, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, a large number of newly imported Africans, seized by the Spanish authorities at a place called Las Pozas on the 10th of June, 1860, and declared to be emancipados, are now, in pursuance of a sentence of the Royal Audiencia, called in from the parties to whom their services had been hired out, and will again be reduced to slavery.

I need scarcely observe to your Excellency that if this order be carried out, it is clear that the same course may be adopted with regard to all the newly imported negroes who have from time to time been captured by the Spanish authorities, and for which captures Her Catholic Majesty's Government have claimed credit as evincing the good faith in which they were acting for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot bring themselves to believe that this order, which would amount to a positive breach of faith on the part of Spain of her Treaty engagements, has been issued with the knowledge and consent of the Government of Madrid.

I would take this opportunity of reverting to what I had the honour of stating to the Marquis de Miraflores in my note of the 16th of December last, respecting the necessity of an alteration in some of the provisions, and more especially the 9th and 13th Articles of the Penal Code now in force in Cuba.

Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that if, as in this instance, the efforts of the superior authorities to check the Slave Trade by the capture of newly landed negroes are liable to be rendered null and of no effect by subsequent judicial decisions, based upon defective laws, neither the best intentions nor any increased activity on the part of those authorities can be of the least avail towards putting an end to this detestable Traffic.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received February 15.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 11, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have now the honour to inclose the translation of a note which I have received from Señor Arrazola, informing me that he had communicated my note of the 4th instant, relative to negroes seized at Pozas, to the Minister of the Colonies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 166.

Señor Arrazola to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace, February 6, 1864

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day communicated the contents of your note of the day before yesterday, in which you mention an order published in the Havana "Gazette" of December 5 last, relative to the negroes seized by the Cuban authorities at the place called Pozas, to the Minister of the Colonies.

I will hasten to communicate to you the reply I may receive on the subject, and avail, &c.

(Signed) LORENZO ARRAZOLA.

No. 167.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Madrid, February 27, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th of November last, inclosing the copy of a note which, by your Lordship's instructions, I addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the treatment of emancipated negroes in the Island of Cuba, I have now the honour to inclose a translation of his Excellency's reply to that communication.

Your Lordship will observe that Señor Arrazola, although he contests the accuracy of the statements which have reached Her Majesty's Government as to the condition of the emancipados, and maintains that it is by no means to be compared to that of slaves, even in Cuba, where the condition of this class is milder than in any other country where slavery exists,—informs me that the Civil Governor of the Island has been directed by the Minister of the Colonies to take the matter into attentive consideration, with the view of introducing such ameliorations into the condition of the emancipados as the experience acquired since the publication of the last Ordinance on the subject, in 1854, may justify, consistently with a due consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the class of persons in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 167.

Señor Arrazola to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace, February 23, 1864.

YOUR note of November 6 last, in which you recommend that the position of emancipated negroes in Cuba should be improved, was duly received by this First Department of State.

The Government of the Queen my august Sovereign, taking into consideration the good and sincere relations which unite Spain and England, and wishing to give a fresh proof of their friendship, took this matter into their immediate consideration; and I have now the honour to inform you, by order of Her Majesty, that in view of the official information communicated to this First Department of State, the assertions contained in the said note

are inexact, as the condition of the emancipated blacks under the protection and tutelage of Her Majesty's Government is not to be compared in any way to that of the slaves, as has been stated, notwithstanding that the latter are much better treated than the slaves of any other country. The natural and deplorable state of ignorance of the captured negroes makes it impossible for them to enjoy for some time the rights of free men in civilized countries, as it would be even inhuman to give them their liberty at once, without means of obtaining their subsistence, and exposing them to injure a state of society the conditions of which they can neither know nor appreciate; for this reason Government take them under their protection, and do not give them their liberty until they can appreciate its benefits, and have obtained the necessary knowledge to enable them to live in society without danger, and to earn an honourable livelihood. Lastly, the laws governing emancipated negroes in the island are drawn up with the above-mentioned views, and it would require great efforts and strong proofs to alter them.

Always guided by the spirit which has induced Her Majesty's Government to place the above observations under your notice, I have also the honour to inform you that the Minister of the Colonies has stated to me that, being most anxious to conciliate, in as far as possible, all extremes, and introduce into the condition of emancipated negroes the reforms indicated by experience, since the publication of the present Regulations in 1854, and which can be carried out without injury to the considerations which must never be forgotten,—he has requested the Superior Civil Governor of the said Island to give the preference, with determination, to the study of this affair.

From all that has been said, you cannot do less than observe the deference with which the Government of the Queen my august Sovereign are pleased to admit on every occasion all the observations which are presented to them by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) LORENZO ARRAZOLA.

No. 168.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 4, 1864.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,* relative to the capture of a slave-vessel by the Spanish authorities off the shores of that island, with 354 negroes on board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 169.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana,† reporting the capture, by the Spanish steamer of war "Neptuno," on the 8th ultimo, off Remedios, of a brigantine, without papers, but showing French colours, and having 682 slaves on board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 170.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 21, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana,‡ reporting the capture, by Her Catholic Majesty's steamer "General Leso," of a slaver with 365 Bozals on board, and transmitting copies of his correspondence with the Captain-General on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

* No. 242.

† No. 244.

‡ Nos. 246 and 247.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Foreign Office, March 31, 1864.

Sir,

I HAVE received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, informing me that the notorious slave-steamer "*Cicéron*" arrived at that port on the 8th instant with a cargo of cotton from Matamoros, and that she left again on the 14th in ballast for Marseilles, at which port, I learn from Her Majesty's Consul, she now remains, but is expected to sail in a few days for a Spanish port.

It might have been expected that this notorious vessel, whose proceedings you have from time to time reported to the Government of Spain, would, on her arrival at a Spanish port, have been detained and her crew arrested, with the view to their giving an account of their previous voyages, but no such steps appear to have been taken by the Spanish Government. I have now, however, to desire that you will recall the attention of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to this vessel, and you will state that Her Majesty's Government expect that measures will be taken to investigate the previous proceedings, with the view to the punishment of her master and crew, and also with the view to prevent the "*Cicéron*" again proceeding on another slave-trading expedition, for which, according to the information received by Her Majesty's Government, she is destined.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received April 3.)

Madrid, March 31, 1864.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatches of the 16th of December last and of the 8th ultimo, inclosing respectively the copy of a note addressed to the Spanish Government on the subject of the necessity of introducing alterations in the Spanish law respecting the Slave Trade in Cuba, and the copy of a representation dated the 4th ultimo in regard to the reduction to slavery, by a Decree published in the "*Havana Gazette*" of the 5th of December last, of a number of freed negroes ("*emancipados*"), I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a note addressed to me by Señor Pacheco, which contains replies to both my communications.

Your Lordship will observe that with respect to the suggested alteration of the law, Señor Pacheco states that the subject has been submitted to the investigation of the Colonial Department. His Excellency promises that he will make me acquainted with their decision.

With respect to the restoration of the "*emancipados*" to the persons claiming them as their slaves, his Excellency states that the Decree in question was grounded upon the decision of a competent tribunal, before which the fact of the negroes being legitimately the property of the claimants was clearly proved, and before which it was shown that when they were captured by the boat from the war-schooner "*Juanita*," they had not been landed from any slaver, but were being conveyed with due legal licence from one estate to another.

In connection with this matter your Lordship will remark that Señor Pacheco takes some exception to what he considers to be over-zeal on the part of Her Majesty's Consul-General, and a pretension by that officer to exercise a sort of censorship on the proceedings of the Spanish tribunals and civil authorities.

It might, however, be stated in reply that Mr. Consul-General Crawford would have failed in his duty had he omitted to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the startling fact of a considerable number of negroes, set free by a decision of the Spanish authorities themselves, having been again made slaves. Whatever weight may be attached to the explanation of the occurrence now made by the Spanish Government, it is evident that the Captain-General of Cuba himself was, on the *prima facie* evidence laid before him, under the impression that the negroes were illegitimately landed, and Her Majesty's Consul-General can scarcely be blamed for participating with his Excellency in his view of a case which must be admitted to have presented a very suspicious appearance.

I shall not fail to take an opportunity of making an observation in the above sense to Señor Pacheco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 172.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, March 26, 1864.

YOUR note of the 4th of February last, in which you make some observations relative to the sentence of the Audiencia of Havana, by virtue of which 474 negroes taken at the place called Las Pozas on the 10th of June, 1860, were declared to be slaves, was duly received by this First Department of State. This sentence, in your opinion, would form a precedent which would tend to make the international Conventions relative to the Slave Trade inefficacious. With reference to this, I would remind you of another note, dated the 16th of last December, setting forth the necessity of altering some Articles of the law for the suppression of the Slave Trade, now in force in the Island of Cuba, in order that the judicial decisions should not cause the efforts made by the superior authorities to contain or repress the said Traffic to be unavailing.

I shall therefore have the honour of replying to two notes in view of the data supplied to me by the Colonial Department, to which, as you are aware, this First Department of State referred the said communications. With regard to the first, namely, the negroes captured at Las Pozas, I have to inform you that, after proper judicial investigation, it appears from the definitive sentence of the Third Royal Chamber of Justice, those negroes belonged to Messrs. Gutierrez and Casal, and were consequently ordered to be restored to those gentlemen, as belonging to their estates named Planchita and Guamuticas. All the parties implicated were acquitted, and the costs declared to be official. This decision was principally founded on the fact that the negroes in question had not been landed from any vessel when captured by a boat from the war-schooner "Juanita," nor had they come from the steamer supposed to be a slaver, which was chased at the time of their seizure; they had proceeded, with proper written licenses, from the estate called Guamuticas, situated in the jurisdiction of Cardenas, to the estate called Planchita, situated in that of Sagua, and were returning from the latter to the former in a boat when captured on suspicion of being Bozals. The said boat was freighted to convey them by the Sub-delegate of Marine and the Administrator of Rents, and despatched with the necessary provisions, as appears from two clauses of the sentence in question. In virtue of the definitive decision of the Judicial authorities, and in conformity with the Royal Order of September 5, 1859, which obliged the Tribunals of the Spanish West Indies to declare the nature and condition of negroes seized on landing, and the Governor-General of the Island of Cuba having no power to alter or interfere with the decisions of the Courts of Justice, the said superior officer ordered the Convocation to which you refer to be published in the Havana "Gazette" of the 5th of December, in order to collect from the respective patrons (coxswains of boats) and deliver to their owners all the negroes in question, the number of whom does not now pass 200, it having been diminished from various causes.

With respect to the second, namely, the propriety of modifying some of the Articles of the existing law for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to inform you that the Colonial Department is making the necessary investigation into the matter, and that I will in due time inform you of the result.

From what I have stated, you will perceive that Spain is animated by the desire to introduce every possible reform into the present laws against the Slave Trade, and how unfounded was the alarm which the publication of the order of the Captain-General in the Havana "Gazette," caused in the mind of the English Consul-General, whose excessive zeal carried him to the extreme of pretending to take upon himself the censorship of the acts of the Spanish Tribunals, and even those of the Executive power—a faculty which is not conceded to him by the Treaties or the existing laws on the matter; and this proceeding is the more extraordinary as the British Government have on more than one occasion recognized the zeal and activity displayed by the superior authorities of the Island of Cuba in the suppression of the Slave Trade, as is proved by the frequent captures of slave-vessels, which having eluded the active watch of the English and North American cruisers off the coast of Africa, endeavour to introduce their cargoes into Cuba.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received April 13.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 8, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs calling his Excellency's attention to the arrival at Barcelona of a notorious slave-trading steamer called the "*Cicéron*," and expressing the expectation of Her Majesty's Government that steps may be taken to call the master and crew of this vessel to account in regard to former voyages, and to prevent her from being engaged in other slave-trading expeditions.

Inclosure in No. 173.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, April 8, 1864.

HER Majesty's Government have been informed by the British Consul at Barcelona of the arrival at that port, on the 8th instant, of a notorious slave-steamer called the "*Cicéron*" with a cargo of cotton from Matamoros, and of her departure from Barcelona on the 14th instant in ballast for Marseilles, at which port Her Majesty's Government are informed that she now remains, but is expected to sail in a few days for a Spanish port.

Her Majesty's Government much regret that no steps appear to have been taken by the Spanish authorities to detain this vessel, and to oblige her crew to give an account of their previous voyages. I am, however, now instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to call your Excellency's attention to this matter, and to state that Her Majesty's Government entertain the confident expectation that measures will be taken to investigate her previous proceedings, with a view to the punishment of the master and crew, and also with the view of preventing the "*Cicéron*" proceeding upon another Slave Trade expedition, for which, according to the information received by Her Majesty's Government, she is destined.

I avail, &c
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 174.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 15, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to you by Señor Pacheco on the subject of the sentence of the Court of Audiencia at Havana ordering the surrender to the slave-dealers of 474 negroes, who had been seized by the Spanish authorities at a place called Las Pozas in 1860, and replying to the note addressed by you to the Spanish Government on the 16th of December last suggesting an alteration in the laws now in force in the Island of Cuba for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

With reference to the negroes taken at Las Pozas, Señor Pacheco states that they were ordered to be restored to Messrs. Gutierrez and Casal, the parties who claimed them, after proper judicial investigation, as belonging to their estates named Planchita and Guamuticas.

Señor Pacheco further states that this decision was principally founded on the fact that the negroes in question had not been landed from any vessel captured by a boat from the war-schooner "*Juanita*," nor had they come from a steamer, supposed to be a slaver, which was chased at the time of their seizure; that they had proceeded, with proper written licences, from the estate called Guamuticas, situated in the jurisdiction of Cardenas, to the estate called Planchita, situated in that of Sagua, and were returning from the latter to the former in a boat when captured on suspicion of being Bozals, and that the said boat was freighted to convey them by the Sub-Delegate of Marine and the Administrator of Rents, and dispatched with the necessary provisions.

It is with much regret that Her Majesty's Government feel compelled to state that

they have reason to believe that these assertions are entirely at variance with the facts of the case.

They have a thorough conviction that these negroes were newly imported; that they were seized as such by the Captain-General, who must have had ample proof at the time of their condition, and were declared by him to be free.

If Her Majesty's Government are not misinformed, the decisions of the Court of Royal Audiencia shortly after the capture also declared that the negroes were Bozals, and consequently emancipated, and the parties claiming them were fined, and others implicated in the landing were punished. Her Majesty's Government have been also informed that the pretended owners gave in writing under their hands to the Captain-General a confession that the negroes in question were Bozals newly imported, and yet three years afterwards, when the matter is again brought before the Court of Audiencia, these unfortunate men are deprived of their liberty and condemned to slavery.

Although Her Majesty's Government may be unable to point out the particular means by which this sentence was obtained, they have good grounds for believing that it was the result of the most scandalous misconduct on the part of the local Spanish authorities, and a consequence of that general system of corruption which misled the Royal Audiencia, and most unfortunately appears to frustrate all the endeavours of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to cause the Treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown as regards the suppression of the Slave Trade to be honestly fulfilled.

Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt, notwithstanding the statements contained in Señor Pacheco's note, that the most searching inquiries will still be instituted into the case of the negroes captured at Las Pozas, and subsequently surrendered to the slave-dealers, and that the Spanish authorities who have so deeply compromised the honour and good faith of their Government will, if found guilty, be brought to exemplary punishment. The result of the Decree of the Audiencia in the case of the negroes of Las Pozas is already apparent. By a despatch received from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, of which I inclose a copy,* you will perceive that the slave-dealers, encouraged by their success in obtaining through the most corrupt and disgraceful means the surrender of these negroes, are now claiming the restitution of upwards of 1,100 Africans who formed the cargo of the steamer "*Cicéron*," and were seized by the Spanish authorities in the neighbourhood of Colon in the month of November last. Whether they succeed in this case or not depends on the good faith of the Government at Madrid.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the particulars of this case of the "*Cicéron*," which are as well known to the Spanish Government as to that of Her Majesty. The responsibility of properly dealing with it now lies upon the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

You will further state to Señor Pacheco that as no faith can now be placed in the integrity of those who have to administer the laws in Cuba, Her Majesty's Government earnestly recommend that henceforth all Bozal negroes captured by Spanish cruizers or officers acting under the orders of the Captain-General may at once be delivered over to the British Consul-General, or to some impartial official person, to be sent by him to Liberia, or to some other part of the coast of Africa where freedom prevails, so that they may receive the freedom to which they are entitled, and which, unfortunately, it is hopeless to expect if they remain in the Island of Cuba.

Her Majesty's Government are ready to sign an Additional Convention with Spain to the effect I have mentioned.

Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that among the negroes landed from the "*Cicéron*" there are 12 who speak English, and who are probably British subjects, as they were shipped from the neighbourhood of Lagos.

I have instructed Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana to obtain information on this point, and to insist upon their release if they should prove to be entitled to British protection. You will request the Spanish Government to give directions that every facility shall be afforded to Mr. Crawford in carrying on his inquiries on this subject.

You will take an early opportunity of making a communication in the sense of this despatch to Señor Pacheco, and you will inform me without delay of the answer you receive.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 15, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of this day's date respecting the surrender to the Cuban slave-dealers of the negroes captured by the Spanish authorities at Las Pozas in the month of June 1860, I now inclose, for your information, copies of despatches, as marked in the margin,* from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, giving a detailed account of the means by which this disgraceful transaction was brought about.

A more painful picture than that which this report exhibits of the demoralization and corruption, with scarcely a single exception, of all grades of authorities in Cuba, it is difficult to imagine.

You will, however, not disguise from the Government of Her Catholic Majesty that the circumstances connected with this transaction, and the conclusions to which it necessarily leads, as to the corruption prevalent in Cuba, have produced the most painful impression upon Her Majesty's Government.

No. 176.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 19, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, respecting the Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*," I inclose, for your information, a translation of the deposition of Antonio Farrugia,† a stoker who served on board that vessel on her last slave-trading voyage.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

P.S.—I also inclose a copy of a despatch which I have just received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana relating to the Cuban Slave Trade.‡

R.

No. 177.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received April 19.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 13, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveying to his Excellency the information contained in Mr. Consul Young's despatches to your Lordship despatches of the 30th ultimo and 11th instant, copies of which I received from him this day.

I have suggested that the captain and crew of the "*Cicéron*" should be subjected to an examination regarding their proceedings in connection with that vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 177.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, April 13, 1864.

WITH reference to my note of the 8th instant respecting the notorious slave-steamer "*Cicéron*," which lately arrived at Barcelona and proceeded to Marseilles, I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that I learn from Her Majesty's Consul at Bilbao that the captain and crew of that vessel left her on arriving at Marseilles, and came by land to Bilbao on the 28th ultimo.

As there is every reason to believe that these persons have been engaged in the Slave Trade, I would suggest to your Excellency that they should be subjected to an examination as to their past proceedings in connection with the vessel in question.

* Nos. 248, 249, and 251.

† Inclosure in No. 84.

‡ No. 253.

Information which has been obtained by Her Majesty's Consul at Bilbao leaves no doubt upon his mind that overtures have been made to these persons to engage in another slave-trading expedition, and that the "*Cicéron*" is preparing at Marseilles for another voyage to the West Coast of Africa.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 178.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th instant, and I have to convey to you my approval of the note which you addressed to Señor Pacheco, suggesting that the captain and crew of the "*Cicéron*" should be examined regarding their proceedings in connection with that vessel.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 179.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 20, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th instant, I have the honour to transmit the copy of a note which I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating to him some information regarding the intended movements of the "*Cicéron*," which has been made known to me by Mr. Macpherson, who, on Mr. Brackenbury's death, was instructed by me to place seals upon the office of Her Majesty's Consulate at Cadiz.

I have the honour to inclose herewith the extract of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Macpherson on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 179.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, April 20, 1864.

WITH reference to the note which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 13th instant, I now beg to communicate some further information which I have received from Her Majesty's Consulate at Cadiz respecting the intended movements of the slave-steamer "*Cicéron*."

It appears that that vessel was expected at Cadiz, in order to ship two Portuguese engineers, having contrived to slip quietly out of the port of Marseilles. Her destination before proceeding again upon her nefarious voyage is believed to be Huelva.

Hoping that this information may enable the Spanish authorities to watch the proceedings of the vessel in question, and prevent the master and crew from effecting their object, I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 179.

Mr. Macpherson to Sir J. Crampton.

(Extract.)

Cadiz, April 17, 1864.

ON the day of his death, some letters were handed me by Mr. Brackenbury, in reference to the movements of a notorious slaver, the "*Cicéron*," which was expected at this port in order to ship two Portuguese engineers. This vessel

slipped quietly out of the port of Marseilles, and her destination, before proceeding again on her nefarious voyage, was Huelva.

No. 180.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 26, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 8th, 13th, and 20th instant, I have now the honour to inclose translations of Señor Pacheco's replies to my notes of the 8th, 13th, and 20th instant, by which I directed his Excellency's attention to the movements of the slave-steamer "*Cicéron*," and called on the Spanish Government to take measures for bringing the master and crew of that vessel to account for their former proceedings, and to prevent the "*Cicéron*" from being again employed in the Slave Trade.

Señor Pacheco in his note of the 20th instant states that, although this will not prevent him from communicating my notes to the Minister of Marine, with a view to a strict watch being kept on the vessel in question, he must nevertheless remind me, that if the authorities of Barcelona did not detain her, it was no doubt owing to the want of the *prima facie* evidence required by the Treaty of 1835, to constitute a legal suspicion of a vessel being engaged in the Slave Trade; and his Excellency remarks that this want of evidence would render it impossible to subject the captain and crew of the "*Cicéron*" to a judicial examination.

Your Lordship will observe that Señor Pacheco in this note makes no allusion to the notoriety of the "*Cicéron*" as a slave-trader being a fact well known to the Spanish Government, and leaves it to be inferred that the information which I have in the notes referred to given to them is all that they know about the matter, and consequently insufficient to ground a criminal action against the offenders.

I have accordingly addressed a fresh note to Señor Pacheco, pointing out to his Excellency that I did not ground my call upon the Spanish Government to institute a judicial examination of the master and crew of this vessel upon any supposed circumstance in her equipment when she arrived at Barcelona which would justify suspicion under the provisions of the Treaty of 1835, but upon the fact (reported to Her Majesty's Government by Mr. Crawford in his despatch of November 16, 1863), that the "*Cicéron*" had landed 1,105 Bozal negroes in Cuba in that month, who had been captured by the Spanish authorities of the district of Colon, and emancipated by the Captain-General; a fact which it was to be presumed was known to the Spanish Government, and one which would seem amply sufficient to constitute the *prima facie* evidence which Señor Pacheco finds wanting to justify judicial proceedings of any sort against the owner, master, and crew of that vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 180.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace, April 20, 1864.

I HAVE received the two notes you were good enough to address to me on the 8th and 13th instant, relative to the arrival at Barcelona from Matamoros of the steamer "*Cicéron*" with a cargo of cotton.

This vessel, which, according to your statement, is a notorious slaver, is, you also say, about to be again employed in the Slave Trade, and you regret that the Spanish authorities should have taken no steps to detain her, and force her crew to render an account of their previous voyages.

Although this will not prevent my communicating the contents of the above-mentioned notes to the Minister of Marine, in order that he may instruct the proper authorities to keep a strict watch on the vessel in question, I must nevertheless state to you that if the authorities at Barcelona did not detain the vessel you mention, it was no doubt owing to the want of the *prima facie* evidence required by the stipulations of the Treaty of 1835, in order that a vessel may be considered as suspicious of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

The want of this evidence also makes it impossible to subject the captain and crew of the "*Cicéron*," who, as you point out, have arrived at Bilbao overland from Marseilles, where the "*Cicéron*" was lying, to a judicial investigation, as they proceed from what appears to be a legitimate voyage, and their declarations would be of no avail if a criminal action could not be brought against them.

I will communicate to you as soon as possible what I may hear from the Ministry of Marine.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 180.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace, April 24, 1864.

THE note which you were good enough to address to me on the 20th instant, relative to the steamer "*Cicéron*" has been this day forwarded to the Ministry of Marine. I shall lose no time in transmitting to you the answer which the above-mentioned Ministry may give to its contents.

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

Inclosure 3 in No. 180.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, April 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's notes of the 20th and 24th instant upon the subject of the slave-steamer "*Cicéron*" and to inform you that I have transmitted copies of them to Her Majesty's Government.

With respect to my expression of the regret of Her Majesty's Government that the Spanish authorities at Barcelona had not taken any step to detain the "*Cicéron*," and to subject her master and crew to an examination as to their past proceedings, and with respect to your Excellency's remark that the omission of the authorities to do so arose no doubt from the absence of those *prima facie* indications which the Treaty of 1835 lays down as justifying a suspicion that a vessel is destined for the Slave Trade, I would beg to explain to your Excellency that my observation was not founded upon the assumption that the "*Cicéron*," on arriving at Barcelona, had been found in regard to her fittings and equipments to present any of the circumstances enumerated in the Xth Article of the Treaty of 1835 as suspicious, but upon the fact, known to Her Majesty's Government, and of which it was to be presumed the Spanish Government possessed official and judicial evidence, that this vessel had in the month of November 1863 succeeded in landing in Cuba 1,105 Bozal negroes, who were captured by the Spanish authorities of Colon, and liberated by the Captain-General.

This is a circumstance which of itself establishes the guilt of the master and crew of the vessel, and appears to afford ample grounds for a judicial investigation or criminal prosecution of the owners, master, and crew of the "*Cicéron*," quite independently of the provisions of the Xth Article of the Treaty of 1835, at whatever time, and under whatever circumstances, the vessel should afterwards come within Spanish jurisdiction.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 181.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 15th instant, I have addressed to Señor Pacheco on the subject of the late sentence of the Audiencia at Havana,

consigning to slavery the Bozal negroes captured by the Spanish authorities at Las Pozas in 1860, and then liberated by the Spanish authorities.

I reserve for a future opportunity a report of the conversation which, previous to sending in my note, I had with Señor Pacheco on this subject, and generally on that of the Slave Trade in Cuba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 181.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, April 30, 1864.

I DID not fail to communicate to Earl Russell the note which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me dated the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the late sentence of the Court of Audiencia at Havana, consigning to slavery 474 negroes who had been captured by the Spanish authorities at Las Pozas in 1860, and emancipated by the Captain-General, and replying to the suggestion made in my note to your Excellency's predecessor, dated the 16th of December last, that an alteration should be made in the laws in force in Cuba for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government having taken these matters into consideration, have instructed me to communicate the following observations to His Catholic Majesty's Government.

With reference to the negroes taken at Pozas, it is stated that they were ordered to be restored to the parties who claimed them (Messrs. Gutierrez and Casal) after a proper judicial investigation, because it was proved before the Court of Audiencia that they were slaves belonging to their estates, and not Bozals or illegally imported negroes, as had been erroneously decided on their capture in 1860. This decision of the Audiencia was founded on the allegation of Messrs. Gutierrez and Casal, 1st, That the negroes in question had not been landed from any vessel captured by a boat from the war-schooner "Juanita," and that they had not come from the steamer supposed to be a slaver, which was chased at the time of their seizure; 2nd. That they had proceeded with proper written licenses from the estate called Guamuticas, situated in the jurisdiction of Cardenas, to the estate called Planchita, situated in that of Sagua, and were returning from the latter to the former in a boat when captured on suspicion of being Bozals.

It is with much regret that Her Majesty's Government feel compelled to observe that they have reason to believe that these allegations of Messrs. Gutierrez and Casal before the Audiencia are entirely at variance with the facts of the case. Her Majesty's Government have a thorough conviction that these negroes were newly imported, and that the Audiencia was misled by the production of false evidence, and by the suppression of facts and documents which would have counteracted it, if produced, into admitting the truth of those allegations.

That these negroes were declared to be free by the Captain-General (Marshal Serrano) immediately after their capture in 1860 cannot, of course, be contested, and it must be presumed that he had ample proof of their condition at the time. If Her Majesty's Government are not misinformed, it was then decided by the Real Audiencia itself that the negroes were Bozals, and consequently emancipated, while the parties claiming them were fined, and others implicated in the landing were punished. But Her Majesty's Government are further informed that the pretended owners gave in writing, under their hands to his Excellency Marshal Serrano, then Captain-General of Cuba, a confession that the negroes in question were Bozals. Surely this is a fact which might be ascertained? A number of other obvious tests of the truth of the pleas of Gutierrez and Casal might be resorted to. Were the negroes, when captured, clothed or naked? Could any of them speak a word of Spanish? What were the telegraphic messages sent and received at the time of the capture? What are the entries on the log of the "Juanita" at that time? If Her Majesty's Government are not very much misinformed the true answers to these and similar questions would have rendered it impossible for the Real Audiencia to come to the startling decision that several hundred unhappy men who had been for more than three years in the legal enjoyment of liberty should be made slaves.

Although Her Majesty's Government may not be able to point out the particular means by which this reversal by the Audiencia of its own previous decision was brought about, they have good reason to believe that it was the result of gross misconduct on the part of some of the local authorities, and the consequence of a system of corruption exercised by the slave-dealers, whose machinations, well-known and notorious as they are, have but too

often a deplorable success in corrupting the officials, in misleading the tribunals, and in frustrating the endeavours of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to cause the Treaty engagements of the Spanish Crown for the suppression of the Slave Trade to be fulfilled.

Her Majesty's Government feel convinced of the sincerity of the desire of Her Catholic Majesty to observe faithfully the provisions of these Treaties, and to concur with them in effecting the great and honourable object for which such engagements were made. It is with sincere pleasure that they are ever ready to recognize the energy of those Captain-Generals of Cuba and of those officers of the Spanish navy whose success in checking the Slave Trade to some extent they acknowledge; and in pointing out to the Spanish Government any case which tends to defeat such efforts, their observations are made in the most friendly spirit.

In regard to the matter to which I have above alluded, they invite the Spanish Government to a searching examination into the circumstances of the case, and they feel confident that if such inquiries be still instituted, they will result in a thorough exposure of the malpractices of a detestable combination of slave-dealers, and the punishment of such of the Spanish authorities as may have compromised the honour and good faith of their own Government, aiding in or conniving at such misdeeds.

I have further to observe to your Excellency that it appears, from information received by Her Majesty's Government, that the ill effect of the success of Messrs. Gutierrez and Casal in obtaining this Decree of the Audiencia in the case of the negroes of Las Pozas is already apparent.

Her Majesty's Government learn that other parties of the same description, encouraged by this success, are now claiming the restitution of upwards of 1,100 Africans who formed the cargo of the steamer "*Cicéron*," and which were seized by the Spanish authorities in the neighbourhood of Colon in the month of November last. Whether these people succeed or not depends, it appears to Her Majesty's Government, upon the Government at Madrid. It is unnecessary for me now to point out to your Excellency the particulars of the case of the "*Cicéron*," which must be well known to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, and which, as regards the later proceedings of the vessel, has formed the subject of my notes to your Excellency of the 8th, 13th, 20th, and 26th instant.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that your Excellency will feel that the responsibility of dealing properly with it will lie upon Her Catholic Majesty's Government.

I am further directed by Earl Russell to state to your Excellency that, considering the obstacles arising from causes similar to those above stated, which continually interpose themselves to the effective administration of the law with respect to the Bozal negroes, and which seem to render it hopeless that they should retain and enjoy the freedom to which they are entitled if they remain in Cuba, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to sign an additional Convention with Spain to the effect that henceforth all Bozal negroes captured by Spanish cruizers, or officers acting under the orders of the Captain-General, may be delivered to the British Consul-General, or to some other official person to be sent by him to Liberia, or to some other part of the coast of Africa where freedom prevails.

With regard to the negroes landed from the "*Cicéron*," I am further directed to state that Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that there are 12 who speak English, and who are probably British subjects, as they were shipped in the neighbourhood of Lagos. Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana has been instructed to procure information, and to obtain their release if they should prove to be entitled to British protection; and I am instructed on my part to request that your Excellency will be so good as to cause such directions as will facilitate the inquiries of Her Majesty's Consul-General on the subject.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 182.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 5, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 4th of March last, transmitting copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, relative to the capture of a slave-vessel off the Cuban coast by a boat's crew of Her Catholic Majesty's ship "*Petronilla*," I now transmit a copy of a further despatch from

Mr. Crawford,* inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between him and the Captain-General of Cuba arising out of an application which Mr. Crawford was instructed to make to the Captain-General for information as to the name of the captured slave-vessel, and as to the place from whence she shipped her slaves on the African coast.

You will see, however, that the Spanish authorities have refused to furnish Mr. Crawford with the information asked for in this case, on the pretext that, if granted, it would be calculated to defeat the ends of justice.

I have to instruct you to bring this matter to the notice of the Spanish Minister; and in doing so you will state that it would be very useful to Her Majesty's Government, and would facilitate the object which Her Majesty's Government, no less than that of Her Catholic Majesty, have in view, viz., the suppression of the Slave Trade, if the information asked for by Mr. Crawford were to be furnished, not only in the present instance, but also in the case of any future captures made by the Cuban authorities.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the ends of justice are much more likely to be defeated by withholding than by granting this information; and you will request, therefore, that instructions may be given to the authorities in Cuba to furnish Her Majesty's Consul-General with the names of the slave-vessels that may from time to time be captured by the Cuban authorities, and also, if possible, to inform him of the localities on the African coast from whence the slaves were shipped.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 183.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 5, 1864.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th ultimo, and I have to convey to you my approval of the note which you addressed to Señor Pacheco on the 26th ultimo, in reply to his Excellency's note to you of the 24th, in which he states that there is not sufficient evidence to subject the captain and crew of the "Cicéron" to a judicial examination.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 184.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 11, 1864.*
WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve the note which, in execution of the instructions contained in my despatch of the 15th of April, you addressed to Señor Pacheco on the subject of the late sentence of the Audiencia at Havana consigning to slavery the negroes captured at Las Pozas in 1860, and declared emancipados by the Spanish authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 185.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 20, 1864.*
WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th ultimo, I transmit to you, for your information, copies of a further despatch and its inclosures from Her Majesty's Judge at the Havana† respecting the negroes said to be English Kroomen who were amongst those captured at Colon in November 1863.

There has not yet been time for the receipt of any communication from Mr. Crawford in reply to the instruction which I addressed to him on this subject, but it would appear

* No. 254.

† Class A, No. 29.

probable from the tenour of the present Report that access to these unfortunate captives may be denied to Her Majesty's Consul-General. It will be as well, therefore, that you should take an opportunity of speaking to the Spanish Minister again, and impressing on him the necessity of such orders being sent to Cuba as will ensure Mr. Crawford an opportunity of examining and ascertaining satisfactorily whether the negroes captured at Colon who speak English are really entitled to British protection or not.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 186.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received May 21.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 15, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting his Excellency to cause instructions to be given to the local authorities in Cuba to furnish Her Majesty's Consul-General with information respecting the names of slavers captured by the Cuban authorities, and of the places from whence they shipped their slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 186.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, May 15, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency's notice the accompanying copy of a correspondence which has passed between Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba and his Excellency the Captain-General of that Colony, relative to the capture of a slave-vessel off the Cuban coast by Her Catholic Majesty's ship "Petronilla."

Your Excellency will perceive that Mr. Consul-General Crawford having by the instructions of Her Majesty's Government applied to the Captain-General for information as to the name of the captured vessel, and as to the place from whence she shipped her slaves, his request was refused on the alleged ground that, if granted, it would be calculated to defeat the ends of justice.

I am now directed by Earl Russell to observe to your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would be very useful, and would facilitate the object which Her Catholic Majesty's Government, no less than Her Britannic Majesty's Government, have in view, viz., the suppression of the Slave Trade, if the information asked for by Mr. Crawford were to be furnished, not only in the present instance but also in the case of any future captures made by the Spanish authorities. Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the ends of justice are much more likely to be defeated by withholding than by granting this information, and I would consequently request your Excellency, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to cause instructions to be given to the authorities in Cuba to furnish Her Majesty's Consul-General with the names of the slave-vessels that may from time to time be captured by the Cuban authorities, and also, if possible, to furnish him with the names of the localities on the African coast from whence the slaves were shipped.

I feel confident that your Excellency will acknowledge that the withholding of such information by the local authorities of Spain, would not be in accordance with the true spirit of those Treaties by which the two Governments are united in a common course of action for the effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 22, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing me that the Minister of Marine has ordered measures to be taken to prevent the "Cicéron" from being employed in the Slave Trade, and acknowledging the receipt of my note of the 26th ultimo on that subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 187.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace, May 16, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Minister of the Marine, to whom I communicated the notes of your Legation, dated the 8th, 13th, and 20th of April last, relative to the steamer "Cicéron," informs me that he has given the necessary orders in order that measures may be adopted tending to prevent that steamer from engaging in the illegal Traffic of Slaves.

I must also acquaint you that I have received and communicated to the above-mentioned Department and to that of the Colonies, your note of the 26th of April, in order that proper measures may be adopted in the affair in question.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

No. 188.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 20th instant, I have addressed to Señor Pacheco with respect to the objection of the Court of Real Audiencia at Havana to allow of an examination, in the presence of Her Majesty's Consul-General, of the negroes whom he believes to be entitled to British protection, among those captured by the Spanish authorities at Colon in the month of November last.

I should have preferred to speak to Señor Pacheco on this subject, but his Excellency's departure for Aranjuez to attend on Her Catholic Majesty prevented his usual reception of the members of the Diplomatic Body to-day, an opportunity of which I had meant to avail myself for the purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 188.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, May 26, 1864.

WITH reference to the note which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 30th ultimo, in which, among other things, I requested, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that facility should be given to Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana to examine and ascertain whether certain negroes among those landed in Cuba by the slaver "Cicéron," captured by the Spanish authorities at Colon in the month of November last, were, as he had reason to believe, taken from an English Settlement, and entitled to British protection, I am directed by Earl Russell to state to your Excellency that Mr. Consul-General Crawford has informed his Lordship by a despatch lately received that the Court of Real Audiencia at Havana objects to comply with his request to have an examination, at which he shall be present, instituted in this matter, reserving to itself

exclusively the right of examining it in the course of the legal proceedings. Her Majesty's Consul-General consequently apprehends that the opportunity he seeks of substantiating the statements which have been made to him will not be afforded to him.

Your Excellency will no doubt concur with me in the opinion that the decision of a question regarding the nationality of British subjects could not be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government without the presence or intervention of a British functionary making the claim on their part; and I therefore feel confident that your Excellency will cause such orders to be given to the authorities at Cuba as may enable Mr. Crawford to carry into effect the instructions which have been addressed to him by Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 189.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 3, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda* relative to the capture of two vessels fully equipped for the Slave Trade off the coast of the Portuguese Possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

Both these vessels are stated to have sailed from Cadiz, and one of them, the brigantine "*Virgen del Refugio*," you will see cleared from that port, which is now notorious as a place of equipment for slave-vessels, under the pretence of making a coasting-voyage to Villa Garcia, instead of which her master, according to his own confession, sailed for the African coast with the object of shipping a cargo of slaves.

I have to desire that in communicating to the Spanish Government the particulars reported by Mr. Vredenburg respecting the Spanish brigantine "*Virgen del Refugio*," you will at the same time request that steps may be taken for making her owners answerable for the adventure in which their vessel was engaged, and you will also call upon the Spanish Minister to take measures for preventing the continued equipment of vessels for the Slave Trade in the port of Cadiz.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 190.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 3, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th instant, and I have to convey to you my approval of the note which you addressed on the 26th instant to Señor Pacheco with respect to the objection of the Court of Audiencia at Havana to permit the examination before Her Majesty's Consul-General at that place of certain negroes supposed to be British subjects, who were captured by the Spanish authorities at Colon in the month of November last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 191.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received June 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 8, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating to his Excellency the facts relative to the capture of two slave-trading vessels off the Portuguese Possessions in Africa, which sailed from Cadiz; requesting that measures may be taken to make the owners of the Spanish vessel "*Virgen del Refugio*" answerable for their proceedings in this

* Class A, Nos. 67 and 70.

instance; and pointing out the frequency with which slave-trading adventures have recently been planned and organized at the port of Cadiz.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 191.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, June 8, 1864.

BY the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, I have the honour to communicate to your Excellency copies of despatches received by Earl Russell from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, relative to the capture of two vessels fully equipped for the Slave Trade off the coast of the Portuguese Possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

Your Excellency will observe that both these vessels are stated to have sailed from Cadiz, and that one of them, the brigantine "*Virgen del Refugio*," cleared from that port under the pretence of making a coasting-voyage to Villa Garcia, instead of which, her master, according to his own confession, sailed for the African coast with the object of shipping a cargo of slaves.

Her Majesty's Government direct me, in making this communication, to request that your Excellency will cause steps to be taken for making the owners of the "*Virgen del Refugio*" answerable for the adventure in which that vessel was engaged, and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that when the attention of your Excellency is called to the fact, which is proved by the present instance as well as by others to which I have recently had occasion to advert, viz., that Cadiz has of late but too frequently been the point at which slave-trading expeditions have been planned and organized, Her Catholic Majesty's Government will take every possible measure for putting a stop to so lamentable a practice at that port.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 192.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received June 18.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 14, 1864.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL CRAWFORD apprized your Lordship in his despatch of the 26th of March last, that Colonel Arguelles, Lieutenant-Governor of Colon who was suspected among other things of having clandestinely sold as slaves on his own account 250 negroes, part of a capture of 1,005 Bozals made by him, and declared by the Cuban authorities to be free, had absconded.

This individual, it appears, went to the United States, and when at New York circulated a malicious libel against General Dulce, accusing him of malversation and other misdemeanours in his capacity of Captain-General of Cuba. Colonel Arguelles' offence of the criminal sale of the negroes was, in the meantime, legally brought home to him by the tribunals of the Island, and his extradition was requested of the United States' Government. This was complied with, and Arguelles was arrested and delivered up to the Spanish authorities.

These occurrences became on Saturday the 11th instant, the subject of a Parliamentary incident in the Spanish Cortes, a report and translation of which I have the honour to inclose. Marshal O'Donnell rose, and as a personal friend of General Dulce, requested the Minister of the Colonies to state to the Senate the facts of the case, taking the opportunity of repelling with warmth the charges contained in the libel published by Arguelles.

The Minister of the Colonies, Senor Ulloa, replied by stating briefly what had taken place, and by paying a high tribute to the integrity and ability of General Dulce in general, and in particular to his zeal and the success of his efforts for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Your Lordship will observe with satisfaction that Senor Ulloa on this occasion stated, in the most unequivocal terms, the sincere desire of the Spanish Government to put a term to this infamous traffic.

The Marquis of the Havana, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, took the opportunity of denying a statement which appears to have been made that he had recommended Arguelles to General Dulce.

There can be no doubt that Arguelles in endeavouring to blacken the character of General Dulce, besides seeking a set-off to his own misdeeds, was acting at the instigation of the slave-trading interest in Cuba, who desire General Dulce's removal, and it is therefore satisfactory to perceive that the Spanish Government has not allowed itself to be influenced against him, and still affords him their countenance and support.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 192.

Extract from the "Epoca" of June 13, 1864.

(Translation.)

The Duke of Tetuan.—THE Press has for some time past taken notice of the landing of slaves in the Island of Cuba, and of the seizures that have been made—thanks to the energy of the worthy authorities in the island, and more especially of what happened in November; where, as they said, certain public officers were implicated, and chiefly a Lieutenant-Governor who is now at New York, whence he issues lampoons which must have reached the hands of many senators, as they have those of various other persons as well as mine. In these, charges are made which may certainly be considered calumnious, inasmuch as they are brought by a man who is amenable to the sentence of a Court, and who has become a refugee in order to escape the action of the law.

As this may affect the good name of the worthy General Dulce, if not with those who know him, at least in the eyes of the public, I, who am an old friend of his, rise to ask Her Majesty's Government to be so good, if they find it not inconvenient to do so, to say whether they have any knowledge of the facts referred to; whether the necessary steps are being taken; whether what appears criminal has been brought before the Law Courts; whether the person I have spoken of has been claimed of the United States by the Government of the Island of Cuba; whether his extradition has been effected; and, lastly, whether Government is satisfied with the energy, activity, and zeal shown in the rule of the worthy officer who is at the head of affairs in the island.

The Minister for the Colonies.—In answer to the question put to the Government by the Duke of Tetuan, I have to say that, as a matter of fact, within the last few months, repeated seizures of Bozal negroes have been made. During the time in which the worthy officer who is now at the head of affairs in that island has held command, I believe that five seizures have been made, amongst which that made in November; and that the result of these gave, according to the first account given, the number of Bozals taken as 1,005, which number has been increased by a later and more accurate calculation to 1,105.

What was natural to be done was done in the present case, and this was, to get together the accounts given above, and hand them over to the Audiencia, that proceedings might be taken so as to institute an action. This done, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the Lieutenant-Governor spoken of by his Lordship, which could not be put into execution because he had left the island, on leave given him by the Captain-General, before it was foreseen what would happen. Once out of the island, this Lieutenant-Governor wrote the pamphlet which, according to the Duke of Tetuan, has been so widely circulated, bringing charges which highly offend the dignity of the chief authority of that place; but these declarations are worth little when they come from a person placed on trial who is attempting to evade the action of a Court of law.

The Government cannot do less than say that the uprightness and honesty of the Commander-in-chief of the Island of Cuba cannot be called in question, any more than can his firm purpose of carrying out the policy and the zeal with which he discharges the mission entrusted to him; for they are sure that imperishable proofs will remain to show that his rule has contributed greatly to the quiet and increased prosperity of the island.

As to the extradition of this Lieutenant-Governor, Government know nothing officially, although they have received some private information on the subject. It should be borne in mind on this point that there exists no Extradition Treaty, only a commercial one, which speaks of the surrender of sailors in the merchant service of either nation; and that the case must be ruled by the usages of public international law, which leave it to the discretion of the Government whether or not to yield to demands of extradition according to the circumstances of the case, and that there are examples of such demands and of such accessions in either country, as well as other cases, perhaps, in which it has not been thought fit to accede to such demands.

I believe that the Duke of Tetuan may now consider his question answered.

The Duke of Tetuan.—I rise only to thank the Colonial Minister for the answer he has been good enough to make me.

The Marquis of the Havana.—I have a few words to say on this subject, because the lampoon directed against the Governor of the Island of Cuba says that I wrote to the worthy General Dulce to recommend a person who is now under sentence of a Court of Law; and I have to state that this is a calumny, because it just happened that this person was arrested by me whilst I had the honour of being at the head of affairs in that island; that the cause of my being recalled from my employment was that the Government did not approve of a circular in which I proposed to banish all who took part in the Slave Trade; and that as I could not on that account banish this person, I could scarcely, after this, recommend him.

For the rest, the Senate will understand that all that this lampoon asserts is nothing but a tissue of calumnies. I will say no more on this head until the Courts of Law which are now engaged on the subject shall have done full justice, in the course of which the high and worthy conduct of the chief authority in that island will be brought fully to light.

The President.—This subject is done with.

No. 193.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received June 23.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 19, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose a translation of the reply which I have received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the note which I addressed to his Excellency on the 15th ultimo, requesting that Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana should be put into possession of all the circumstances relative to the capture by the Spanish ship of war "Petronilla" of a slaving-vessel, and that the name of the vessel, the name of the captain and of the place from whence she shipped her cargo of slaves should be made known to him—a request which was refused to Mr. Crawford by the Court of Audiencia.

Señor Pacheco, on the part of the Spanish Government, declines to give directions that this request should be acceded to, alleging that it is contrary to Spanish law that the proceedings in any case be revealed so long as they are "in sumario," that is to say, in the preparatory stage to being brought before a legal Tribunal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 193.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

The Palace, June 17, 1864.

I HAVE received the note which you have been pleased to address to me dated the 15th ultimo, with the accompanying copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the highest authority of the Island of Cuba and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Havana, relating to the capture by the Spanish man-of-war "Petronilla" of a slaving-vessel, from which documents it appears that Mr. Crawford asked to be informed of all the circumstances attendant on the capture, together with the name of the vessel, that of the captain, and that of the place where she took in her cargo of slaves—a request which was refused by the Real Audiencia.

Although I do not refuse to inform the Colonial Minister of the contents of your note that he may give them such effect as he may think fitting, I must represent to you that the conduct of the authorities at Havana, however anxious the Governments of Spain and England may be to abolish the Slave Trade, has been altogether in conformity with what is laid down by law, seeing that, as long as proceedings are in their preparatory stage, it is not allowed to reveal their results. Feeling, therefore, that in this case the Government of the Queen my august Sovereign cannot, without infringing this law, give the instructions which Her Britannic Majesty's Government desire to see given for the purpose of keeping the said Consul-General informed of the particulars spoken of above in such cases as occur, I avail, &c.

(Signed)

J. F. PACHECO.

No. 194.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received June 27.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 22, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th ultimo, I have now the honour to inclose translation of the reply of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to my note of the 26th ultimo, requesting that Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana be permitted to be present at an examination of certain negroes among those captured by the Spanish authorities at Colon, who Her Majesty's Consul-General has reason to believe are British subjects.

Your Lordship will observe that Señor Pacheco refers to the Fiscal Minute ("informe fiscal") which was communicated to Mr. Crawford on the 15th of March as granting him the permission to have access to the captives which he sought. The permission so granted was not, however, what Mr. Crawford required, but the examination by a properly authorized magistrate of the negroes in the presence of Her Majesty's Consul-General or Vice-Consul.

Señor Pacheco further states that the independence of the tribunals would not allow of the intervention of a foreign authority in regard to matters of their competency; and that the negroes in question, whether British subjects or not, are subject to the judicial action of the Spanish Court until it is determined that they are not criminally responsible in the cause instituted in consequence of the capture at Colon.

His Excellency however adds, that the attention of the legal authorities will be called to the decision of this question with the least possible delay, and that if it results that the negroes are British subjects, and were not part of the crew of the slave-vessel, or interested in the expedition, they will be set at complete liberty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 194.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, June 18, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received your note of the 26th ultimo, in which, referring to a former note of the 30th April, you ask, in the name of your Government, permission for Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in the Havana to carry out the instructions given him, namely, to interrogate certain negroes captured along with others at Colon, who, the said functionary thinks, he has reason to suppose British subjects.

If, as is to be hoped, Mr. Crawford has informed the Government of Her Britannic Majesty of all the correspondence which took place between the highest Civil Government of Cuba and himself, he will have communicated to them the document which he received from the Prosecutor for the Crown (Fiscal) dated March 18, in which amongst other things he says "that if the British Consul-General will bring forward proofs of the identity and nationality of those negroes, and the Court shall, on consideration of the merits of the case, so resolve, no opposition will be made to these men being examined by Mr. Crawford, or by any other British Agent who should go to the place where such negroes might be."

For the rest, the independence of the Law Courts does not allow the direct interference, in matters within their competence, of a foreign official, and still less when, even allowing the nationality of the negroes of whom you speak to be English, they are still subject to the jurisdiction of a Court until it be proved that they are exempt from criminal responsibility in the action which has been instituted in consequence of the capture made at Colon.

Notwithstanding this, the Government of the Queen my Mistress, wishing to give new proof of their good wishes in respect of all matters that interest Her Britannic Majesty's Government, have stirred up the zeal of the Court of the Indies and that of the Royal Prosecutor of the High Court, to use their respective powers to join in administering justice in these proceedings with all the brevity allowed by law; and if it is determined that the negroes in question are British subjects, and if does not appear that they are either part of the slaver's crew or interested in the expedition, that they shall be set at full liberty.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, June 27, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th instant, inclosing a report of a debate which took place in the Spanish Cortes on the 11th instant, arising out of certain charges connected with the Slave Trade preferred by Colonel Arguelles, late Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, against General Dulce, the Captain-General of Cuba.

Colonel Arguelles, it appears, is himself charged with having clandestinely sold on his own account 250 negroes who formed part of an expedition landed from the "*Cicéron*" steamer in November last, and on this charge his extradition from the United States has been demanded by the Spanish authorities, and acceded to on the part of the United States' Government, although no Extradition Treaty exists between the two countries.

I transmit, for your information, copies of a despatch and its inclosures on this subject which I have received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and I also inclose copies of papers which Colonel Arguelles has caused to be published in some of the New York journals,* explaining his conduct in this affair.

Whether the charges preferred by this officer against General Dulce are well-founded or not, or whether Colonel Arguelles has been made the victim of the intrigues and machinations of the slave-dealers, it is probable will never be satisfactorily ascertained now that that officer is in the hands of the Spanish Government; but however this may be, the accompanying papers appear to prove the existence of a system of corruption and venality among the Cuban authorities from the highest to the lowest, disgraceful alike to the parties concerned, and to the Government that tolerates the existence of such proceedings.

No. 196.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 2, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 20th of May and the 3rd of June last, I inclose, for your information, copies of a further correspondence as marked in the margin† which has passed between Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Judge in the Mixed Commission Court at the Havana, and myself, on the subject of the negroes captured by the Spanish authorities at Colon in November last, who are said to be British subjects.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 197.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 4, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, copies of despatches, as marked in the margin,‡ from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General and Judge in the Mixed Commission Court at the Havana, on matters connected with the Cuban Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

* No. 298; and Inclosure 1 in No. 256.

† Class A, Nos. 30 and 31; and No. 260, *infra*.

‡ Class A, No. 32; and Nos. 257 and 258, *infra*.

No. 198.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 6, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th ultimo, I transmit for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, inclosing a copy of a Message from the President of the United States to the Senate, transmitting papers relative to the surrender of Colonel Arguelles to the Spanish authorities in Cuba.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 199.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 6, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th ultimo, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, reporting that Colonel Arguelles, who had been given up by the United States' authorities to the Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived at the Havana, and that he has already been tried and sentenced to the galleys, and is in chains in a dungeon under the battery at the Morro.

The promptness with which this officer has been tried and sentenced for clandestinely disposing of slaves forming part of the large expedition which he had himself been the means of capturing, is in strange contrast with the fact, that the aiders and abettors of the expedition, as well as the individuals to whom Colonel Arguelles sold some of the captured slaves, who are all persons notoriously well known in Havana, still remain unpunished.

You will not fail to remark upon this in any communications which may pass between yourself and the Spanish Ministers relating to this affair.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 200.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received July 11.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, July 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy and translation of a note dated the 29th ultimo (but which did not reach me until to-day) which I have received from Señor Pacheco, informing me that my communication to his Excellency of the 30th April last respecting the sentence of the Court of Audiencia at Havana, by which the negroes taken in Las Pozas in 1860 were declared slaves, has been communicated to the Ministry of the Colonies, and that the reply of that Department will be communicated to me as soon as received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 200.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, June 29, 1864.

YOUR second note, dated 30th of April last, relating to the decision given by the Audiencia of the Havana, declaring the negroes taken at Las Pozas (Cuba) in 1860 to be slaves, has been communicated to the Colonial Office.

As soon as an answer is received from that Office I will communicate it to you, and in the meanwhile I avail, &c.

(Signed)

J. F. PACHECO.

* See Inclosure 1 in No. 298.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 14, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from Walter Ridley, a coloured British subject, asking for protection in British ships trading to Cuban ports.

In a despatch which I addressed to Mr. Edwardes on the 31st of July last year I instructed him to bring the state of the Cuban laws affecting British coloured subjects to the notice of the Spanish Government, and you will see that the Marquis de Miraflores, in a conversation which passed between him and Mr. Edwardes, admitted the hardship of the existing laws, and promised to bring the matter under the notice of the Spanish Minister of Marine, with a strong recommendation that he would take the matter into his favourable consideration.

As I have not heard anything further from Mr. Edwardes or from you on this subject, or that any change has been made in the Cuban laws affecting coloured seamen entering Cuban ports, I have to desire that you will again call the attention of the Spanish Government to this matter, with a view to the amendment of the obnoxious laws.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 201.

Walter Ridley to Earl Russell.

Honourable Sir,

5, Fynone Street, Swansea, July 3, 1864.

I BEG leave to bring to your notice once more a case most interesting to the Government of Great Britain. I being a free born British subject, and by a testimony of my register of birth, which I now produce, also as a certificated mate sailing in British ships to all parts of the world, I now most humbly beg for a protection, that I may be able to sail in British ships trading between Swansea and the Island of Cuba, without being molested or put in prison by the authorities of the port of St. Jago de Cuba or any other foreign slave ports.

I believe your most noble honour had been apprised of this complaint before; however, unfortunately I received no definite answer since. The Secretary of the Marine Department has had the full particulars of my complaint since last year.

Some of the authorities of St. Jago de Cuba have made a law prohibiting coloured men under the British flag, also British subjects, to enter the port in British ships. They actually took me out of the "Countess of Bective" of Sunderland, and put me in prison, to remain until such time the ship sailed for Swansea, for which cause I now beg for a protection against such absurdity and wrong to free-born subjects of British territories. I have lost several berths in consequence when my ship is destined for St. Jago de Cuba.

I now look forward for a decided answer at the disposal of your most noble honour.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER A. RIDLEY.

N.B.—Your honour will be kind enough to overlook a trifling error in my original name, the omittance of Augustus and the substitute Brandon, owing to my being so very long from home (Jamaica), and was not properly acquainted with my birth, as you will plainly see I obtained the register lately.

W. A. R.

Inclosure 2 in No. 201.

Certificate of Baptism.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the city and parish of Kingston, in the county of Surrey, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

No.	When Baptized.	Child's Name, and when born.	Parents' Name.		Abode.	Quality.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.			
491	Dec. 3rd, 1841	Walter Augustus, Born Feb. 1st, 1841	Robert Johnson and Georgiana	Redley his wife.	Heywood Street.	Cabinet Maker.	John Magrath, Island Curate.

Jamaica, ss.

I, John James Vidal, Registrar of the diocese of Jamaica, do hereby certify that the above entry of baptism is a true copy from the Parish Registry of Baptism for the city and parish of Kingston, recorded in the Bishop's Office of Registry, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Witness my hand at Saint Jago de la Vega, this twenty-fourth day of July, Annoque Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN J. VIDAL, *Registrar.*

No. 202.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received July 21.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, July 15, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy and translation of a note addressed to me by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to the communication which by your Lordship's instructions I made to his Excellency on the 8th ultimo respecting the capture by a Portuguese man-of-war of the Spanish brig "*Virgen del Refugio.*"

Your Lordship will observe that the Spanish Government denies the right of the Portuguese navy to visit Spanish vessels even when engaged in the Slave Trade, and refuses to recognize the sentence of the Prize Court at Loanda, as being, as regards Spain, altogether null. The Spanish Government consequently consider that the case should be referred to the Mixed Court at Sierra Leone, as alone competent to condemn the master of the "*Virgen del Refugio.*"

Señor Pacheco's note, though dated at Madrid the 30th ultimo, was only delivered to me here last night.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON,

Inclosure in No. 202.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, June 30, 1864.

I RECEIVED the note you were pleased to address to me dated the 8th instant, in which, after giving an account of the seizure by a Portuguese man-of-war of the Spanish brigantine "*Virgen del Refugio,*" and the bringing of that vessel before the Prize Court at Loanda to be tried as a slaver, you ask the Spanish Government to hold the owners of the said brigantine responsible, and lastly make known to me that for some time past slavery expeditions have been set on foot at Cadiz, and that all possible means should be taken to remedy such a state of things.

In answer to the said note I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Government will take the necessary steps to prevent vessels which, like the "*Virgen del Refugio,*" are charged with carrying on the forbidden trade in slaves, from leaving Cadiz or any other port in the Peninsula; but they cannot admit either the right of the Portuguese navy to visit Spanish vessels even when they appear to be slavers, nor, much less admit as valid the decision of the Prize Court at Loanda. As the said judgment is there-

fore quite null as regards Spain, it will be necessary that the action be brought and referred to the Mixed Prize Court at Sierra Leone, since by its decision alone, if found guilty, could the criminality of the captain of the "*Virgen del Refugio*" be recognized.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

No. 203.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 22, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, I transmit for your information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, inclosing copies of further papers relative to the surrender of Colonel Arguelles, which have been laid before the United States' Congress.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 204.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 26, 1864.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 15th instant, inclosing the reply of the Spanish Minister to the note which you addressed to his Excellency on the 8th instant, relative to the case of the Spanish brigantine "*Virgen del Refugio*," which cleared from Cadiz under the pretence of making a coasting voyage to Villa Garcia, and was subsequently captured by the Portuguese authorities off the coast of Benguella, for attempting to ship slaves from the Portuguese territories.

It appears from M. Pacheco's note that the Spanish Government deny the right of the Portuguese navy to visit Spanish vessels when they appear to be slavers, and refuse to admit as valid the decision of the Prize Court at Loanda condemning the "*Virgen del Refugio*," alleging that the case of this vessel should be referred for adjudication to the Prize Court of Sierra Leone.

I have, however, to observe, with reference to the view taken of this matter by the Spanish Government, that if, as is alleged by the Portuguese authorities, the "*Virgen del Refugio*" was captured within half a mile of the coast of Benguella, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the adjudication in this case rests properly with the Portuguese Tribunals, and not with the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 205.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, July 19, 1864.

IN the course of a conversation which I lately had with Señor Pacheco on the subject of the Cuban Slave Trade, I reverted to the repeated applications to Her Catholic Majesty's Government by this Legation for permission for Her Majesty's ships of war to anchor off the coasts of Cuba at points which would enable them to put a more effective check upon the landing of cargoes of slaves in small vessels, and at places remote from the usual ports.

Finding that his Excellency was unacquainted with the communications addressed to his predecessor on this subject, I have addressed him, at his own suggestion, a fresh note, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, referring to the dates of the previous communications to which I had alluded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

* See Inclosure 1 in No. 298.

Inclosure in No. 205.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

San Ildefonso, July 19, 1864.

MR. EDUARDES had the honour to address to the Marquis of Miraflores on the 17th of August last, a communication in which he conveyed to his Excellency the desire of Her Majesty's Government that permission should be accorded to the vessels of Her Majesty's Navy to anchor off certain points of the coast of Cuba, when they cannot do so consistently with the port regulations.

This privilege is sought by Her Majesty's Government in order to enable Her Majesty's cruisers to adopt measures for the more effectual prevention of the landing of cargoes of slaves in small vessels at remote points, a practice which has been resorted to with success by the slave dealers.

Her Majesty's Government attaches importance to the accordance of this permission; and, as I was informed by the Marquis de Miraflores in November last that their request had been referred to the proper Department of Her Catholic Majesty's Government, I shall feel obliged by your Excellency causing me to be informed of the decision which may have been come to on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 206.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, August 3, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy and translation of a note which I have received from Señor Pacheco in reply to that which I addressed to his Excellency on the 19th instant, renewing the request of Her Majesty's Government that British vessels of war be permitted to anchor off certain parts of the coast of Cuba, from which they are now excluded.

His Excellency states that he has requested the Minister of the Colonies to explain to him whether there is any reason for not complying with this desire of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 206.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

San Ildefonso, July 30, 1864.

IN answer to the note which you were good enough to address to me dated the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform you that its contents have been transmitted to the Minister for the Colonies, in order that he may inform me of the reasons which may prevent consent being given to English cruisers to anchor off certain points of the coast of the Island of Cuba.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

No. 207.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received August 11.)

(Extract.)

San Ildefonso, August 3, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th of June last, reporting what had taken place in the Cortés relative to the case of Don José Augustin Arguelles, who had been delivered up by the authorities of the United States to those of Cuba on a charge of having fraudulently sold on his own account a number of negroes imported by the slave traders into that island, and captured by him in the execution of his duty as Lieutenant-Governor of Colon; I have now the honour to inclose copy and translation of certain

articles in regard to it, which have appeared in the "Epoca," a Spanish Ministerial newspaper.

In these articles are published some documents which may be interesting to your Lordship as throwing a certain light upon this extraordinary affair, although some parts of it still appear to me to be involved in a suspicious obscurity.

The attacks on General Dulce's character, in answer to which these articles are written, proceed from newspapers, some of which may represent the Cuban slave-traders, but they are led on by a journal called the "Libertad."

In the article from the "Epoca" of July 13, your Lordship will observe that a letter to General Dulce is produced, purporting to have been written, and which I do not doubt was written, by Arguelles after he was delivered up by the American authorities. In this he not only makes little attempt to conceal his guilt in regard to the main charge against him, but in the most abject terms of repentance and self-reproach he withdraws and implores pardon for the calumnious statements made in his publication at New York on the 18th of April last. This is a declaration which no doubt is of considerable weight, but would have been of greater, had it not been made by a prisoner with a sentence to the galleys hanging over his head.

However complete his withdrawal of the charges against the Captain-General may be, and however evident his motives for bringing them forward at the time he did so, there nevertheless remain in the publication in question, allusions to a variety of circumstances which could scarcely have been all invented for the occasion; and which, taken with those reported by Mr. Crawford to your Lordship in connection with this affair, throw a shade of mystery over the whole matter, and seem to involve some inconsistency in the conduct of the Captain-General towards the most notorious of the slave-dealers.

The enemies of General Dulce have not failed to avail themselves of this feature of the transaction, and although they cannot establish it by positive proof, they draw the conclusion that the Captain-General's boasted zeal against the Slave Trade amounts to little more than his confining his connivance at it to cases in which his particular friends are interested.

A further letter, dated July 15th, from Arguelles to the editor of the "Libertad" has been published (copy and translation of which is inclosed), from which it is to be inferred that his final sentence has not been passed, and that he still entertains hopes of justifying himself. It is written in a different tone from that which he addressed to the Captain-General. Senhor Pacheco informs me that a sentence has already been pronounced against him by a Court-martial, involving degradation from his military rank and honours; but that the case must also be tried before a civil tribunal.

It will be satisfactory to your Lordship to observe that in the text of the articles from the "Epoca," the Slave Trade and the practices connected with it in Cuba are denounced in terms as strong as Her Majesty's Government could desire, and, what is more remarkable, a full admission is made of the inefficiency of the present laws to cope with the slave-dealers, supported by the opinion of Marshal Serrano and other Captains-General, almost in the terms in which I have so frequently pressed this matter on the attention of the Spanish Government.

I have not omitted in several late conversations with Senhor Pacheco to urge him upon this subject; but although I received from his Excellency general assurances entirely satisfactory as to his own sentiments regarding slavery and the Slave Trade, I was disappointed at finding that he could give me no hope that the changes in the law which are so essential to its extirpation could now be carried through the Spanish Legislature. Too many interests, he said, would be brought to bear against the proposal. He did not attempt to deny that if the zeal and activity of the Executive were continually defeated by the reversal of their decisions in the Courts of Law, the Spanish Government would be placed in a position in which it could not consent to remain without an effort to remedy such a defect; but he concluded by remarking that there were sometimes evils to which it was necessary to submit in order not to make matters worse by attempting to remove them.

With regard to the affair of Las Pozas, of which I said I thought an investigation would convince him that the Court of Audiencia had pronounced a sentence not only contrary to the decision of the authorities, but grossly and notoriously at variance with the truth of the facts, he promised me that he would examine the case; but observed that it could not be expected that the Spanish Government would accept a discussion of it with a foreign Power on that assumption. He fairly admitted, however, in answer to a remark of mine, that the Slave Trade seemed to corrupt everything with which it came into contact.

The case of Colonel Arguelles was, I observed, an illustration of this; and I asked

him what he thought of that matter. He replied that it and others of the same nature were so painful that he would prefer, if it were possible, not to think of them at all; but that I might feel sure that a full investigation would be made, and that strict justice would be administered in that case. As to the charges made and the suspicions entertained against the integrity of General Dulce, he repelled them as utterly unfounded, and, as a proof of their falsehood, he appealed to the success General Dulce had achieved in effecting a diminution of the Slave Trade in spite of every obstacle.

In general I would remark in regard to Senhor Pacheco's sentiments and views relative to the Cuban Slave Trade, that his assurances of the ability of the Spanish Government to put an end to it by the measures at present within their power, are less sanguine than those of some of his predecessors, but perhaps on that account not less sincere. The opinion expressed to me by his Excellency on this subject is, that a greater question than that of the abolition of the Slave Trade is impending, viz., the abolition of slavery itself. He feels convinced that events which are passing in other parts of the world will bring this question, sooner perhaps than is now expected, before Spain, in such a shape as will render it necessary for her to decide it in the only way in which it can be really solved.

Inclosure 1 in No. 207.

Extract from the "Epoca" of July 12, 1864.

(Translation.)

NO Captain-General of Cuba was ever more bitterly found fault with than is D. Domingo Dulce at the present moment by a portion of the Spanish press. Not a day passes without some dart being thrown, nor is there a single act of his, however sensible, that is not misrepresented and denounced as arbitrary; and with this peculiarity, that the violence of the attack is in proportion to the energy shown by the chief power in Cuba in the persecution of the Slave Trade, that infamous commerce in human flesh, the shame of our century.

What reason is there for this ill-will? On what is grounded this crusade against the person and Government of General Dulce? We do not know. We do know that there are men of evil minds in Madrid, and interests which suffer from the firm uprightness of the Captain-General of Cuba, and all are aware that these evil minds and these interests are making ceaseless and untiring agitation; but as we can scarcely think that any Spanish newspaper would have listened to the hints of personal revenge, or of a shameless trade, though backed with gold, we find it difficult to explain the strange attitude of our colleagues. We shall be allowed, however, to be surprised that while England, who has always been a spy on our Cuban Government, and who has often denounced us to the world as consenting, if not helping in the Slave Trade, is giving, through the mouth of Lord Palmerston, the highest praises to D. Domingo Dulce, and is declaring in full Parliament that no Captain-General ever persecuted "with greater efficacy and success" that shameful trade, there are Spanish papers which attack him with such fury, and so give rise, and God knows our real feelings, to ill-natured interpretation, unjust in truth, but not unplausible.

The newspaper, which is most forward in abuse of General Dulce, is "La Libertad," which, in order to wound and ill-treat him, is not afraid to take up desperate cases and to hide in its bosom unjustifiable hatred. We fancy that the recollections of 1854 have their influence on the attitude of our colleague, and if so, as seems likely, if the hatred of conquered men is the cause, or better, the inspiration of the present attacks, "La Libertad" may rest in the way it has chosen, assured that General Dulce will gain in the eyes of impartial people in proportion to the ill-will shown him by his old enemies.

The energetic measures which the Captain-General was obliged to take against certain persons, banishing them from the island, where he thought their influence made itself seriously felt, has given room for some of our colleagues, and especially "La Libertad," to make the gravest accusations. All who thoroughly know this question allow that the existing laws are not able to cope with the Slave Trade; almost all the Captains-General, and especially the Marquess of the Havana and the Duke de la Torre, have made conclusive declarations in this sense, the former having resigned because he could not obtain fuller powers for prosecuting slave-traders, and this is the cause of all the difficulties our Colonial Government has to deal with.

Without a doubt there is in the code of the Indies a law which allows a Captain-General to banish those who put the safety of the country in danger; a law which, without stretching, may be applied to the case of those who systematically invade every

right and break international Treaties, and have thus brought serious dangers and difficulties on Spain.

The Spanish name has been insulted, not once, but many times in the English Parliament; we have been threatened with the loss of Cuba; war has been preached against us; it has been said that the heart of the Antilles was an accursed place which should be erased from the map; occasion has been given for our commerce with Africa being jealously overlooked, we may say made useless; it has been asserted that our rule in America was an attack on humanity, and all for the sake of men devoted to an unholy trade which must disappear, which shall disappear, at any cost. What will happen? Why, to-morrow, if we do not take away this pretext from the United States, when the war which now distracts their attention is over, they will send on our colonies the overwhelming weight of their veteran troops; they will invade Cuba on the same cry against slavery which now tears the bosom of the Republic, and the struggle which began in the country of Washington will end in the last fortress held by Spain in the New World. Is it not excusable if, in sight of these dangers, General Dulce has applied to those whom he thought interested in the Slave Trade, the laws which apply to such disturbers of the peace?

The Government of the Marquis of Miraflores at the time thoroughly approves the Captain-General's conduct, and public opinion pardoned him of necessity—a pardon which is always honourable.

And what shall we say of the case of Argüelles, which the blind and obstinate opponents of General Dulce have also seized on? There never was anything more disgraceful than this business; it began with a theft of negroes, went on to an abandonment of post; on this followed a series of libels sent out from a foreign country against the Cuban authorities, then came a retraction, and the whole ended in a condemnation. They must have lost all notion of right and wrong who dare to blame General Dulce for having in satisfaction to his honour and the law, both basely wounded, procured the extradition of the criminal and punished him as he deserved. Passion seems to have blinded the eyes of our colleagues when they can find cause to blame an act which of all others brings to the light the energy and honesty of the Captain-General in his government of Cuba.

The truth is that his administration has gained the sympathies of the Conservative element in Cuban society, which, closely united to the mother country, is an enemy to all that can lower its reputation. Those may blame it who go to Cuba merely to make money, without caring by what means; those may curse it who plunge into speculations forbidden by religion and opposed to the future welfare of the island. Such interests have been wounded, and may appeal to every means for vengeance for their losses; but they cannot touch the good name which General Dulce enjoys among the Cubans—a good name which grows daily great in honour, for it is built up on the everlasting laws of justice and humanity.

Inclosure 2 in No. 207.

Extract from the "Epoca" of July 13, 1864.

(Translation.)

THIS is, plainly and truly speaking, the situation of Cuba, let those say what they will who for low and interested motives well known to us invent facts, publish false and libellous reports, and by every means in their power spread abroad uneasiness and alarm. At a distance they may perhaps partly attain their object; but in the Havana, where their tricks are known, they only excite public opinion against their iniquitous work of perverting the truth. If the state of the island be such as these persons paint it, and if such great perils threaten us as they fancy, how is it that commerce and trade are more flourishing than they ever were? how is it that money is so plentiful as to reduce discounts to the lowest rate? how is it that the public security has not suffered from the reduction by one-half of the strength of the army? But what, we ask, has given a handle to the enemies of Cuban prosperity whereby they have raised these new alarms and forebodings? It is a very simple matter, one of those wretched episodes that attend that abomination, the Slave Trade.

Senor Argüelles, as is known, in obedience to the instructions of the chief authority, captured a gang of a thousand and some Bozals, who were being landed by a steamer on their arrival from the African coast.

The Real Audiencia intervened, and it was discovered during the long and complicated proceedings that the captor had not made over all the Bozals taken, and that about 160

were missing, who he has sold as slaves by the method of altering parish registers and committing other fraudulent falsifications. Whilst the law was bringing these things to light, Señor Argüelles, who was principally implicated, thought it prudent to fly from the difficulty he was in, and went to the United States. There he thought himself safe from prosecution, and began a system of intimidation and scandal, in the hope of forcing the authorities to get rid of his importunity by smothering (as they say) the proceedings. But Argüelles, writes our correspondent, quite misunderstood the high and straightforward character of General Dulce. The treacherous libels with which the pamphlet which now appeared in New York was garnished, only revived the wish of the Captain-General that the facts should be brought to light, the truth discovered, and the guilty found out.

So goes on our correspondent. He asked for and got the extradition granted, and thus gave Señor Argüelles the only legal means of proving his innocence and confounding his persecutors, as he calls them. If any mistakes or omissions have been made in this short review, the adjoined document will suffice, and there is no harm in publishing it, as it is included in the papers of a trial already decided before a council of war. It is the copy of Señor Argüelles' second letter written on board the steamer which was carrying him to the Havana. In it you will see on his own confession the base design with which his pamphlet was published in New York. Make your own reflections on this wretched and pitiful letter. For my part, I do not know what most disgusts me in it.

There is so much contradiction in the attacks made on General Dulce, that common sense is more than enough to make dust of them. It is a fact that slaving expeditions have been captured; and it is also a fact that no attempt of this sort has succeeded. Now if these expeditions belonged to the owners supposed, and if these were General Dulce's friends, what sort of favour or protection is it he has shown them? Let all who can, investigate the matter, although the motive and object of the accusation is already known.

It is hard that while the country is obliged to give all her attention and power to make head against the difficulties and dangers, within and without, which trouble the strongest and calmest minds; it is hard that while the American war and the Dominican rebellion impose grave responsibility and necessity for great prudence on the high authority of Cuba; that while this authority by his tact and energy, or if you will, by his good luck, has known how to maintain public order, giving confidence and blind trust to all, and driving the least fear of danger from every mind; that whilst in the midst of such difficulties he has succeeded in creating a state of prosperity such as never was in Cuba or even in America, that at that time you editors should think of attacking his good name and influence.

They certainly will not succeed who attack him so cowardly. General Dulce will go on, strong in the approval of his conscience and in the uprightness of his course, taking painful care of the well-being of Cuba and his country. After all, he has the good or bad luck as yet that the eternal maligners of authority have not said so much against him as was said in their time and even since against his worthy and honourable predecessors.

Here is the letter of which our correspondent speaks:—

“ My Lord Marquess of Castelflorite :

“ My General: and Sir,

“ *On board the ‘ Aquila,’ May 12.*

“ Far from making any resistance when they came to take me, which would have been useless; I gave myself up without a word, and so it was that all passed without notice. Such an act is a grave one in that country; but I take away all responsibility by publishing here that I came away of my own will. Such is the object of the inclosed letters for New York which your Excellency may have posted.

“ I have no wish to publish anything more, and was giving up everything to go to Mexico on the 20th. My mind was heavy, and is so now, for the one thing I had published.

“ What the ‘ Herald ’ wrote was the cause of my losing my head on seeing myself thus savagely attacked by a foreign newspaper, and this was the only thing that could have induced me to make angry publications which my cooler judgment showed me later could only fall back on my own head. For this reason I declined answering the ‘ Chronicle,’ alleging that I found it subventioned (‘ subvencionada ’).

“ I now solemnly and entirely deny all that I published on the 18th. Accept, General, this solemn and just satisfaction. You will be greater in showing yourself generous, and that you are.

“ I wrote to X . . . that I was going to publish a pamphlet on two epochs, and to set up a newspaper, whose object should be to try and break off the action, or make them come to him to get him to dissuade me, and end the whole matter.

CLASS B.

"I also wrote to poor Roman Sanchez because he was familiar with you and knew my good wishes, and told him my fixed purpose, that he might influence you to the end at which I aimed.

"I did more. I had a long interview with the Consul, in the idea that he and Tassara would write to you about the advantage of desisting from everything, so as to avoid inconvenient publications. This was last month.

"You shall have all, all my papers, and when you see them you will be convinced that everything I said I meant to publish has no other object than to oblige you to break off the proceedings.

"That there is nothing amongst them that could displease you, and that what I had written of my statement to Congress is worthy and temperate, relating merely to considerations about the Slave Trade.

"You know that I thought by the complete abolition of this infamous trade the fortune of Cuba would be favourably changed, because that would help to resolve the much-vexed question of slavery.

"But I repeat I had left off all my plans and was going to Mexico. Santelius has seen proofs of the truth of this.

"Two other communications, one for Mon and the other for the 'Reino,' denying all that I said against you on the 18th, when I was deceived by this falsehood they wrote me from Havana. When you find these letters amongst my papers, do not I beg punish but despise the writers. Perhaps they may have been deceived.

[NOTE.—General Dulce, according to our correspondent, did not wish to see any of these papers, and perhaps they are apocryphal: but even if they should be true, the writers may be easy, as he does not know who they are nor cares to know. Perhaps the law may think otherwise.]

"It is very necessary that the marquess should come.

[NOTE.—This marquess is a French adventurer, who has taken the title of Le Marquess de Sard.]

"Amongst my papers you will find the copy of a letter written to Almonte last month, telling him of my proposed going to Mexico, and asking leave for the Marquess.

[NOTE.—It appears he was formerly in Mexico, where he left many debts and little property.]

"All this, General, will show you my great wish, my repugnance to publish, and my anxiety to prevent it.

"I was hasty when I left the Havana. I was offended with the 'Herald,' and deceived by the reports they wrote me. I saw black where there was white. I was then ungrateful and unjust to you. I see my fault. I would give all I have to efface it. I publicly retract, because you deserve that and more. I beg pardon and compassion by the memory of your son. But only pardon for my sins against you, not for the action of the capture. In my declaration I will show myself noble and worthy by correcting my errors without accusing any.

"I am suffering much. Affection, liberty, my interest, I have lost all in a moment. They treated me ill who took me, and only the gentlemanly conduct of Santelius has a little eased my troubles. But I am unwell, and my punishment chokes me.

"How much it would please me did you deign to hear me!

(Signed) "JOSE AGUSTIN ARGUELLES."

Inclosure 3 in No. 207.

Extract from the "Epoca" of July 15, 1864.

(Translation.)

THE letters of the unfortunate Arguelles, since he who has given the sad spectacle already known to our readers deserves no other name, increase in interest. Here is one which he has just addressed to an opposition newspaper, and which forms a great contrast to those which he wrote to General Dulce.

"To the Director of the 'Libertad.'

"Sir,

"Castillo del Morro de la Habana, July 15, 1864.

"I beg you will be so good as to make public the following manifestation.

"The defence made in favour of the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba in the Session of the Senate of the 11th of June last, can only signify the fulfilment of friendly duties, as I do not believe that there was any intention of prejudging and still less of aggravating questions which are *sub judice*, especially when the attack was made upon a man shut up in a dungeon as I am, without means of defending myself.

"It showed, nevertheless the great service rendered by me in November last, and that I did not go to New York without leave.

"The history of my extradition will one day be known to the public, as all the rest.

"I beg the public in the meantime to suspend their judgment until time with its just and inexorable sentence shall have made manifest the true facts.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "JOSE AGUSTIN ARGUELLES."

No. 208.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 11, 1864.

MR. DUNLOP, Her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, has forwarded to me a copy of a despatch which he addressed to you on the 29th ultimo respecting the equipment of slave-vessels at that port and in the ports of the south of Spain generally.

I have already, on former occasions, instructed you to call the attention of the Spanish Government to the fact that the port of Cadiz is extensively used by the slave-dealers as a place of equipment for their vessels, and you will not fail to make use of the additional information on this point contained in Mr. Dunlop's despatch in such manner as you may deem most efficacious in putting a stop to the equipment of slavers in Spanish ports.

It has been repeatedly maintained by the Spanish Government that the Cuban Slave Trade is carried on by foreign vessels equipped and despatched from foreign ports, but there can be no doubt that since the equipment of vessels in the United States' ports has been put a stop to, a great number of slave-vessels, perhaps the majority, are fitted out in Spanish ports, and Her Majesty's Government cannot but consider this to be an additional ground of complaint against Spain for the non-fulfilment of her Treaty engagements for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 209.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 16, 1864.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the movements of the notorious Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*," I inclose for your information a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Consul at Porto Rico,* containing further information respecting this vessel.

I also inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos,† which coupled with the information contained in a despatch dated the 21st ultimo, already communicated to you by Her Majesty's Consul at Bilbao, would lead to the inference that the "*Cicéron*," did not succeed in embarking a cargo of slaves on her last trip to the African coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 210.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, August 8, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation of the reply of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the note which I addressed to his Excellency on the 15th of May last, and of which copy was forwarded to your Lordship with my despatch of the same date, requesting that instructions should be given to the authorities of Cuba to furnish Her Majesty's Consul-General with information in regard to the slave-trading vessels which

* No. 278.

† No. 18.

may from time to time be captured by them, and also, if possible, with the names of the localities on the African coast from whence the slaves were shipped.

Your Lordship will observe that Señor Pacheco states that the Cuban authorities had not and would not place the slightest obstacle in the way of Her Majesty's Consul-General in regard to such information, provided he stated his object, and that this was found to be in accordance with existing Treaties, and provided the legal proceedings taken in the cases in question were not at a stage which rendered it impossible for the Judge or the authorities to divulge any of the particulars without incurring a legal responsibility by so doing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 210.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

San Ildefonso, August 3, 1864.

THE Minister of the Colonies, to whom I duly referred your note of the 15th of May last, informed me on the 24th of June last that, except in the cases when summaries of the cases were being made, and the state of the operations did not permit the communication or publicity of the proceedings, the authorities of the Island of Cuba had not placed and would not place the slightest obstacle in the way of the British Consul receiving such information as he might think fit to demand, always provided he stated his object, and it was found to be in accordance with the spirit and letter of the existing Treaties; but if, as appears from your note and the communications accompanying it, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty wish that the authorities of Cuba should inform the Consul of whatever he may ask, without stating the object for which he asks for it, and without considering the state of the proceedings, the Minister of the Colonies is sorry not to be able to accede to that pretension, and far from censuring, approves the reserve observed by the authorities in the particular case which gave rise to the claim of the British Government.

The lawsuit relative to the capture made at Morid, was being reported upon, and a Judge of "Audiencia" was taking the necessary steps for the investigation of the crime, of the circumstances under which it was committed, of its authors and their accomplices; and when it was in this state Mr. Crawford applied to the administrative authority and demanded an exact report of the occurrence, as well as the name of the captured vessel, that of the captain, the flag under which she sailed, the place of the capture, and the place where the slaves on board were taken, the number of persons found on board and their nationality, giving as a reason for the last a report that a certain person named Garcia had embarked in a vessel on the coast of Cuba, where he was found when the capture took place, and the only reason he gives for claiming all this information is that he considers it of great importance. Her Britannic Majesty's Government cannot be ignorant that the summary of a criminal proceeding is, according to Spanish law, kept completely secret, and that until the "plenary" stage, this secrecy cannot be broken, not even by the presiding Judge, without incurring a penal responsibility, nor by the authority of Her Majesty's Government; and it is aware also that neither according to the letter nor the spirit of existing Treaties, are Consuls empowered to meddle with the cognizance of lawsuits, nor to share the exercise of the judicial authority appointed to punish those crimes, by which means alone he could become acquainted with the operation of the summary; and lastly, it is not ignorant that the appreciation of the importance of the data which have to be obtained, and the steps which have to be taken in order to attain the object of this operation, must be left entirely and without limit, either direct or indirect, to the presiding Judge, who is alone responsible for the course of the proceedings in this state.

It is to be hoped that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, who always respect the inviolability of judicial forms, will take note of these well-founded reasons, and will not fail to appreciate, in his just and elevated judgment, the motives which oblige Her Majesty's Government not to comply with the request which forms the object of the communications referred to.

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

No. 211.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, August 9, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to that which I addressed to his Excellency on the 26th of April last (and of which copy and translation were forwarded to your Lordship with my despatch of the same date), pointing out that the fact known to the Spanish Government of the notorious slaving-vessel "*Cicéron*" having landed in the month of November 1863, 1,005 Bozal negroes, was sufficient to afford ample grounds for the prosecution of her owners and crew, independently of the Treaty of 1855.

Señor Pacheco now states that the evidence of the "*Cicéron*" having been the vessel from which the negroes in question were landed, now in the possession of the Spanish Government, is not sufficient legally to establish the fact, but that the authorities of Cuba have been moved to furnish the data wanting in order to justify the proceedings against that vessel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN. F. CRAMPTON.

 Inclosure in No. 211.
Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

San Ildefonso, August 9, 1864.

IN the note which you were good enough to address to me, dated the 26th of April last, acknowledging the receipt of those which I transmitted to you on the 20th and 24th of the same month, you express a certain surprise that the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, my august Sovereign, do not proceed immediately against the captain and crew of the steamer "*Cicéron*," when it was to be presumed that they had official and judicial evidence of the said vessel being the same which disembarked at Colon a certain number of Bozal negroes who had been captured.

According to the information given me by the Minister of the Colonies, to whom I referred your above-mentioned note, the only datum which exists in that Department relative to the steamer "*Cicéron*" is that, in the declaration of one of the accused; in consequence of that capture, it is stated that the negroes had been placed on board the said vessel, which had indeed been bought at Liverpool. From the suit which is being carried on by the Audiencia of Habana, and from the antecedents which must come to the knowledge of the Government of the Island of Cuba, other data may perhaps come to light relative to this affair, by which it will be possible to form a more certain judgment of the imputation cast upon the said vessel; but from the simple manifestation of one of the accused, while the suit is still pending, and the Government of Her Majesty are still ignorant of its proofs and result, it is not possible to accept as correct the assertion that the Government of Her Majesty possess official and judicial evidence of the said vessel being the same which, in the month of November of last year, disembarked in that island the negroes who were captured by the authorities of Colon. In order to obtain this evidence, and consequently to adopt the administrative measures which may have to be taken, or to stimulate the tribunals to take such measures as may be in their power, the Minister of the Colonies has applied to Cuba for the necessary data.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

 No. 212.
Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, August 27, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, acquainting me, according to information received from the Spanish Marine Department, that the slave-steamer "*Cicéron*" had not arrived either at Cadiz or at Huelva, and that for this reason there was no opportunity of

effecting the intended examination of that vessel whenever she should arrive at either of those ports.

I have also the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have addressed to Señor Pacheco, transmitting copies of the document forwarded to me by Her Majesty's Government, which throw light upon the movements of this vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 212.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

San Ildefonso, August 23, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's knowledge that, according to the information received by the Minister of Marine, the steamer "Ciceron" had not yet arrived up to the end of the month of June at either Cadiz or Huelva, and that this is the reason why it has not been possible to effect the examination of this vessel, which must be carried out whenever she presents herself at either of those ports.

In giving your Excellency this information, in addition to that contained in my note of the 16th of May, I renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) J. F. PACHECO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 212.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Pacheco.

M. le Ministre,

San Ildefonso, August 27, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 23rd instant, acquainting me that according to the information received by the Minister of the Marine, the slave-steamer "Ciceron" had not arrived either at Cadiz or at Huelva, and that for this reason it had been impossible to effect the examination which would have taken place upon her arrival at either of those ports.

With reference to this vessel I have now the honour to inclose documents which have been communicated to me by Her Majesty's Government, and which throw some light upon her movements, being despatches addressed to Earl Russell by Her Majesty's Consuls at Bilbao, at Puerto Rico, and at Lagos.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 213.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 8, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd of July, and to former correspondence relative to the case of Colonel Arguelles, I inclose for your information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Cuba,* offering some remarks on this case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 214.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 8, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, copies of despatches as marked in the margin,† from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at the Havana, on matters connected with the Cuban Slave Trade.

* No. 266.

† Nos. 267 and 268.

With regard to the alleged landing of a cargo of from 1,000 to 1,500 slaves at La Teja, which forms the subject of Mr. Crawford's despatch of the 6th ultimo, I have to observe that it is very probable that this landing did not take place.

The slave-steamer expected was evidently the "*Cicéron*," and there is every reason to believe from the accounts which have reached Her Majesty's Government respecting this vessel, and which have been communicated to you, that the "*Cicéron's*" last expedition to the African Coast to procure slaves was unsuccessful.

You will not, therefore, lay any stress upon this case in any communications which may pass between you and the Spanish Government on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 215.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received September 10.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, September 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing me in reply to my communication to his Excellency, of the 27th ultimo, regarding the slave-steamer "*Cicéron*," that orders have been given for the examination of that vessel and her papers if she arrives in any of the ports of Cuba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 215.

Señor Pacheco to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

San Ildefonso, August 31, 1864.

IN announcing to your Excellency that I have received your note of the 27th instant, to which are annexed copies of three despatches addressed to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty by their Agents at Bilbao, Puerto Rico, and Lagos, respecting the Spanish merchant-steamer "*Cicéron*," I have the honour to inform you that, there being reason for suspecting that that vessel has left Marseilles for the Coast of Africa with the object of engaging in the Slave Trade, orders have been given to the Commandant of the Harbour of Havana to take measures for proceeding to a vigorous examination of both the vessels and her papers, should the above-named "*Cicéron*" appear in any of the ports under his (the Commandant's) jurisdiction.

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

No. 216.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 6, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information only, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Havana,* reporting a conversation which he held with General Dulce on matters connected with the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received October 3.)

My Lord,

Madrid, September 29, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy and translation of a note which I have received from Señor Llorente, by which it appears that no sufficient evidence has been elicited during the judicial inquiry held at Havana, to establish the culpability of the "*Cicéron*."

I have &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 217.

Señor Llorente to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace, September 27, 1864.

IN addition to the information which I had the honour to transmit to you by my note of the 31st of August last, respecting the merchant-steamer "*Cicéron*," I have the honour to communicate to you some observations from the Minister of the Colonies, to whom the remonstrances of your Legation were transmitted.

According to intelligence received from the Court of Havana, the minute investigation which has been set on foot has not hitherto been productive of the results anticipated. The want of agreement in the declarations of the witnesses called to give evidence, and the consequent delays which have arisen in establishing the nature of the crime itself which is being investigated, is the cause that no action can be commenced against the "*Cicéron*," which has been the subject of your Excellency's remarks, nor against the "*Elvira*," mentioned by others, nor against any other vessel, as long as their culpability is not verified, and the executory sentence which condemns them does not devolve upon them.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. LLORENTE.

No. 218.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received October 19.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 15, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of May 26th, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy and translation of a note addressed to me by Señor Llorente, in which his Excellency states that it results from the investigation held by the Court of Audiencia of Havana, relative to the disembarkation of negroes at Colon, that no British subjects were found among the number of negroes disembarked from the slaver "*Cicéron*," and that consequently the suspicions entertained by Mr. Consul-General Crawford turned out to be unfounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 218.

Señor Llorente to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace, October 12, 1864.

IN addition to the information communicated to you by my predecessor, Señor Pacheco, on the 18th of June last, respecting the disembarkation of negroes which had taken place at Colon, amongst whom it was supposed that there were some Kroomen, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, I hasten to announce to you that on the completion of the investigation set on foot for this purpose by the Court of Havana, at the instigation of the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, it does not appear that the suspicions entertained by the British Consul-General in Havana were well founded, since only the negro

Latevi, marked No. 3,990, declared that he was English, in consequence of being in the service of a subject of Great Britain (although there was no proof of this statement beyond his own assertion), and, on the other hand, he denied that he belonged to the class denominated Kroomen.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. LLORENTE.

No. 219.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 17, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch from Mr. Grattan, Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe,* stating that the master and crew of the Spanish ship "America," recently condemned in the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, were landed at Teneriffe by Her Majesty's ship "Gladiator," on the 13th ultimo, and delivered over to the Spanish authorities of that province for trial.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 220.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 20, 1864.

I HAVE to instruct you to acquaint the Spanish Government that Mr. Robert Bunch, late Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Crawford as Judge in the British and Spanish Mixed Commission Court at the Havana, established under the provisions of the Treaty of June 28, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Bunch will proceed to his post by the packet appointed to leave this country on the 2nd of next month, and I have to instruct you to request that this appointment may be made known to the Cuban authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 221.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 25, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Judge at Sierra Leone,† forwarding copies of the evidence and judgment in the case of the Spanish ship "America," condemned in the British and Spanish Mixed Commission Court at that place, on the 25th of August last, as being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 222.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 24, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing his Excellency of the appointment of Mr. Bunch

* No. 282.

† Class A, No. 20.

to be Judge of the British and Spanish Mixed Court at the Havana, and requesting him to cause this appointment to be made known to the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 222.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Llorente.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, October 24, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that Mr. Robert Bunch, late Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, in the United States, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Crawford, deceased, as Judge of the British and Spanish Court at the Havana, established under the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Bunch will proceed to his post by the packet appointed to leave this country on the 2nd of next month, and I have consequently to request your Excellency to be so good as to cause this appointment to be made known to the authorities of Her Catholic Majesty in Cuba.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 223.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 1, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope,* reporting upon the state of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa during the past year.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 224.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Madrid, November 7, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting that orders may be given to the Captain-General to act in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of 1836 as regards the vacancy of one of the Judgeships in the Mixed Court at the Havana, and that he may, as has heretofore been the practice, address his communications to Her Majesty's Commissary Judge personally.

I have also expressed the wish of Her Majesty's Government that Señor Toca may not be appointed by Her Catholic Majesty's Government to be Judge in the Mixed Court.

Observing that Mr. Crawford in his letter of the 20th of July to the Captain-General refers his Excellency to Article IX, paragraph 3, of the Treaty, and finding that the provision in question is not contained in that Article, but in the 3rd paragraph of the IXth Article of Annex B to the Treaty, I have made the necessary correction in my note to Señor Llorente.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 224.

Sir J. Crampton to Señor Llorente.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, November 6, 1864.

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Government to bring under your Excellency's attention a proceeding on the part of his Excellency the Captain-General of Cuba in regard to the appointment of a Spanish Judge in the Mixed Court established there for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which appears to Her Majesty's Government not to be in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty by which the attributions of those Courts are regulated.

Upon the resignation of the Spanish Judge in the Mixed Court at the Havana, Don José Manuel Espelius, the Captain-General named as his successor Don Rafael Toca, and this appointment was communicated to the British Commissary Judge, the late Mr. Crawford, by a letter addressed to him on the 18th of July last by the Secretary of the Captain-General.

Your Excellency, on referring to the terms of the 3rd paragraph of Article IX of the Annex B of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, signed the 28th of June, 1835, will at once perceive that the appointment thus made by the Captain-General is at variance with its provisions, because that Article provides for the occurrence of vacancies under the circumstances of that caused by the resignation of Don José Manuel Espelius, until the pleasure of Her Catholic Majesty, with whom rests the nomination of a successor, is made known to the Mixed Court. With reference to this subject, and as affording a precedent as to the legitimate manner of proceeding, the official communications dated April 3rd and April 30th, made by Captain-General Don José de la Concha, by the latter of which he announces to the Mixed Court Her Catholic Majesty's Royal order appointing the late Judge to the office which had become vacant by the resignation of the Marquis de la Esteva, may be referred to.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that it is only necessary to bring the above facts to the knowledge of Her Catholic Majesty's Government in order to insure the adherence of the Captain-General to the terms of the Treaty in this respect.

As it appears to have been the practice of the Captains-General of Cuba to address personally the officers appointed by Her Majesty to act as Consul-General and Judge instead of doing so through their Secretaries, Her Majesty's Government trust that the present Captain-General may be instructed not to withhold, as he has done in this case, the courtesy which has been usual on similar occasions.

With respect to the appointment of a successor to Don Manuel Espelius, I am directed by Her Majesty's Government to express the hope that the person selected by Her Catholic Majesty's Government may not be Don Rafael Toca.

Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the Spanish Government, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case, will agree with them in the opinion that the appointment of that gentleman would be undesirable.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 225.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

No. 226.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 7, 1864.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of two despatches from the Acting British Consul-General in Cuba,* on matters connected with the Cuban Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Barcelona.*

No. 227.

Earl Russell to Consul Baker, March 22, 1864.

To watch for "*Cicéron*," suspected slaver.

[See No. 77.]

No. 228.

Consul Baker to Earl Russell.—(Received March 30.)

My Lord,

Barcelona, March 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt last evening of a despatch from the Foreign Office dated the 22nd instant, acquainting me with the character of a steamer called the "*Cicéron*," which has been recently engaged in the Slave Trade with Cuba, and was expected to come to Europe with a cargo of cotton from Matamoros.

On proceeding at once to examine the shipping intelligence of this port, I find that a steamer under that name did arrive here on the 8th instant from Matamoros with a cargo of cotton, consigned to Messrs. Lama and Co.; that she landed her cargo here and proceeded in ballast to Marseilles on the 14th instant, from whence she has not returned; should she hereafter do so, I shall not fail to carry out the instructions conveyed to me in that despatch.

I have this day communicated a copy of the despatch respecting the "*Cicéron*" to Her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, and have no doubt that Mr. Mark will report to your Lordship the movements of that vessel.

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

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Bilbao.*

No. 229.

Earl Russell to Consul Young.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 22, 1864.

I HAVE received information which leads me to believe that a steamer called the "*Luisa*," stated to belong to Don Juan de Zulueta of Havana, cleared from Bilbao in time to enable her to reach the West Coast of Africa towards the end of December last, where arrangements were made to ship slaves on board of her.

I have to instruct you to make inquiries as to the truth of this intelligence, and to discover, if possible, the names of the parties interested in the "*Luisa*."

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 230.

Consul Young to Earl Russell.—(Received March 9.)

My Lord,

Bilbao, March 5, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, instructing me to make inquiries as to the truth of certain information which your Lordship has received respecting a steamer called the "*Luisa*," stated to belong to Don Juan de Zulueta of Havana, and to have cleared from Bilbao in time to enable her to reach the West Coast of Africa towards the end of December last, where arrangements were made to ship slaves on board of her.

In reply, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that no steamer called the "*Luisa*" has cleared from Bilbao, and that from diligent inquiries I have made, I am satisfied that no other steamer has cleared from this port under the circumstances and with the objects above referred to. So far, therefore, I believe there is no truth in the intelligence which has been conveyed to your Lordship.

In the course of these inquiries, however, the following particulars have come to my knowledge, which may throw light either on the transaction which has been brought to your Lordship's notice or on another equally nefarious.

In the month of September last a steamer under British colours sailed from Cardiff and proceeded to Cadiz, where she took in men and stores and cleared for Matamoros, but proceeded to the West Coast of Africa, where she shipped upwards of 1,000 slaves, who were landed at the Havana, and liberated three days afterwards by the authorities. The steamer however got clear off, went on to Matamoros, from whence she is shortly expected to arrive in Europe with a cargo of cotton.

It is impossible for me to ascertain the name of this steamer, but there is every reason to believe that she belongs to the person named in your Lordship's despatch, and that there are parties in Bilbao interested in and connected with this transaction, and that they are the same as those to whom I referred as being the owners of the Spanish steamer "*Noc Daqui*," which case I reported in my despatch of the 5th January, 1863.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HORACE YOUNG.

No. 231.

*Earl Russell to Consul Young, March 30, 1864.*To watch for "*Cicéron*," suspected slaver.

[See No. 77.]

No. 232.

Consul Young to Earl Russell.—(Received April 4.)

(Extract.)

Bilbao, March 30, 1864.

I THINK it right to report to your Lordship that I have been this day informed on good authority that the "*Cicéron*," formerly the British steamer "*Elvira*," arrived about the middle of the present month at Barcelona, where she delivered a cargo of cotton, and went on to Marseilles, at which port the captain and crew left the vessel, proceeding by land to Bilbao, in the neighbourhood of which they arrived two days since.

No. 233.

Mr. Murray to Consul Young.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 4, 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to desire that you will use your best endeavours to ascertain the movements of the parties referred to in your despatch of the 30th ultimo as having arrived in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, of which you will keep Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid informed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

No. 234.

Consul Young to Earl Russell.—(Received April 16.)

(Extract.)

Bilbao, April 11, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Murray's despatch of the 4th instant, instructing me to endeavour to ascertain the movements of the captain and crew, late of the Spanish steamer "*Cicéron*," who recently arrived from Marseilles in the neighbourhood of this port.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I have ascertained that the parties referred to express their decided intention not to enter again in a similar service to that on which they have been lately engaged.

I have also every reason to believe that overtures have been made to these parties to undertake another expedition, and that the "*Cicéron*" is preparing for another voyage to the West Coast of Africa.

No. 235.

Consul Young to Earl Russell.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

Bilbao, July 21, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the following intelligence, some portion of which it is possible may not yet have been conveyed to Her Majesty's Government respecting the Spanish steamer "*Cicéron*."

It appears that the "*Cicéron*," after leaving Marseilles about the 15th of April last, proceeded to the Island of Mallorca, where she took in a large supply of coal, and thence to the African coast.

Arrived off the coast, and at the moment when she was preparing to embark slaves, the "*Cicéron*" was chased by two British steamers, from which vessel she escaped out to sea without difficulty, owing to her great speed, which it is stated enables her to steam sixteen and a-half knots an hour.

The following day the "*Cicéron*" came a second time to the coast, when her intention to embark slaves was again frustrated by three British steamers, but although chased and fired into, she again got to sea with the greatest ease.

On the fourth day the "*Cicéron*" made a third attempt on the coast, which on account of the presence of the British steamers was equally unsuccessful as the previous ones; the captain therefore resolved to abandon the expedition, and steamed for St. Thomas, at which place he and the crew left the vessel and returned to Europe, arriving a few days since.

I am informed that only one individual on board the "*Cicéron*" belonged to this neighbourhood.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE YOUNG.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Cadiz*.

No. 236.

Consul Brackenbury to Earl Russell.—(Received February 16.)

(Extract.)

Cadiz, February 10, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the screw-steamer "*Elvira*," No. 45,989 of Glasgow, 491 tons, John Mc Kelen master, arrived at Cadiz with a cargo of coals from Cardiff on the 7th of September, 1863, was sold on the 9th in this harbour to Don Servando del Rio, of this city, merchant, for 15,000*l.*, and sailed a few days afterwards under Spanish colours as the "*Cicéron*" with coals for Matamoros.

As the register of this vessel was granted at Glasgow on the 29th of July, 1863, and the builder, James Mc Lintock Henderson, was the owner, she was most probably built to order, and the purchaser here is merely the agent of the real owner, who, Mr. Crawford states, is at the Havana.

No. 237.

Earl Russell to Consul Brackenbury, March 22, 1864.

To watch for "*Cicéron*," suspected slaver.

[See No. 77.]

No. 238.

Consul Dunlop to Earl Russell.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord,

Cadiz, July 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir John Crampton, respecting the fitting out of slavers in the south of Spain for the African coasts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. GRAHAM DUNLOP.

Inclosure in No. 238.

Consul Dunlop to Sir J. Crampton.

(Extract.)

Cadiz, July 29, 1864.

MANY persons here and at Port St. Mary's and Huelva, &c., are still surreptitiously but actively engaged in the Slave Trade, and I find that two residents here are the chief proprietors of slave-trading ships, and are generally partners in adventure with others in Spain who continue this traffic.

Cadiz therefore now appears the European centre of the trade, and I am credibly informed that of late it has greatly increased all over the south of Spain.

These slave-traders are, however, so experienced in deceiving the local authorities that it is difficult to arrest them or the vessels *in flagrante delicto*, even though the said Spanish authorities were very anxious to do this.

There is at present a three-masted schooner called the "*Fortuna*" outfitting here in the inner harbour, and every one in Cadiz knows that she is intended for the Slave Trade.

She is about 340 tons burthen, is American built, and was formerly barque-rigged. She is now clipper-rigged (as above) with large broad-cut sails, is painted black, and looks a fast sailer.

She is announced to sail to the Havana or St. Jago for sugar, &c., and were I to make any official application on the subject her papers would be found all in order, and letters would probably be produced from Cuba ordering her there, alluding to her cargo, &c.; and thus, even if the Governor here wished to help me he would be powerless. The proprietors of these vessels pretend to despatch them to Cuba, and take out their papers accordingly. The vessels are allowed to depart, take in water somewhere between this and the coast of Africa, fill up with other necessaries for the slave voyage, and thus evade detection or detention here.

Steamers have of late been thus employed; they act in the same way, coaling up here and elsewhere in Spain, and sailing down to the African coast, after taking in engineers here or at Huelva, or perhaps going round to Malaga or Alicante, trusting for water to Teneriffe or some port on the way, and having at any rate large condensers on board.

No. 239.

Consul Dunlop to Earl Russell.—(Received October 12.)

(Extract.)

Cadiz, October 7, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Lordship that the British registered barque "*Indus*," belonging to Cardiff, 323 tons burthen, official No. 44,252, present master (said to be an American) F. B. Rhodas, former master J. M. Burmeister, an Englishman, arrived at this port on the 1st instant from Cette, in France, and cleared yesterday at the Custom-house, nominally for Bermuda, with ballast; the master announcing that she would probably sail to-morrow (the 8th) for her destination.

Last night about 9 o'clock she shipped an American mate and fourteen Spaniards and coloured men (in addition to her regular crew), at 50 dollars a month each; and at about half-past 10 weighed anchor with a south-east wind, and left this harbour secretly, bound for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of slave-trading.

The "*Indus*" is supposed to be American-built, is almost new, and a fast sailer, well-found in rigging and sails, but without any special peculiarity of build, or appearance, to mark her.

No. 240.

Earl Russell to Consul Dunlop.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 25, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Judge at Sierra Leone,* forwarding copies of the evidence and judgment in the case of the Spanish ship "*America*," condemned in the British and Spanish Mixed Commission Court at that place, on the 25th of August last, as being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

* Class A, No. 20.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana.*

No. 241.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received January 11, 1864.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 15, 1863.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship an Order cut from the "Gaceta" of Havana of the 5th instant, according to which a number of African negroes which were seized a long while ago, viz., on the 10th June, 1860, during the government of General Serrano, and declared emancipados, are, by a sentence of the Royal Audiencia, alluded to by the present Captain-General, called in from the parties to whom, as emancipados, they had been consigned since 6th July, 1860, in order to their being reduced to slavery.

So very extraordinary a proceeding has not failed to attract my attention, and accordingly I deemed it my duty to address General Dulce on the subject, and ask the particulars for the satisfaction of your Lordship.

I have now the honour of transmitting a copy of the correspondence I have had with his Excellency, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Captain-General does not consider himself authorized to give me any explanations; he has denied the copy of the sentence of the Royal Audiencia referred to in his Order, which gives effect thereto, and has referred the matter to the Government at Madrid.

These Africans were apprehended whilst being landed at Las Pozas, and whether they have been ordered to be returned to be placed in slavery on the pretext of the 9th Article of the Penal Law, or on the false pretext of their having been furnished with passes as Ladinos coming from elsewhere in the island, matters little, because there is no doubt about their having been Bozals who were brought from Africa at the time of their being captured.

I need hardly remind your Lordship that a very little money suffices here in Cuba to obtain evidence such as must have been adduced, in this and in too many similar cases in the Tribunals, to defeat the ends of justice; and to such an extent does this abuse prevail, that it would tend towards the upright dispensation of justice were all such matters determined, gubernatively, by the supreme authority of the island, rather than that the Royal Audiencia should be exposed to decide upon such proofs as must have governed their decision in the case of the apprehended negroes at Las Pozas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 241.

Extract from the "Gaceta de la Havana" of December 5, 1863.

(Translation.)

IN order to give full effect to the sentence of the Royal Audiencia, which declares to be slaves "the negroes belonging to the capture known as that of Las Pozas," his Excellency the Civil Superior Governor has been pleased to order that the masters to whom the said negroes were consigned, who are named in the list subjoined to this Order, be called upon, that during the rest of the present month they return said negroes, as well as any

CLASS B.

children the females may have had, at the Deposit of Emancipados, or abide the consequences of their not so doing.

Havana, December 4, 1863.

(Signed) JOSE VALLS Y PUIG, *Secretary*.

[Here follow the names of the parties, eighty in number, to whom said captured negroes had been delivered as emancipados.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 241.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, December 8, 1863.

I HAVE seen in the Gazette of this city your Excellency's Decree of date the 4th instant, which has reference to the sentence of the Royal Audiencia, declaring that the emancipados of the expedition known as that of Las Pozas are to be returned into a state of slavery.

The capture of the expedition at Las Pozas occurred so long ago, and the Royal Audiencia having (after so long a period) reduced these captured Africans to a state of slavery, Her Majesty's Government will require to know the reason of this judicial alteration of the superior disposition of this Government, which declared said captured negroes to be emancipados.

I have therefore to request that your Excellency will be pleased to inform me upon what principle the Royal Audiencia has founded the sentence which has been promulgated in this case, and if the decision of that august Tribunal has reference to the Penal Law of 1845.

I beg the favour of your Excellency to order me to be furnished with a copy of the sentence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 241.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, December 14, 1863.

I HAVE received your Honour's official letter, in which you ask for certain information in consequence of the convocation published in the Gazette of the 5th, which was given rise to by the sentence of this Royal Audiencia, which declared ill-founded the capture of negroes known as those of the expedition of Las Pozas, by the administrative authority.

In answer, I have to say to your Honour that I do not consider myself authorised to grant you a copy of the definitive sentences pronounced by our Courts of Justice; and therefore you may please to claim that which you have asked of me from Her Majesty's Government, to whom I report the circumstances by the mail of to-morrow, with all its corresponding documents.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) DOMINGO DULCE.

No. 242.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, January 23, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of correspondence which I have had with the Captain-General, and I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship the capture, by a boat's crew of Her Catholic Majesty's lost frigate "Petronilla," of a brigantine, seemingly of about 200 tons, without papers or colours, but with a master and crew consisting of ten persons, who, according to the Captain-General's answer to my

despatch, are all Portuguese, the slaver having on board 354 Bozals—Congos, as I understand, in pretty good condition.

It is said here—but that point, which I put to him in my letter, his Excellency has passed over without notice—that this brigantine, previous to her capture, had communication with the shore of this island, near this place, and that a certain M. Garcia bought the cargo, embarked on board himself, and was proceeding in her to Mariel, when, near that port, which is where the “Petronilla” was lost, a boat belonging to that ship the officer and crew of which were employed in saving materials from and in watching the wreck, put out to sea and captured the slaver, as I have been informed, with said Garcia on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 242.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Sir, *Havana, December 26, 1863.*
I HAVE seen in this harbour a brigantine in custody of the Royal Navy, with negroes on board. I beg the favour of your Excellency to inform me whether said vessel is in reality a slaver that has been captured, and the particulars, so that I may be enabled circumstantially to report the matter to my Government.

God preserve, &c. (Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 242.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Sir, *Havana, January 16, 1864.*
ON the 26th ultimo I did myself the honour of addressing your Excellency, requesting to be informed respecting a vessel which I had seen in this harbour with Bozal negroes on board, and which appeared to me to be a captured slaver.

I have not been favoured with any reply to that letter, and as I consider it of great importance to report to Her Majesty's Government in an exact manner what has occurred with regard to the capture of the slave-vessel alluded to, I have to request that your Excellency will enable me to do so, and will be pleased to inform me of the name of said slaver, and that of her captain, the flag under which she sailed, the place of her capture, and by whom captured, as well as the place from whence she had brought her cargo of slaves, and the number found on board.

It will also be important that I should be enabled to state in my Report to Her Majesty's Government the number of persons found on board, and their nationality, as it has been rumoured here that, previous to her capture, the said slaver had had communications with the shores of Cuba, near this port, and that a certain person (named Garcia) had embarked on board her, and was found on board at the time of the capture.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 242.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.) *Havana, January 22, 1864.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th December last, in which you ask me if the brigantine which entered this port in the custody of the Marine, had been captured as a slaver, as you had heard, so as that, upon receiving my answer, you should be enabled to give a circumstantial account to Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Duly satisfying your Honour's wishes, I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the vessel referred to in your despatch is of the description you have indicated, and was captured at the Playa de la Dominica, in the jurisdiction of Guanajay, with 354 Bozals which she had on board, as well as the master and ten men who composed the crew, all

Portuguese; and no other particulars are as yet known to me that I can communicate to you.

It only remains for me to inform your Honour that the process is being followed out before one of the Magistrates of the Royal Audiencia, with a view, by that means, of exacting the responsibility of the infractors of the law.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

DOMINGO DULCE.

No. 243.

Mr. Murray to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 1, 1864.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 23rd January last, reporting the capture off the coast of Cuba by a boat's crew of Her Catholic Majesty's ship "Petronilla" of a brigantine with 354 slaves on board, I am directed by Earl Russell to desire that you will endeavour to ascertain the name of the vessel in question, and from whence she shipped her slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MURRAY.

No. 244.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 8.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 12, 1864.

I HAVE much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship of the capture on the 8th instant, near Remedios in the Old Bahama Channel, by Her Catholic Majesty's steamer "Neptuno," Churruca, Commander, of a brigantine of about 300 tons burthen, having on board 682 slaves (Congos), of whom about 400 were males, and the rest females, all in good condition, the vessel being only thirty-eight days from the coast at the time of capture.

There were no papers found on board, but the vessel showed French colours, and had "Pondichery of Marseilles" on her stern.

Commander Churruca informs me that the master and crew (nineteen in all) are Portuguese, but the brigantine, he thinks, is Spanish built, and in a very good state. The master and crew are prisoners in one of the forts abiding their trial.

Notwithstanding the statement that the crew of this last captured slaver and those of the brigantine which was taken recently near Mariel, being Portuguese, I have very strong suspicions that there are more Spaniards than of any other nation in their number, and on board the last captured there was a passenger who in all probability was the real captain.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 245.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 14.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 16, 1864.

IN my previous number dated the 12th instant, I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship the capture of a brigantine slaver by Her Catholic Majesty's steam-vessel "Neptuno" with 682 Congos.

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith the copy of a communication which, by direction of the Captain-General, I have received from the Government Secretary upon this subject, wherein the number of slaves captured is put at 659, which no doubt was the total reported to his Excellency, and all of them that reached the depôt, but my previous despatch expresses the number found on board the slaver as given to me from an unquestionable source. The point in the Secretary's letter to which I am wishful to direct your Lordship's notice is that where he adverts to this capture having been effected in neutral waters, and I took advantage, as your Lordship will not fail to observe, in my answer to remark, with regard to that circumstance, knowing as I did that the slaver in

order to escape had run into the waters of the Bahamas, that I was not aware of any limits for the cruizers of Spain and of England in the suppression of the abominable Traffic in Slaves but those expressed in the Treaty of 1835, unless it were within the ports or within gunshot of the forts or territory respectively of the High Contracting Parties.

Inclosure 1 in No. 245.

The Secretary to the Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, February 14, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor Captain-General directs me to acquaint your Honour of the capture of a slaver, with 659 Bozals, by Her Catholic Majesty's steamer "Neptuno," as a consequence of the decided measures adopted by his Excellency for the suppression of the Traffic; and this capture in neutral waters was rendered unavoidable by the slaver having run into them to avoid being taken.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE VALLS Y PUIG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 245.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Sir,

Havana, February 14, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of the Government Secretary's communication of this date, acquainting me of the capture made by Her Catholic Majesty's steamer "Neptuno" of a slaver with 659 Bozals on board.

In reporting this circumstance to my Government, I shall have a special pleasure in stating that the repression of the abominable Traffic in Slaves from the Coast of Africa, now and for some time past, is wholly attributable to the decided measures adopted and carried out by your Excellency.

With regard to the observation made by the Secretary in his official letter which I have now the honour of answering, to the effect that this capture was effected in neutral waters (in the waters of the British possessions of the Bahamas), I consider that there are no limits for the cruizers of Spain and England in the persecution of vessels that are engaged in the Slave Trade but those prescribed in the Treaty of 1835 between the two Powers, Article IV, paragraph 4, "except the ports and harbours or within gun-shot of fortified places of the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties."

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 246.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 19, 1864.

I HAVE the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship that Her Catholic Majesty's steamer "General Lezo" captured, a few days ago, near Cienfuegos, a slaver with 365 Bozals on board, she having previously succeeded in landing a part of her cargo, variously stated to have been 180 and 280 in number.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 247.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 22, 1864.

IN my previous despatch of the 19th instant I reported the capture of a slaver, with 365 Bozals, by Her Catholic Majesty's steamer "General Lezo," which, it appears, was effected at the Boca Caballones.

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship a copy of his Excellency's notification of this fact, communicated to me by the Government Secretary, with my acknowledgment congratulating his Excellency upon the success of the stringent orders and measures he has issued and adopted for putting down the Slave Trade.

General Dulce appears to be quite sincere, and determined to compel the observance of the Treaty; and if the Penal Law of Spain did not operate to protect and encourage the slave-traders, but was so framed as to punish the infractors, two or three years more of his Excellency's rule here would suffice to put an end to the abominable Traffic, especially if he were authorised to act gubernatively in expelling those notoriously engaged in it, and that the African Slave Trade should be declared piracy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 247.

The Secretary to the Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, February 21, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Captain-General has desired me to apprise your Honour, as I now do, of another capture of 365 Bozals, which took place at the mouth of the Caballones, on the south side of this island, by the steamer of Her Catholic Majesty "Lezo," on board a polacre-schooner, and they will arrive in this city to-morrow.

In this your Honour will see a proof of the desire which animates his Excellency for the suppression of the Traffic, in observance of the existing Treaties, and the efforts of our cruisers to carry out his strict orders to that effect.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE VALLS Y PUIG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 247.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging to your Excellency the receipt of M. Valls y Puig's letter of this date, acquainting me of another capture which has been made, consisting of 365 Bozals, on board a polacre-schooner, at Boca de Caballones, by Her Catholic Majesty's steam-vessel "Lezo."

I most sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the success which attends the efficacious measures dictated by your Excellency, and corresponding orders which are being so very admirably executed by the officers and Spanish cruisers, which it will be my pleasant duty to point out to Her Majesty's Government, as I have already had occasion to do several times.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 248.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 30.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 27, 1864.

I WOULD most respectfully beg leave to refer your Lordship to my despatch dated the 15th December last, in which I laid before your Lordship copy of a correspondence which I had had with the Captain-General respecting a large number of negroes who were captured at Las Pozas in June 1860, and who were declared to be

emancipados by the then Captain-General Serrano, but who were ordered to be returned by those to whom they had been, at that time, consigned as such, the Royal Audiencia having decreed that they were slaves, and General Dulce having, in compliance with that decree, ordered the unfortunate creatures to be reduced to slavery, after the lapse of upwards of three years from the period of their capture.

Of so extraordinary and I may say unheard-of proceeding, I deemed it my duty to apply for explanation and a copy of the sentence, which was refused me, and the matter was reported to his Government by the Captain-General, all of which I did myself the honour of reporting to your Lordship.

Since that time I have been constantly hearing of the manner in which the sentence of the Royal Audiencia was obtained, and lately I discovered that it might be possible to obtain the particulars from an authentic source. This I have, I am happy to say, accomplished, and I herewith have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the history of the whole affair, developing a series of acts of demoralization and corruption of these authorities unheard of, all the result of villainous bribery, by which means it was made to appear that 521 negroes, captured on board the lighters which brought them from the steamer in which they had been conveyed from the coast of Africa, and who had never set foot on the Island of Cuba, were part of a dotation that were being taken from one estate to work at another belonging to the same owners, which, by means of false testimony, obtained by money and the connivance of the justices and other Spanish officials, to bring the case within the 9th Article of the Penal Law, operated the iniquitous sentence that is a disgrace even to the corrupt source from which it emanated.

The succinct nature of the information which I am thus enabled to lay before your Lordship would make it easy to investigate the whole of this complicated affair by trustworthy officers, but I need hardly state to your Lordship that none such as those to whom such an inquiry should be confided are to be found here.

The disclosures made in the information I now have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship are of the greatest importance, because they prove beyond the possibility of doubt, that all our efforts, honestly and patiently performed, at immense cost of life and the treasure of the country, are frustrated by the horde of slave-traders, and the corruption produced by their unsparing bribery of almost every officer under the Spanish Government, whose duty it is (if they could be made to do it) to put an end to the Slave Trade, but who are in the pay of the slave-traders, and lend themselves to every fraud which they invent to contravene the provisions of the existing Treaty.

It is sad to think that some 500 of our fellow-creatures of the Las Pozas expedition are groaning in slavery, to which they have been consigned in the villainous manner we now know of; and surely the most energetic efforts should be made to rescue them from that condition, and obtain the punishment and degradation of those who have plotted and connived to place these unfortunate negroes in their miserable condition.

Inclosure in No. 248.

A true Account of the Circumstances, showing how, when, and in what manner 462 or, it may be, 472 Bozal Negroes arrived in the Island of Cuba, in June 1860, when they were declared Emancipados, and as such were distributed and consigned to various patrons, and in 1863 declared to be Slaves by the Royal Audiencia of Havana, they having been claimed by Don Pedro Gutierrez y Somarriba and Don Julian Casal as their property.

(Translation.)

Instruction.

INVESTIGATE by an examination of the telegraphic stations the message or messages transmitted from the 2nd to the 8th June, 1860, from Sagua la Grande, Cardenas, or Matanzas, which were received by his Excellency the Captain-General of Cuba, at that time Don Francisco Serrano, relative to the apprehension of those Bozal negroes.

(This is of the utmost consequence, and these messages ought to be entered in the books of these telegraphs.)

Obtain proofs of those messages, the having them will much conduce to discovery of the truth.

Preliminary History.

At the end of 1859 a slave-trader, resident in Europe, wrote to a friend of his, an inhabitant of Havana, proposing that if he would send him 50,000 dollars he would purchase a steamer, in which he would take the remaining interest, that she should be of

extraordinary speed, to be ordered to the coast of Africa to bring negroes on freight; that the vessel would bring 1,200, and that it would be a matter of sure profit.

The individual in Havana amongst his friends got together the sum required, and remitted it to the outfitter, who was in Europe, and the parties principals in the Havana were Don Pedro Gutierrez y Somarriba, and Don Julian del Casal, known in Havana as "Gutierrez" and "Casal."

Narrative.

In the beginning of 1860 a steamer sailed from a port in Europe for the coast of Africa, bound to the River Zayra or River Congo.

In the meantime Gutierrez and Casal undertook to receive the cargo which that steamer was to bring and deposit them at their estate La Panchita for sale afterwards, which estate is situate in the jurisdiction of Sagua la Grande, one league distant from the sea-side and landing or loading wharf called Las Pozas, in the captainship known by the name of Rancho Veloz, and for this service and accommodation Gutierrez and Casal exacted from the other parties interested 6 per cent. commission.

In due time, and the steamer being expected to arrive, two partners in the expedition were placed with small vessels at the quay called Cayo Verde, situated on the north coast of the island, bearing north and south of the stores of Las Pozas, for the purpose of waiting for the steamer and by means of said smaller vessels to convey the negroes to the wharf at Las Pozas and from thence take them to La Panchita estate.

On the 30th of May, 1860, in the afternoon, there appeared at the wharf of Las Pozas a boat belonging to a vessel of war of Her Catholic Majesty, manned with twelve persons, of whom four were marines, seven sailors, and one who acted commandant, all belonging to the schooner of war "Juanita," stationed at that time at Sagua la Grande, and her commander then was Don Luis Regalado, the boat being in charge of the boatswain, who then belonged to the said schooner.

Note.—These particulars respecting the schooner of war may be compared with the log of said vessel. The commander who was in her at that time is now on board Her Catholic Majesty's frigate "Lealtad" as Lieutenant de Navio Don Luis Regalado.

On the 1st of June, 1860, the slaver-steamer arrived at Cayo Verde, bringing 920 negroes, Congos of all classes, sexes, and ages, all of whom were transhipped into several smaller vessels, three of whom safely landed with more than 300 negroes, whom the other partners of the expedition sold to the different estates.

The 500 and odd Bozal negroes that remained of the expedition came from on board the slaver-steamer which brought them from the coast of Africa, transhipped in a launch or schooner called the "Juana" or "Juanita," the property of Don Juan Vives, in another called the "Tula," and one besides those two, being the property of certain fishermen, called "Los Griegos," and Vives as well as the Griegos are belonging to those places.

These three were the only ones that came to the wharf at Las Posas, there to land the 500 and odd Bozal negroes they conveyed, to be afterwards taken to La Panchita estate of Gutierrez and Casal, as had been arranged beforehand.

But it happened that said launches arrived at the wharf on the 1st June, about 11 at night, being ignorant that there lay the boat of Her Catholic Majesty, as has been already mentioned; and when they were hauling to the wharf with said vessels, owing to the noise they made and the shouting of the negroes they were conveying, they awoke the sailors of the man-of-war's boat, and then it was that they captured the three small crafts and the 500 and odd Bozal negroes they had on board together with their crews, amongst whom were one or two negroes (slaves), the property of the owners of the small vessels employed in discharging the steamer-slaver.

These 500 and odd Bozal negroes captured on board the three lighters were when so captured found to be entirely naked, and without dress or covering of any kind.

The three lighters with 300 and odd Bozal negroes were saved because they did not go to the wharf at Las Pozas, having had timely information of the man-of-war's boat being there, so that they landed at other places.

Note.—If the negroes captured and afterwards claimed by Gutierrez and Casal were belonging to the La Panchita estate, which they were sending to work on their estate Guamutica, how was it that not one of them knew a word of Spanish and that they were captured entirely naked?

In the same state of nakedness said negroes were carried and accompanied to the Port of Sagua la Grande, with the three lighters and their crews, having at their mast-heads their flags or signals of prizes.

Note.—Previous to the boat which had made the capture leaving the anchorage at Las Pozas the crew sold 28 of the negroes at 12 onzas (204 dollars) each, and others at less price. Some were in drunkenness, and others died for want of care on the part of the captors, for which reason, at the arsenal in the Havana, where afterwards they were brought from Sagua la Grande, there were only 462 or 472; the rest of 521 had disappeared in the manner described.

The captured negroes were first of all landed in Sagua la Grande before they came to the Havana. This was on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, or 6th of June, 1860, and they were taken naked to Sagua la Grande. All the inhabitants of Sagua know in what state these captured Bozals arrived there. In Sagua the marine and land authorities took the declarations of the crew of the man-of-war's boat, the Governor at the time of that jurisdiction being M. de Argenti.

Note.—There being about 50 of the captured Bozals wanting, gave rise at Sagua to the formation of a process which made much noise, and which should appear in the claims made by Gutierrez and Casal before the Royal Audiencia in Havana. The declarations ought to be found in the cause if they have not been taken out. For that purpose Gutierrez and Casal laboured hard.

The 462 or 472 Bozal negroes—all Congos—arrived at Havana about the 6th to the 15th June, 1860, brought by the schooner of war "Juanita," and another vessel of war of Her Catholic Majesty, and were all taken from the arsenal to the depôt of the emancipados, for such they really were, and from thence they were distributed and consigned by the Captain-General Serrano to various corporations and private persons.

Note.—The steamer which brought the 920 negroes from Africa was two days anchored at Cayo Verde, and on the third day, at daylight, she was seen by one of Her Catholic Majesty's steamers (supposed to have been the "Lezo"), which chased her, but the steamer having more speed, escaped. This circumstance could easily be tested by reference to the logs of Her Majesty's ships, especially that of the "Lezo."

From the moment the said negroes arrived at Havana, Gutierrez and Casal represented to his Excellency Don Francisco Serrano, Captain-General of the Island of Cuba at that time, stating that these negroes were their property; that they were being taken from their estate La Panchita, embarked on board the vessels mentioned, to work on their other estate Guamuticas, and that being theirs, his Excellency would order them to be delivered.

Note.—The Captain-General Serrano, knowing their villany, ordered Gutierrez and Casal to be called, and informed them that if they did not desist from their pretension he would send them to Spain under arrest. They after that presented a memorial, desisting from their pretension, saying that they had been mistaken. This memorial remained in the Secretary's office, and is the same that they (Gutierrez and Casal) got back after General Serrano's departure for Spain. They obtained it by bribing one of the officers of the Secretary's office by means of gold.

It was from the 10th to the 15th of June, 1860, that they presented the memorial referred to to General Serrano, in which they desisted from claiming the negroes.

Notwithstanding the memorial so presented to M. Serrano, and which Gutierrez and Casal concealed from the General, they most daringly presented to the Royal Audiencia of Havana a claim for said negroes as their property; that they were on their estate La Panchita, and that they were taking them, embarked, to work on their other estate called Guamuticas, which estate is situated in the same jurisdiction, but in a different captaincy.

For this purpose, in connivance by means of bribery, they gained over the authorities of Sagua la Grande, the Captain of Rancho Veloz, who a few days previously had taken the place of Don Ramon de la Rosa, who was in that captaincy when the man-of-war's boat captured the negroes; they obtained passes for these negroes, making it appear by them to the Royal Audiencia that they had taken the negroes from the Panchita estate to carry them to work on their other plantation called Guamuticas.

Note.—The Captain of Rancho Veloz, after being two months in the Castle of the Punta, was let out under bail; so also were the crews of the three lighters, as soon as they had lent themselves to falsehoods in the proceedings for that purpose.

The process, with that which had been instituted at Sagua and Rancho Veloz,
CLASS B

together with the corresponding declarations, and all that had been done, went through its course, and was ready for sentence.

It was the duty of Don Vicente Oses, Fiscal of the Royal Audiencia in 1861 and 1862, a person of pure and sound character, and who had not been gained over by Gutierrez and Casal, to examine the case, and according to what the said Fiscal found in the proceedings at that time his sentence was, that the negroes were Bozals, consequently they were made emancipados. He fined the claimants, imprisoned the crews, and ordered the Captain of Rancho Veloz, Don Ramon de la Rosa, to be fined 1,000 dollars, and to be ineligible for public service.

Note.—This sentence ought to appear and exist in the proceedings, end of 1861 or early in 1862.

As Gutierrez and Casal could not gain over nor buy the Fiscal, Don Vicente Oses, they allowed the proceedings to lay dormant for some time in the Royal Audiencia, but afterwards they instituted other proceedings before the authorities of Sagua la Grande to show that what had previously been.

Note.—The new informations which they raised at Sagua la Grande were,—that they bought over all those who had before told the truth, and made them say that the first declarations they had sworn to were made under the influence of money which had been offered them by various persons for them to say what they had said, but the truth was, that the negroes were from the Panchita estate, and that they were being taken to the other, Guamuticas.

With these false declarations, forged by Gutierrez and Casal and by their clique in the Royal Audiencia (which was also already theirs), and the process being arranged in quite a different manner, they were about to elevate it to the Royal Court-room to have it decided in their favour, but they met with a great difficulty, which was the following:—

As the original Fiscal, Don Vicente Oses, had pronounced sentence quite at variance with the evidence they had since obtained and made appear on the process, they applied to Oses, begging him not to be present at the "Revision," on the day it came on for hearing.

This M. Oses refused to assent to, and told them that he wished to be present with the other Judges and the Regent, and that the sentences which he pronounced on all the causes confided to him by the Royal Audiencia were given by him in no other way than according to right, law, and justice, according to the evidence.

Gutierrez and Casal and their clique in the Royal Audiencia thus found themselves in a difficulty because of Don Vicente Oses, and at that time they were unable to attain their object of having emancipated negroes declared to be slaves.

Owing to this the proceedings were allowed to remain dormant, and they did nothing in them for a long while.

Being much perplexed at seeing they could not obtain their intention because of Oses, they availed even of interest made at the Court in Madrid and of the influence of the Royal Audiencia to have Oses sent away from Havana (Oses not knowing anything about what they were doing against him), and they succeeded in having him appointed Oidor in San Domingo, so that gentleman has been away from this island since the end of 1862.

As soon as Gutierrez and Casal and their clique in the Royal Audiencia had succeeded in having Oses removed from Havana they set about carrying on the proceedings to attain their object, but they still met with another difficulty; viz., their fears lest General Serrano should remember what Gutierrez and Casal had presented to him, desisting from their pretension, saying that the negroes were not theirs, and that they had been mistaken about the matter in their memorial of June 1860.

So they again left dormant their process until at a later date General Serrano should retire to the Peninsula, since they already knew that his resignation of the command of the island had been accepted at Madrid. And thus everything remained in suspense till after the arrival of General Dulce, but they were all the time at work forging, and previous to the departure of the late Regent in 1863 they succeeded in that the Royal Audiencia declared the 462 or 472 negroes (referred to in this declaration) to be slaves, which sentence was given in September or in October in the year last past of 1863.

As soon as Gutierrez and Casal had succeeded in obtaining this sentence in the Royal Audiencia they set about getting orders from the Captain-General Dulce for the delivery of the negroes, but in this they found a difficulty in the Secretary's Office, one of the persons therein employed having in his possession the memorial which in June 1860 they presented to General Serrano, desisting from their pretension that the negroes were theirs.

The person in whose possession the said memorial was, knowing that if he presented it he could destroy all that Gutierrez and Casal had effected, asked a sum of money (and so

did others), which was given them, and the memorial was got back. So at last the order was obtained from the Secretary's Office on the 28th November, 1863, to the Administrator of the Depôt of the Emancipados, that all the negroes brought there and received of the expedition denominated Las Pozas should be delivered to Don Pedro Gutierrez and to Don Julian del Casal, according as had been decreed by the Royal Audiencia, the order expressing further that the owners were to be allowed to take away the negroes from the depot twice a week at the least.

See the "Gazette" of the 5th to 10th December, 1863, with reference to said negroes.

The order to deliver them up addressed to their patrons as emancipados and reducing them to slavery.

By virtue of that order Gutierrez and Casal are receiving with all publicity these negroes. They have had them deposited at Regla, on the road leading to Guanabacoa. The most instructed of them say that they are not and never have been slaves. Those who say this are separated from the others. They are severely punished and set to hard and disagreeable tasks as chastisement. The administrator of that depôt is the same Don Ramon de la Rosa who was Captain of Rancho Veloz when said negroes were captured afloat.

Besides this, at the public depôt where these negroes have been returned by their patrons, who had them as emancipados, now the victims of an atrocious injustice, the result of corruption which has reduced them to slavery, they assert in loud voice that they are free and not slaves. They wanted to get out in the street to present themselves to the Captain-General or to the British Consul, but were stopped by the guard and cruelly punished to impose their silence, those belonging to the depôt saying that the punishments had been inflicted because they would not use the sink for their necessaries, and for other pretended infractions of discipline.

*Reflections given rise to by the perusal of the History of the Negroes of the Expedition
Las Posas.*

What defence was allowed to these negroes to maintain the fact of their being free; and was any counsel assigned to them for that purpose?

When, how, and where did the Royal Audiencia take the declarations of those negroes as to whether they had any or as to who were their masters or owners?

What titles, bills of sale, or other documents of property have been presented by Gutierrez and Casal to the Royal Audiencia in proof that the 462 or 472 negroes detained at Las Pozas were their property; and if Gutierrez and Casal have presented (which they did not do) their titles of property and dominion, has the Royal Audiencia of Havana taken the declaration of the negroes as to whether they were the same which were claimed by Gutierrez and Casal, said negroes being others, and made free by their having been captured in the way described at Las Pozas?

Is not the want which there is in the proceedings before the Royal Audiencia of all proof of property in the negroes captured at Las Posas conclusive against the claim made by Gutierrez and Casal, and ought not the Royal Audiencia to have so decided; and in defect of all such documentary or other proofs that said negroes were the property of Gutierrez and Casal, ought not the negroes, previous to their being ordered to be given up to Gutierrez and Casal, to have been interrogated as to whether they had ever been on the Ingenio Panchita, and whether they were the slaves from that estate, how long they had been there before they were captured at Las Pozas, and how they came to be naked when captured?

Were the negroes asked as to whether, when captured, they were clothed or naked; and if the latter, where they received their clothing, whether at Sagua la Grande or Havana?

Were the 462 or 470 negroes asked whether at the time of their capture they had been baptized, and if so, when and where, and who were their padrinos or sponsors?

It will be necessary (if ever these unfortunate negroes are got together to be interrogated) to bear in mind that they are all Congos, and to ask who were the patrons to whom they were assigned as emancipados, to check their answers with the list published in the Gazette, of 5th December, 1863, and that the patrons also attend to identify them, because, most assuredly, Gutierrez and Casal, if called upon, would present negroes from their estates La Panchita and Guamutica, and not any of those captured at Las Pozas.

The patrons and others to whom these negroes were consigned as emancipados might be called upon to declare whether, when they received those allotted to them, they dressed in the usual manner of those working in the field, or as if they had been at work in the

field, or had on new frocks; whether they were Bozals or Ladinós, and whether they ever heard any of them say that they were from the Panchita and were slaves of Don Pedro Gutierrez and Don Julian del Casal.

How many slaves were there on the Ingenio La Panchita, from December 1859 till the end of May 1860?

The administrators of the depôt of emancipados (without being told for what purpose) should be asked, whether the negroes of Las Pozas when received were Ladinós or Bozals; whether the names under which they were distributed to the various patrons who received them were those given by themselves, or were names given them at the depôt, or whether names had already been given them at Sagua.

Note.—In general, when an expedition is captured the Government gives names to the Bozals at the principal place of the district where they are taken, but if they are brought to this capital that operation takes place at the depôt of emancipados, and their names are given them by the Administrators, Señores Arango and Mora, from the almanac.

Gutierrez and Casal having received a large portion of the negroes of the Las Pozas expedition, have sold them off, but in the bills of sale which they give to the purchasers they do not refer to any title by which they held such negroes, but say that the negro is sold as their property according to sentence of the Royal Audiencia.

No. 249.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 30.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 27, 1864.

IN my previous despatch of this date I did myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a full history of the negroes of the Las Pozas expedition.

The parties mentioned in the narrative of the expedition, and who were entrusted with its management, have outwitted the others who were partners with them in the adventure; and the claim having been made in their name alone, they, upon the negroes being ordered to be delivered up to them as the parties who were successful in the suit before the Royal Audiencia, have appropriated to themselves the whole production of the sales of the slaves, and refuse absolutely to recognize or account to any of the other parties for their shares.

Your Lordship will observe that the officer who captured these negroes in 1860 is implicated; that the Regent and Magistrates of the Royal Audiencia are implicated, the officers of the Government Secretaries' Office, and many others, besides Gutierrez and Casal. Add to which, all the slave-traders here and in Spain and elsewhere would have to make a common cause in the endeavour to prevent the disgraceful disclosures which a faithful investigation of this detestable combination could not fail to produce, and which would lead to the degradation and deserved punishment of so many officers and individuals.

No. 250.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 30.)

(Extract.)

Havana, March 4, 1864.

THE slaver steamer "*Cicéron*" which I have some time ago reported to your Lordship, after effecting the landing of her cargo (afterwards captured at Colon) in this Island, proceeded to Isla de Mugerés, on the Coast of Yucatan, where she took in the coals sent there to await her arrival. From Isla de Mugerés she went to Matamoros, thence to Barcelona with a cargo of cotton, and on the 3rd of January she sailed again from that port for the Coast of Africa under the command, it is said, of a Portuguese named Mesquita, and the notorious Don Eugenio Viñas.

The "*Cicéron*" is intended to bring 1,300 slaves to the coast near to Sagua on the north side of the Island, to be introduced again in the jurisdiction of Colon, from whence the Lieutenant-Governor Don José Arguelles, who seized the former expedition, is suspended by the Royal Audiencia in the proceedings now going on for restitution of the 1,105 Bozals I did myself the honour of reporting to your Lordship were captured near Colon in November last.

I have information also that another expedition of about 700 is also on the passage from the Coast of Africa intended to be landed near Cienfuegos, and both belong to Don

Julian Zulueta, and others his associates, who are deeper and seemingly more boldly engaged in the traffic than ever, no doubt encouraged by the protection they derive from the construction and wording of the Penal Law; another of the consequences of which we are, I understand, about to experience in the restitution to the slave-traders of the whole 1,105 of the Colon capture, which was also Zulueta and Co.'s.

No. 251.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received March 30.)

(Extract.)

Havana, March 5, 1864.

THE suppression of the Slave Trade, which I had hoped would be accomplished under the Captain-Generalship of General Dulce, is, I lament to say, doomed to be postponed if it is ever to be achieved. His Excellency's energies have become entirely paralysed, and the Royal Audiencia rules supreme, to protect, by the Penal Law, the most outrageous infractions of the existing Treaty.

The suspension of the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, which I noticed in my despatch of yesterday's date, it appears has been followed by the order for the imprisonment of all the captains of the district, and M. Arguelles is so apprehensive of being also included in the same order of the Royal Audiencia that he is said to be endeavouring to provide for his safety.

Don Ramon Navarro, one of the Oidores of the Segunda Sala, who is charged with preparing the process of claim for these 1,105 captured Bozals, having succeeded in arranging that the Lieutenant-Governor Urgelles should not be permitted to be there, is gone to Colon to prepare the evidence for the hearing in the Royal Audiencia, and (almost publicly) he has been accompanied by Zulueta, Bergara, and others, the latter just released from the castle at the Punta (on bail), where they were confined, having been captured with the Bozals they went to have landed.

Rumour indicates, and I have some reason to think truly, that previous to the recent change of Ministry in Spain, some of the most prominent of the slave-traders here had it understood with one of the Ministers, who previously had everything to do with the rule of this Island, that the continuance of the African Slave Trade being essential to the well-being of Cuba, it should be carried on, but only by means of steamers, and by respectable (*alias* wealthy) people who could conduct it on a large scale, by rapid conveyance of the negroes in some measure to lessen the horrors of the middle passage; and it is under this arrangement that Don Julian Zulueta and others are now engaged in the abominable traffic.

No. 252.

Mr. Layard to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1864.

WITH reference to your despatches of the 12th and 16th of February, reporting the capture, by Her Catholic Majesty's steam-vessel "Neptuno," of a slave-vessel with 659 slaves on board, in the "waters of the British possessions of the Bahamas," I am directed by Earl Russell to state that it may be important to know the exact locality of this capture; and I am to desire that you will endeavour to procure authentic information on this point.

I am, &c.

Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 253.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received April 19.)

(Extract.)

Havana, March 26, 1864.

MY last despatch of this series stated to your Lordship that the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, who captured Zulueta's large expedition by the "Ciceron" in November last, was providing for his safety.

I have now the honour of stating to your Lordship that his Excellency the Captain-

General gives hopes, that seem well founded, of his being able to have his capture above referred to confirmed by the Royal Audiencia.

It appears that Arguelles was providing for his safety for another reason than that of the persecution of the slave-traders. He has absconded to the United States, and is accused of having (whilst he had the captured expedition in his possession) sold upwards of 100 of them into slavery.

Such, my Lord, are the men with whom General Dulce has to operate, and it is really true, as he himself says, it is impossible to know who is to be trusted.

His Excellency repeats his determination to continue his efforts to put down the Traffic, but he cannot do so unless the penal law is altered, and he must have unlimited powers to deal gubernatively with the slave-traders independently of the Royal Audiencia; besides which, slave-trading ought to be made piracy.

His Excellency informs me that, so far from being discouraged, the slave-traders appear to have embarked more extensively than usual at this time, as there are no less than six expeditions now expected to arrive.

No. 254.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received April 19.)

My Lord,

Havana, March 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging to your Lordship the receipt of Mr. Murray's despatch dated the 1st instant, directing me, with reference to my despatch of the 23rd of January, to endeavour to ascertain the name of the slaver which was captured by a boat's crew of Her Catholic Majesty's frigate "Petronilla," and the port or place from whence she took her slaves.

I have now to lay before your Lordship a copy of my letter to the Captain-General on this subject (dated the 16th January), and translation of the answer thereto (dated the 21st instant), which I received on the 23rd, refusing to give me the required information upon the pretext set up by the Oidor Villaescusa that it would be calculated to defeat the ends of justice.

Whether truly or otherwise, it is given out here that that capture, the one which took place near Remedios, and that which was effected at the Cayo de Doce Leguas, were all Portuguese; and as respects the crews this may be the case, but there is little or no doubt all the three expeditions belonged to parties here in Cuba, and that the negroes were Congos, nearly all of them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 254.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, January 16, 1864.

ON the 26th ultimo I did myself the honour of addressing your Excellency, requesting to be informed respecting a vessel which I had seen in this harbour with Bozal negroes on board, and which appeared to me to be a captured slaver.

I have not been favoured with any reply to that letter; and as I consider it of great importance to report to Her Majesty's Government, in an exact manner, what has occurred with regard to the capture of the slave-vessel alluded to.

I have to request that your Excellency will enable me to do so, and will be pleased to inform me the name of said slaver, and that of her captain; the flag under which she sailed; the place of her capture, and by whom captured; as well as the place from whence she had brought her cargo of slaves, and the number found on board.

It would also be important that I should be enabled to state in my report to Her Majesty's Government the number of the persons found on board, and their nationality, as it has been rumoured here that, previous to her capture, the said slaver had had communication with the shores of Cuba, near this port; and that a certain person named Garcia had embarked on board her, and was found on board at the time of the capture.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 254.

The Secretary to the Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, March 21, 1864.

THE Oidor Don Villaescusa, to whom his Excellency the Captain-General passed your Honour's letter of the 16th January last, says to his Excellency as follows:—

“Most Excellent Sir,

“I have received your Excellency's communication of the 29th January last, inclosing a copy of that of the English Consul of the 16th, asking for certain information respecting the apprehension of Bozals which took place recently on the coast of Mariel, as to which occurrence I am delegated by the Royal Audiencia to draw up the process.

“In reply to your Excellency I am under the necessity of stating that it is quite impossible in any way to satisfy the Consul's inquiries.

“It will not be unknown to your Excellency's high illustration that, whilst a criminal case is in summary process, it is impossible to disclose anything; and the Judge who did the contrary would be wanting in the discharge of the duty which the law requires him to perform. And if this is the case as a general rule, it is even more so in this case, where the Undersigned exercises his authority, not as of his own jurisdiction, but as delegated to him by the Supreme Territorial Tribunal, to which he has the honour to belong. When the Third Royal Court of that Tribunal, the real Judge in the case alluded to, finds itself in a position to give publicity to its results without inconvenience it will, no doubt, make to your Excellency opportune communication, and then you can give the explanations now asked for if your Excellency thinks proper.”

Which, by order of his Excellency, I transmit to your Honour in answer to your official letter.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE VALLS Y PUIG.

No. 255.

Earl Russell to Consul-General Crawford.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 21, 1864.

I HAVE to acquaint you that the Spanish slave-steamer “*Cicéron*,” which landed a cargo of slaves on the Cuban coast in the month of November last, sailed from Marseilles on the 11th instant, on another slave-trading expedition to the coast of Africa; and I inclose, for your information, the deposition of Antonio Farrugia,* a native of Malta, who served as stoker on board the “*Cicéron*” during her last voyage.

In the event of this vessel succeeding in embarking her slaves on the African coast and landing them in Cuba, you will see, from Farrugia's deposition, that her Captain intends to proceed to the port of Campeachy to procure a clearance for his vessel.

You will, if you should receive this despatch in time, warn the Commanders of any of Her Majesty's cruisers with whom you may be able to communicate that the “*Cicéron*” is expected to land a cargo of slaves on the Cuban coast.

No. 256.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received June 9.)

(Extract.)

Havana, May 10, 1864.

IN my despatch dated the 26th of March I reported the flight of Colonel Arguelles, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the District of Colon, who is accused of having sold some hundred or more of Zulueta's captured expedition, and went off to New York, and I compassionated the Captain-General as having to work with such a description of officials.

Colonel Arguelles it appears is giving to the world an insight of the machinations of Slave Trade, which, but for the rupture that has taken place, would in all probability never have been made public; it is, alas! but too true.

I transmit herewith to your Lordship two copies of what M. Arguelles has published at New York, under the title of “General Dulce and the Slave-Traders;” one is accompanied by a translation in English; the other by a translation in French.

Your Lordship will perceive by said publication that there is an imputation of a

* Inclosure in No. 84.

serious nature against his Excellency, who is accused of having ordered the liberation of Don José Carreras, of Don Julian Zulueta, and of his Administrator Vergara, all of whom were captured with the negroes, and also that the Oidor, Don Ramon Navarro, is alluded to most unfavourably. Allusion is also made to a certain "Balboa," who was recently in charge of the emancipados, as being connected with the frauds in respect to that so much abused class of the victims of slave-trading.

But, my Lord, out of the schism that has arisen some more truth has emanated, and I am enabled to lay before your Lordship the whole history of the first expedition (known as the captured expedition) of the steamer "*Cicéron*," the property of Don Julian Zulueta, and I say "the first expedition," because there is little doubt that on or about the 28th of March a second cargo, consisting of about 1,600 Bozals was safely landed from that vessel* and received by M. Zulueta. M. Arguelles says, that to facilitate that landing the Oidor, Don Ramon Navarro, had all the officers of the Colon district fast in prison, and so there was no one to oppose their introduction, or capture the negroes.

Several other cargoes of Bozals have been safely landed at various places in the island. The officers finding it impossible to recover the head-money for their captures, or to obtain their condemnation by the Royal Audiencia, none of these have been seized, and the slave-traders have had their way. His Excellency informing me, in answer to my inquiries, that no such information has reached him of any such landings.

I have the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship, an original statement which, in the form of an "exposition" addressed to the Queen of Spain, has been sent to me by Don Manuel Aguirre de Venero, one of the Capitanes de Partido of the district of Colon, who is imprisoned by order of the Oidor Navarro, accused of complicity in the sale of Bozals of Zulueta's captured expedition.

It is accompanied by a translation, but I thought it preferable to lay the original before your Lordship, rather than transmit a copy. By that exposition, it appears that proposals were made by Zulueta for introducing these expeditions of Bozals, and that the officers, viz., Arguelles, and those under his orders, seemed to acquiesce, the sum for the three being very large (exceeding 300,000 dollars), for which pagarés were to have been given under the guaranty of the Marquis of Maranhão, the Brigadier Garcia Muños, and Don José Carreras.

I understand that Arguelles made known to General Dulce this proposition, but at the same time informed his Excellency that he would capture the expedition.

In the meantime the "*Cicéron*" had arrived and had landed her cargo, which had fallen into the friendly hands of some of the officers of another district (those of Cienfuegos), escorted by whom, and by Zulueta, Carreras, and Vergara, the negroes were marching along when they were met by Colonel Arguelles and his officers who feigned as combining with them, and did not intimate their capture until the following day, when they had made their dispositions so that none could escape. The negroes were secured whilst Zulueta, Carreras, Vergara Loyri, Musquita, and others captured with them, were taken in custody to Zulueta's estate, the "Alava," but in a day or two all these criminals were set at liberty by an order from superior authority, a proceeding that is quite unaccountable; but such was the case, and although the negroes are held in custody as the "cuerpo de delicto," the guilty parties are suffered to be at liberty and about their business.

It is true that Don Julian Zulueta has been imprisoned by order of the Oidor Navarro, but so far as I have been able to learn, he is not there upon the charge of slave-trading under the penal law, but upon some technicality of the law, more to cover appearance than any thing else; and the principal cause as relates to the captured expedition appears to lay over in the Royal Audiencia, no doubt giving time to get together a sufficiency of false evidence to entitle the claimants to the protection of the concluding paragraph of the 9th Article of the Penal Law, and warrant the Royal Audiencia in restoring the negroes to the all powerful millionaire, to be kept in slavery.

I trust, my Lord, that with these incontrovertible documents which I have been able to transmit, and what I have been enabled to show were the facts of the expedition of "Las Pozas," enough has been adduced to prove the lamentable state of degradation which, produced by the demoralizing effects of corruption and subornation attendant on the Slave Trade, pervades all classes of the officials here in Cuba, so that slave trading continues, and will continue, until it has been felt that justice is stronger than gold, and that its honourable administration cannot be tampered with.

But some marked example has necessarily to be made, or else the predominating belief will continue, that the laws are for the poor, and that pains and penalties cannot reach those whose wealth enables them to commit the most flagrant offences, the punishment of

* It must have been from another vessel, and not from the "*Cicéron*."

which they know is to be evaded at a comparatively small sacrifice, and this security emboldens them to the commission of other and greater crimes.

I trust, however, that these most important disclosures, when represented in the proper quarter, will at last be convincing to that Government which has so long listened to our just and well-founded complaints, without any effort on their part towards the observance of their obligations under the Treaty of 1835, so as that an end will be put at once and for ever to the detestable Traffic in Slaves from the coast of Africa to the Spanish colonies.

Inclosure 1 in No. 256.

Extract from the "New York Herald."

CAPTAIN-GENERAL DULCE AND THE SLAVE-TRADERS OF CUBA.

To the Editor of the "Herald."

THE arrival of the steamer "Eagle" enables me, at least partially, to expose the origin of the vile calumnies preferred against me after my departure from Havana. These accusations were mentioned on the 11th of April by the correspondent of the "New York Herald," although without using my name. I felt myself in duty bound to answer them on the following day; for men of honourable name and unquestioned integrity never permit calumnies to pass unnoticed, even when preferred anonymously.

The gold and purchased power, which are impudently displayed by those engaged in the iniquitous Slave Trade, by the authors of this calumny, were not able to buy me, nor can they impose silence upon him who, like me, has the heart and the spirit of a man—of an honest and disinterested man.

I, proceeding with the subordination and loyalty that distinguish every Spanish soldier, could not defend myself without justly and rightfully attacking the Captain-General of Cuba. This would have been a marked infraction of military rules. It was then necessary for me to choose between my rank and position in the army and my honour. The choice could not be long doubtful. I resigned the former, and on the 31st of last March I addressed a petition to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, by the steamer "Correo Aguila," resolving at the same time to await in silence the return of the ship bringing me the certainty that my resignation and separation from the military service had arrived at its destination. I also communicated to the Captain-General, through his Secretary, my decision to defend my honour, in case he would not do it, with the loyalty and justice of one fulfilling a bounden duty. This proves that I have been fair, even in the attack; for I desired to avoid a collision on account of my country's honour. I therefore warned him to hold himself in readiness for defence. Thus I have acted as became my honour. Let God and all honest men be my judges.

The resignation of my rank and military position are to be found in the documents, now published for the first time, and marked with the numbers 2 and 3. I said at the beginning that my declaration would appear with a provisional character, because in the short term in which my honour demands a public satisfaction it is impossible for me to finish and publish the lengthy and complete exposition of the facts, which I shall bring before Congress and Europe simultaneously.

But this short narration, accompanied by the communications to the Captain General of Cuba, together with those I have lately addressed to his Excellency the Civil ex-Governor of Havana, Don Pedro de Navascues, impelled by a duty of friendly delicacy—he being another victim sacrificed by the same intrigues—will throw such a light on the subject that public opinion shall, although not judge with complete accuracy, at least form an idea of the facts, deferring its final judgment until the appearance of the lengthy and complete exposition now in preparation.

I begin by the following letter, addressed to Señor Navascues:—

"Excelentísimo Señor Don Pedro Navascues.

"My dear Sir and Friend,

"On the return of Don Julian Zulueta from his voyage to Europe, at the end of last September, General Dulce received a very particular letter of recommendation, given to the former by General José de la Concha, which I shall examine minutely in the European press, confining myself at present to telling you that since the above-mentioned date the intimacy between Dulce and Zulueta was great and generally known.

"On the 5th of the following October I was appointed Gobernador de Colon, in

CLASS B.

which district Zulueta has all his sugar plantations; and on the 6th of November I seized the cargo of 1,073 negroes (Bozals), which I delivered to the Government.

“General Dulce, at the great scandal of the community, sent to me his Secretary, for the purpose of setting at liberty all prisoners, conductors of the lighters. All these were Zulueta’s managers, besides others of whom the public shall know. The said Secretary, starting in an extra train, reached me at Guines, where I gave an order by telegraph to set the criminals at liberty, which was done. It was my duty to obey.

“During the entire month of December, Zulueta continued to be the favourite friend of General Dulce, and at the beginning of January he was appointed Alcalde of Havana.

“The public astonishment at such conduct, and the security with which Balboa, who was then the chief of the Trade, affirmed that the negroes would be returned to Zulueta, forced upon me a journey to Havana in order to inform General Dulce of my astonishment, and the damage he might sustain in public opinion.

“I leave you to imagine the effect produced upon me by the following answer:—

“Arguelles—Do not mind what they say. Zulueta has been here only three times; I cannot but receive him, because he has offered me a letter showing that he gave 3,000 doubloons to Navascues for the passports which were ordered by me to be given to his negroes. My honour is concerned in this affair, for I proceed without proofs, and I need them, although I see that either Navascues or I must die.”

“I confess that I was terrified on hearing such a manifestation, which revealed to me two things; the wickedness of Zulueta lending himself to such meanness, and that of General Dulce, in giving me to understand in last October, that he possessed all the proofs against you, and causing me to write to my good friend, the Count of Balazote, to assure Her Majesty that such proofs were in his possession. The assurances he gave me were of such a character that I was obliged to abstain from visiting you during the last days of your residence in Havana.

“The following circumstances also tended to strengthen the asseverations of General Dulce:—

“On the day of your embarkation Balboa presented himself to the General and told him that, although he was convinced of your evil proceedings, he cannot but take leave of you, because you were both still friends; but he did not wish to do it without the General’s permission which was immediately granted to him.

“After all I have narrated, five months after the capture, scandalous accusations were renewed against my subordinates for having concealed the fact that captures had been made, and, consequently, kidnapping had been practised. The Oidor who brings the accusation, is a man of well known antecedents and insignificance, cousin of Balboa, who even officially had taken the part of the slave traders

“The testifying witnesses are for the most part servants of Zulueta. Of this I have authentic proof.

“The Oidor, Don Ramon Navarro, is branded by public opinion as devoted to the traders, and his cynicism reaches such a point that he is always publicly accommodated by a certain Sotolongo, an agent of Zulueta in the affairs of the captured cargo. His impudence was carried to such a degree that an extra meeting of the Members of the Ayuntamiento having been called on the 2nd of March to treat about the work of the market “Del Cristo,” it could not take place because the slaver Alcalde, the Oidor, and the Notary had gone the day before to the district of Colon in order to prepare their revengeful schemes against the loyal subjects of the Government. They were accompanied by the manager, Vergara, who had been freed by the good Oidor the day before.

“This fact alone, officially public, ought to have been more than sufficient to cause the Audiencia for its own honour, if not for the respect due to the sanctity of the law, to proceed against the magistrate that in such a manner scoffed at it.

“The Captain-General appears to be opposed to the Oidor; but still he allows him to do what seems good so him.

“The British Consul reclaims with reiteration, energy, and with sufficiency of reason and right, for even English negroes were seized as slaves. The General refers the reclamation to the Oidor, and this disdainfully answers, denying the assertions of the Consul. Sublime example of respect of Treaties! The General confines himself to instruct the Supreme Government. Magnificent sign of administrative energy! Zulueta laughs at everybody.

“At the sight of such excesses I presented myself to the General, asking that my subordinates might recuse the Judge, and that an information be made to show the illegal facts of the proceedings.

“General Dulce appeared and dissuaded me, giving me an autograph letter, which I still possess, for had I presented it to the Oidor it would have disappeared. In this letter, dated 6th November, he ordered me not to capture the conductors of the cargo, and reward, at my will, those who had contributed to the capture. By a verbal authorization of the General on the 14th of November, I had given 5 negroes to each one, and with the value of others very few, the expenses of the capture were paid. I keep this complete authorization, and, although the General has told the contrary to the Regente de la Audiencia, I am undisturbed, for the document is in my possession, and the Cortes will recognize it,

“Then, with the approbation and advice of General Dulce, I bargained for the proprietorship of ‘La Cronica,’ of New York, and with his permission and passport I came to this city.

“As soon as I left Havana my subordinates, the police of my district, and my secretary, were arrested and taken to the Fortress la Cabana.

“The good Oidor demanded my detention, and the sequestration of my property. All this, doubtless, in consequence of the document No. 1, that I wrote to the General on my leaving Havana. I received information from Havana. I put off my return, remembering the great maxim of an eminent French magistrate, and addressed communications Nos. 2 and 3. So, the district of Colon being deprived of its legitimate authorities, on the 28th of last March 1,600 negroes (Bozals) were disembarked once more, brought by the same steamer ‘Cicéron,’ of Zulueta’s property. He then commenced to report that I had escaped to New York, after selling and taking the value of 200 negroes of those captured by me and delivered to the Government. I answered through all the newspapers. I addressed to the General communication No. 5, for No. 4 is the one I published in the papers.

“This short review, by the relation which it has with you, may serve as an explanation and a satisfaction of my coldness with you in the last days of your command in Havana, and you may give to this letter whatever publicity you may desire.

“In this document I omit to mention the selling of emancipados, and other facts unfavourable to General Dulce, mostly after the fall of the administration of O’Donnell and Miraffores, not because they do not concern you now, but because I am occupied with a lengthy exposition to Congress and Europe. May it contribute to better the sad fate of the unfortunate Island of Cuba—unfortunate for so many reasons, and worthy of a better Government; may it serve to put an end to the execrable traffic in human flesh—the source of so much iniquity, of so much ambition, and of so much impurity, which tend to annihilate this wealthy but neglected country. And may it, finally, expose those betitled grandees—bearing crosses and orders, fruits of their infamous trade—and those authorities which, abusing their position, spread scandal in the unfortunate Island of Cuba, trampling under their feet the solemn Treaties, and laughing at the face of justice and law.

“Yours, &c.

(Signed) “JOSE A. ARGUELLES.”

Document No. 1.

“Excelentísimo Señor Marquis de Castell-Florite.

“General and Sir,

“Havana, March 12, 1864.

“Last evening your sudden absence prevented me from receiving your latest orders, and from consulting you about the official communication which you were about to hand over to the good Oidor Navarro. I herewith inclose a copy.

“You will comprehend, General, that in presence of questions of honour we ought not to vacillate.

“In capturing the cargo I did you an immense service, and I did it rejecting the great fortune offered me. The result has been and is very sad.

“It is well that the affair Navascues has obliged you to give to the trafficker Zulueta a protection that he does not merit; but it was not sufficient that my loyal subordinates should suffer beneath the weight of entangled accusations, calumny, and revenge.

“I should have looked upon all this calmly for the sake of pleasing you, who had requested me not to promote collision of any kind. To please you I would sacrifice my life; but my honour, and that of my subordinates, neither for you nor for any man.

“I depart with the hope that all this will be ended during the twenty days of furlough in New York which you have so kindly granted me, and that on my return I shall render you my services with my accustomed loyalty. If it is not so I shall be obliged, though with sorrow, to declare to the world on which side justice and reason are to be found.

“Yours, &c.

(Signed) “JOSE A. ARGUELLES.”

*Document No. 2.**"New York, March 29, 1864.*

"Don José Agustín Arguelles, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III., of the Military Order of S. Hermenegildo, decorated by His Majesty the King of Denmark with the illustrious Order of Danneborg, formerly a Deputy to the Cortes, and Lieutenant-Governor of the district of Colon, to your Royal Majesty, exposes:—That as his position as a military officer does not allow him to present to your Majesty the manifestation of very grave facts against the Captain-General of Cuba, and in the defence of the honour of the informant, because his testimony, although respectful and dignified in itself, would always be in opposition to the military ordinance, he begs your Majesty to accept the resignation of his rank and military position, granting him an honourable and unconditional discharge, renouncing all advantages being reduced to the rank of a private citizen, in which he considers himself from the very moment in which he addresses to your Majesty the present Memorial.

"God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

*"JOSE A. ARGUELLES."**Document No. 3.*

"Excelentísimo Señor Captain-General of Havana.

"Excellency,

"New York, March 29, 1864.

"According to the Royal Ordinances, I present to your Excellency the accompanying memorial for Her Majesty, in order that your Excellency may send it to the desired destination.

Document No. 4.

"To the Editor of the 'New York Herald.'

"Sir,

"New York, April 11, 1864.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of a district in the Island of Cuba, mentioned by your correspondent from Havana in his letter of the 2nd of April, published in your issue of to-day, cannot answer, as he should, the serious accusations or insinuations contained in that letter, without accusing in the most solemn and grave manner the constituted authorities of that unhappy country. Important considerations impose silence upon him until the next return of the steamer 'Eagle.'

"I limit myself now to the statement that I have arrived at New York with passport and permission of the Government, that my embarkation in Havana was public and known by all, and by the superior authority from whom I took leave.

"I finish by declaring that I have been the only Lieutenant-Governor that has captured and sent to the Government a shipment of 1,073 negroes (Bozals), thus showing a proof of respect to the international Treaties, and persecuting the infamous Trade in human flesh.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed)

*"JOSE A. ARGUELLES."**Document No. 5.*

"Excelentísimo Señor Marquis de Castel-Florite.

"General and Sir.

"New York, April 12, 1864.

"By the 'Morning Star,' arrived at this port on the 10th, has been received and published the news which you will see in the 'Messenger Franco-Americain,' which I inclose. The other papers have copied it, and in all appears my provisional and dignified answer.

"I offered to defer my declarations until the return of the 'Eagle,' and to the last moment I wish to be fair and consistent. What the 'New York Herald' has published against me is horrible. But I, being tranquil with the consciousness of my right proceedings, with the clear and unanswerable proofs I possess, and with the security that my honour will shine pure and uninjured, wait calmly for the day of the most ample vindication, if you, yielding to the feeling of justice, loyalty, and gratitude, have not vindicated me, as it is your duty.

"At the same time in which they publish here the debarkation of another cargo of negroes at the Enseñada de Cienfuegos, I receive its details in a complete manner. That will convince you that the Oidor Navarro asked for my departure from Cuba in order to facilitate the disembarkation by the common consent of the slavers. The consummation of the fact renders all arguments useless.

"I had also informed you that the Oidor Navarro has been bribed, and everybody knows from whom, and through whom, he has received 40,000 dollars.

"Such immorality and such scandal in that unhappy country seems incredible.

"They notify me of the voyage of Balboa to Madrid, and the instructions which he bears. I repeat it, infamy hastens to scatter calumny; truth and honour are never precipitate. Farewell, and good voyage to the official agent of the slave-traders, the cousin of the purchased Oidor. But I will be always very much surprised that you have put faith in him, knowing, as you did, his evil proceedings.

"Some friends write to me that in that city they are forming a plan of sending an assassin against me. I read it with a smile of contempt.

"We must, General, believe blindly in the providence of God. Remember the year 1854, in which you put me in a bad predicament in the palace of our Kings, and among my friends and political clubs. I suffered and was silent, because lofty, very lofty considerations imposed this duty on me. I have always been loyal.

"But in the year 1864, God, against my will, put me in your way. He obliges me to show you, for the second time, my loyalty, and as you endeavour to repay it with my dishonour, I must break a silence that would be criminal. And this, General, is not Providence.

"In the year 1853 and in 1863 I was, without soliciting it, your good angel. In the former I delivered you from a just process, contributing to make you occupy a high position. In the latter I saved your honour, by capturing a cargo of 1,073 Bozals, for the admission of which an accusation has already been brought against you at Madrid. What have I gained for such important services? What—after neglecting 300,000 dollars that the slave-traders offered me for their liberty and that of one-half the negroes? Answer, General, with your hand on your heart.

"Before God and men I have fulfilled the duties of an honest man. I discharge my responsibility.

"Yours, &c.

(Signed) "JOSE A. ARGUELLES."

I think all this will be sufficient for the public to form an idea of the events which cause these publications, or at least to suspend its judgment until a lucid exposition to Congress will manifest an infinite number of facts, with explanatory documents.

In the meanwhile, let the persons concerned answer the following questions, with which I finish this explanation. I shall give the explication to the national Representation:—

What is the meaning of the entrance of four vessels of negroes, three full and three short, introduced in the Island on these last days, to which the "Messenger Franco-Americain" alludes in its issue of the 12th of April?

With what reason the slave-trader, Zulueta, Alcalde of Havana, assures respectable persons that he is obliged to give 100,000 dollars for every shipment. Why does he pay? and who receives the money?

What is the meaning of those last appointments of the subordinate authorities by General Dulce?

Why was Duranona exiled and Zulueta let free and furnished with a passport, the crime of both being the same, and committed at the same time?

Why have the Bozals seized at Las Pozas been returned and declared slaves when the Government of the Island has declared free the innumerable emancipados seized after the Treaties abolishing the negro trade? and why are these unhappy in a worse condition than the real slaves?

If General Dulce declared to the Government that it was impossible for him to rule with the Audiencia, why does he allow it to meddle in his Administrative jurisdiction, and suffer to see his power annulled? Will that be a preparation for a good *juicio de residencia*?

With what reason and right will they continue to vociferate that, under the paternal command of the Duke de la Torre, negroes were introduced into the island? Could it be proved, as I prove it to-day, to him who is now ruling?

What would the gallant and noble General Irsundi say if he knew the unworthy interpretation given to his polite and disinterested letter, written as Secretary of War to General Dulce?

Let Congress wait, let public opinion wait; they will have sufficient proofs to give a definitive sentence.

(Signed) JOSE AUGUSTIN ARGUELLES.

New York, April 18, 1864.

P.S.—The supplement to the "New York Herald" of the 25th of April, contains a correspondence from Havana, in which it is stated that a most influential planter and other persons had been arrested for the fraudulent introduction of negroes. My private correspondence gives me the same intelligence, as well as the names of the persons arrested. Certainly I do not think that I have the same motives for not mentioning their names as the correspondent of the "New York Herald," but if I disdain to mention them, I will not be prevented from exhibiting the facts to public opinion, which it is sought to surprise and deceive by a legal comedy, whose foreseen development and foregone conclusion, between General Dulce and his assistants and actors, will be such as a Captain-General and his magistrates desire they should be—not blushing to add ridicule to the terrible responsibility which weighs upon them,

J. A. A.

New York, April 26, 1864.

Inclosure 2 in No. 256.

Señor Aguirre to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

*Castle of the Cabana, Calabosa, No. 43,
April 30, 1864.*

Respected Sir,

YOUR Honour being an officer in the service of your Government at this place, and having to acquaint your Government of what takes place with respect to the African Traffic, I have thought it not only convenient but necessary to send your Honour a true copy of the respectful exposition which I have laid at the feet of my Queen.

By the said writing, which is hereto annexed, your Honour will see but too well that an officer of the Government, for having done his duty, has been rewarded by being sent to a dungeon; showing the impossibility that the Treaties between two friendly nations are a reality, but the plaything of these pertinacious (outfitters) adventurers.

I hope to obtain justice from my Queen; but being an unforgiving enemy of the immoral African Traffic by political conviction, whether at liberty or in prison, as such I shall denounce, in the face of Europe, the immoral acts of this commerce; therefore your Honour ought to know that in the captured expedition for which I am in prison, they have sold as Bozal slaves negroes who have been seamen in English ships of war, and who spoke English and Portuguese with sufficient perfection.

If this can pass unnoticed before the eyes of the watchful English Government, there can be no doubt but that we shall soon see the slave-traders in their cunning selling whites for new negroes, since they now sell English subjects as Bozals!

I authorize your Honour to give to this letter and its inclosure all the official character you consider necessary, assured that with my signature I shall be responsible for the truth of the acts I have stated, and I have, &c.

(Signed) MARIANO AGUIRRE DE VENERO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 256.

Respectful Exposition made to his Queen by Don Mariano Aguirre de Venero, incarcerated in one of the Dungeons of the Fort La Cabana, in Havana, for being implicated in the proceedings relative to the Seizure of an Expedition of Bozals which belonged to the millionaire Don Julian Zulueta, the ne-plus ultra of the vast Secret Society of Slave-Traders in the Island of Cuba.

"In the world wherein we live, every one boasts of loving truth. Nobody, however, wishes to hear it, and many calumniate him who has the courage of telling it."

Madam,

DON MARIANO AGUIRRE DE VENERO, a native of Barcelona, married, a retired Captain of your army, ex-Commander of battalion of the Mexican army, now a prisoner in one of the dungeons of the Fort la Cabaña, availing himself of the high prerogative granted by the Royal Ordinances of the Army of approaching the Throne and of submitting his griefs, has the very great honour of exposing to your Royal Majesty that—

There is now pending before this Royal Audiencia a case which is being conducted by the worthy Magistrate of the Second Court of Justice, Don Ramon Navarro, in consequence of a seizure of Bozal negroes made by the officers of the Government, who, without any regard being shown for their official position, and still less for the high confidence

reposed in them, and which they have deserved for having accomplished such an arduous duty, now find themselves contending against the dark, secret, cunning, and powerful intrigues of the slave-traders, who naturally act in self-defence and try to save their interests. This cause, Madam, for many powerful reasons attracts public attention, some being actuated by interested motives, and others by an anxious regard for the cause of truth and justice.

The reasons are powerful, for in this case it is question of a prize which in hard cash is valued at no less than 1,300,000 dollars. Here a millionaire will not consent to be less than a power (absolute), as the millionaires of Cuba are called. In this case their aim is to give the captors a death blow, and thereby to leave on record that the law cannot with impunity be enforced against the Traffic in human flesh, by which a millionaire amasses wealth; and finally, Madam, that a scandalized world may see that there is neither power nor law which can withstand the influence of gold. It is manifest that the wounded pride of a millionaire pretends to attain such objects, other powerful reasons being also involved: the character of the Magistrate who is conducting the case, the rank of the officials who figure in it, as well as the high complications which may arise therefrom, not mentioning the great interests which many consider now to be exposed, such being the power of the millionaire that he permits no allowance to be made for the actual circumstances through which the island is passing, in which his flattering share does not fail to evince symptoms of fragility.

From the first word uttered by the exponent in this case, an accumulation of subterfuges is to be observed, not proceeding from a desire of lying, not from the fear that should the truth prevail he might see his reputation and his good name suffer, nor from any wish to conceal the crime; but emanating, in fact, from the caution of being silent as to the truth, which was given him by his Chief by order of his Excellency the Captain-General of this Island and its army. This was, Madam, the reason why he complied with his duty of subordinate, refusing at times to admit the truth, and at others to state facts which could favour him and exonerate him from the culpability which is tried to be brought against him. He then thought that such self-denial and chivalry would have been duly appreciated. Vain delusion! He found himself a doomed martyr, the target of the vengeance of the slave-traders; whilst with false hopes, all sorts of means were employed to prevent the truth from being divulged, at the same time making exponent and his companions their victims. Such an extraordinary proceeding, Madam, cannot be conceived nor explained; but as the truth, notwithstanding all efforts to hide it, always comes to the assistance of the innocent, your exponent, unwilling to be used as a passive instrument any longer, has determined to expose it, in order that he may obtain from the tribunal of public opinion the justice which he merits. This truth comes from a man whose purity and chivalry are attested by eighteen years' service and by honourable certificates; so that it is impossible to believe that falsehood should invalidate such good antecedents; moreover, as the facts have been public, he will make this exposition public, in order that those who think that they can refute it may do so through the Press.

Your exponent, Madam, went to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Colon, accompanying the Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Don José A. Arguelles, appointed by his Excellency the Captain-General of this island, with no other object on the part of your exponent than that the said gentleman might avail of his services, should he think fit to do so, as a friend; your exponent having left the service in Mexico on account of not wishing to sign a declaration which the Congress of that country exacted from all Spanish officers to the effect that they should consider as enemies all Spaniards entering the Republic with arms in their hands, and finding himself, in consequence, without occupation or employment in either army, notwithstanding the services he rendered to his Excellency the Conde de Reuss, General-in-chief of the Expedition in Mexico, he accepted the protection which the above-named M. Arguelles offered him in good friendship.

Nothing more interesting nor more worthy of the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor than the Secretaryship of that Government, which was given him without the nomination of the superior authority, as also without salary, because, that Government being one of third class, is not entitled to a Secretaryship; it being therefore manifest that the word "Secretary," by which he was known, was incorrectly applied, whereas he was nothing better than the servant of M. Arguelles; notwithstanding which, he appears in the cause as Secretary, whilst he is so only in name.

On the 8th of November your exponent received a commission from the Lieutenant-Governor to go and see the Brevet Commandant, Captain in this army and Captain Local Justice of the District ("Partido"), of Palmillas, Don Antonio Prats, and to hand him a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, and likewise to give him verbal instructions to proceed to the capture and seizure of an expedition of Bozals, which was to pass into the

jurisdiction of Colon from the place of disembarkation, on the coast of Cienfuegos; ordering him not to enter into any other jurisdiction before being authorized to do so. The same orders were communicated by the exponent, the same night, to the Lieutenant of Jagüey Grande, district of Hanabana, Don N. Tabala; and in obedience thereto, the above-named officers set to work and took the necessary measures to watch the entrances into the jurisdiction by the passes of Amarillas, San José, and Santo Domingo, at which places they remained waiting orders to penetrate into the neighbouring jurisdiction, until the night of the 10th, when they started under the command of the above-named Prats; and, agreeably to the instructions which the Lieutenant-Governor had given, accompanying them as auxiliary, Don José Toral, Lieutenant in the Rural Police, who, with his command, happened to be at the said place since the 10th.

On the 11th, at daylight, they entered the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos; and about 11 o'clock in the morning they joined the expedition of Bozals which was coming on foot at about one league and a-half distant from the Crocodilo, on the road to Orbea.

At that moment the Commandant Prats and exponent spoke amicably with the slave-traders, or conductors of the expedition, these being Don José Vergara, General Administrator of Don Julian Zulueta, the millionaire; Don Tomas Goiry, a relative of the said Zulueta; Don José Carreras, a rich merchant of Havana; Don N. Musquita, a Portuguese master of a merchant-ship; many other persons, and amongst them officers of the Government of Cienfuegos.

The force from Colon was divided into squads forming an escort to the Bozals, every thing going on with perfect order and harmony.

This clearly and positively proves at once that a prior arrangement existed between the negro traders, conductors, officers, and soldiers, for had it not been so, it is clear as daylight that the perfect harmony which was observed all that day and night, and part of the next day, could not have existed.

Harmony which contrasted very badly with the very private orders to capture the expedition, which had been given to the Agents of the Government by the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, in the name of his Excellency the Captain-General, copy of which is as follows:—

“Lieutenant-Government of Colon.” (There is a Seal.) “To Messrs. Aguirre, Prats and Toral.”

“The General orders me not to give up the expedition to anybody, and to tell the Government of Cienfuegos that everything has been done by his superior order, and that I am the only one responsible; and I have written this to the Governor of Cienfuegos, but should he present himself, you will tell him that you are sent by his Excellency, and that you cannot deliver it nor cede it to anybody; thus I communicate it to you by superior order. You are aware that your Governor does not overlook any acts of disobedience.

(Signed) “ARGUELLES.

“This 11th day, at 6:30 P.M.”

From whence arose this intelligence? From whence the deception practised upon the conductors or slave-traders?

The Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, Don José Agustin Arguelles, has explained it to the said MM. Vergara, Goiry, Carreras, and Musquita, exhibiting to them a letter from his Excellency the Captain-General, in which he was ordered to seize the expedition of Bozals under his most strict responsibility. And in the same letter his Excellency told him that he knew that the Lieutenant-Governor had sold himself for 40,000 dollars, and that he had to make his choice between the money or a fortress, in which he should lose his liberty and his office.

Therefore it is clearly and conclusively proven that the slave-traders had had beforehand an understanding with the Lieutenant-Governor to allow the expedition to pass without hindrance.

These forcible facts, Madam, bring your exponent to the culminating point which, without failing in his respect towards his superiors and to the authorities, he cannot explain to himself. What high, what powerful reasons, can have swayed his Excellency not to proceed against the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon? for neither before nor after has any step been taken to clear up the conduct of an officer accused of having himself sold for 40,000 dollars. Was it because this officer justified his conduct completely to the satisfaction of his Excellency? This might be, but the conductors or slave-traders have, with sufficient reason, qualified this way of proceeding as most undignified; for through a lure, covered by an appearance of good faith, their expedition has been seized, and in doing

so the authorities, in lieu of preventing the transgression of the law, have been parties to it. And well it could have been avoided by not permitting the expedition to disembark!

In this there has been more than covetousness—want of good faith; and an enigma then arose which other data will solve, it remaining established that they have obtained what they desired.

It is also well to remark, Madam, indispensable accusation that the authorities of Cienfuegos did not move in prosecution when this expedition was landed, where were the Lieutenant-Governor, the Alcalde Mayor, the Fiscal? Nobody knew what was going on. This also contrasts with the fact that neither in Colon did the superior authorities move. What mystery! It appears that all the responsibility was to rest on the subaltern agents. Was it because they feared the anger of the millionaire?

But what is clear is, that the one and all of them having, apparently, failed to do their duty, by not appearing in the act of seizure, are to-day enjoying lucrative offices, whilst the whole weight of the responsibility is borne by the subalterns when it ought to be borne by their Chiefs. On the 12th, the following day, the expedition reached the Sabanas de Santa Rosa, on the Royal route of Copeyes, at Santa Maria; there the Señor Commandant Prats ordered the exhibition to halt, and declared it a prize, in the name of the Captain-General, and prisoners its conductors or negro traders. The titular Secretary, your exponent, took charge of the prisoners Vergara, Goiry, Carreras, and Musquita, and went with them to Colon, where he introduced them as such to the Lieutenant-Governor, and they remained in the Government House of the said Chief.

The Commandant Prats, assisted by the Rural and Civil Guards, took the Bozals to the pasture ground (“potrero”) of the Serafina, taking there all the precautions dictated by his zeal to secure the prize, and waited for further orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

That very night the exponent went in search of the Commandant Prats by order of the Governor, to tell him that they were to march at daylight and bring the Bozals to the depot “Agüica,” adding, “the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered me to tell you that his Excellency, the Captain-General, having authorized him to make a present of five negroes to each of the captors, you are empowered to make a choice, and to separate from the rest.” But the latter refused to do so; saying, that by an order in his possession, received from the Chief, he was made responsible for a certain number of Bozals; that he could not tell whether the number was correct, having charged the Lieutenant-of the Civil Guard on entering the pasture ground to count them, which the latter attempted to do, but was prevented from ascertaining the exact number, for this: that the counted negroes mixed themselves with those not yet counted, and because it was past 10 o'clock at night.

The exponent went to Colon with the Captain Musquita, to whom the Chief had granted leave to take his luggage, Musquita sending that of the other prisoners to the plantation “Alava,” the property of Don Julian Zulueta.

The prisoners slept that night in the Government House, and the next morning, the Lieutenant-Governor having gone to Agüica, the exponent, by order of the said Chief, remained with the prisoners under his charge.

That same day, the Lieutenant-Governor went by railroad from Colon to Havana, with the whole expedition of Bozals, ordering exponent to keep the prisoners in his custody, and telling him that if they were to be set at liberty, he would send the order by telegraph.

Here, Madam, a fact took place which is worthy of being mentioned; it is no accusation, it is a fact. When the cars stopped at Colon to take water, the Chief Alcalde and the Fiscal accompanied by the Notary, appeared before the Lieutenant-Governor, and officially asked him whether he had brought in any whites with the expedition. To which the Chief answered: “By order of his Excellency the Captain-General, I am conducting, to place at his disposal, an expedition of Bozals—Bozals and nothing else.” With which answer they remained satisfied, as if they did not know of the arrest of the white prisoners, when all the town knew it, on account of the guard which was placed over them. This, Madam, indicates more than bye-play unworthy of authorities.

The next day exponent received a telegram from Guines, signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, saying to him: “The friends who are in the house, may go whenever they please.” Upon which they were set free, M. Vergara remarking: “That the Lieutenant-Governor had obtained his freedom from his Excellency, because he had just rendered him a service which was, for him, of the greatest importance in the Navascuez affair.” M. Goiry answered: “Our Agent, M. Sedano, has also worked hard.

In this, Madam, a very remarkable circumstance is to be noticed: that very same day another special train left Havana in search of the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, with

this remarkable fact, that the person who came in it, was the Secretary of his Excellency the Captain-General, and as the result was the freedom of the prisoners, there is a mystery in this, which, as the truth is not known, every one interprets according to his own fancy; the least and most probable interpretation being, that high influences were at work in the matter. And also here, Madam, the facts cannot explain why his Excellency the Captain-General did not give up the prisoners to justice, as is prescribed by law. Your exponent would respect the powerful motives which actuated his Excellency to do as he did, were it not that such a way of proceeding has given rise to an accumulation of charges against the prisoners Prats, Aguirre, and Toral. A few days after the return of the Lieutenant-Governor from Havana, he ordered the exponent, the MM. Prats and Toral, and some twenty-five Civil Guards, to deny, if questioned under oath, that there were any white prisoners with the expedition, and to say that they had all escaped, adding, that he gave this order by command of his Excellency the Captain-General. The above-named three prisoners, with all due respect and submission, observed to him, the Lieutenant-Governor, that this matter might place them in an awkward position; and notwithstanding this observation was repeated thrice, the aforesaid Chief always repeated: "I command you to do so by order of his Excellency the Captain-General, your duty being to obey and not to object."

The irrefutable proof of this order is, that the Lieutenant-Governor has declared it in the proceedings where it stands in his own hand-writing and signature.

In this case, Madam, the vehement desire of his Excellency to save the white prisoners is so remarkable, that it went so far as to force his subordinates to lie officially, to deceive the Magistrate, to deride the law, and practising upon the sacred Ministry of a whole Audiencia so respectable as that of Havana, if it be true that his Excellency so ordered it.

It may be said, Madam, that it is not conceivable how those subordinates were so obedient; but, ah! Madam, in Cuba it would be hard to find any one who would oppose a Captain-General whilst in command, for your Majesty knows too well that absolute rule admits no answer; moreover, the slightest observation would have undoubtedly sufficed to deprive the officer who made it of a situation upon which, perhaps, depended the subsistence of a family.

The Judge, Don Ramon Navarro, arrived at Colon, and the gentlemen who had been prisoners claimed the captured expedition as having been illegally made, saying that they were not slave-traders but purchasers of Bozals on the coast, and their anger and hatred towards the captors suggested to them the Machiavelian idea of stating that there were more negroes in the expedition than there really were, so that by alleging embezzlement, the captors might be tried for it, they themselves forgetting the favours they had just received from his Excellency.

The Magistrate, observing the obstinacy of all in denying the existence of white prisoners, gave greater credit, no doubt, to the crime of embezzlement; his conviction became stronger by the denial, also, that the captors had received five negroes each from the Lieutenant-Governor, by order of the Captain-General, as a reward to the faithful and loyal captors who had despised the gold of the slave-traders, with injunctions not to say anything about it to the Magistrate, for his Excellency did not wish that it should be known that he had granted such a favour. The stronger the obstinacy of the captors in denying the existence of the prisoners and of the negroes awarded, the greater was the zeal of the Judge in endeavouring to establish the truth, not alleging ignorance of the facts, for he heard all about it *viva voce* from the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Judiciary wanted to establish what had been done by his Excellency, and has succeeded in doing it.

The evident and irrefutable proof that this is the truth is, that it is corroborated by the Lieutenant-Governor's own handwriting and signature in the proceedings.

The Magistrate pretends to show that there was a larger number of Bozals kept back than the 30 or 40 which the Governor said he had given away; and to prove this fact he makes use of all the means which his good zeal suggests, means which keep in a state of alarm the whole rich jurisdiction; for many of the wealthy planters expect from one moment to another to find themselves involved in difficult questions as to title of ownership, for it is well known that out of 1,000 negroes on any plantation, 900 have been purchased in contraband, it being impossible to prove the legality of the purchase otherwise than with this saying, "I bought them on the coast." Necessarily it all ended in the Oidor Fiscal's ordering the imprisonment of the Government officers Aguirre, Prats, and Toral, and their incarceration in the fort La Cabaña. Worthy recompense for the loyal conduct of those who with numberless sacrifices, and at the risk of their lives, had delivered to the Government about

1,000,000 dollars, represented by 1,009 Bozal negroes, despising fabulous sums freely offered to each of them by the slave-traders; this blow being, in a moral sense, of incalculable worth and importance, taking into consideration that thereby they have afforded a very high proof of the good faith with which Spain always fulfils her Treaties.

On witnessing such extraordinary proceedings, the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, who had been some time at Havana, left for New York, and twenty-four hours after his departure the order for his arrest reached the Captain-General's office, in consequence of which the Captain-General gave the police orders to arrest him, but it was discovered that the Lieutenant-Governor was already gone, leaving behind him a communication for his Excellency the Captain-General, the contents of which are unknown, and another for the Magistrate, the faithful copy of which is as follows:—

“To the Judge commissioned by the Royal Audiencia.

Havana, 11th March, 1864.

“Without any desire on my part to inculcate you in any way, nor still less to doubt your honesty, I should fail in my duties as one in authority and as a gentleman, were I any longer to witness impassively the very sad and painful spectacle offered by the proceedings intrusted to your Honour with reference to the captured expedition ‘*Agüica*,’ by which some faithful servants of the State are suffering, while the slave-traders and their accomplices are at large! The men who have sold themselves boast of the most incomprehensible impunity, and the faithful servants of the State are suffering under the weight of erroneous prosecution, the remembrance of whose loyalty, known as it is to me, causes the heart to beat with violence, of him who deplores such great evils, offspring of the abuses which have unfortunately taken such deep root in this island.

“The power of the slave-traders has been and is such, that it is quite impossible to carry out the law against the immoral Traffic of human flesh, without exposing oneself, as I and my subordinates have done, and as is now the case, to be subjected to prosecution and evil-intentioned accusations prepared and carried out by these same slave-traders. Your Honour has interrogated more than thirty witnesses who have been previously tutored by Don Julian Zulueta and Don José Vergara, owners of the expedition which I captured, and which was purchased by the said Zulueta in Africa through his captains, Musquita and Cortina, and shipped on board the steamer ‘*Ciceron*,’ purchased for the said Zulueta in Liverpool by his agent Ysasi. The said Zulueta and Vergara, on the 9th of October last, feigning that they had already bribed the Captain-General, offered me 3,000 doubloons for each of the three expeditions which they had on the way. My answer to them was in the affirmative, and I apprised the first authority of this island of the whole occurrence. I agreed with his Excellency the Captain-General, and set the prisoners at liberty after they had been detained in my house for three days. These prisoners were, Don José Vergara, Administrator-General of Don Julian Zulueta, both of very bad antecedents in this island. The first as an immoral man, and the second as a tenacious slave-trader; a certain Goiry, a relative of the said Zulueta; Don José Carreras, partner of the Marquis of Marianao, and the Brigadier Muñoz; and finally, the Captain (Portuguese) Musquita, who freely confessed to myself that it was he who had landed several expeditions in this island for account of Don Julian Zulueta. In setting at liberty the aforesaid prisoners, justly, legally, and formally arrested, my subordinates and I despised 300,000 dollars, which they offered us for their liberty and the delivery to them of the half of the Bozals. I delivered both, the one and the other, to his Excellency the Captain-General. If his Excellency set the former at liberty, let his Excellency furnish the reasons why he did so, and let an end be put to the sad spectacle of the sufferings of my subordinates on that account. I guess your answer, Mr. Judge, and I anticipate that your Honour will assure me that the theft of Bozals becomes now the principal cause. False accusation! Iniquitous accusation! Accusation prompted by the vengeance of those miserable slave-traders who know, who respect nothing else but the law of their gold and of their covetousness. I deny it, Mr. Judge. I shall deny it before all Europe, because I know that the law will do me justice, and because I know that already public opinion has been doing so for some time past. Reposing in the tranquility of my conscience, I exhort my poor, good, and loyal subordinates to remain quiet and satisfied. I am certainly not he who ought to have made such a declaration. I deplore the silence of another more elevated authority, and I respect it. I repeat that there was no embezzlement, and your Honour will easily understand that the servants of the State who spurned 300,000 dollars, guaranteed by the promissory note of his Excellency the Marquis of Marianao, would not have dishonoured themselves for the sake of two or three dozen of Bozals. But your Honour, no doubt, will tell me that there appear to be negroes not delivered up belonging to the same expedition captured by me, and this is a fact, but never

such facts as to prove the embezzlement of Bozals. Authorized by his Excellency the Captain-General, after having remarked to him how little the Government ever thought of recompensing the disinterestedness and loyalty of those who, living upon a miserable salary, spurned the gold of the immoral negro trader. I have given five negroes to each of those who, in my judgment deserved such a reward; and the evident proof that the Government would have left unrewarded the loyalty of my subordinates is, that four months have elapsed since the aforesaid capture took place, and the Government has not even deigned to provide for the payment of the rations which have been consumed in two days. If by this act, which was consented to by his Excellency the Captain-General, I may have reduced 30 or 40 Bozals to the condition of slaves, I have also put the seal of liberty upon 1,009 whom I had the kindness to surrender to his Excellency the Captain-General, showing at the same time that the Government of Her Majesty takes care to recompense her loyal subjects. Whether his Excellency the Captain-General could or could not authorize me to act as I did, this is a question which belongs to the Government of Her Majesty alone to decide, but never what is now being done, for it would be equivalent to call his Excellency to account for his administration before he gives up his command. The power of the first authority of this island has no limits, notwithstanding that the good nature of him who at present holds that office has permitted the Royal Audiencia to interfere in matters which exclusively appertain to his jurisdiction, and he has certainly done it contrary to what is prescribed to him by the laws against the Slave Trade, in Article III of the Law of the 22nd of October, 1855, which grant to the Executive the exclusive jurisdiction over Bozals, the *corpus delictus* and the disposal of them, whilst it designates to the Judiciary the precise and indispensable obligation to find out and to punish the guilty parties. But what am I occupying myself with? What has become of the slave-traders, their agents and accomplices? It appears that there are none. We only see implacable accusers and persecutors of those who have carried the law into execution. I cannot, Mr. Judge, as one of the authorities, make declarations of any kind. In such character, I ought only to attest, certify, write communications on such and such facts, and so I do it, although your Honour appears to have repented of your summons to declare, inasmuch as after consenting thereto, you did not deem it convenient to carry it into effect. Let this important communication, therefore, form part of the proceedings in the cause, and let it serve to do justice to these victims of wickedness, as its publication will also serve to enlighten public opinion, reaching, perhaps, at the same time the Throne of our Queen.

“ May God preserve, &c.

“ JOSE AGUSTIN ARGUELLES.”

From the study of the facts, it results that the writing of the Lieutenant-Governor leaves no doubt as to the loyal behaviour of the captors, and that upon him rests the responsibility of what was done.

Notwithstanding this, the captors are imprisoned in a dirty, damp, and stinking dungeon, and when this is seen, and the veriest “*miope*” marvels at it, it is said that we are under the protection of the laws!

It suffices, Madam, to know that the slave-traders have publicly sworn vengeance against the captors. It suffices to know that publicly they have said and say every day, that the millionaire Don Julian Zulueta, will buy three Judges for 300,000 dollars, and that he will have the pleasure of seeing all the captors in the chain gang, the capture of the expedition being declared illegal.

It is impossible that this can be so, because the Government of your Majesty cannot wish to prove the truth of that saying of a philosopher; “*Eam civitatem interire necesse est cujus perfecti probos ab improbis discernere nequiunt.*”

Such barbarous ideas, such iniquitous thoughts only occur, Madam, to those monsters thirsting after human flesh, who are accustomed to throw overboard their cargoes of living negroes to lighten their vessel when pursued, to let hundreds of poor human beings die of starvation and thirst on some cay, when their disembarkation into the Island is prevented; to abandon the unfortunate sick on the sea shore as food for the voracious crocodiles and alligators; they, the slave-traders, sleeping lulled by the groans of the poor wretches who are torn to pieces and devoured by the wild beasts. Thus considered, and only thus, can their vengeance be feared, because men with such hearts, are capable of avenging themselves upon indefensive prisoners and of doing all the wickedness that can be invented by the genius of evil; all this being considered by them as the natural means of becoming rich.

Following, Madam, the many inexplicable circumstances of this case, facts present themselves which cannot pass unnoticed, because the most trifling thing in such cases must be appreciated.

Governor Arguelles went to the United States with a passport from his Excellency. The order for his arrest came and it turned out that he had sailed twenty-four hours previously.

It seems inexplicable that a passport was granted to a Chief who had to give his evidence in the case as the principal actor in it, it being likewise most remarkably strange that when the Judge was in Havana, and officially asked for his declaration, although this was conceded by his Excellency, not to be taken where the Auditor asked for it, but at the Captain-General's office, this interesting declaration was not taken, and the Judge went to Colon to get the declarations of the subordinates, omitting the principal one, that which ought to have been the key-stone of the case, because it was that of the chief officer responsible for every thing, and from which responsibility he could not screen himself, not even with the omission or failing of his inferiors, inasmuch as they were under the immediate responsibility of his command. Nevertheless this was not done, and the consequence thereof is the great blank which is in the case, arising from the absence of the Chief's declaration, and from the subsequent incidents to which his being at liberty in the North gives rise.

Not to interrupt the order of so much mystery, still another one is, that the Captain-General ordered the payment to the Lieutenant-Governor of the prize-money, at the rate of 25 dollars for each Bozal captured. With which considerable sum he went to the United States. Does it not appear extraordinary that his Excellency should have ordered the prize-money to be paid, when the case is still being argued as to the validity or illegality of the capture? This generosity of his Excellency is still more striking, considering the poverty of the Public Treasury, on account of the war in Santo Domingo.

Your exponent, Madam, leaves to the wisdom of your Royal Majesty, the explanation of these facts, which to him are more than mysteries, the explanation of which his unalloyed respect for his superiors forbids him to give; moreover, the difficult position he is in is sufficient to make him tremble.

Seeing then that whilst he, exponent, lent himself to the false declarations that suited his Excellency, he was favoured by the protection of the Captain-General so far as to receive the appointment as Captain of the first class, and the Lieutenant-Governor was ordered to make out a list of recommendations for crosses, as was done, to reward the captors, and that now all that protection has turned into rigour, imprisonment, the taking away from him the captaincy which was given him, the leaving him without salary, and the condemning him and his innocent children to misery with all its horrors. Such a sudden change indicates too well that a radical revolution has taken place in everything. And what can one say when it is publicly known, said, and seen, that his Excellency is to-day the friend of Don Julian Zulueta, the millionaire, when a few months ago this gentleman returned from Madrid, his Excellency slighted him on occasions because he believed him to be his enemy in the famous Navascuez affair? And this, Madam, adds further the truth in its place; your exponent has not invented it. M. José Vergara, Administrator-General of M. Julian Zulueta, making propositions to the Lieutenant-Governor for a compromise, in the presence of the exponent, said to him:—"Don Augustin, how dare you make war against a man who has the General in his power through the letter which Don Julian has offered him, by which he can prove that Navascuez received the payment of the expedition?" "I know it," answered the Governor, "but I am not a man to be intimidated." It is said in high circles that these are the reasons of the change.

The logic of the facts explains everything. Exponent would tell more, a great deal more, were he not afraid of the vengeance to which he will be subjected even on account of this exposition; but from this time forth he despises his detractors if any there be, for now he considers himself under the ægis and regal protection of his Queen, from whom he expects justice—justice, and nothing else.

They now try to intimidate him, sending him word that the judge had said that either he will resign or will see exponent with a chain to his leg. Such idle tales deserve but contempt, Madam, and are so unworthy of a magistrate that they cannot be believed to come from him. Don Ramon Navarro is too worthy a person, Madam, to stain by such rancour the last pages of his glorious career, if the law and his conscience do not prompt him thereto. This is your exponent's belief, Madam, because he knows that gold is not the only measure of man's worth. In order to show once more how a millionaire in Cuba can exercise his great influence, it suffices to say that the accusations against the three prisoners in this case are as follows:—

- 1st. Of complicity in the evasion of the introducers of Bozal negroes.
- 2nd. Of false testimony to that intent.
- 3rd. Of complicity in the crime of abduction of negroes.

It is at once evident that the first charge is refuted by the mere statement of the

Lieutenant-Governor, because, supposing even his statement to be false, which is not granting a little, knowing him to be so worthy of the illustrious name he bears, the responsibility of the deception must fall upon him.

The second charge is also refuted for the same reason as the first, because Her Majesty, by Royal Ordinances, has decreed that officers shall blindly obey the orders of their superiors, whether such orders be in writing or verbal, and as in the present case the order is extant in the proceedings, it follows that the subordinates have complied with their duty in obeying, and even more. His declarations present many instances referring to what his Chief has said, proving that they were not free agents; and exponent went so far as to say that the truth was not recognizable in the proceeding, and if it was not established he would tell it at the proper time. Was it not saying enough for the Fiscal to ask him what was the cause of his silence? This is set forth in the written declaration. The exponent would have understood thereby that it was not intended to conceal the truth.

The third charge is the famous invention, the revengeful weapon of the malevolent slave-traders; but fortunately, Madam, because God, in his high designs, has denied the millionaire that intelligence with which he has endowed the poor, it also happens that his stupid calumny crumbles into dust.

The abducted negroes, says the Governor, is the object they had in view; and even supposing that a greater number had been abducted than that which is stated in the accusation, and has been acknowledged by the Governor, upon whom should the responsibility fall? According to what they would make it appear, it would fall upon the Chief and his subalterns, thereby establishing a precedent which, from the very moment, could it exist, would suffice to break the links of respect due by the inferior to his superior, and to destroy the basis upon which rest armies, society, and nations; for if the subaltern shared the responsibility of the acts of his Chief, it would also be necessary to grant him the right of reasoning. It is to be believed that our "Obster Richter" did not consider it under this light.

Let us suppose that the accusation of the slave-traders against the official captor for abduction of negroes is sufficient. At the start, it must be agreed, that the law is ridiculed, because they have sought a subterfuge in the law itself, which could annul it; for with such a precedent there would be no Government officer who would not prefer the gold of the slave-traders to imprisonment in a dungeon like a great criminal. Their triumph would be complete. In this way the good faith in the observance of the Treaties between two friendly nations would be nothing more than a trick of the slave-traders.

Conceding everything; taking negroes of another expedition and presenting them as a part of that now referred to; can the abduction be proved even then? Where were they abducted? Who took them away? Who brought them? Who purchased them? Where are the proofs of the sale? What, being an illegal transaction, was it done with open doors and before witnesses? How? Would the word of two or three owners of plantations, who have been, if they are not, with few honourable exceptions, slave-traders twelve times a-year, be sufficient; or even the word of the many thousands who, directly and indirectly, gain their livelihood from the expeditions paid for by the audacious, indefatigable, and pertinacious slave-trader, Don Julian Zulueta?

These reasons are known by the most near-sighted; but they do not suffice to attenuate the position of these prisoners, for it is necessary that the world should see what a millionaire in Cuba can do, and that this man in the presence of the law should give a lesson which will be of avail to those who may attempt to capture another expedition.

In the course of the proceedings the exponent has proven that, not on account of being himself accused has he ceased to act as becomes a gentleman to the last, and that his line of conduct has not been altered by the rigour of his imprisonment and the energetic measures adopted against him. He has therefore to fulfil his part until the end; for such is the confidence and profound conviction he holds of the absolute necessity there is for upholding harmless and unimpaired the principle of authority in Cuba, that only in an extreme case would he furnish positive and irrefutable proofs that the crime of abduction of which he and his companions are accused, may have been committed, if ever it took place, by others, when greater crimes than abduction of negroes have been permitted. But such revelations, Madam, cannot be made in Cuba, where the power of the slave-traders is so great, with their vast masonry which holds as a cardinal principle, "that the end sanctifies the means."

The exponent, Madam, considers that a public servant of the nation has in his favour his loyal and lengthy career by which he has obtained the steps to which his merits and services have entitled him; that is to say, that each step is a proof of his virtue and of his loyal conduct; and when for this he aspires to respectable offices, it would be most reasonable to suppose that he should find in it a shield to ward off the shots of Machiavelism

and of imposture. Vain illusion! and to feel its bitter truth it suffices to look upon these uniforms, on which shine crosses of honour, placed in a dungeon, because a millionaire slave-trader in Cuba, by a single word, caused to be lost the brilliancy, the merits, and the antecedents for which these soldiers were recompensed by their own and other countries; soldiers upon whose breasts shine the crosses of the Danebrog, Carlos III, Isabel la Católica, San Hermenegildo, and many others, gained upon the fields of battle.

The Official Agent, who deserves the confidence of his Government for his antecedents and services, should have to answer the charges brought against him, but he will never answer those of the guilty negro-traders, nevertheless. In order that this case shall not be wanting in anything, they have proceeded in such a manner that the accused have turned accusers; and also, that nothing should be wanting in the case, upon it weighs the accumulation of the most remarkable circumstances, which are to be seen at the foot of the exponent's declaration dictated by himself.

In view of all that has been stated, and from what can be logically deduced from the facts; considering the complications of the case, and that the millions of a man ("a power") are at work in it; and furthermore, that the high influence, as proven, of his Excellency the Captain-General is enlisted against us, and all the circumstances being appreciated in conjunction with the facts, your Majesty is humbly prayed to order—

First. That even although this case may be sentenced in this Royal Audiencia, that sentence shall not be carried out until it is revised and approved by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, before whose rectitude, great wisdom, and notorious probity the facts will be duly weighed, free from all the passions and prejudices which are given to the human heart by the impression of personal consideration and interest.

Secondly. That they shall preserve their situation and employment with their salary, to which they are entitled as being under trial, without losing them, before the sentence of the law does not order it, which has not been done.

This is all what the three prisoners hope to obtain from the magnanimous heart of your Majesty, in obtaining which they will receive justice and favour from the maternal heart of their adored Queen, whose life may God preserve for many years.

(Signed) MARIANO AGUIRRE DE VENERO.

Fort La Cabana, Havana, April 30, 1864.

No. 257.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 12, 1864.

IT is positively stated here that the "*Cicero*" slave-steamer has again succeeded in landing 1,600 Bozal negroes in this island. A cargo of, it is said, 625 has been landed between Cabanas and Bahia Honda, about the 19th ultimo, where the vessel, a Spanish brig, called the "*Maria Isabel*," was sunk after the landing was effected. It is rumoured that two more cargoes of slaves have been landed last month, one on the north, the other on the south, the two amounting to upwards of 1,200.

Respecting these, the Captain-General assures me that he has no information, and that all knowledge of these landings is denied by the local authorities with whom he has communicated.

His Excellency, however, has informed me of the capture, by Her Catholic Majesty's steamer "*Guadalquivir*," of 474 Bozals which have been sent here from Batabanó by the railroad.

It appears that these Bozals were found on the 4th instant, on what is known as Jamaica Cay, the easternmost of the Doce Leguas group, where the vessel in which they were brought was set fire to after landing them at that place. The number shipped at the coast on board of this slaver was 700, but having been on the vessel about eighty days, only 474 were alive when they were discovered on the cay by the "*Guadalquivir's*" officers, and I understand that these survivors are in a very sickly, emaciated condition.

Besides these cargoes which are thus accounted for, I learn that several others are about to arrive, the high price of sugar operating as an impulse to increase the infamous Traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 258.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received June 28.)

(Extract.)

Havana, May 27, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 21st ultimo, and its inclosures, acquainting me that the Spanish steamer "*Cicéron*," the same which landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of this island in November last, had sailed again on another slave-trading expedition on the 11th ultimo, and inclosing, for my information, the deposition of Antonio Ferrugia, a Maltese, who served as a stoker on board the "*Cicéron*" on her last voyage.

The "*Cicéron*" having been detained until the date mentioned at Marseilles, it could not have been from her that 1,600 Bozals landed on the 28th March, as I was informed, and reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 12th instant.

No. 259.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received June 28.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 6, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 26th March, in which I noticed to your Lordship the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Arguelles, the captor of the Colon expedition of slaves, for the United States, and that he was accused of having sold upwards of 100 of the negroes so captured by him into slavery, I have now the honour of stating to your Lordship that the said Arguelles was brought back to this port on board the American mail-steamer "*Eagle*," in custody of two officers belonging to the United States' Provost Marshal of New York, by whom their prisoner was delivered to the Captain-General, who ordered him to the Moro, where he was placed in close confinement.

It is curious that the person, Don Antonio Aguirre Venero, who, at the time Arguelles was Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, acted as his Secretary, and others, who were prisoners accused of complicity in the sale of these negroes with Arguelles, escaped from the Castle of Cabanas two nights previous to Arguelles being brought from New York.

There is no Extradition Treaty between Spain and the United States, and it is not known here how Arguelles was taken at New York, and sent here at this Captain-General's request.

General Dulce, however, informs me that he wrote to Mr. Seward through the Spanish Consul, representing that Arguelles had criminally sold some 200 human beings into slavery whose rescue depended upon his being given up, and that, upon that, he was at once arrested and sent back without any intervention of M. Tassara, the Spanish Minister at Washington. And I understand that, no time having been lost in the prosecution of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, he is already sentenced to the galleys, and is in chains in a dungeon under the battery at the Moro, where, if his imprisonment is continued, his will probably not be a very prolonged existence.

Nearly all the negroes sold by Arguelles* have been recovered from the purchasers, but none of them, so far as I have been able to learn, have been subjected to punishment, although they must all have known the nature of the transaction, one of them, a notorious slaver, having bought no less than 45 †

All this time the principal cause, that of the whole expedition, is in *statu quo* before the Royal Audiencia, but the Captain-General tells me he has no doubt that the capture will be confirmed, and the negroes declared to be emancipados. He also has promised to deliver to me those I claim as entitled to British protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

* The Captain-General says there were 143 of them.

† Don Pedro Forcade was arrested and kept at the dwelling of the Intendant of Police for about two hours, when he agreed to give up the negroes, and was released. Forcade is a wealthy man.

No. 260.

*Earl Russell to Consul-General Crawford.*Sir, *Foreign Office, June 30, 1864.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,* inclosing a Report of a debate which took place in the Spanish Cortes, arising out of the charges brought by Colonel Arguelles, the late Governor of Colon, against the Captain-General of Cuba, accusing General Dulce of connivance with the slave-dealers, in connection with the expedition landed at Colon.

You will see the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of this subject from the accompanying copy of my reply to Sir J. Crampton's despatch,† and I should be glad to receive any observations you may have to make which may tend to show the true state of the case as between Colonel Arguelles and General Dulce.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 261.

*Earl Russell to Consul-General Crawford.*Sir, *Foreign Office, June 30, 1864.*

WITH reference to the last paragraph of your despatch of the 6th instant, in which you state that the case of the captured slaves known as the Colon expedition is *in statu quo* before the Royal Audiencia, but that the Captain-General has informed you that he has no doubt that the capture will be confirmed, and has promised to deliver over to you the negroes you claim as entitled to British protection, I now transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid‡ inclosing the reply of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the note addressed to him by Sir J. Crampton, requesting that permission might be granted to you to be present at the examination of the negroes in question.

Whatever may be the decision of the Spanish Law Courts in regard to this expedition, if you are satisfied that there are among the slaves captured any negroes who are British subjects or entitled to British protection you will not fail to demand their release by the Spanish authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 262.

Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received July 6.)

(Extract.)

Havana, June 16, 1864.

IT is with great regret that I find myself compelled to represent to your Lordship the bad faith which we have experienced on the part of Spain ever since the celebration of the Treaty of 1835 for suppression of the Slave Trade.

By slow degrees the great nations of Europe have completely put a stop to the African Slave Trade; Brazil has also done so, where it was supposed to have been most deeply rooted, and the most civilized Governments of the world have abolished the institutions of slavery which existed in their dominions.

The capital which they had in slaves, those countries have since invested in legitimate commerce, and under the free-trade principles and reciprocity promulgated in the British Parliament, to which they have become converts, they have found ample returns.

Against those principles of humanity and free trade, Spain alone holds out. She persists in carrying on the Slave Trade in defiance of her solemn engagements under the existing Treaty; since, if the traffic is not openly and avowedly protected, it is not opposed, and there is but too well-founded cause of belief that it is connived at, and that many of those in power, whose duty it was to have put a stop to it, have enriched themselves by becoming parties to the evasions practiced by the slave-traders, benefiting thereby.

Resisting all reciprocity in her commercial relations, Spain, notwithstanding the indiscriminate favour Her Majesty's Government has shown hitherto, by abstaining from

* No. 192.

† No. 195.

‡ No. 194.

the use of the retaliatory measures which it is optional to adopt towards those nations who do not enter into our views of reciprocal commerce, has, very recently, published the regulations protective of their flag, as to tonnage and port dues here, a copy of which I have the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship.

Their enormously high rates of discriminating duties of importation are continued to our great detriment. British manufactures imported here from England by British ships are subject to 27½ per cent. The same effects brought here by Spanish vessels pay 19½ per cent. only.

I need not remind your Lordship how very limited a portion of British manufactures are admitted at all to consumption in the mother country.

And there is also here a protective rate of export duty, which by Spanish vessels is as 25 to 37½ cents on British, for sugar per box. On other articles it is as 4 to 7½ and on leaf tobacco it is 1 dollar 50 cents per quintal (100 lbs.) by British ships and 75 cents only by those of Spain to foreign ports.

Now, the Spanish Government is thoroughly aware that, in the ports of the United Kingdom and in those of the British Colonies, Spanish vessels bringing sugars and other produce of Spain and of her Colonies are admitted, as well as their cargoes, on the same terms and at the same rates of duty as our own ships bringing our own colonial or other produce.

Her Majesty's Government instructed me (now some years ago) to represent to the Captain-General of Cuba the favour which at that time had been shown to Spain; and I was furnished with a Table of the great and important reductions which had been made in the duties upon the productions of that country and her Colonies, but no measure of reciprocity was produced by that negotiation. I was told that all reforms must originate in the mother-country, and could not, unless coming therefrom, be entertained in the Colonies. Since that time the differential duties on sugar have been done away with in England, so that the slave-grown produce of Cuba and Puerto Rico have come into competition with the sugars of our own Colonies and Possessions, where slavery has been abolished or never existed.

Still those concessions and advantages have met with no approaches to reciprocity on the part of Spain, but have produced an extent of cultivation here proportionate to the increased demand for their produce, and a consequent impulse to the Slave Trade which that Government is bound by Treaty to put an end to.

The recently-adopted reduction in the duties upon sugar and manufactured tobacco will very materially add to the consumption of those two articles of this island's production; and calculating thereon, the slave-traders are understood to have made their arrangements for very extensive operations in future.

It is in vain to hope that Spain will alter her policy in commerce, or be induced to fulfil her obligations under the Treaty for abolition of the Slave Trade.

The Slave Trade continues to be carried on. There are more slaves in Cuba than there were in 1835 (probably two to one that there were then); and this is not the result of reproduction, but of violations of the Treaty, connived at by the authorities and protected by the Penal Law which Spain became bound to pass for the punishment of the violators, but which is so worded as to have quite a contrary effect, besides being altogether inefficient to correct the offences or to check the continuance of the Traffic, as it is now being carried on by some of the wealthiest of the Spanish proprietors, residents of this island.

I consider, my Lord, that Great Britain, having for so very long a period observed towards Spain and her Colonies a consideration and forbearance unequalled—having allowed to them all the benefits of our Free Trade principles, which they have in no way reciprocated; and not having, as other nations have done, by the means at her disposal, during the long period of twenty-nine years which have elapsed since the celebration of the Treaty, put an end to the Slave Trade, which she could easily have done had she been so disposed,—I would respectfully submit to your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government is entitled to require that certain things should be done by Spain.

I would require the re-enactment of the Penal Law, with such alterations of unevadable severity as will operate to deter all persons from engaging in or being concerned in the Traffic, which, in the first place, should be declared to be piracy, and that all persons found on board of any vessels carrying slaves shall suffer capital punishment.

2ndly. That all Bozal negroes recently landed, wherever found, shall be liable to capture, and shall be forfeited to the Government; that the captors of Bozals, whether on board ship or on shore, shall receive head-money for each adult, 25 dollars, and in proportion for those under age, half that amount; and that persons giving information which leads to the capture of Bozals shall receive 10 dollars for each adult captured, and half that sum for those under age.

3rdly. That all such head and information money shall be paid by the Government of the island, and all such captured Bozals shall be sent back to the place they came from at the coast of Africa by the Spanish Government, or be entitled to their free papers after an apprenticeship of five years from date of capture.

4thly. That all persons found in charge of, in possession of, or claiming such Bozals or recently imported negroes, shall be subjected to ten years of the galleys or "presidio," and confiscation of the property whereon such Bozals were found, if such property has been used to conceal such recently imported negroes.

5thly. That all brokers or others who shall be found buying or selling Bozals or newly imported negroes shall be subject to five years' hard labour in the chain gang or "presidio," and the forfeiture of all such negroes.

6thly. Whereas great abuses have been and still continue to be practised as regards the class known as emancipados, all such as have now completed five years' service or probation from the date of their first assignment after their having been captured, shall be entitled to and shall receive their free papers. That all the children of emancipados are declared to be free, and that in future the period of assignment, as emancipados, is limited to five years, at the end of which probation all such emancipados shall receive their free papers; and

Finally. That any other act, matter or thing connected with slave-trading or the conniving with others therein shall be punishable with hard labour in the chain gangs or "presidio," for periods not less than one nor exceeding three years.

As a matter of course, owing to the way slave-trading has been and is now carried on, if the titles to the slaves in Cuba were examined, probably not half of them are valid, and it is that consideration which makes the Spaniards so fearful of any alteration of the 9th Article of the Penal Law as it now is.

But it is indispensably necessary that that law be re-enacted, and with quite as much severity as I have now proposed, so as that it may be known at once and for ever that the Slave Trade is to be put an end to.

Inclosure in No. 262.

Revised Tonnage Dues.—(Published in the "Havana Gazette" of June 9, 1864.)

THE following is a (free) translation of the Order issued by our Intendant-General, under date of the 2nd instant:—

His Excellency the Intendant-General of the Treasury, by virtue of Royal authorization, dated 21st of December last, has been pleased to resolve that, from the 1st of July next, the different tonnage dues at present in force on all vessels arriving at this island shall be substituted by one sole duty, as follows:—

	Foreign.		National.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
1. All vessels entering with cargo and clearing with cargo, shall pay per ton measurement	2	35	1	35
2. All vessels entering with cargo and leaving in ballast	2	30	1	30
3. All vessels arriving in ballast and clearing loaded	2	0	1	0
4. All vessels with coals, to the extent of, or exceeding the number of their register tons, even when loaded with other cargo	0	50	0	0
All vessels with coal only, but less than their register tonnage, shall pay on the quantity of coals they carry	0	50	0	0
And for every ton unoccupied	1	50	0	62
All vessels with less coal than their register tonnage, and moreover other goods, whatever the extent thereof, shall pay on the number of tons of coals	1	35	0	73
And on the rest of the cargo	2	35	1	35
5. All vessels entering in ballast and clearing loaded with a full cargo of molasses	0	50	0	37
6. All vessels arriving in ballast and only loading produce of the country, per ton of cargo	2	0	1	0
And for every ton unoccupied	0	5	0	5
7. All vessels coming and leaving in ballast	0	5	0	5
8. All vessels arriving in transit, or in distress	0	5	0	5
9. All steamers engaged in the regular trade with this Island, of whatever flag or place of departure, shall be exempt from all dues, provided they neither bring nor take away more than 6 tons of cargo; and, when carrying a mail, they are to have all preference in clearance.				
10. All steamers under the foregoing circumstances, but bringing or taking away cargo exceeding the prescribed 6 tons, shall pay	1	60	0	62½
11. The Spanish mail-steamers shall pay tonnage in accordance with their special contracts with the Government.				
12. All steamers not coming within Schedules 9, 10, and 11, shall pay tonnage according to flag and place of departure, deducting the number of tons occupied by the engine and coal-bunkers from the total tonnage.				

No. 263.

Mr. Layard to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 21, 1864.*
 WITH reference to former correspondence relative to the Spanish Slave steamer "*Cicéron*," I am directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you the accompanying copies of despatches as marked in the margin,* from Her Majesty's Consuls at Bilbao and Puerto Rico, containing further information respecting the movements of this vessel.

I am to add that, according to the reports received by Her Majesty's Government from the African coast, the "*Cicéron*," in an attempt which she made to ship a cargo of slaves on the 7th of May last, narrowly escaped capture by Her Majesty's cruisers, when she was chased off the coast, and did not again return.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 264.

Earl Russell to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 21, 1864.*
 WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd of April last, I transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,† inclosing the reply of the Spanish Government to a note which I instructed Sir J. Crampton to address to Señor Pacheco, requesting that the authorities in Cuba might be instructed to furnish you with information in regard to the slave-trading vessels which might from time to time be captured by them; and also, if possible, with the names of the localities on the African coast from whence the slaves were shipped.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 265.

Earl Russell to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 21, 1864.*
 I TRANSMIT, for your information, the accompanying copies of a despatch and its inclosure from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,‡ by which you will perceive that the Spanish Government assert that the information in their possession is not sufficient to justify their adopting proceedings against the Spanish steam-vessel "*Cicéron*" and her owners for being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 266.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received August 29.)

(Extract.)

Havana, August 5, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th June last, addressed to the late Consul-General, transmitting a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, inclosing a Report of a debate which took place in the Spanish Cortes, arising out of the charges brought by Colonel Argüelles, the late Governor of Colon, against the Captain-General of Cuba, accusing General Dulce of connivance with the slave-dealers in connection with the expedition landed at Colon.

I have carefully noticed from the copy of your Lordship's reply to Sir John Crampton the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of this subject—a view in which I trust your Lordship will not think me too presumptuous in stating that I entirely concur.

* Nos. 235 and 278.

† No. 210.

‡ No. 211.

Arguelles, I understand, has chosen a very able lawyer to defend him, and it is probable that some very disagreeable truths will be elicited during the proceedings, and I shall duly report to your Lordship anything which I may learn, and which may tend to show the true state of the case as between Colonel Arguelles and the Captain-General.

My Lord, we shall probably never know the extent of iniquity which has been practised from the highest to the lowest of the Cuban officials in this case of the Colon Expedition. Even now the Royal Audiencia has not pronounced sentence in the case, and I strongly suspect that an attempt will be made to delay the proceedings until after General Dulce's departure, and that, under the pretext that the negroes were seized whilst in transit from one plantation to another, they will be restored to M. Zulueta, and reduced to slavery.

No. 267.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received August 29.)

(Extract.)

Havana, August 5, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th of June last, addressed to the late Consul-General, in which, with reference to the last paragraph of his despatch of this series of June 6th, stating that the case of the captured slaves known as the Colon Expedition is *in statu quo* before Royal Audiencia, but that the Captain-General had stated that he had no doubt that the capture would be confirmed, and had promised to deliver over to him the negroes he claimed as entitled to British protection. Your Lordship transmits a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, inclosing the reply of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the note addressed to him by Sir John Crampton, requesting that permission might be granted to the Consul to be present at the examination of the negroes in question.

Your Lordship further instructs the late Consul-General that whatever may be the decision of the Spanish Law Courts in regard to this expedition, if he is satisfied that there are among the slaves captured any negroes who are British subjects, or entitled to British protection, their release is to be demanded from the Spanish authorities.

I shall seek an interview with the Captain-General, so as to ascertain the position of matters in regard to the Colon Expedition, and I shall not fail to report the result to your Lordship.

No. 268.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received August 29.)

(Extract.)

Havana, August 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship copy of a correspondence which has passed between the late Consul-General and General Dulce, relative to the landing of a cargo of about 1,500 slaves at La Teja.

It appears that early in June last a landing of from 1,000 to 1,500 negroes from the coast of Africa was effected under great secrecy at the sugar plantation "Aurora," situate at La Teja, in the jurisdiction of Cardenas, and belonging to Don Nicolas Valdivielso.

The adventure is said to have been for the joint account of Don Julian Zulueta and Don Francisco Rosell of Cardenas, whose lighters and those of a man formerly connected with him in business, named Patricio Greck or Grech, effected the landing of the negroes from on board of the vessel which brought them from Africa, and which is reported to be a steamer.

The whole affair seems to have been most adroitly managed, for none of the local authorities appear to have been aware of it, and the Vice-Consul at Cardenas has found himself baffled in every attempt to obtain information concerning it.

The Captain-General denies that any such landing has taken place, either in the jurisdiction of Cardenas or in that of Sagua, resting upon the assurances which have been given him by the Lieutenant-Governors of these districts.

Inclosure 1 in No. 268.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Sir, *Havana, June 10, 1864.*
 I HAVE this moment (3 P.M.) received intelligence of yesterday's date from Cardenas that a landing of negroes, said to have been brought by a steamer and to consist of 1,500 Bozals, has been effected at a place called "La Teja," by the three launches of Don Francisco Roselló and Don Patricio Greck.

Rumour indicates that the expedition belongs to said Roselló and Don Julian Zulueta, that it was effected with the greatest secrecy, the absence for three days of the launches alone having been noticed, when they returned, after having effected their object with the happiest success.

The Bozals were taken to the estate of Valdivieso at "La Teja."

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 268.

The Secretary to the Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, June 11, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Superior Civil Governor, as soon as he received yesterday your letter relative to the introduction of Bozals at the place called "La Ceja," communicated officially by telegraph with the Lieutenant-Governors of Cardenas and of Sagua.

The answer which they have given is that that supposed act is false and without any foundation, assuring that the coast at all points of danger is thoroughly watched, and in this all the reports from the coast are alike concurrent.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE VALLS Y PUIG.

Inclosure 3 in No. 268.

Consul-General Crawford to the Secretary to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, June 11, 1864.

I HAVE just received the attentive communication which by his Excellency the Captain-General's order you have addressed to me, in answer to mine of yesterday, qualifying as false and unfounded the intelligence I have as to the introduction of 1,500 Bozals a few days ago into this island at the Punto de Teja (not La Ceja as expressed in your note now before me).

The information which I have, written and verbal, is but too exact, and therefore I do not accept the negative which the Lieutenant-Governors of the coast have thought proper to give thereto, but it goes to prove the ignorance in which that of Cardenas was as to what was taking place in his jurisdiction.

The introduction was effected at the place and in the manner stated in my previous communication, and you can so assure his Excellency.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 268.

The Secretary to the Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, June 12, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Captain-General, in view of what your Excellency states to me in your letter of yesterday's, with reference to that which I addressed to you by his Excellency's order of same date, ordered it to be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Cardenas, who answered his Excellency as follows—

"Most Excellent Sir,—I can assure your Excellency that I am perfectly aware of everything that happens in the jurisdiction under my command, and that I can therefore state that all that has been reported to your Excellency with regard to a landing of Bozals near La Teja is entirely false.

"The reports which have been made to your Excellency originate without doubt from

the British Vice-Consul here, who cannot on any account know, as I do, what takes place in this jurisdiction. I beg your Excellency therefore to be perfectly easy under the understanding that, not possibly forgetting my duty, I would have reported anything which might have occurred.

“EUGENIO LONO.”

Which by his Excellency's order I have the honour to transmit to your Honour, stating to you by the same order, which I fulfil, that when your Honour has occasion to address his Excellency upon such subjects, you will be pleased to do so with irrefutable data, so as not to give rise to unjust accusations, which are therefore disagreeable to officers who, like that at Cardenas, esteem their honour.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE VALLS Y PUIG.

No. 269.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received September 29.)

(Extract.)

Havana, August 23, 1864.

WITH reference to my preceding despatch of the 5th instant; I have now the honour of reporting to your Lordship what took place yesterday at an interview I had with the Captain-General on matters connected with the Slave Trade.

His Excellency informed me that the Royal Audiencia had not yet pronounced sentence in the case of the capture at Colon, but that on its doing so he would deliver up to me the negroes who were supposed to be entitled to British protection. Upon my expressing a doubt as to the honest intentions of the Royal Audiencia, and that I feared that their decision in the case would be deferred until after his Excellency's departure, when the capture would be declared illegal and the negroes would be given up, as was done some time ago in the matter of “Gutierrez and Casal,” his Excellency said that he would take care that such should not be the result on this occasion. The capture was effected nearly a year ago, and yet no decision has been come to. In the meantime all the negroes have been consigned as emancipados, although what authority General Dulce had to dispose of them as such, before their condition was determined by the Audiencia, does not appear to be quite clear.

His Excellency also informed me that no landing of African negroes had taken place in this island for some time past, and that the fitting-out of vessels for the Slave Trade had been completely put an end to in Cuba, the facilities for doing so being so much greater in Europe.

General Dulce then renewed his assurances of his sincere desire to put an end to the Slave Trade, complaining, as usual, of his limited powers, and of the protection afforded to the traders by the Penal Law.

No. 270.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, September 25, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Hammond's despatch of the 21st ultimo, transmitting copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Consuls at Bilbao and Porto Rico, containing further information respecting the movements of the Spanish slave-steamer “*Cicéron*.”

If the reports received from Her Majesty's cruisers on the Coast of Africa are true, that that vessel, after having been chased off several times, did not return again, as Mr. Hammond states in the second paragraph of his despatch, the “*Cicéron*” must have proceeded to St. Thomas in ballast, which report is borne out by Mr. Consul Young's despatch to your Lordship; but I am inclined to believe that the “*Cicéron*” must have succeeded in shipping a cargo of slaves at some other place on the African coast than that where she was fallen in with by the cruisers, and that she was the steamer which I reported in my despatch of the 6th ultimo, as having landed a large number of negroes on the north coast of this island in the early part of June last.

This supposition is supported by the information furnished by Mr. Acting-Consul Cowper; besides which, it is hardly to be imagined that so swift and so well-adapted a slave-trading vessel as the “*Cicéron*” would so easily abandon her illegal intention,

especially as vessels employed in that infamous traffic have been known to wait for months on the African coast until they have succeeded in shipping their wretched cargoes for this market.

The Captain-General, however, denies that any such landing has been effected, and he assures me most positively that the "*Cicéron*" has not returned since last year, and were it not for the consideration that the owners of that vessel are such adepts in slave-trading, and that their cunning is such as to deceive even the superior officers of the Government, I would agree with his Excellency, the more so, as all my efforts to obtain further particulars of the reported landing at or near La Teja have proved unsuccessful.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 271.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, September 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, transmitting for my information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, inclosing the reply of the Spanish Government to a note which he had addressed, by your Lordship's directions, to M. Pacheco, requesting that the authorities in Cuba might be instructed to furnish Her Majesty's Consul-General with information in regard to the slave-trading vessels, which might from time to time be captured by them, and also, if possible, with the names of the localities on the African coast from whence the slaves were shipped.

I observe that Señor Pacheco states that the authorities in Cuba had not, and would not place the slightest obstacle in the way of the Consul-General in regard to such information, provided he stated his object, and that this was found to be in accordance with existing Treaties; provided the legal proceedings taken in the cases in question were not at a stage which rendered it impossible for the Judge, or the authorities, to divulge any of the particulars without incurring a legal responsibility by so doing.

Now it occurs to me, that, as any idea of the Consul's desiring to meddle with the cognizance of such cases, or of his attempting to interfere with the administration of justice in this island, cannot be reasonably entertained for an instant, and as it is evidently his sole object to obtain the particulars alluded to for the information of Her Majesty's Government, and for no other purpose, there cannot be any feasible objection to the Captain-General's furnishing such general information as may be asked for, and which does not in any manner interfere with or affect the case which may be pending before the Courts here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 272.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, September 27, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, inclosing, for my information, copies of a despatch and its inclosure from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, by which I perceive that the Spanish Government assert that the information in their possession is not sufficient to justify their adopting proceedings against the Spanish steam-vessel "*Cicéron*" and her owners, for being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 273.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received November 29.)

(Extract.)

Havana, October 22, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Captain-General on the 20th instant, relative to the landing of 600 slaves

near Canasi on the 14th instant, and also with reference to the rumoured disembarkation of two other cargoes of negroes at Camarioca and at Mangles Altos, the one near Matanzas and the other near Cienfuegos.

I also informed his Excellency that a slave-vessel was momentarily expected on the South Coast between Trinidad and Cienfuegos, and that a schooner called the "*Hilaria*" was being fitted out at Matanzas for the Slave Trade.

I received his Excellency's answer yesterday, a copy and translation of which is inclosed herewith, and it is very gratifying to observe the vigorous steps which he has taken to investigate all these matters, and to prevent as far as possible any breach of the Treaty.

His Excellency states that no landing has taken place either at Camarioca or at Mangles Altos, but that a Commissioner from the Royal Audiencia is still absent on the south side of the Island, engaged in making inquiries concerning the alleged disembarkation there.

Mr. Vice-Consul Fowler of Cienfuegos informs me that the rumour of the landing at Mangles Altos has proved to be false, and that the suspicious vessel which was signalled at the Castle of Xagua at the entrance of the bay of Cienfuegos, must have gone further to the westward, but there must be very strong suspicions of a landing having been effected to require the necessity of sending a magistrate of the Supreme Court to investigate the matter. How all such commissions end, we know from experience.

The reported landing at Camarioca may possibly not have taken place, although it is evident from the removal of the Acting-Governor of Matanzas, that the Captain-General does not appear quite satisfied about it.

There can be no doubt, however, as to the Canasi affair, and the Captain-General has not only removed the Lieutenant-Governor of Jaruco, in whose jurisdiction the negroes were landed, but he has given orders to seize the negroes, a step which his Excellency informed me he has taken upon his own responsibility.

Inclosure 1 in No. 273.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, October 20, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of stating to your Excellency that I have received reliable information to the effect that a cargo of about 600 Bozal negroes was landed at or near Canasi on Friday last, the 14th instant.

I have also heard that some 200 and odd negroes were landed at Camarioca about the latter part of last month, but I have not been able to obtain any of the particulars; and it is rumoured that they belonged to the same adventure as those which have been landed at Canasi.

It has also been reported to me that a cargo of about 600 Bozals was safely introduced at Mangles Altos, or between that place and the Ensenada de Cochinos, about the middle of last month. And it is rumoured that a slave-vessel is momentarily expected to arrive on the South Coast, and that she will attempt to land her cargo between Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

I have likewise to report to your Excellency that the schooner "*Hilaria*," now at Matanzas, has been fitted out for the Slave Trade, and that she will sail in a day or two for the African coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 273.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Acting Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, October 20, 1864.

I HAVE this evening received your Honour's communication informing me that, according to reports you had received, three landings of Bozals have taken place since the beginning of last month up to the 14th instant.

The first one, you say you have been informed, took place at Mangles Altos, or at the Ensenada de Cochinos, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos. This report may perhaps have arisen from the fact that having been informed ex-officially that a landing was

CLASS B.

intended to be effected between Trinidad and Cienfuegos last month, I issued the most stringent orders, not only to the two Lieutenant-Governors of those districts, but also to all those of the adjoining districts.

The answers which I received agreed in refuting it, and it was proved by the gubernative inquiry which I ordered to be made that no such landing had taken place.

Nevertheless, having placed the matter in the hands of the President of the Royal Audiencia, that tribunal sent a Magistrate to institute a proper inquiry, and he is still absent in those jurisdictions, and I shall duly advise your Honour of the result.

Respecting the disembarkation which your Honour supposes took place at Camarioca, I also ordered a summary inquiry to be made, the result being that the report was untrue.

With reference to that at Canasi, I have this very day given instructions and strict orders in order to endeavour to discover the facts, and I shall also in due time advise your Honour of the result.

As regards the schooner "*Hilaria*," by the first train to-morrow a Commissioner will go to Matanzas to make a rigorous search on board, the result of which I shall report to you.

I have taken the necessary precautions in order that should any landing of negroes be attempted, they may be seized in the act.

I beg that your Honour will transmit to me any information which may aid me in proving that Her Catholic Majesty's Government desires to fulfil perfectly the Slave Trade Treaty.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

DOMINGO DULCE,

No. 274.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Earl Russell.—(Received November 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, October 23, 1864.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship that the Spanish schooner "*Hilaria*" sailed from the port of Matanzas on the evening of the 19th instant, under a pass for Sagua, but in reality bound for the coast of Africa, being fully equipped for the Slave Trade.

As stated to your Lordship in my despatch of the 22nd instant, I informed the Captain-General of the "*Hilaria's*" illegal intentions, but, unfortunately, my information came too late; for on the arrival at Matanzas of the officer who was sent to detain and search the vessel, she had sailed.

The "*Hilaria*" is a topsail schooner of about 120 tons. At the time of her departure she was painted green, with a yellow streak; her blocks were painted red. She has a gilt swan on her stern, and her figure-head is a bunch of flowers richly carved.

She belongs to a notorious slave-trader of the name of D. Fabian Garcia, a resident of Matanzas, and she has already made one or two successful voyages to the African coast. I hope that she will be fallen in with and captured by our cruisers.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 275.

Mr. Layard to Acting Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 1, 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of letters from the commanders of Her Majesty's ships "*Griffon*," "*Dart*," and "*Snipe*," reporting the capture of slave-vessels off the African coast.*

I am, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. LAYARD.

* Class A, Nos. 131 and 136.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Porto Rico.*

No. 276.

Consul Cowper to Earl Russell.—(Received April 28.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, April 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that no attempt at Slave Trade has been made upon the coasts of this island during the whole of the past quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 277.

Acting Consul Cowper to Earl Russell.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, July 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that no attempt at Slave Trade has been made upon the coast of this island during the past quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. COWPER.

No. 278.

Acting Consul Cowper to Earl Russell.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, July 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a Spanish steamer, the "*Cicéron*," arrived at this port under the following mysterious circumstances on the 16th instant. Although she had come from the neighbouring Danish Island of St. Thomas, where she had been undergoing some considerable repairs, no one was able to ascertain from what place or country she had cleared before her arrival there; and notwithstanding a very heavy cargo of rum, rice and tobacco she was taking in at this port, it was impossible to obtain any particulars as to where she was going or intended to go. Moreover on the 22nd instant, when she had taken in nearly all of her above-mentioned cargo, advertisements appear in the journals of this city to the effect that the "*Cicéron*" would be sold by public auction on the 24th instant.

I was then informed for the first time that the steamer in question was a slaver, and had just made a most successful voyage with a large cargo of unfortunate Africans, but where they had been landed my informant was unable to find out; and that after she had landed them she proceeded to St. Thomas, and there thoroughly refitted and prepared for another criminal voyage. All being accomplished there, she had come to this port to take in the before-mentioned cargo, with which she intended to barter for the unfortunate human beings on the coast of Africa. I then made all the inquiries in my power respecting the vessel, in order that I might ascertain the truth of the above statements, but found that the greatest secrecy was observed by all parties concerned; so great was the caution taken that none of the crew were allowed to come on shore during her stay in this port, and when any person from the shore went on board, the ship's officers were sent among the crew to see that nothing was said that might create suspicion.

On the day before the sale was to take place I met a gentleman who had just come from St. Thomas. I at once inquired of him whether he could give me any information respecting the "*Cicéron*." He then assured me that it was well known at St. Thomas that

she was a slaver, and that she had gone there to refit after a very successful voyage with slaves from Africa to the Havana, where she had landed 1,300, 200 having died on the voyage, and that she forms the second of a regular line of fast steamers which are to carry on this inhuman traffic.

Having obtained all the information it was possible to collect, it being then rather late in the afternoon, I decided on calling on his Excellency the Captain-General at an early hour the next day, to inform his Excellency of all I had heard respecting the "*Cicéron*," but seeing that at that moment she was getting up her steam to leave, without the loss of a moment I waited on his Excellency, and informed him of all I had heard respecting her, and asked his Excellency whether she might not be detained and examined, in order that she might be seized if anything was found on board to justify the act. His Excellency said he was very sorry, but that without positive proof he could not take the responsibility of detaining her, that it was not in his power to do so, but that he would have all her clearance papers examined, and that if the slightest irregularity was found he would have her stopped. I then thanked his Excellency and retired.

Later in the evening his Excellency sent me a message, saying that all his papers were in proper order; also a letter that had been written by the Brigadier of Marine to the Captain of the port, requesting him to go on board and examine the "*Cicéron*." The reply of the Captain of the port was also sent to me, in which he says that after a careful examination he found nothing whatever on board to create suspicion.

I have now given your Lordship all the particulars I could collect respecting the "*Cicéron*," which I am sorry to say has safely left this port on another of her cruel and inhuman voyages.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS H. COWPER.

No. 279.

Mr. Layard to Acting Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 16, 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th ultimo, containing information respecting the movements of the Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*."

You will see from the accompanying copies of despatches as marked in the margin,* which have been received by Her Majesty's Government, containing information respecting the movements of this vessel, that there is every reason to believe that the "*Cicéron*" failed in procuring a cargo of slaves on her last trip to the African coast.

I am to state that Lord Russell approves of your having communicated to the Captain-General the particulars which had come to your knowledge respecting the "*Cicéron*," and his Lordship desires that you will endeavour to ascertain whether the report of this vessel having succeeded in landing a cargo of slaves in Cuba is well founded or not.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 280.

Acting Consul Cowper to Earl Russell.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, September 26, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo in which your Lordship honours me with your approval for my proceedings in respect to the Spanish slaver "*Cicéron*," together with the inclosed copies of two despatches addressed to your Lordship, one by Mr. Consul Freeman, and the other by Mr. Consul Young, also relating to the movements of the "*Cicéron*."

In reply I beg leave to state that there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the slaver "*Cicéron*" did make a successful voyage from the Coast of Africa to the Island of Cuba with a large cargo of slaves, and am sorry to say that I fully believe that the "*Cicéron*" has again gone to the Coast of Africa to take in another cargo, and I very much fear that with her high speed she may again be successful.

I requested a gentleman who was going to St. Thomas to make all the inquiries he

could about her, and on his return he assured me that it was positively known that she had landed several hundred slaves in the Island of Cuba; and I have heard the same account from several different reliable sources. I consequently think that Mr. Consul Young must have been mistaken in stating that the "*Cicéron*" had abandoned the expedition she was on.

If I can obtain any further particulars respecting her movements, I shall not fail to inform your Lordship at once.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS H. COWPER.

No. 281.

Acting Consul Cowper to Earl Russell.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, October 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, with the exception of the slaver "*Cicéron*" already reported to your Lordship, no attempt at African Slave Trade has been made during the past quarter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS H. COWPER.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Teneriffe*.

No. 282.

Consul Grattan to Earl Russell.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Teneriffe, September 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Her Majesty's ship "*Gladiator*," Captain Shortt, arrived at this port on the 13th instant, and landed seventeen prisoners, being the master and crew of the Spanish ship "*America*," which vessel has been declared good prize by the Mixed Court of Sierra Leone. These prisoners have been delivered to the Spanish authorities of this province, to be sent to the Court of Justice of Grand Canary for trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY C. GRATTAN.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Vigo*.

No. 283.

Mr. Murray to Consul W. Brackenbury, March 22, 1864.

To watch for "*Cicéron*," suspected slaver.

[See No. 77.]

TURKEY.

No. 284.

Earl Russell to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 9, 1864.*
 HER Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli has reported to me some particulars connected with the recent embarkation from that place of a draft of negroes of both sexes for Constantinople, on board the Ottoman steam-corvette "*Taif*," which would lead to the belief that the affair was a slave-trading transaction.

In case Colonel Herman should not have reported this affair to you, I inclose a copy of his despatch.*

You will see that shortly after the arrival of the "*Taif*" at Tripoli, a general razzia was made on the negroes in the town and the adjacent villages, and that on inquiry Colonel Herman was informed that the negroes were required at Constantinople for the service of the marine artillery.

Some 60 negroes only are stated to have been embarked for the service of the Government, but 40 or 50 women were also placed on board, and among them 10 or 11 female slaves, the property of the late Cadi, Mohammed Emin Effendi. None of the negroes of either sex, however, appear to have been included in the bill of health issued by quarantine authorities; and the inference Her Majesty's Consul-General draws from this omission is, that it was intended to land the negroes surreptitiously on some point on the coast previous to the corvette's arrival at Constantinople.

For whatever purpose the negroes were thus arbitrarily seized and deported, it is to be presumed that the women were not required for the service of the Government; and I have therefore to desire that you will take steps for ascertaining the true state of the case with regard to this affair, and if the result of your inquiries should justify your doing so, you will address a strong remonstrance on the subject to the Turkish Government.

I have also to call your attention to that part of Colonel Herman's despatch in which he reports that the illicit Trade in Slaves from the interior is daily assuming a wider development, and that the firman of the late Sultan abolishing this Traffic has become a solemn mockery.

You will not fail to remonstrate with the Turkish Government with regard to this matter also; and you will request that stringent instructions may be sent to the local authorities for carrying out in good faith the late Sultan's orders for putting a stop to the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 285.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Russell.—(Received March 8.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, February 25, 1864.*
 IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 9th instant I have the honour to state that, in my despatch of the 5th of December last, I reported the explanation given to me by Aali Pasha with respect to the alleged shipment of a draft of negroes of both sexes from Tripoli for Constantinople, referred to in Mr. Consul-General Herman's despatch of the 12th of November last.

Since receiving your Lordship's despatch above mentioned, I have again adverted to this subject with Aali Pasha, and His Highness authorized me to assure your Lordship that he has not failed to transmit the most stringent orders to the Governor-General of Tripoli

to make every effort in his power to put a stop to the Traffic in Slaves, which, as is alleged by Mr. Consul-General Herman, is still carried on in that province; and strictly to enforce the injunctions contained in the Imperial Firman of 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 286.

Sir H. Bulwer to Earl Russell.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, August 31, 1864.

I HAVE the satisfaction of stating to your Lordship that the Porte appears to have put a stop to the Traffic in Slaves which is said to have been carried on amongst the Circassian emigrants. Last week a firman was issued absolutely abolishing the Trade and forbidding the further purchase or sale of slaves of either sex. This excellent decree has been accompanied by action on the part of the Immigration Commissioners.

I must state, however, that most of these sales were effected under pressure of the captains of the various transports who, though chartered by the Porte, appear to have driven a regular and profitable trade by exacting passage-money from the wretched mountaineers in either money or "kind," lots being drawn for the wretched boys or girls, who were thus sacrificed for the transport redemption of their fellow creatures.

This fact having come to the knowledge of the Commission, an inquiry was instituted and a large number of youths and girls have been summarily set free and restored to their parents.

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

No. 287.

Earl Russell to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 28, 1864.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copy of an instruction which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt* relative to a Traffic in Slaves, which is stated to be extensively carried on in the Red Sea by the vessels of the Azizieh Steam Navigation Company.

I also inclose an extract of a Report from Commander Purvis, of Her Majesty's ship "Pantaloön," which has been communicated to me by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, relative to the Slave Trade carried on between Massowah and Jedda by dhows sailing under the Turkish flag, and I have to instruct your Excellency to omit no opportunity of pressing upon the Turkish Government the necessity of stringent measures being adopted for putting a stop to the Slave Trade which is carried on under the Turkish and Egyptian flags in the Red Sea.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Alexandria.*

No. 288.

Earl Russell to Consul-General Colquhoun.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 26, 1864.*
MR. HENRY CALVERT, the Acting British Consul at Jedda, has represented that the Slave Trade is carried on to a considerable extent in the Red Sea by the vessels belonging to the Azizieh Steam Navigation Company, one of them, the "Yembo," on board of which Mr. Calvert took passage to Jedda, having, it is stated, on her last voyage to Suez conveyed several hundred slaves to that port under the pretext that they were liberated slaves going to Egypt on business of their own.

I have to desire that you will make such representations both to the Egyptian Government and to the directors of the Steam Company in question as you may deem best calculated to put a stop to this disguised Slave Traffic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Soudan.*

No. 289.

Consul Petherick to Earl Russell.—(Received May 23.)

My Lord, *Khartoum, January 27, 1864.*

AFTER long-continued serious illnesses, which for many months have incapacitated me from applying myself to a work of so trying a description as the subject of the present despatch, it is but now that I feel possessed of sufficient strength to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated October 31, 1862, and to trust myself to reply thereto.

From reports of my death, or irregularities in Egypt in connection with the conveyance of my letters, the despatch alluded to did not reach me until the 12th December, 1863.

On the 23rd November, long after their arrival at this place, I expressed my surprise to Her Majesty's Agent at Alexandria at being without information relative to Amabile and Debono, and it is a source of great pain to me that, for so long a period, I should have suffered your Lordship's severe reprimands without being able, at an earlier opportunity, to defend myself.

The expedition on which I was engaged was known and sanctioned by your Lordship, and the impossibility on my part to communicate by letter to any place from the midst of negro tribes in the far interior, as also a necessary prolonged absence, must equally have been surmised, if not positively known.

Therefore, considering the statement of further promised evidence in my despatch of

the 24th May, 1862, and your Lordship's conviction, there could be no moral doubt both had been extensively engaged in the Slave Trade. I cannot understand, nor submit to be held responsible for, the premature release of Amabile and Debono from restraint; the more so as on my arrival here I was prepared with witnesses whose testimonies might have been sufficient to convict one, if not both, of them.

Under these circumstances, is it right to accuse me of neglect to that extent that justice cannot, in the present instance, be made to reach parties who have been engaged in carrying on a desolating Slave Trade on the White Nile, and that my conduct should be judged unaccountable and reprehensible? Also, may I be permitted to ask, on what grounds are doubts expressed of the correctness of a part, if not the whole, of my statements, as asserted in your Lordship's despatch to Her Majesty's Agent of the 31st October, 1862?

My Lord, I value my character much too high to tolerate such reproof; and it is incumbent upon me to demand most urgently a close investigation of my conduct with regard to this subject, upon which occasion I shall also desire to reply to the remarks of Sir Edmund Hornby.

To the detriment of my interests as a merchant, I have allowed no opportunity to escape me in order to carry out my instructions relative to the Slave Trade to the full extent of my capabilities; and, in consequence, I seized slaves on board one of my own boats, and sent the delinquent agent, Abd il Majid, handcuffed, to Khartoum, for trial by the proper authority, of which, in my despatch of the 24th May, 1862, I duly apprized Her Majesty's Agent at Alexandria.

Another party, sailing under the British flag, men employed by Michael Lutf Allah, generally known as Hhalil il Shami, I also accused of capturing slaves, and one and all have been dismissed by the local authority without a remark or inquiry on the part of Her Majesty's Government, although its flag has been tainted.

Neglected in these instances, as upon every other occasion, when energetic and high support was required, I have naturally been slighted by the local authority, and ridiculed by the slave-traders.

Under these circumstances I cannot but coincide with your Lordship's decision, communicated to me by despatch of the 3rd October, 1863, that the time has arrived to abolish Her Majesty's Consulate for the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN PETHERICK.

UNITED STATES.

No. 290.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 5, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note in which, in obedience to the instruction contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of December last, I have requested Mr. Seward to communicate to Her Majesty's Government any information which the United States' authorities may be able to furnish respecting the vessel from which upwards of 1,100 African negroes were landed in Cuba last autumn.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 290.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

Sir,

Washington, February 4, 1864.

I HASTENED to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the note dated the 21st instant, in which you did me the honour to inform me that you had learned from the United States' Consul-General at Havana that more than 1,000 recently imported African negroes had been brought to that city.

Her Majesty's Government had already received intelligence of a steam-vessel having left the African coast with a cargo of upwards of 1,100 slaves on board, and also of these slaves having been landed in Cuba. They have since been informed by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana that 1,105 of the newly imported slaves have been seized by the Captain-General of Cuba.

Her Majesty's Government are not at present acquainted with particulars relative to the vessel from which the slaves were landed, but they will take measures to discover, if possible, the name of the vessel and the parties implicated in her proceedings, and they will be very much obliged if the Government of the United States will communicate to them any information on the subject which the United States' authorities may be able to furnish.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 291.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 5, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter in which I have suggested to Mr. Seward that the United States' Minister at Madrid should be instructed to address to the Spanish Government a representation on the amendments required in the law respecting slavery in Cuba, similar to that made by Her Majesty's Minister in the note which he addressed to the Government of Spain by your Lordship's order on the 16th December last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 291.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

My dear Sir,

Washington, February 4, 1864.

I DID not fail to forward to Lord Russell a copy of the letter of the 28th November last, in which you did me the honour to inform me that if his Lordship would prepare the draft of such a communication as might, in his opinion, properly be addressed to the Spanish Cabinet, with a view to procure an amendment of the laws affecting the introduction of slaves into Cuba, the President of the United States would authorize you to communicate with the Government of Spain in the same sense and spirit with those adopted by Her Majesty's Government.

Lord Russell has desired me to thank you for taking the President's instructions on this matter at a time when other pressing affairs must have occupied the attention of the Chief Magistrate. He has also authorized me to communicate to you the inclosed copies of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, and of a note in which, in execution of instructions from Her Majesty's Government, that Minister has pointed out to the Government of Spain the measures which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, are required for the suppression of the Cuban Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that a similar representation addressed to the Government of Spain by the United States' Minister at Madrid would have great weight with the Spanish Cabinet, and they would learn with much satisfaction that the United States' Representative had been directed to make a communication to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs in the same sense as that made by Her Majesty's Minister in the note of which a copy accompanies this letter.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 292.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 5, 1864.

I YESTERDAY spoke to Mr. Seward on the nature of the communications which have recently passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Spain relative to the Cuban Slave Trade.

I at the same time placed in Mr. Seward's hands a Memorandum (a copy of which I inclose herein) stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 292.

*Memorandum.**February 4, 1864.*

THE present Captain-General of Cuba has acted in good faith in carrying out the Treaty obligations of Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the Spanish Government appears to have hitherto approved the proceedings of that officer. The result has been that the number of slaves introduced into Cuba within the twelve months ended the 30th of last September is estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 as compared with 11,254, the number introduced in the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year.

This diminution in the Cuban Slave Traffic would be satisfactory if it were not that it is mainly owing to the exertions of one individual alone, the present Captain-General of Cuba, who, it must be borne in mind, is liable to be removed at any moment, when, in all probability, the Traffic would again resume its wonted vigour.

General Dulce complains bitterly of the want of sufficient power conferred upon him, and of the inadequacy of the provisions of the Spanish Penal Code for suppressing the Cuban Slave Trade; and if an officer so well disposed as is the present Captain-General of Cuba finds it impossible to put a stop to the importation of slaves into Cuba, it may easily be inferred that a less honourable officer would find ample excuses for the non-performance of his duties in this respect.

In order to put an end to the Slave Trade in Cuba it is necessary that the Spanish

Government should take steps for amending the laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves into that island. The existing laws are admitted by the Spanish authorities to be insufficient for the purposes for which they were framed; and until they are amended the sincerity and good faith of the Spanish Government will be liable to be called in question.

The 4th and 13th Articles of the Penal Code only serve as a protection to the slave-dealers.

The former of these Articles prohibits the seizure by the authorities of any newly imported slaves, no matter how notorious may have been the violation of the Spanish laws in introducing the negroes, if once the slaves have been conveyed to a property or plantation in the island.

The 13th Article, on the other hand, provides that the legal punishment of slave-dealers and their accomplices can only be inflicted in virtue of a sentence of the Royal Audiencia Pretorial; but in consequence of nearly the whole of the population of Cuba, as well as the subordinate authorities, being more or less mixed up and interested in the Slave Trade, it is impossible to procure evidence to convict the parties engaged in the Traffic, and this Article remains, therefore, entirely inoperative.

Eleven hundred slaves have, as is well known to the Government of the United States, been recently seized by the Captain-General of Cuba after they had been successfully landed and conveyed to a plantation in that island. Attempts will doubtless be made to procure their restitution on the ground that they have been illegally seized by the Captain-General; but if one of these negroes is given up to the slave-dealers, either by the orders of the Spanish Government or by the decision of a judicial Tribunal, Her Majesty's Government trust that the Government of the United States will unite with Her Majesty's Government in addressing a serious remonstrance on the subject to the Spanish Government.

No. 293.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 27, 1864.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, I have to acquaint you that I approve the letter which you addressed to Mr. Seward, suggesting that the United States' Minister at Madrid should be instructed to address to the Spanish Government a representation similar to that addressed to the Spanish Cabinet by Her Majesty's Minister on the subject of the amendments required in the laws respecting slavery in Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 294.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received February 28.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 12, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from Mr. Seward inclosing a copy of an instruction which he has addressed to the United States' Minister at Madrid respecting the measures required for the effectual suppression of the Cuban Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 294.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

My dear Lord Lyons,

Department of State, Washington, February 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th instant, communicating a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, and of a note framed under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government pointing out to the Government of Spain the measures which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, are required for the suppression of the Cuban Slave Trade.

In reply, I have the honour to acquaint you that, in conformity with the suggestion contained in your note, the Minister of the United States at Madrid has been instructed to address to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs a representation in the same sense as that made by Her Majesty's Minister in the note above referred to.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

P.S.—I inclose a copy of my instruction to Mr. Koerner

W. H. S.

Inclosure 2 in No. 294.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Koerner.

Sir,

Department of State, Washington, February 6, 1864.

BY the IXth Article of the Treaty of Washington of the 9th of August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, it is stipulated that "the parties will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets (for African negroes) are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually at once and for ever."

Spain is believed to be the only Christian State into whose dominions African negroes are now introduced as slaves. She has a Treaty with Great Britain stipulating for the suppression of that Traffic. The instrument was concluded at a time and under circumstances which, as it seems to us, imposed a peculiar weight of moral obligation on Spain to see that her stipulations were carried into full effect. It is understood, however, that the expectations of the British Government in that respect have been signally disappointed. This has, no doubt, been mostly owing to the fact that a great part of the public revenue of Spain has hitherto been derived from Cuba, the prosperity of which island has in some quarters been erroneously supposed to depend upon a continued supply of imported slave-labour. This is believed to be the source of the disregard of Cuban slave-dealers of the humane policy of the Home Government, and the alleged inefficiency, at times, of the Colonial authorities.

We have no Treaty with Spain on the subject of the Slave Trade; but as the laws of the United States characterized it as piracy long before our Treaty with Great Britain above referred to, we think ourselves entitled to consider that Trade an offence against public law, so far as to warrant our faithful compliance with the stipulation contained in that Treaty. Herewith I transmit a copy of an informal note on this subject of the 4th instant, addressed to me by Lord Lyons, and of the papers to which it refers. From these it would seem that though the number of Africans introduced into Cuba is diminishing, yet that the municipal laws in force there require amendment before a stoppage of the Traffic can be expected. The peculiar relation of Great Britain to Spain with reference to this topic may justify to the full extent the text of the note of Sir John Crampton to the Marquis de Miraflores. The relations of the United States to Spain, however, are of a different character; but the President authorizes and directs you to address a communication in general terms to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, setting forth the Treaty stipulation between the United States and Great Britain on this subject, and stating that it would afford the utmost satisfaction in this country if any obstacles existing in Cuba to the complete suppression of the African Slave Trade should be removed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 295.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received March 8.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 23, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note from Mr. Seward, stating that efforts will be made to comply with the request of Her Majesty's Government for information with regard in the name of the vessel from which more than 1,000 negroes were, not long ago, landed to Cuba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 295.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Department of State, Washington, February 15, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th instant, with reference to the bringing of more than 1,000 recently imported African negroes to Havana; and to state that efforts will be made to comply with the request of Her Majesty's Government for information with regard to the name of the vessel from which the slaves were landed, and respecting the parties implicated in her proceedings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 296.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received March 29.)

My Lord,

Washington, March 14, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note from Mr. Seward, and a copy of its inclosure, a Report from the United States' Consul-General at Havana, respecting the recent importation into Cuba, and seizure by the authorities there, of a large number of negroes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 296.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Department of State, Washington, March 11, 1864.

RECURRING to your note of the 4th ultimo respecting the arrival in Havana of 1,000 imported negroes, in which the desire of Her Majesty's Government for any information on the subject is signified, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch of the 5th instant from the United States' Consul-General at the port which relates to the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 296.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

Sir,

United States' Consulate-General, Havana, March 5, 1864.

IN reply to your despatch of the 5th ultimo accompanying a copy of a note from Lord Lyons of the preceding date, I have to state that notwithstanding the most diligent inquiries among my friends I have been unable to ascertain the name of the steamer that brought the large lot of African negroes (upwards of 1,000) captured by the Spanish authorities. These negroes were landed in the district of Colon on the south side of this Island. The steamer had been originally English, came from England to Cadiz, where she was put under Spanish colours, fitted out for the Slave Trade, and cleared ostensibly for a lawful voyage to Fernando Po, a Spanish island on the Coast of Africa.

The negroes were captured on shore by the Lieutenant-Governor of the district, and I am confidentially informed that the steamer proceeded again to Africa for another load of the same kind, the necessary stores having been placed on board immediately on the discharge of her cargo. It is said that Don Julian Zulueta, Don Salvador Samá, Marquis of Mariano, the Brigadier Garcia Muñoz, and other prominent persons, amongst whom General Concha is mentioned, were interested in that expedition.

Several slave-expeditions have been landed for the same parties, but two besides the above have been captured, one of about 600 negroes, and the other of about 200, most of the cargo of this latter having been landed, and the vessel conveying them has the

appearance of being English built. Don José Carreras, a partner of M. S. Samá, has been for some time past in confinement charged with being implicated in these violations of the law. Should any further trustworthy information reach me I will not fail to transmit it at the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.
Signed) T. SAVAGE.

No. 297.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 3, 1864.

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda relative to the American brigantine "*Myra*,"* which is suspected of being destined to be employed in the Slave Trade; and I have to instruct your Lordship to communicate the suspicions entertained with regard to this vessel to the United States' Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 298.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received June 12.)

My Lord,

Washington, May 31, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th of April, and to the previous correspondence relative to the landing of upwards of 1,000 negroes in Cuba, and to the representations made to the Spanish Government by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the state of the law in that island, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies, taken from a newspaper, of correspondence relative to the surrender by the United States' Government to Spain of Señor Arguelles, who appears to have fraudulently retained and sold into slavery 141 of the negroes in question.

I inclose, also, an extract from the "National Intelligencer" newspaper of to-day, stating that a letter has been received from the Captain-General of Cuba, affirming that "simply the presence of Arguelles on his return to this island has already, and in a few minutes, given liberty to 86 human beings."

As there is no Extradition Treaty between the United States and Spain, the lawfulness of the surrender of Señor Arguelles has been much questioned, and the affair has caused some excitement, both in Congress and among the public at large.

No communication on the subject took place either between Mr. Seward and me or between my Spanish colleague and me. Indeed, I knew nothing of the affair until the fact of Señor Arguelles having been arrested and sent back to Cuba was announced in the newspapers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 298.

Extract from the "New York Herald" of May 23, 1864.

THE "ARGUELLES" CASE.—IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE LEADING TO THE ARREST.

Mr. Seward to District Attorney Hall.

Sir,

Department of State, Washington, May 15, 1864.

I have the honour to transmit to you the official papers in the case of Don José Augustin Arguelles.

By these papers you will learn that the proceedings of the Marshal of the Southern

District of New York in that case were taken by direction of the President of the United States.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, November 20, 1863; Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, November 28, 1863; Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, November 30, 1863.

[See Class B, 1863, Inclosures in No. 233.]

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, February 4, 1864.

[See Inclosure in No. 290.]

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, February 4, 1864.

[See Inclosure in No. 291.]

Memorandum.

[See Inclosure in No. 292.]

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

Sir, *Department of State, Washington, February 5, 1864.*

Your despatches from No. 116 to No. 118, both inclusive, have been received.

Referring to your despatch No. 110, relating to the landing of certain negroes from Africa, I have now to transmit herewith a copy of a note from Lord Lyons, from which you will perceive that the Government of Great Britain desire further information in regard to the name of the vessel and the parties implicated in her proceedings. You will have the goodness, therefore, to endeavour to obtain such further information as you can, and communicate it to this Department.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. W. SEWARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, February 6, 1864.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 294.]

Mr. Seward to Mr. Koerner, February 6, 1864.

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 294.]

Mr. Koerner, United States' Minister at Madrid, to the Secretary of State.

(Extract.)

Madrid, February 28, 1864.

Some time previous to the receipt of your last Sir John Crampton had called upon me, and had explained the grounds and the object of the remonstrances which his Government had felt itself compelled to make to the Spanish Government respecting certain failures in the proper execution of Treaty stipulations existing between Great Britain and Spain as to the suppression of the Slave Trade. He also informed me of the President's promise to support the British reclamation, according to the Washington Treaty. Subsequent to the receipt of your despatch upon that subject I had another interview with Sir John, in which he informed me of the conversations and the correspondence which he had already had with the Minister of State on the question, and of his prospects of success.

To his Excellency Señor Don L. Arrazola, Minister of State of Her Catholic Majesty.

Sir,

Madrid, February 27, 1864.

The subject of suppressing the inhuman African Slave Trade has been one of deep anxiety to the Government of the United States from the time of its foundation. The United States have been among the first of nations, if not the first, that have denounced this Traffic in human beings as "piracy," and have visited their own citizens implicated in it with the severest penalties. At very heavy pecuniary sacrifices, and at the risk of the lives of their own naval officers and seamen, they have for more than twenty years supported a squadron on the Western Coast of Africa, in a most destructive climate, in order to prevent the successful carrying on of this nefarious Trade. They have, with a like view, entered into stipulations with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in the year 1842, contained in what is called the Treaty of Washington, the IXth Article of which is as follows. [Here follows the Article entire.]

The attention of the President of the United States has lately been directed to certain difficulties which have presented themselves, and which appear to prevent a complete suppression of the Slave Trade in the Colonial possessions of Her Catholic Majesty, and more especially in the Island of Cuba, which difficulties do not arise from any desire of the Spanish Colonial authorities to favour the said Trade. It is well known that the efforts made by the Captain-General of that Island correspond entirely to the wise and humane policy which the Home Government of Her Catholic Majesty has adopted in regard to the subject in question, and which is thoroughly appreciated by the President and the people of the United States.

The difficulties spoken of seem to be inherent in the laws and regulations in existence, which are supposed to give room for interpretations by which their force may be evaded.

In view of the general policy of the United States, which looks upon the African Slave Trade as an offence against the public law of nations, and has denounced it as piracy; in view also of the Treaty stipulations existing between them and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the President of the United States has instructed me to respectfully call the attention of Her Catholic Majesty's Government to this subject, and to suggest such a revision of the existing laws and regulations concerning the unlawful introduction of slaves into the Island of Cuba as will best accomplish the object which Her Majesty's Government had in view when those laws and regulations were enacted.

It is hardly necessary for the Undersigned to assure your Excellency that these suggestions arise from the purest motives, and would not have been made unless the President had considered the very friendly and cordial relations existing between the United States and Spain as justifying this application, and had he not been bound to another friendly nation by engagements which it is his duty, as well as his pleasure, to carry out faithfully.

It is almost equally unnecessary for me to inform your Excellency that it would afford the utmost satisfaction to the President and the people of the United States if any obstacles existing in the Island of Cuba to the complete suppression of the African Slave Trade should be removed by the considerate action of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

GUSTAVUS KOERNER.

Mr. Savage to Mr. F. W. Seward, March 5, 1864.

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 297.]

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, March 11, 1864.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 297.]

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

Sir,

Department of State, Washington, March 11, 1864.

Your despatch No. 127 has been received, and a copy sent to Lord Lyons, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, for his information, in regard to the landing of Africans in Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. W. SEWARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

*Consulate-General of the United States of America,
Havana, March 27, 1864.*

Sir,

I have just returned from an interview I had with the Captain-General, by his request, the object of which was to ascertain if the United States' authorities can return to this island the person of an officer of the Spanish army named Don José Augustin Arguelles, who is believed to be in New York. This officer was, in November last, the Lieutenant-Governor of the district of Colon, in this island, and effected the capture of the large expedition of African negroes reported by me to the Department on the 20th of November last, despatch No. 167. The Government was highly pleased with his zeal, and paid him 15,000 dollars for his share of the prize-money usually allowed to captors of such expeditions. The officer subsequently obtained a leave of absence of twenty days, upon his representation that the object of his journey to New York was to purchase the Spanish journal there published, called "La Cronica." He has not returned, and since his departure it has been discovered that he and other officers of the district of Colon retained and sold into slavery 141 negroes captured by them. Some of these negroes were sold at 700 dollars, and others at 750 dollars each.

The Superior Court of the island, having exclusive jurisdiction over such causes, has taken cognizance of this case, and requires the presentation of Don José Augustin Arguelles before it to ensure the prompt liberation of these 141 victims.

The Captain-General gave me to understand, that without Arguelles' presence it would be very difficult, and at all events it would require a long time, to attain that humane object.

His Excellency pronounced Arguelles to be a scoundrel worse than thief or highwayman, inasmuch as he took advantage of his position as the local authority to commit that outrage with little risk to himself.

I told the Captain-General that, in the absence of an Extradition Treaty between the two Governments, or of any law, public or municipal, authorizing the rendition, our Government could not grant the request; but promised to lay the matter, in this confidential way, before you, which he desired me to do by the earliest opportunity.

I beg of you to consider the subject, and to advise me at an early day of your views thereupon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. SAVAGE.

Mr. Tassara to Mr. Seward.

Legation of Spain in Washington, April 5, 1864.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has received information of the arrival in this country of an officer of the Spanish army, named Don José Augustin Arguelles, escaped from the Island of Cuba, under the charge of having sold negroes into slavery.

The circumstances of the case seem to be as follows:—The above-named officer was in November last Lieutenant-Governor of the district of Colon, and effected whilst in this capacity the seizure of a large expedition of African negroes. The Government, pleased with his zeal, paid him a large sum as his share of the prize-money usually allowed to the captors of such expeditions. The officer subsequently obtained a leave of absence of twenty days to proceed to New York, upon representing that the object of his journey was to purchase a Spanish journal published in that city; but since his departure it has been discovered that he and other officers of the district of Colon retained and sold into slavery 141 of the negroes captured by them.

The Superior Court of the island, having exclusive jurisdiction over such causes, has taken cognizance of this case, and requires the presence of Arguelles before it to insure the prompt liberation of the 141 victims. Without such presentation it would be very difficult, and at all events it would require a long time, to attain that humane object. The Undersigned is well aware that no Extradition Treaty exists between the United States and Spain, in virtue of which the surrender of Arguelles to the authorities of Cuba might be obtained. Yet, considering the gross and scandalous outrage which has been committed, as well as the interests of humanity at stake in the prompt resolution of this matter, he has not hesitated in submitting the case in this confidential way to the consideration of the United States' Government, in order to ascertain whether an incident so exceptionable could not be met with exceptionable measures. The Undersigned has been the more

induced to take this step that he has good reason to believe a similar application to have made also in a confidential form by the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

Sir,

Department of State, Washington, April 14, 1864.

Your despatch No. 136 has been received, in which you call attention to the case of Don José Augustin Arguelles. I am instructed to inform you that, if the Captain-General will send to New York a suitable officer, steps will, if possible, be taken to place in his charge the above-named individual, for the purpose indicated in your despatch.

You will immediately communicate the purport of this instruction in confidence to the Captain-General.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. W. SEWARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Tassara.

Sir,

Department of State, Washington, April 16, 1864.

In acknowledging the receipt of your confidential communication of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Consul-General of the United States at Havana has been instructed to state to his Excellency the Captain-General of Cuba that if suitable officer be sent to New York such steps as may be proper will be taken to place in his charge, for the purpose indicated in your note, the Spanish officer Don José Augustin Arguelles.

Be pleased, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

*Consulate-General of the United States of America,
Havana, April 23, 1864.*

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of despatches from the Department, Nos. 70 to 77, both inclusive.

I also received yesterday the despatch No. 79, signed by F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, and immediately communicated the purport thereof, in confidence, to the Captain-General. He had likewise a despatch from the Spanish Minister at Washington, advising him of the interview he had had with you on the subject of the rendition of the Spanish officer José Augustin Arguelles.

His Excellency was very much pleased, and very warmly expressed his thanks to me for the promptness with which I had attended to his request in this matter. He read me the Spanish Minister's letter, and said that he would send a proper officer to perform the service, who will probably proceed to New York by the steamer "Columbia" on Monday next, and on arrival immediately repair to Washington, and place himself under the direction of the Spanish Minister.

In this connection, I deem it proper to make known to you that the Captain-General is under the impression that Arguelles will be surrendered as accused of crime, to be subjected to trial here, in which case, from what I can learn, he will certainly be convicted and sentenced to the chain gang, which will be the fate of the curate of Colon, and three or four others who were accomplices, aiders, and abettors of Arguelles in the nefarious business. I did not say anything to his Excellency to the contrary, not feeling authorized to do so.

The 141 negroes sold into slavery by Arguelles, as alleged, were represented by him and his accomplices as having died of disease after landing, and the curate of Colon is charged with having made a new register of deaths, wherein those supposed deaths were inserted. This new register supplanted the regular one, which the Captain-General says Arguelles took away, and now has in his possession. Conclusive evidence of this fact is before the Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. SAVAGE, *Vice Consul-General.*

The Indictment of Marshal Murray.

City and County of New York, ss.

The jurors of the people and State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, upon their oath present:—

That Robert Murray, late of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, and Charles Mc Kay, late of the same place, and Daniel Young, late of the same place, and Eben. S. Poor, late of the same place, and Samuel P. Jones, late of the same place, on the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1864, at the ward, city, and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Don José Augustin Arguelles, then and there being, did feloniously make an assault, and did then and there wilfully, feloniously, and unlawfully take into their possession as a prisoner, and did then and there wilfully and feloniously kidnap the said Don José Augustin Arguelles, with the felonious intent to then and there cause the said Don José Augustin Arguelles to be then and there sent out of the State of New York, and against his will; and that they, the said Robert Murray, Charles Mc Kay, Daniel Young, Eben. S. Poor, and Samuel P. Jones, in the unlawful and felonious premises and acts aforesaid, then and there by them done and committed, acted therein, then and there as aforesaid, without any lawful authority, and against the will of the said Don José Augustin Arguelles, and against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

(Signed) A. OAKLEY HALL, *District Attorney.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 298.

Extract from the "National Intelligencer" of May 31, 1864.

THE CASE OF ARGUELLES.—In the case of Arguelles, the Captain-General of Cuba announces the arrival of Arguelles at Havana by the steamer "Eagle," in custody of the Spanish agent. The Captain-General in his letter returns his thanks to Mr. Seward for the service which he has rendered to humanity by furnishing the medium through which a great number of men will obtain their emancipation, whom the escape of Arguelles would have reduced to slavery. The Captain-General adds that "simply the presence of Arguelles on his return to this Island has already, and in a few minutes, given liberty to eighty-six human beings."

No. 299.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received July 2.)

My Lord,

Washington, June 20, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note in which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, I have made known to the United States' Government the suspicions which have been excited, that an American brig, the "Myra," is destined to be employed in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 299.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

Sir,

Washington, June 18, 1864.

HER Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has directed me to make known to the Government of the United States suspicions which have been excited respecting an American brigantine, called the "Myra."

Her Majesty's Commissioner at Loanda, in a report dated at that place on the 14th March last, reports that he received information on the previous day that the "Myra" had entered the Port of Mossamedes on the 23rd February last, and that although her papers were correct, and she was ostensibly fitted out as a whaler, her size and other

circumstances seemed to render it extremely probable that she was really destined to be employed in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 300.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received July 17.)

My Lord,

Washington, July 4, 1864.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note from Mr. Seward, acknowledging the receipt of the note dated the 18th ultimo, in which, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, I communicated to him the suspicions which had been excited that an American brigantine called the "*Myra*" was intended to be employed in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 300.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Department of State, Washington, June 30, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 18th instant, in which, under instructions of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, you make known to this Government the suspicions entertained by Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, respecting the American brigantine "*Myra*," which vessel had arrived at the port of Mossamedes on the 23rd of February last, under such circumstances as to induce a belief that she was intended to be employed in the Slave Trade. In reply, I have the honour to thank your Lordship for this information, and to inform you that I have communicated it to the Secretary of the Navy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. SEWARD

No. 301.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 6, 1864.

I INCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, copies of a correspondence between the United States' Minister at this Court and myself, relative to the Cuban Slave Trade, and to the movements of the notorious Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*."

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 301.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.

My Lord,

Legation of the United States, London, August 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a letter addressed to the Department of State at Washington by Mr. Savage, Vice-Consul-General of the United States at the Havana, which I have been directed to communicate to your Lordship for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 301.

*Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.**United States' Consulate-General, Havana,
June 28, 1864.*

Sir,

I HAVE been assured that an expedition of from 1,200 to 1,500 African negroes was landed a few days since at La Teja, south coast of Cuba, from the same steamer that brought the other which was captured by Arguelles, at Colon, in November last. The steamer is the "*Cicéron*." That vessel, after landing her first expedition, which was obtained from the King of Dahomey, proceeded to Isle Mugerés, Yucatan, where she coaled; thence she went to Matamoros, where she took a cargo of cotton for Barcelona. From this last port she went to Marseilles to refit, and after being detained by the authorities for some time she went to sea, as it was believed, bound to the coast of Africa for slaves. Don Julian Zulueta is spoken of as the party interested, which is not by any means improbable.

I am confidentially informed that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General called the attention of the Captain-General to the report, which had also reached him, in a positive manner, and that a rather angry reply was returned, denying the correctness of the report. I have learned that the District Attorney at Cardenas reported to the Supreme Court here that such an expedition had landed, but he, like the British Consul, has thus far been unable to establish the fact.

It is also said that another expedition of about 600 was landed from a barque at a place called Lanzueilla, in the district of Sagua la Grande. I have the assurance that if this report has any foundation in fact, no complicity should be charged to the Lieutenant-Governor of the district, as he is an upright and honourable man.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. SAVAGE, *Vice-Consul General.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 301.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 6, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st, communicating to me, by direction of your Government, a copy of a despatch from the Vice-Consul-General of the United States at the Havana, containing information respecting the movements of the notorious Spanish slave-steamer "*Cicéron*."

This information, for which I beg to tender to you my best thanks, entirely coincides with that already received by Her Majesty's Government in so far at least as regards the movements of the "*Cicéron*" up to the time when she left Marseilles on the 11th of April last.

You will see, however, from the accompanying copy of a despatch received a few days since from Her Majesty's Consul at Bilbao,* that since leaving Marseilles the "*Cicéron*" is stated to have failed in several attempts to ship slaves from the African coast, and, according to reports from thence, a very fast steamer made attempts to ship slaves from the neighbourhood of Aghwey, but was prevented by the vigilance of the British cruisers. That steamer was believed to be the "*Cicéron*."

If, therefore, the report contained in the despatch from the Vice-Consul-General of the United States, to the effect that an expedition of from 1,200 to 1,500 Africans was recently landed from a steamer on the south-east coast of Cuba is correct, it would seem probable that some steamer other than the "*Cicéron*" is engaged in the Cuban Slave Traffic, and Her Majesty's Government would be glad to receive any further information on this point which the United States' Agents in Cuba may be able to furnish.

I avail myself of this opportunity to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether it is the intention of the United States' Government to send any vessels to cruise against slavers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 302.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, December 7, 1864.

[See No. 21.]

APPENDIX.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Pernambuco.*

No. 1.

Acting Consul Austin to Earl Russell.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, February 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that no negroes from the Coast of Africa have been introduced into this Consular district during the past year.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD AUSTIN.

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

No. 2.

Consul Hunt to Earl Russell.—(Received April 5.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, March 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th of January last, addressed to Mr. Morgan, desiring him if possible to furnish your Lordship with a list of all negroes set free under an Imperial Decree signed in September last.

I have now the satisfaction to inclose herewith to your Lordship what appears to me to be an important paper, from which it will be seen that the number of emancipados of which the Government has an exact knowledge amounts to 8,673. Of this number 1,684 have died, 1,890 have received their certificates of emancipation, leaving therefore 5,099 in bondage to-day, notwithstanding the Decree of September 1864.

As these facts and figures are taken from public documents and the official registers, I apprehend that their exactitude is unquestionable, even by the Brazilians themselves.

Of the children and grandchildren of these emancipados who are held in slavery by various companies and private persons without the shadow of a right, an exact knowledge

of 114 only can be obtained at present, but there probably exist a great many more. I will endeavour to obtain an approximation of the precise number, and should I succeed I will lose no time in laying the particulars before your Lordship.

It is doubtless a matter for some surprise that five months after the promulgation of the Imperial Decree of the 24th of September last, so large a number of emancipados should still be in bondage, many of whom are employed in the public departments under the eyes of the supreme authorities of the State.

It appears to be clear that unless some further pressure be brought to bear on the officers charged with the execution of the Decree, that the majority of these emancipados and their offspring will die in slavery.

I expect to be able to lay before your Lordship by the next packet a nominal list of the emancipados still in bondage, together with a list of the public offices, private companies, and persons in whose power they now are.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Return of the Emancipados who have received Certificates of Freedom, of those who have died, and of the number still held in Slavery.

(Translation.)

THE Portuguese and English Mixed Commission established by the Treaty of the 22nd January, 1815, and the Additional Convention of the 28th July, 1817, was installed in the city of Rio de Janeiro on the 18th December, 1819. The first sitting for the adjudication of prizes took place on the 10th July, 1821, to take cognizance of the capture of the schooner "*Emilia*," effected by the English frigate "*Morgiana*," commanded by William Finlaison, having on board 352 Africans, which was judged good prize in the sitting of the 31st July, 1821.

This was the only trial before the Portuguese and English Mixed Commission, because, shortly after, the independence of Brazil was declared, and the Mixed Commission had to suspend its functions; there were even no prizes nor trials after the Portuguese Commission was replaced by the Brazilian Commissioner, in conformity with the Treaties and Conventions.

The Convention of the 23rd of November, 1826, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade in the Empire, having been recently concluded between the King of England and the Emperor of Brazil, the Mixed Brazilian and English Commission began to act; but it was not until the 12th November, 1830, that the first trial took place of the African brig "*Oriental*," captured with 56 Africans on board, who were declared free by the Mixed Commission.

This Commission ceased to exist in 1844, and the jurisdiction of these cases was transferred to the ordinary magistracy of the country, until, by the Law of the 4th of September, 1850, the special Court (Alçada) of Marine Auditors was created for them, by which they were tried thenceforward, until the Slave Trade was entirely extinguished.

The following were the prizes and adjudications made during the jurisdiction of the two Mixed Commissions:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. The schooner " <i>Emilia</i> ," captured on the 14th of February, 1821, by the English frigate " <i>Morgiana</i> ," Commander William Finlaison, and found good prize on the 31st July of the same year by the Portuguese and English Mixed Commission established in Rio Janeiro, imported 352 Africans | 352 |
| 2. The African brig " <i>Oriental</i> ," tried on the 12th November, 1830, imported 56 Africans | 56 |
| 3. The barque " <i>Eliza</i> ," sentenced on the 10th December, 1830, brought in 50 Africans | 50 |
| 4. The brig " <i>Estevão de Athaide</i> ," also found good prize, imported 50 Africans | 50 |
| 5. The schooner " <i>Destemida</i> ," captured by the English frigate " <i>Druid</i> ," and sentenced on the 22nd January, 1831, brought 50 Africans | 50 |
| 6. The schooner " <i>Duquesa de Bragança</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Satellite</i> ," and sentenced on the 21st July, 1834, brought 249 Africans | 249 |
| 7. The patacho " <i>Santo Antonio</i> ," captured by the Brazilian war-schooner " <i>Lebre</i> ," and judged on the 4th September, 1834, brought 91 Africans | 91 |
| 8. The brigantine " <i>Rio da Prata</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Raleigh</i> ," and judged on the 6th February, 1835, brought 240 Africans | 240 |
| 9. The patacho " <i>Contínente</i> ," captured by the Brazilian war-schooner " <i>Dous de Março</i> ," and sentenced on the 28th July, 1835, brought 60 Africans | 60 |
| 10. The schooner " <i>Angelica</i> ," captured by the Brazilian war-schooner " <i>Dous de Março</i> ," and sentenced on the 17th June, 1835, brought 317 Africans | 317 |
| 11. The brigantine " <i>Amizade Feliz</i> ," captured by the Brazilian war-brig " <i>Nigar</i> ," and adjudicated on the 13th May, 1835, imported 33 Africans | 33 |

12. The smack " <i>Novo Destino</i> ," captured by the Brazilian war-brig " <i>Imperial Pedro</i> ," and sentenced on the 11th September, 1835, brought 2 Africans	2
13. The brig " <i>Orion</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Satellite</i> ," and judged on the 18th January, 1836, brought 243 Africans	243
14. The schooner " <i>Flor de Loanda</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Rover</i> ," adjudicated on the 15th May, 1838, brought 289 Africans	289
15. The patacho " <i>Cezar</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Rover</i> ," and judged the 26th May, 1838, brought 202 Africans	202
16. The schooner-brig " <i>Brilhante</i> ," captured by the English war-brig " <i>Wizard</i> ," and sentenced the 25th June, 1838, brought 245 Africans	245
17. The schooner-brig " <i>Diligente</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Electra</i> ," and sentenced the 10th January, 1839, brought 246 Africans	246
18. The schooner-brig " <i>Feliz</i> ," captured by the English war-brig " <i>Wizard</i> ," and sentenced the 30th January, 1839, brought 229 Africans	229
19. The brig " <i>Carolina</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Electra</i> ," and judged on the 16th April, 1839, brought 211 Africans	211
20. The patacho " <i>Especulador</i> ," captured by the English corvette " <i>Electra</i> ," and sentenced the 4th May, 1839, brought 268 Africans	268
21. The brig " <i>Ganges</i> ," captured by the English war-brig " <i>Grecian</i> ," and sentenced on the 31st May, 1839, brought 386 Africans	386
22. The brig " <i>Leal</i> ," captured by the English war-brig " <i>Grecian</i> ," and sentenced on the 17th June, 1839, brought 319 Africans	319
23. The patacho " <i>Paquete de Benguella</i> ," captured by the English war-brig " <i>Wizard</i> ," and sentenced the 28th September, 1840, brought 274 Africans	274
24. The brig " <i>Asseiceira</i> ," captured by the English war-brig " <i>Fawn</i> ," and sentenced the 8th March, 1841, brought 323 Africans	323
Total number of Africans brought in and declared free by the two Mixed Commissions ..	4,785

Adjudications made by the Municipal Court of the city from 1844 to 1849, after the abolition of the Mixed Commission :—

1. Patacho " <i>Subtil</i> ," having on board 425 Africans, who were declared free	425
2. Smack " <i>Heroína</i> ," and " <i>Paquete de Itagoahy</i> ," with 33 Africans	33
	458

After the creation of the special jurisdiction of the Marine Auditors the following adjudications took place :—

1. Yacht " <i>Rolha</i> ," captured by the Brazilian steamer " <i>Urania</i> ," on the 4th October, 1850, in Macahé, and found good prize by the Marine Auditors on the 17th of the same month and year, which decision was confirmed by the Council of State of the 1st March, 1851, brought 258 Africans	258
2. The French barque " <i>Tourville</i> " brought 4 Africans, who were judged free on the 3rd of December, 1850	4
3. Africans already landed, apprehended at Manquinhos, a township of St. João da Barra, province of Rio Janeiro, judged on the 22nd May, 1851, and decision confirmed by the Council of State on the 5th December of the same year, 21	21
4. Palhabote " <i>Joven Maria</i> " captured by the Brazilian steamer " <i>Urania</i> ," the 29th December, 1850, adjudicated on the 27th of January, and the decision confirmed by the Council of State of the 18th October of the same year, brought 290 Africans	290
5. Brig-barque " <i>Trenton</i> ," captured on the 23rd November, 1850, adjudicated on the 2nd of May, 1851, the decision confirmed by the Council of State on the 20th March, 1852, had on board 1 African, who was declared free	1
6. Africans apprehended in Marambaia the 1st February, 1851, adjudicated on the 18th of March, and the decision confirmed by the Council of State on the 30th of July of the same year, 160	160
7. Also apprehended in Marambaia, in February 1851, adjudicated on the 20th March, and decision confirmed by the Council of State on the 5th November of the same year, 459	459
8. Apprehended in Guissaman, from the barque " <i>Tentativa</i> ," on the 16th of February, 1851, adjudicated on the 17th April, and decision confirmed by the Council of State of the 2nd of July of the same year, 485 Africans	485
9. Apprehended in Itapemerim, in the province of Espirito Santo, by the Delegate of Police, on the 30th of April, 1851, adjudicated on the 20th of June of the same year, and the decision confirmed by the Council of State on the 20th March, 1852, 138 Africans	138
10. Apprehended in Manguinos, township of San João da Barra, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 30th April, 1851, adjudicated on the 7th January, 1852, and decision confirmed by the Council of State on the 17th July of the same year, 344 Africans	344
11. Apprehended in various places, brought to the capital, and given up to the Brazilian authorities to be properly dealt with, 59 Africans	59
12. Apprehended in Jurujuba, township of Nictherohy, and brought to the capital for the same purpose, 70 Africans	70
13. Apprehended on various occasions and in various places of the bay of Rio Janeiro, 110 Africans	110
14. Sent from the province of Alagoas, where they were apprehended, 71 Africans	71
15. Arrived from Santos, province of San Paulo, to be adjudicated in the capital, having been conveyed in the steamer " <i>D. Afonso</i> ," 480 Africans	480

CLASS B.

16. Apprehended in Bananal and Bracuhy, province of San Paulo and Rio Janeiro, 79 Africans	79
17. Sent from Bahia to the capital, 5 Africans	5
18. Apprehended in Bahia in the brig " <i>Relampago</i> ," the barque " <i>Ultimação</i> ," and palhabote " <i>Marie Smith</i> ," and adjudicated there	
N.B. There are also in service in that province, without holding a ticket of emancipation, 396 Africans	
	396
<hr/>	
Total number of Africans brought into the country and adjudicated according to the Law of the 4th September, 1856, 3,430.	3,430

N.B. These do not include such as were apprehended and adjudicated in the Province of Pernambuco, and in the other provinces of the North Coast so far as Pará.

Adding together the three groups of Africans brought in and judged free by the Mixed Commissions and by the Brazilian authorities, the following is the result:—

Africans adjudicated by the Mixed Commissions up to the year 1849	4,785
Africans adjudicated by the ordinary Courts from 1844 to 1849	458
Africans apprehended and adjudicated according to the Law of 4th September, 1850	3,430
	<hr/>
	8,673
From this number those must be subtracted who have died and have been registered up to the present time, the number amounting to 1,684 Africans	
	1,684
Those likewise must be subtracted who have already received their papers of emancipation, the number of whom is 1,890, up to the end of the said year 1864, in the capital and province of Rio Janeiro	
	1,890
	<hr/>
Total, died and emancipated	3,574

N.B. It must be observed that the amount of mortality to the present date must have been considerably higher; but the imperfect state of the official registers, and the obscurity prevailing over all the notices touching free Africans, will not allow us at present to obtain it more exactly.

In the meantime, by subtracting this number, 3,574, of those dead and emancipated, according to the official registers, from the whole number of Africans imported, which is 8,673, it must be concluded that 5,099 still remain to be emancipated, being in servitude, saving the errors of the above-mentioned registers.

In the number of 1,890 Africans who were emancipated by the Government in the capital, the 74 are included which belonged to the naval establishment of Itapura, in respect of whom the most urgent representations have been recently made by the English Legation in Rio de Janeiro; but it is not yet certain that these Africans have really got their letters of emancipation, and that they are yet in the enjoyment of freedom. Among those Africans there were children and grandchildren. The same is to be noticed in respect of those who were assigned to the service of the Mining Company of Matto Gosso, a private undertaking, the number of whom amounts to about 100 or more.

Among the Africans already emancipated the first 750 who were or had been emancipated up to last year, 1864, may be divided as in the following list, in regard to the different years of their being imported into this country:—

1834	40	1844	3
1835	99	1845	47
1836	43	1846	1
1837	9	1847	7
1838	70	1848	24
1839	194	1849	5
1840	37	1850	18
1841	46	1851	9
1843	2	Without declaration	96

The remaining 1,140, who have been emancipated subsequently to the Decree of the 24th September, 1864, have not yet been classified according to the years of their importation into Brazil. But of this first group of those emancipated up to September of last year, only 543 are of the number of those who were declared free by the Brazilian-English Mixed Commission in Rio Janeiro from the year 1834 to 1844. The others are of the number of those who were apprehended and adjudicated by the Brazilian authorities of 1844 and subsequently.

As to the various ships which brought those 543 Africans already emancipated, of those who were declared free by the Brazilian-English Mixed Commission, they are divided in the manner following:—

HOUSE OF CORRECTION OF THE CAPITAL.

Result of the various cargoes deposited there ..	58	Brought by the brig "Diligente" ..	22
Brought by the patacho "Continente" ..	32	" brig "Carolina" ..	47
" brig "Rio da Prata" ..	22	" patacho "Especulador" ..	28
" schooner "Angelica" } ..	45	" brig "Ganges" ..	40
" brig "Amizade Feliz" } ..	45	" brig "Leal" ..	34
" brig "Orion" ..	36	" patacho "Paquete de Benguella ..	41
" patacho "Cezar" ..	31	" brig "Asseiceira" ..	48
" brig "Brilhante" ..	31		
" brig "Feliz" ..	28		543

The Africans still remaining to be emancipated, whose number, as shown above, should amount to 5,099, after duly subtracting the dead, and those who have been up to the present time emancipated, and excepting the errors of the official entries relative to them,—exist in the country, either distributed in various public departments and services, or given to private concessionaries, who have for a long time had their services as slaves, and who pay irregularly to the Brazilian Treasury a small salary for those services. Many of those Africans who are in possession of private persons have already had children and grandchildren. Even thus, comparing the number of those granted to private persons and of those shown to be in the service of public departments, with the number of those who ought to be really in existence, a considerable deficiency is noticed of the former, who probably will have been carried away ("extraviados"), or who were not entered, nor any note taken of them when brought into the country.

Those now existing, as it appears from public documents, are as follows:—

House of Correction of the Capital and annexed Works ..	—	Military and Central School ..	10
Private Concessionaries who pay a salary to the Government ..	—	Electric Telegraphs ..	13
Arsenal of war of Rio Janeiro and other departments and services thereon depending ..	35	Public Library ..	2
Marine arsenal of the capital and its dependencies ..	43	College of Pedro II. ..	18
Police corps in the capital ..	15	Hospice of Pedro II. ..	42
Public works of the capital (also nine children) ..	39	Lazaretto ..	14
Municipal Chamber of Rio Janeiro ..	14	Institute of Blind Children ..	8
Public lighting ..	18	Institute of Deaf and Dumb ..	4
Casa da Misericordia of Rio Janeiro ..	—	Public Parade ..	7
Gunpowder Manufactory ..	—	Casa da Misericordia of Campos ..	7
Iron Works of Ipanema ..	—	Casa da Misericordia of Ilha Grande ..	4
Province of Bahia ..	—	Public Works of the Province of Rio Janeiro ..	61
Province of Minas ..	117	Third Order of Carmo, in capital ..	9
Pyrotechnic Laboratory of Campinho ..	14	" " Bom Jesus " ..	13
Astronomical Observatory ..	2	" " San Francisco de Paula ..	8
Military Hospital ..	9	Company of "Magé and Sapucaia" ..	27
		" " "Union and Industria" ..	48
		" " the Mangaratiba Road ..	20
		Road from Estrella and Petropolis ..	27

Besides those mentioned here, there are also some others the research of whom is more difficult, and in regard to whom there are not at present sufficient data to allow of their entering into the general statistical accounts.

Lists, with the names of all the groups of Africans existing in the places above mentioned, can be obtained if required, each of them accompanied by the date of importation into Brazil.

N.B. The Africans given to the service of the Company of Magé and Sapucaia have already produced fourteen children, who are now in the service of the said Company.

No. 3.

Consul Hunt to Earl Russell.—(Received April 19.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, March 22, 1865.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I have now the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, a nominal return of the Emancipados still held in bondage in various Departments of the State, and by private Companies and persons.

Your Lordship will perceive from this return, that out of the gross number of 5,099 of which the Government should possess an exact knowledge, only 2,565 can now be accounted for. The remainder, it is suggested, have been stolen, have died, and no return has been made of their deaths, and some few may have received certificates of freedom.

The number liberated since the promulgation of the Imperial Decree of September last, amounts to 565 only.

It is to be feared that of this number, a large proportion were aged, and of little value as labourers.

Up to this date no effective steps appear to have been taken to liberate even those Emancipados with which all classes of Brazilian officials must be constantly brought in contact. It might reasonably have been expected that an Imperial Decree would not be permitted to become a dead letter, at least as far as the public Departments were concerned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. LENNON HUNT.

Inclosure in No. 3.

LIST of Private Individuals ("Concessionnaires") who pay Wages to the Treasury for the Hire of Free Africans.

No.	Name of Concessionnaire.	Name of African.
1	Antonio Bandeira de Gouvei	Agapito.
2	Albino José de Carvalho	Candido.
3	D. Anna Maria Braga	Felicidade.
4	Antonio Alves de Azevedo	Damazo.
5	Anselmo Alves Branco Moniz Barreto	Agostinho.
6	Idem	Anastacio.
7	Idem	Marianna.
8	Antonio Rodrigues da Cunha	Miguel.
9	Idem	Valentine.
10	Idem	Francisca.
11	Anna Joaquina de Oliveira e Silva	Palgueria.
12	Anna Ephigenia da Fonseca Muzi	Porfirio.
13	Antonio Peixoto da Silveira	Manoel.
14	Antonio Pereira de Andrade	Roza.
15	Antonio Ferreira dos Santos Azevedo	Sabino.
16	D. Anna Jezuina de Castro	Manoel.
17	Antonio Pereira Barreto Pedroso	Jacob.
18	Idem	Firmino.
19	D. Anna Dorothea Glz. de Britto	Pantaleão.
20	Idem	Antonio.
21	Antonio Luiz de Sa. Peixoto	Ovidio.
22	D. Anna Carolina Florim Castroe Silva	Braz.
23	Antonio Henrique de Miranda Rego	Firmino.
24	D. Anna Joaquina de Miranda	Aurelio.
25	Antonio José da Silva	Geraldo.
26	D. Anna Maria Honoria	Dionysin.
27	Antonio Jeronimio dos Santos	Hermenegildo.
28	D. Anna Maria Honoria	Damazia.
29	Antonio Jeronimio dos Santos	Amancio.
30	Idem	Cazimiro.
31	Idem	Ismael.
32	Antonio Manoel Miz. de Britto	Virgilio.
33	Idem	Xavier.
34	Idem	Elizario.
35	Augusto Parano	Profirio.
36	D. Anna Bernardina de Oliveira Malheiro	Dionysia.
37	Antonio José do Amaral	Ramiro.
38	Amaro Benedito da Silveira	Raphael.
39	Idem	Braz.
40	Idem	Cyriaco.
41	Affonso Cordeiro de Negr. Lobato	Sergio.
42	D. Anna Miguelina de Mattos	Carolina.
43	D. Antonio de Saldanha da Gama	Thimotheo.
44	Idem	Conrado.
45	Idem	Bernardo.
46	Idem	Jacob.
47	Idem	Leonardo.
48	Antonio Luiz de Bella	Appolonia.
49	Antonio Carlos da Veiga	Raymundo.
50	Idem	Izidoro.
51	Antonio José Monteiro de Barros	Izidoro.
52	Idem	Anselmo.
53	Adriano Augusto de Almeida e Albuquerque	Epifanio.
54	Antonio José Pereira	Tiburcio.
55	Antonio Germano da Costa	Guiteria.
56	Agostinho Correa de Azevedo	Possidonio.
57	Albino José Gomes	Fernando.
58	Anna Roza de Conceição	Gabriela.
59	D. Adelaide Duguehroda Meyer	Fabiana.

No.	Name of Concessionaire.	Name of African.
60	Antonio Ferreira de Andrade ..	Clava.
61	Antonio Martins da Costa Braga ..	Ernestina.
62	Idem ..	Silveira.
63	Angelo Custodio Correia ..	Ovidio.
64	Antonio José Barbosa da Silva ..	Mamede.
65	André José de Campos Tupinambá ..	Bernardina.
66	Antonio José Gonçalves Fontes ..	Romão.
67	Agostinho dos Santos Collares ..	Geraldo.
68	D. Antonia Augusta de Ornellas Barroso ..	Paulino.
69	D. Anna Bernardina de Almeida ..	Clara.
70	D. Anna Isabel ..	Amelia.
71	D. Archangela Maria de Jesus ..	Euzebia.
72	D. Anna Amelia ..	Malvina.
73	D. Anna Isabel de Oliveira Velho Tota ..	Pulgueria.
74	Antonio Moniz Alves Branco ..	Sebastianiana.
75	D. Anna Vieira do Rozario ..	Mathilde.
76	D. Anna Soares Texereia de Gouveia ..	Narciza.
77	D. Anna Perpetua de Carvalho ..	Faustina.
78	Idem ..	Januaria.
79	Angelo de Arujo Landin ..	Guisino.
80	Dr. Antonio Ferreira França ..	Malaquias.
81	Benjamin Dupla ..	Romão.
82	Benildo Mines de Souza Fragoza ..	Euridice.
83	Benildo de Sá Cherem ..	Rita.
84	Idem ..	Tiburcio.
85	Bernardo José de Figueiredo ..	Porfirio.
86	Idem ..	Galdino.
87	Idem ..	Leonico.
88	Idem ..	Tiburcio.
89	Bernardo Belizaro Soares de Souza ..	Joaquim.
90	Idem ..	Antonio.
91	Braz Fernandes Carneiro Vianna ..	Margaride.
92	Bernardo Baptista Brazeleiro ..	Bazilia.
93	Braz Francisco Torres ..	Autão.
94	Balthazar Antonio de Gouveia Cabral ..	Jorge.
95	Bernardo José Serrão ..	Peregrino.
96	Bernardo Joaquim de Souza ..	Polycarpo.
97	Bazilio José Marinho ..	Camillo.
98	Barão de Lomonosoff ..	Domiciano.
99	Barrão de Villa Bella ..	Andreza.
100	Benedito de Almeida Torres ..	Euphrazio.
101	Idem ..	Felippe.
102	Idem ..	Catharina.
103	Idem ..	Deziderio.
104	Idem ..	Francisco.
105	Idem ..	Leoncio.
106	Idem ..	Leovigilao.
107	Idem ..	Manoel.
108	Idem ..	Marcolino.
109	D. Bernardina Maria Borges ..	Fernandc.
110	Idem ..	Carolina.
111	Benjamin Carneiro de Campos ..	Martiniano.
112	Idem ..	Melicia.
113	Belarmina Roza da Silva Oliveira ..	Apolinariz.
114	Idem ..	Bazilia.
115	Clara Narcisa da Motta Costa ..	Adriano.
116	Caetano José Barbosa do Canto Brum ..	Candido.
117	Idem ..	Antonio.
118	Idem ..	Felippe.
119	Crispim José dos Santos Moreira ..	Felippe.
120	Idem ..	Calixto.
121	D. Candida Carlota de Azevede e Irmão ..	Romão.
122	Idem ..	Jozefina.
123	Caetano da Silva Maia ..	Nicolau.
124	Caetano da Fonseca Silveira e Silva ..	Apolinario.
125	Idem ..	Felix.
126	Idem ..	Cazimiro.
127	Caetano Luiz Machado ..	Thiago.
128	Cypriana Maria da Cunha ..	Juliana.
129	Carlos Antonio Cordeiro ..	Isidora.
130	Caetano Rousseline ..	Ezequiel.
131	Candida Maria de Almeida ..	Rufina.
132	Candido Angelo de Vasconcellos ..	Jovita.
133	D. Carolina Fortunata de Almeida e Silva ..	Saturnina.
134	Condessa de Ameral ..	Margerida.
135	Candido José Gonsalves ..	José.
136	Idem ..	João.
137	D. Catharina de Montaury ..	Militão.

No.	Name of Concessionnaire.	Name of African.
138	Caetana Alberto Soares ..	Margarida.
139	D. Carlota Emilia de Sampaio ..	Ludgeria.
140	D. Clara Candida Goularte ..	Pulgueria.
141	D. Carlota Emilia Machado ..	Escolastica.
142	D. Caetana Maria Peitana ..	Ambrozio.
143	Idem ..	Demetria.
144	D. Carolina Amalia Preciosa de Carvalho ..	Maximo.
145	Carlos José Carneiro de Mendonça ..	Eva.
146	Candido José de Araujo Vianna ..	Libanio.
147	Idem ..	Alexandrino.
148	C. J. Witlep ..	Minervina.
149	Custodio José de Magalhães Bastos ..	Agostinha.
150	Idem ..	Candida.
151	D. Candida Roza de Jesus and Irma ..	Josefina.
152	D. Carlota Leopoldina Gomes de Mattos ..	Leonor.
153	D. Carolina Amelia Laranja d'Oliveira ..	Amando.
154	D. Dioguina Maria de Vasconcellos ..	André.
155	Idem ..	Antonio.
156	Domingos José Pereira Maltez ..	Crispina.
157	Idem ..	Aniceto.
158	Diogo Soares da Silva de Bivar ..	Bernatô.
159	Domingos Marcondes de Andrade ..	Jacinto.
160	Dezoderio Manoel da Costa ..	Cyriaco.
161	Diocleciano Augusto Cezar de Amarel ..	Theophilo.
162	Idem ..	Martinho.
163	Idem ..	Satyro.
164	Domingos Mesmer ..	Augusto.
165	Domingos José Gomes Ferreira ..	Pedro.
166	Euzebio Antonio do Soccorro ..	Procopia.
167	Ernesto Frederico de Werner Magalães ..	Candido.
168	Idem ..	Gregorio.
169	D. Esmeraldina Carolina da Silva ..	Firmo.
170	D. Eugenia Perpetua da Veiga ..	Gertrudes.
171	Eustaquio Adolpho de Mello Mattos ..	Dyonisio.
172	D. Eugenia Maria do Carmo ..	Mafalda.
173	Eugenio Aprigio da Veiga ..	Brigida.
174	Emilia Adelina Guimarães ..	Maria.
175	Ernesto Alzs. Braves Moniz Barreto ..	Martinha.
176	D. Emilia Duqueltrada Meyer ..	Balbina.
177	Eleuterio José Velho Bezena ..	Elizario.
178	Eulalia Bernardina ..	Norberta.
179	Eduardo Carneiro de Mendonça ..	Acacio.
180	Idem ..	Alidio.
181	Idem ..	Bertholdo.
182	Idem ..	Domingos.
183	Idem ..	Marcello.
184		Ambrozio.
185	D. Ernestina Angelica de Almeida ..	Angela.
186	Idem ..	Bonafacio.
187	D. Euphemia Maria Pinto ..	Leonidia.
188	D. Euphrazia Guilhermina e Sze. Motta ..	José.
189	D. Emilia Carlota de Sampaio ..	Anastacio.
190	D. Escolastica Delfina Pereira ..	Helena.
191	D. Esmerilda Godinho de Oliveira Valle ..	Candido.
192	Francisco Thomas de Figueredo Neves ..	Manoel.
193	Francisco Amado de Castilho Costa ..	Pedro.
194	Idem ..	Luiz.
195	Idem ..	Izidoro.
196	Idem ..	Joaquina.
197	Francisco Pedro Arbues Silva Moniz e Abrem ..	Ricardo.
198	Idem ..	Roza.
199	Francisca Roza de Jesus ..	Eufrazia.
200	Frederico Carneiro de Campos ..	Julio.
201	Francisco Xavier da Costa Aguiar ..	Agapito.
202	Idem ..	Benedito.
203	Francisco Clemente Pinto ..	Cecilia.
204	Fasuto Joaquim Velho Bezerra ..	Fabiano.
205	Firmino Gonçalves Dias ..	Fernando.
206	Idem ..	Jorge.
207	Felippe Rodrigues ..	Bento.
208	Idem ..	Margarida.
209	Francisco de Paula Menezes ..	Polycarpo.
210	Idem ..	Manoel.
211	Francisco José Francini ..	Emilia.
212	Francisco José Correia ..	Emiliana.
213	Francisco José de Figueredo ..	Marcos.
214	Francisco José da Cunha Silveira ..	Boaventura.
215	Francisco de Souza Martino ..	Alipio.

No.	Name of Concessionaire.	Name of African.
216	Francisco Joaquim Gomes Ribeiro ..	Cornelio.
217	Francisco Xavier Calmon da Silva Cabral ..	Fulgenico.
218	Idem ..	Firmiano.
219	Francisco do Nascimento Almeida Gonsaga ..	Boaventara.
220	Francisco Barbozo Xavier de Britto ..	Thaden.
221	Firmiana Maria Soares ..	Felismino.
222	Felizardo Pinheiro de Campos ..	Simiania.
223	Idem ..	Felizarda.
224	Francisco de Paula Ferreira Lopez ..	Antenor.
225	Idem ..	Albino.
226	Francisco José Pereira ..	Bento.
227	Francisco Antonio de Silva Pinheiro ..	Constancio.
228	Francisco de Paula da Costa Pimentel ..	Placido.
229	Idem ..	Dyonisia.
230	Francisco de Assis Caryvalho ..	Quirino.
231	Francisco José de Oliveira ..	Michaela.
232	Floriano Joaquim dos Santos ..	Joanna.
233	Francisco Antonio de Azevedo Magalhães ..	Ludovinio.
234	Francisco Caetano Martins ..	Apolinaria.
235	Feliciano Firmo Monteiro ..	Candido.
236	Idem ..	Felicio.
237	Francisca Roza de Jezus ..	Angela.
238	Frederonide da Silva Leite ..	Beatriz.
239	Francisco Xavier Continho ..	Fulgino.
240	Francisco Picot ..	Camillo.
241	Francisco Ribeiro Moreira ..	Esmeria.
242	Francisco Augusto Velho da Motta ..	Claudio.
243	Idem ..	Vicencia.
244	Idem ..	Satyro.
245	Francisco Xavier da Costa ..	Amelia.
246	Francisco José dos Reis Alpomi ..	Geminario.
247	Idem ..	Victorio.
248	Francisco de Ornellas Tellio Barreto de Menezes ..	Fausta.
249	Idem ..	Cassiana.
250	Idem ..	Camilla.
251	Feliciano José dos Santos Maia ..	Rodolpho.
252	D. Francisca Justiniana de Serpa Pereira ..	Joaquina.
253	Francisco José Affonso ..	Tarquin.
254	Idem ..	Odorico.
255	Francisco Alves de Azevedo ..	Elias.
256	Idem ..	Ricardo.
257	Idem ..	Juvencio.
258	Idem ..	Lucas.
259	Francisco de Assis Lopes Mendes Ribeiro ..	Gaspar.
260	Idem ..	Sabino.
261	Francisco Martins Vianna ..	Theofilo.
262	Francisco de Paula Britto ..	Agostinho.
263	Idem ..	Calaco.
264	Francisco Dantas de Vasconcellos ..	João.
265	Francisca Marcelina dos Santos Mattos ..	Maria.
266	Idem ..	Ignez.
267	Francisca José Ferreira Baptista ..	Ernesto.
268	Idem ..	Galdino.
269	Francisca Joaquina de Almeida Costa ..	Gaspar.
270	Idem ..	Gandelio.
271	Idem ..	Escolastica.
272	Idem ..	Gonzaga.
273	Francisco Ignacio de Carvalho Moreira ..	Justo.
274	Francisco José de Carvalho ..	Miguel.
275	Francisco de Paula Roiz. Leitão ..	Nuno.
276	Francisco Roza de Almeida ..	Joaquina.
277	Francisco Xavier Bontempo ..	Congundes.
278	Idem ..	Jacques.
279	Idem ..	Adelpho.
280	Firmino José Dias ..	Eleuterio.
281	Felicidade Perpetua da Costa ..	Hilario.
282	Francisco de Mello Franco ..	Lizarda.
283	Fernando Roiz. Silva ..	Florencio.
284	Idem ..	Maria.
285	Francisca Xavier de Aranjó Silva ..	Aguilino.
286	Genoveva Maria da Conceição ..	Maria.
287	G. Constante ..	José.
288	Gabriel Pinto de Almeida ..	Fabio.
289	Idem ..	Hypolito.
290	Idem ..	Gallo.
291	Gregorio Joaquim Gonsalves ..	Benedito.
292	Gaspar de Almeida Marião do Prado ..	Aprigio.
293	Idem ..	André.

No.	Name of Concessionnaire.	Name of African.
294	Gaspar de Almeida Marião do Prado ..	Joanna.
295	Idem	Honorã.
296	Gertrudes Pinheiro	Narcizo.
297	Guilherme da Cruz Mello	Agapito.
298	Gregorio de Castro Moraes e Souza ..	Germano.
299	Idem	Antonio.
300	Idem	Margarida.
301	Idem	Tiburcio.
302	Idem	Thereza.
303	Gabriella Haramita Junqueira	José.
304	D. Genaro Merolla (Heirs of)	Climeria.
305	Gregorio Ferreira de Almeida	Felippe.
306	Idem	Marcelino.
307	Gabriel Frederico Ribeiro de Andrade ..	Hygino.
308	Idem	Herculano.
309	Idem	Joaquim.
310	Idem	Caetano.
311	Idem	Domingas.
312	Idem	Prima.
313	Guilherme Crispiniano de Souza Motta ..	Ozorio.
314	Gertrudes Thereza da Cunha Britto ..	Guintiliano.
315	Hermenegildo José Cardozo	Evaristo.
316	Hermenegildo Duarte Monteiro	Beatriz.
317	Honorã Jozefa de Simas	Liberato.
318	Henrique José de Freitas	Miguel.
319	Henriqueta Esmeria Nabuco Carneiro ..	Justino.
320	Idem	Calixto.
321	Idem	Pedro.
322	Idem	Guintiliano.
323	Idem	Miguel.
324	Hilario Mariano da Silva	Camilla.
325	Hospital dos Terceiros do Carmo	Benevenuto.
326	Henrique Izidoro Xavier de Britto	Estanislau.
327	Henrique Duarte Rodrigues	Policarpa.
328	Idem	Zeferino.
329	Henrique José Lopez	Valeriano.
330	Henrique Porchat	Thiago.
331	Henriqueta Benedita Laranja d'Oliveira ..	Heleodoro.
332	Helena da Cunha Sampaio	Abdon.
333	Hermenegildo da Cunha Ribeiro Feijó ..	Amalia.
334	Henriqueta Amalia Borges Palhai	Epifania.
335	Henriqueta Antonia da Silveira	Rozaura.
336	Henrique José Contros. de Figueroã Nabuco ..	Sabina.
337	Ignacio de Souza Leitão	Emiliana.
338	Ignacio Mauricio de Souza Soares	Prisca.
339	Izabel Ornellas de Oliveira	Carlota.
340	Idem	Caetano.
341	Ignacio Manoel Alvarez de Azevedo	Constantino.
342	Izabel Maria Migone	Bonifacia.
343	Ignacio Joaquim Luiz de Villanova	Manoel.
344	Idem	Balbino.
345	Ignaz Ferreira da Silva	Emilia.
346	Izabel Geralda do Sacramento	Ernesto.
347	Ignacio Eugenio Tavares	Ezequiel.
348	Idem	Hermenegildo.
349	Ignacio Antonio de Souza Amaral	Henrique.
350	Idem	Gabriel.
351	Idem	Benedito.
352	Idem	Eulalia.
353	Ignacio Francisco Maia	Nazianzeno.
354	Innocencio da Rocha Galvão	Domiciano.
355	Idem	Tiburcio.
356	Ignacio Maria da Assumpção	Roza.
357	Dr. José Francisco Frougeth	Gregorio.
358	Idem	Theodoro.
359	Idem	Hygino.
360	Idem	Manoel.
361	Idem	Carolina.
362	Idem	Apolinario.
363	Idem	Umbelina.
364	José Saraiva de Carvalho	Severiano.
365	Idem	Antonio.
366	George Jacks.	Feliciano.
367	Idem	Epifanio.
368	José Candido da Silva	Maria.
369	José Tiburcio Carneiro de Campos	Custodia.
370	Idem	Luiza.
371	Idem	Adão.

No.	Name of Concessionaire.	Name of African.
372	José Tiburcio Carneiro de Campos ..	Camillo.
373	José Rodrigues de Britto ..	Alexandre.
374	Januario Victorino da França ..	Graciana.
375	João Netto de Carvalho ..	Mauricia.
376	José Antonio dos Santos Xavier ..	Boaventura.
377	João Machado Cardoso ..	Matheus.
378	Idem ..	Raphael.
379	João Joaquim Pestana ..	Nicolau.
380	José Alves Pinto Campello ..	Theofilo.
381	Idem ..	Luiza.
382	José Pereira da Costa Motta ..	Fidelis.
383	José dos Santos Bandeira (Junior) ..	Angelo.
384	Idem ..	Bonifacio.
385	José Francisco Bernardes ..	Izidoro.
386	Idem ..	Honarato.
387	José Luiz da Motta ..	Regina.
388	João Ferreira Dias de Miranda ..	Nicomedes.
389	Joaquim Leite de Souza Bastos ..	Christina.
390	Joaquim José da Rocha e Silva ..	Hilario.
391	João José Cezarino da Roza (Junior) ..	Tristão.
392	José Caetano de Andrade Pinto ..	Virissima.
393	Baron do Rio Verde ..	Adriano.
394	Idem ..	Apolinaria.
395	Idem ..	Albino.
396	João Baptista de Magalhães ..	Luiz.
397	João Fernandes da Costa ..	Albano.
398	José Gervazio de Queiroz Carreira ..	Fabricio.
399	Idem ..	Mafalda.
400	Idem ..	Anna.
401	J. V. Williams ..	Onofre.
402	Idem ..	Silveira.
403	Dr. Joaquim Candido Soares de Meirelles ..	Prudente.
404	Idem ..	Guirino.
405	Idem ..	Tiburcio.
406	José Bento Leite Ferreira de Mello ..	Lauriana.
407	D. Jezuína Maria da Conceição ..	Carolina.
408	João Jacques da Silva Lisboa ..	Mathilde.
409	José Pinto Lisboa ..	Helena.
410	José Joaquim da Noboeza ..	Candida.
411	Jozino do Nascimento Silva ..	Euphemia.
412	Joaquim Ignacio da Costa Miranda ..	Mafalda.
413	José Antonio de Sequeira e Silva ..	Justino.
414	João Rodrigues da Silva ..	Prudencia.
415	Jacinto Rodrigues Pereira Reis ..	Antonia.
416	Idem ..	Sebastiana.
417	Idem ..	Antonio.
418	Idem ..	Aprigio.
419	Idem ..	Caetano.
420	José Carneiro Dias Guimarães ..	Pantelão.
421	José Manoel da Costa Barros ..	João.
422	Joaquina Maria Pereira de Aquino ..	Luiz.
423	José Bento Vieira ..	Felisberto.
424	João Ignacio de Souza Valente ..	Apolinario.
425	Joaquim José de Aranje ..	Michaela.
426	Joanna Maria da Roza ..	Antonio.
427	Dr. João Ignacio Silveira da Motta ..	Zacharias.
428	Idem ..	Herculano.
429	José Cardozo de Menezes ..	João.
430	Idem ..	Cezar.
431	Idem ..	Izabel.
432	Idem ..	Martha.
433	D. Joaquina Soares Teixeira de Gouveia ..	Martha.
434	José Pedro Dias de Carvalho ..	Antonio.
435	José Joaquim da Rocha ..	Zacharias.
436	Joaquim Francisco de Souza Navarro ..	Cazimiro.
437	Idem ..	Crispiniano.
438	José Joaquim da Silva ..	Franklin.
439	José Rodrigues de Amorim ..	Valentim.
440	João Luiz Bezerra Cavalcante ..	Nero.
441	José Alcebiades Carneiro ..	Cyrino.
442	João Fernandes Silva ..	Maria.
443	José Maria da Gama Sequeira e Mello ..	Joaquina.
444	José Ribeiro Sarmiento ..	Guido.
445	José Francisco Sigana ..	Gabriel.
446	Idem ..	Balbino.
447	João Procopio Lopes Monteiro ..	Paulo.
448	Idem ..	Marcolino.
449	José Jacinto da Cruz ..	Jeronima.

No.	Name of Concessionnaire.	Name of African.
450	José Jacintho da Cruz	Bruno.
451	Idem	Domingos.
452	Idem	Severiano.
453	José Cezario de Miranda Ribeiro	Thomas.
454	Idem	Theodoro.
455	Idem	Sergio.
456	Idem	Hermilia.
457	José Christino da Costa Cabral	Honorio.
458	João Pedro de Almeida	Catão.
459	João Caetano da Silva	Porfirio.
460	Justinião José da Rocha	Nicolau.
461	João Bernardo Nogueira da Silva	Saturnino.
462	José Carlos Perreira de Almeida Torres	Candido.
463	Idem	Cyriaco.
464	Idem	Torquato.
465	Idem	Christina.
466	Idem	Victoria.
467	José Maria Rego	Traiano.
468	Joaquim Antonio de Oliveira	Henrique.
469	João Carneiro de Campos	Bazilina.
470	Idem	Joaquim.
471	José Fortunato de Britto	Lucia.
472	Idem	Aprigia.
473	José Maria da Costa	Gabriella.
474	José Joaquim Alves Vianna	Catharina.
475	Idem	Emiliana.
476	José Rodrigues Ferreira	Thereza.
477	Idem	Anna.
478	Joaquim José Lopes	Eloy.
479	Joaquim Martins Ribeiro	Fabiano.
480	Idem	Narcizo.
481	José Correa de Albuquerque	Paula.
482	José Miranda Mauro da Costa Reis	Benevenuto.
483	Idem	Leão.
484	José Baptista da Silva	Roberto.
485	Joaquim Monteiro Roiz. de Alvarenga	Gil.
486	José Maria Bontempo Filho	Firmiana.
487	Idem	Raymunda.
488	Idem	Diogo.
489	José Rodrigues dos Santos	Thomazia.
490	José Paula de Figueiroa Nabuco Ar.	Braz.
491	Idem	Gregorio.
492	José Pereira Martins	Felisberto.
493	José Antonio de Barros Henriques	Juliana.
494	Idem	Romana.
495	Joaquina Roza de Vasconcellos	Lidia.
496	José Virissimo dos Santos	Bertholdo.
497	Joaquim José dos Santos	Ernestino.
498	José Alexandrino Villas Boas	Aniceto.
499	Idem	Bonifacio.
500	José de Silva Brandão	Galdino.
501	Joaquim José de Souza Vianna	Brigida.
502	José Joaquim da Costa	Agueda.
503	João Gomes Cabral de Mello	Severo.
504	Joaquim Nunes	Idefonso.
505	José Maria Correia de Sá	Cosme.
506	Idem	Escolastica.
507	Idem	Guilhermina.
508	Idem	Izidoro.
509	José Luiz Mendes	Germano.
510	Idem	Bernardo.
511	Idem	Martha.
512	José Barbosa de Oliveira	Marcos.
513	D. Jezuina Roza Pimentel	Pompeo.
514	John Taylor	Firmo.
515	Idem	Cezario.
516	José Pedro Simoes	Xisto.
517	José Alves Antunes	Libanio.
518	Joaquim José da Silveira	Martiniano.
519	José Maria Quintella	Romão.
520	José Paulo Sodré	Quinteiro.
521	Idem	Helena.
522	Jcanna Maria da Silva Braga	Marcos.
523	Idem	Joaquim.
524	João Carlos Monteiro	Arsenio.
525	Idem	Cypriana.
526	José Gomes da Cruz	Beltrão.
527	José Joaquim dos Santos	Angelo.

No.	Name of Concessionnaire.	Name of African.
528	Joaquim José Bonina	Elesbão.
529	João de Deos Menna Barretto	Maximiano.
530	Joaquim José de Sequeira Filho	Augusto.
531	Idem	Agostinha.
532	José de Sequeira Barbosa Maduro. Queiroz	Emilio.
533	Joaquim Ferreira Guimarães	Agostinho.
534	Justino Antonio da Silva	Rachael.
535	Julia Carolina de Albuquerque	Pascoal.
536	José Pedro da Silva	Patricia.
537	José Machado Nunez	Gonçalo.
538	Joanna Luiza Airosa	Honorio.
539	José Alves da Veiga	Agostinho.
540	José de Moraes de Silva	Honorio.
541	Joaquim de Souza Monteiro	Amando.
542	João Antonio de Azevedo.. ..	Cosme.
543	João de Araujo Maia	Felicia.
544	Idem	Gaudencia.
545	Idem	Justiniano.
546	José Victorino Alves	Agapito.
547	Idem	Marcelino.
548	Idem	Massnete.
549	José Wernek Ribeiro de Aguilar	Antão.
550	Jozefa Cecilia de Figueirea Carvalho	Ambrozio.
551	João Antonio d'Araujo Silva	Dyonisia.
552	José Joaquim Gonçalves Pereira	Firmiana.
553	Idem	Gertrudes.
554	Idem	Felicia.
555	Idem	Justa.
556	José Pereira Leitão	Joquina.
557	João Pereira Cabral de Mesquita	Justiniana.
558	João Hilario de Menezes Drummond	Marcello.
559	Idem	Damião.
560	João Betino	João.
561	João de Souza Glz. Gomes	Apparicio.
562	Idem	Arnaldo.
563	Idem	Anselmo.
564	Idem	Athanzio.
565	Idem	Etto.
566	Joaquim Mello Francisco Bueno	Anizio.
567	José Francisco Moreira	Hypolito.
568	João Nepomuceno de Souza	Adjunto.
569	José Carneiro de Mendonça	Felicissima.
570	João Gualberto de Carvalho	Braulio.
571	Idem	Dyonisio.
572	Idem	Agapito.
573	Idem	Benedito.
574	José Ignacio da Silveira Calvet	Beda.
575	José Vicente de Noronha Torregão	Clementino.
576	Idem	Eduviges.
577	João Carneiro de Mendonça	Creseencino.
578	Idem	Claudioner.
579	Idem	Flix.
580	Idem	Libanio.
581	Joaquim José dos Santos	Germiniano.
582	José Maria dos Santos	Manoel.
583	Julia Carolina da Costa	Mauricia.
584	Idem	Deolinda.
585	José Antonio da Fonseca Galvão	Antonio.
586	José Peixoto da Fonseca	Joaquim.
587	Joaquim Carneiro de Mendonça	Eleuterio.
588	Idem	Elizario.
589	João Rodrigues de Almeida	Fructuoso.
590	Idem	Januario.
591	Idem	Felippe.
592	José Jorge da Silva	Gallo.
593	João Antonio de Oliveira	Julio.
594	José Joaquim Fernandes Torres	Luiz.
595	Idem	Julião.
596	Idem	Rodrigo.
597	João José Dias Moreira	Lazaro.
598	José de Paiva Magalhães Calvet	Lacinda.
599	Idem	Felicissimo.
600	José Joaquim Machado de Oliveira	Liborio.
601	José Feliciano Pinto Coelho da Cunha	Leonardo.
602	Idem	Maximiano.
603	Idem	Petronilha.
604	Idem	Rabeca.
605	João Carlos da Cunha Gusmão Vasconcellos	Mariano.

No.	Name of Concessionnaire.	Name of African.
606	Joaquim Henriques de Araujo	Veridiano.
607	João Ignacio da Cunha	Polidoro.
608	Joaquim Tavares da Silva	Zózima.
609	Joanna Candida das Chagus	Aniceta.
610	Joaquim José da Costa	Deolinda.
611	José Polycarpo de Andrade e Silva	Ignéz.
612	Joaquina Luiza Mendes Bastos	Mauricia.
613	D. Joaquina Angelica de Almeida	Nicolau.
614	Jacintha da Cunha Vasconcellos	Thomazia.
615	Julia Candida Damasceno Rozado	Termela.
616	Joaquim Marcelino de Britto	Victoria.
617	Idem	João.
618	José Urbano de Carvalho	Eva.
619	Joaquim Mariano de Azevedo Corto.	Joaquim.
620	José Thomas Rodrigues	Roza.
621	José Maria Ferreira	Luiz.
622	José Antonio da Fonseca Lessa	Agostinha.
623	José Silveira do Pilar	Pacifico.
624	João Silveira do Pilar	Paulino.
625	Joanna Paula da Gama Nabuco de Ate.	Marianno
626	Joaquim Bandeira de Gouveá	André.
627	Joaquim Marques Lisboa	Apolinaria.
628	Luiz Joaquim de Gouveá	Rufina.
629	Luiz Fortunato de Britto	Procopia.
630	Idem	Angelica.
631	Idem	Theofilo.
632	Idem	Diogenes.
633	Idem	Liborio.
634	Luiz José Ferreira	Felippe.
635	Idem	Epifania.
636	Lucidio José Candido Pereira do Lago	Maria.
637	Luiz Ferreira de Lemos	Guimar.
638	Luiz Gonsalves da Silva	Manoel.
639	Idem	Gonçalo.
640	Idem	Firmo.
641	Idem	Salvador.
642	Idem	Wery.
643	Idem	Ezequiel.
644	Luiz Gonzaga de Moura	Marinha.
645	Luiz da Cunha Moreira	Joanna.
646	Idem	Severina.
647	Luiz Correia de Azevedo	Victor.
648	Luiz Joaquim do Nascimento	Felisberta.
649	Luiz Antonio de Araujo Lima	Marcello.
650	Luiz Pedro Tavares	Amancio.
651	Luiz Ferreira Lobo Dias	Soltero.
652	Leocadia Delfina de Mascarhães	Maximiana.
653	Idem	Favina.
654	Idem	Antonio.
655	Lazaro Jacintho Emilio de Sena Pereira	Henrique.
656	Idem	Baldaino.
657	Luiz Nicolau Taveira	Brigida.
658	Luiz José Martins	Justina.
659	Leocadia Theodora de Lima	Salvador.
660	Luiz José Marques	Militão.
661	Leopoldina de Werna Magalhães	Emigdio.
662	Luiz Paulo Figueroa Nabuco de Azevedo	Mamcøde.
663	Luiz Pereira Sodrè	Gregorio.
664	Idem	Mathias.
665	Idem	Thimotheo.
666	Luiza Caetana de Cunha Kelley	Olympia.
667	Luiz Guilherme Wolf	Emiliano.
668	Luiz Carlos da Costa Lacé	Tobias.
669	Francisco Luiz da Silva	Paschoa.
670	João Caetano Erpinho	Adrião.
671	Carlota Leopoldina Gomes de Mattos	Leovigilda.
672	Manoel Alves de Azevedo Sampaio	Pepetua.
673	Manoel Rodrigues da Silva	Maria.
674	Manoel Carneiro de Campos	Germano.
675	Marqueza de Inhambupe	Cezario.
676	Manoel Antonio Ferreira de Mendonça	Sophia.
677	Maria Clara da Costa Motta	Caetano.
678	Idem	Faustina.
679	Marianna Rita da Nobreza Lima	Efigenia.
680	Idem	Ambrozio.
681	Idem	Cazimiro.
682	Maria Francisca dos Santos Torres	Marianna.
683	Martinho Pedroso	Romão.

No.	Name of Concessionaire.	Name of African.
684	Maria José de Souza Castro ..	Marcelina.
685	D. Maria do Carmo Rabello Koeller ..	Feliciano.
686	Idem ..	Seoval.
687	D. Mathilde Velho da Motta ..	Libanio.
688	Idem ..	Eustaquio.
689	Maria Polucena ..	Custodio.
690	Maria José Pinheiro de Andrade ..	Margarida.
691	Maria Cazimira Vianna ..	Rita.
692	Manoel Joaquim Gomes de Figueredo ..	Bartholomeo.
693	Marianna Bernarda Tavares ..	Lucia.
694	Idem ..	João.
695	Margarida Rita da Conceição ..	Januaria.
696	Manoel Teixeira Coimbra ..	Marianna.
697	Manoel Fernandes Pedroso ..	Iria.
698	Maria Luiza Fernandes Barbosa ..	Florencio.
699	Maria Feliciano de Vasconcellos Coimbra ..	Benedicto.
700	Idem ..	Luiza.
701	Maria Benedita da Rocha Moraes ..	Martinha.
702	Manoel Luiz Lopes de Carvalho ..	Maria.
703	Maria Henriqueta Netto Carneiro ..	Jozé.
704	Idem ..	Diogo.
705	Idem ..	Tristão.
706	Idem ..	Raphael.
707	Idem ..	Guilherme.
708	Idem ..	Emilia.
709	Maria Thereza Tascioti ..	Sebastião.
710	Manoel Hygenio de Figueredo ..	Fredervindo.
711	Marianna Bontempo do Couto ..	Crispine.
712	Idem ..	Marcolino.
713	Idem ..	Sabino.
714	Idem ..	Epifania.
715	Maria Augusta de Oliveira Pinto ..	Afonso.
716	Maria Francisca Benedicta ..	Jovita.
717	Idem ..	Cezario.
718	Idem ..	Anselmo.
719	Maria Candida Loureiro ..	Manoel.
720	Maria José da Camara Leal ..	Izabel.
721	Maria Joaquina do Carmo ..	Pio.
722	Idem ..	Ozorio.
723	Idem ..	Leandro.
724	Maria Gertrudes da Fonseca Silva Lisboa ..	Adriano.
725	Manoel Pereira Correia ..	Leandro.
726	Mathias José Anselmo Lourenço ..	Ursula.
727	Idem ..	Quirino.
728	Manoel Maria de Figueiroa Nabuco ..	Thomazia.
729	Idem ..	Rita.
730	Manoel Xavier da Cruz Lima ..	Florencia.
731	Marianna Roza de Souza Araujo ..	Aprigio.
732	Maria Joaquina Goularte ..	Marcelina.
733	Manoel José de Paiva ..	Cazemira.
734	Maria Honoria de Oliveira Velloso ..	Luiza.
735	Maria Joaquina da Bella Cruz ..	Catharina.
736	Manoel José Galvão de S. Martinho ..	Emetino.
737	Idem ..	Egydio.
738	Manoel Antonio Pereira ..	Marcelina.
739	Maria Delfina ..	Bernardo.
740	Manoel Caetano de Almeida e Albuquerque ..	Romina.
741	Idem ..	Caetano.
742	Idem ..	Delfina.
743	Manoel José Monteiro de Barros ..	Adrião.
744	Idem ..	Izidro.
745	Manoel Coelho de Carvalho ..	Epifanio.
746	Manoel Gomes Ferreira ..	Hermogenea.
747	Idem ..	Athanazia.
748	Idem ..	Cazemira.
749	Manoel da Silva Vigarrio ..	Agostinha.
750	Maria Bernardina Lisboa ..	Galdina.
751	Idem ..	Engracia.
752	Maria Joaquina da Conceição ..	Ignéz.
753	Mathilde da Silva Monteiro ..	Mariolina.
754	Maria Josefa Gaulete ..	Jacintha.
755	Marcellino José de Santa Anna ..	Beatriz.
756	Maria Joaquina de Aranje ..	Claudia.
757	Maria Joaquina da Conceição ..	Maria.
758	Manoel Antonio Marques Guimarães ..	Severino.
759	Maria Ursula de Sequeira ..	Salvador.
760	Maria Jos de Mendonça ..	Serafine.
761	Matheus da Rocha Leal ..	Hypolito.

No.	Name of Concessionaire.	Name of African.
762	Maria José de Figueredo Faria	Engracia.
763	Manoel de Silveira Roiz	Hypolito.
764	Maria Alvarez de Almeida Albuquerque	Domiciano.
765	Marianna Emilia de Almeida Guatemoizim	Honorato.
766	Idem	Romana.
767	Manoel Alvares de Gusmão	Sebastiana.
768	Magdalena Joaquina de Oliveira	Mauricia.
769	Marianna Honoria Xavier de Mello	Engracia.
770	Maria da Porciuncula	Adelaide.
771	Idem	Christina.
772	Maria Barbosa de Castro Telles	Florencia.
773	Idem	Leonarda.
774	Maria Magdalena da Camara	Generosa.
775	Marcelino Pinto Ribeiro Duarte	Euzebio.
776	Manoel de Carvalho Paes de Andrade	Luiz.
777	Manoel José de Campos	Caetano.
778	Maria José Fontes	Climaco.
779	Manoel José Gomes Pereira de Macedo	Helena.
780	Maria Luiza Ayrosa	Jacob.
781	Maria Amalia Nebias	Felippe.
782	Manoel Hercules Muzzi	Germano.
783	Maria Josefina de Oliveira	Cazemira.
784	Maria Josefina Pereira da Silva	Joanna.
785	Maria Marcelina de Carvalho	Firmana.
786	Maria Jezuina	Bonifacia.
787	Maria Candida dos Passos	Cypriana.
788	Marinha Roza	Mamede.
789	Manoel José de Oliveira Cordeiro	Calixto.
790	Idem	Clemente.
791	Marianna da Camara Lima	André.
792	Margarida Delfina Barroso	Attico.
793	Mathilde Delfina Pereira	Abinicia.
794	Manoel Carneiro de Mendonça	Benedito.
795	Idem	Custodia.
796	Maria Henriqueta dos Santos	Cyrilla.
797	Maria Henriqueta	Cursino.
798	Manoel Pinto Ribeiro Pereira de Sampaio	Diocleciano.
799	Manoel Ignacio de Noronha	Felicio.
800	Maria José Rabello	André.
801	Idem	Candido.
802	Idem	Terquato.
803	Idem	Benedicto.
804	Idem	Antonio.
805	Manoel Diniz de S. Thiago	Evarista.
806	Maria Candida de Oliveira	Elizario.
807	Idem	Camillo.
808	Idem	Ernestina.
809	Manoel de Almeida Vasconcellos	Tobias.
810	Idem	João.
811	Manoel Antonio Ferreira de Silva	Antonio.
812	Manoel José de Faria	Egas.
813	Idem	Francisca.
814	Idem	Honorio.
815	Idem	Lucidio.
816	Manoel Muniz Tavares	Honorato.
817	Marcos Antonio Montauray	Juliana.
818	Manoel Paranhos da Silva Velloso	Marciano.
819	Maria Amalia de Campos	Alexina.
820	Manoel José de Faria	Christina.
821	Maria Henriqueta Moirão	Idalina.
822	Maria Paula da Cunha Rocha	Liboria.
823	Maria Roza de Carvalho	Nathalia.
824	Marianna da Cunha Vasconcellos	Roza.
825	Maria Magrath	Segismunda.
826	Maria Emilia Lecor	Satyra.
827	Manoel José Ribeiro Leão	Vicencia.
828	Maria José da Silveira Bontempo	Henrique.
829	Maria Miguellina Barbosa da Fonseca	Papino.
830	Idem	Maximiano.
831	Maria Angelica da Fonseca	Florencia.
832	Manoel de Piedade Walongo de Lacerda	Bertholdo.
833	Maria José da Silva Maciel	Anacleta.
834	Maria Constancia de Oliveira Barbosa	Roberto.
835	Idem	Marcos.
836	Maria de Carmo Nabuco de Freitas	Paula.
837	Maria da Fonseca Lima e Silva	Lucas.
838	Maria Augusta Soares	Dorothéa.
839	Margarida Serafina dos Santos	Marcolina.

No.	Name of Concessionaire.	Name of African.
840	Nuno Eugenio de Locio	Simão.
841	Olympio Carneiro Viriato Montez	Paulo.
842	Polydoro da Fonseca Quintanilha Jordoa	Ladislau.
843	Idem	Claudio.
844	Polycarpo Dias da Cruz	Carlota.
845	Idem	André.
846	Paulino Fernandes de Carvalho	André.
847	Idem	Roza.
848	Polycarpo José Fonseca de Souza Coelho	Geraldina.
849	Perpetua Angelica	Umbelina.
850	Possidonio Leite Ferreira de Mello	Carolina.
851	Idem	Vicencia.
852	Idem	Euphrozina.
853	Idem	Felisbertó.
854	Polucena Maria da Conceição Cruz	Domingas.
855	Idem	Benevenuto.
856	Paulino José Martins	Alexandrina.
857	Paula Duguehrade Meyer	Raphael.
858	Pedro da Silva Pedroso	Theodoro.
859	Idem	Joanna.
860	Pedro José de Faria	Marcaria.
861	Pedro Luiz de Souza	Rozendo.
862	Idem	Climaco.
863	Pedro da Cunha Leitão	Amedeo.
864	Pedro Augusto Nabuco de Araujo	Satyro.
865	Quirino Ribeiro de Avellar	Procopio.
866	Roza Thereza de Gouveia	Godrinho.
867	Raphael Pereira de Carvalho	Gregorio.
868	Idem	Maximano.
869	Roza Maria Silveira Bontempo	Emiliano.
870	Idem	Fulgencio.
871	Ricardo José Domingues Ferreira	Maria.
872	Rita Innocencia Candida	Xisto.
873	Rita Hygina de Souza	Julião.
874	Roza Michaela Serrão	Hilario.
875	Idem	Rozendo.
876	Idem	Aniceto.
877	Ricarda Correia de Castro Menezes	Athanazio.
878	Roberto Ferreira da Silva	Damazo.
879	Roque Antonio Cordeiro	Aniceto.
880	Rodrigo do Amaral	Nathalio.
881	Roza Clementina da Fonseca Costa	Thomazia.
882	Sociedade de Pesca Felix Lembrança	Simpliciana.
883	Sebastião José Ferreira	Narciza.
884	Saturnino de Souza e Oliveira	Germanio.
885	Idem	Antonio.
886	Idem	Roberto.
887	Idem	Cassiano.
888	Idem	Tiburcio.
889	Severiana Rosa Martins	Gertrudes.
890	Silvano Francisco Alves	Fernando.
891	Simplicio José Ferreira	Marianno.
892	Salustiano José de Souza e Silva	Virissima.
893	Solidonio José Antonio Pereira do Lago	Manoel.
894	Severiana Maria de Menezes	Francisca.
895	Sebastião José Pinto de Lima	Venancia.
896	Tiburcio Antonio Carneiro	André.
897	Tertuliano Correa Alves Quintanelha	Florencio.
898	Thomé Joaquim Torres	Joaquim.
899	Thereza de Jezus e Silva	Catharina.
900	Thereza Rita Loureiro	Luiz.
901	Thereza de Jezus Maria	Emilio.
902	Thomaz de Aquino e Souza	Aguedo.
903	Thereza Ignacia de Noronha Feital	Tito.
904	Thereza Angelica de Sá	Ricarda.
905	Thomazia Maria	Mafalda.
906	Thereza Maria de Jezus	Roberta.
907	Tristao Antonio Dias Bicalho	André.
908	Torquato de Araujo e Silva	Ambrozio.
909	Idem	Jeronimo.
910	Thereza Maria de Jezus .. ..	.. ..
911	Thomas Herculito de Oliveira Fontoura	Cosme.
912	Thereza Candida do Pilar	Gabriella.
913	Idem	Domingos.
914	Idem	Pompeo.
915	Idem	Roza.
916	Thomas Ribeiro Maltez	José.
917	Idem	Geraldo.

No.	Name of Concessionaire.	Name of African.
918	Vicente Antonio da Costa	Gregorio.
919	Idem	Epifanio.
920	Idem	Catharina.
921	Visconde de Goyanna	Mauricio.
922	Idem	Francisco.
923	Viscondessa de Alcantara	Sebastião.
924	Vicente Ferreira de Aguiar Leitão	Clemencia.
925	Virginia de Almeida Costa	Eustaquinia.
926	Victoriana Miranda	Lina.
927	Wenceslau de Oliveira Bello	Guilherme.
928	Visconde de Abaeté	Luiza.
929	Idem	Euzebio.
930	Visconde de Bonfim	Simão.
931	Visconde de Maranguape.	Matheus.
932	Idem	Honorio.
933	Idem	Lidia.
934	Viscondessa de Caravellas	Adrião.

LIST of Free Africans at present in the Province of Bahia, with their respective Ages.

No.	Name.	Age.	No.	Name.	Age.
1	Adão	48	56	Bruno	31
2	Adão	40	57	Bruno	37
3	Abel	33	58	Caetano	34
4	Adrião	41	59	Caetano	35
5	Affonso	26	60	Caetano	32
6	Affonso	37	61	Cagrio or Caio	23
7	Agostinho	24	62	Claudemiro or Theodosmio	Not given.
8	Agostinho	42	63	Cassiano	26
9	Agostinho	39	64	Carlos	24
10	Alvano	21	65	Cassiano	26
11	Alexandre	30	66	Carlos	38
12	Alfredo	23	67	Carlota	27
13	Amaro or Antonio	25	68	Camillo	30
14	Amaro	24	69	Casimiro	33
15	Ambrosio	28	70	Candido	31
16	Ambrosio	37	71	Carolina	31
17	Ambrosio	33	72	Certorio or Custodio	31
18	Antonio Congo	31	73	Cecilia	22
19	Antonia	47	74	Cesar	34
20	Antonio	45	75	Cyriaco	31
21	Antonio	33	76	Constancio	23
22	Antonio	38	77	Constancia	31
23	André	37	78	Constancia	33
24	Anastacio	27	79	Cosme	37
25	Anastacia	29	80	Cosme	38
26	Anna	29	81	Cosme	26
27	Andresa	35	82	Custodio	33
28	Angelica	33	83	Custodia	31
29	Aniceto	35	84	Cypriano	27
30	Aniceta	28	85	Cypriano	33
31	Aniceto	25	86	Christovão	47
32	Anacleto	45	87	David or Daniel	25
33	Aprigio	26	88	Damião	35
34	Althanazio	39	89	Daniel	28
35	Bartheolomeo or Eliseo 1st	37	90	Dario	30
36	Bartholomeo	33	91	Dario	38
37	Balthazar	23	92	Damasceno or Damasio	24
38	Bernabé	26	93	Damasio	27
39	Belisario	55	94	Desiderio	23
40	Belisario	31	95	Delfino	31
41	Belmiro	Not given.	96	Delfino or Guviniانو	22
42	Benedicto	43	97	Demetrio	31
43	Benedicto Catraio	28	98	Deocleciano	28
44	Benedicto	25	99	Dionysio	24
45	Benedicto	33	100	Dionysia	23
46	Benedicto	27	101	Dionisio	22
47	Bento	43	102	Diogenes	29
48	Benvindo	24	103	Domingos	27
49	Benvinda	30	104	Domingos José	33
50	Bernardo	38	105	Domingos	32
51	Bernarda	27	106	Domingos	31
52	Bernardino	39	107	Domience	27
53	Bernardo	45	108	Donato	31
54	Berto	24	109	Eugenio	29
55	Braz	37	110	Eugenia	27

No.	Name.	Age.	No.	Name.	Age.
111	Elena	39	188	Horacio	32
112	Eliseo 2nd, or Bento	25	189	Horatio	33
113	Eliseo or Bento	33	190	Honorato	26
114	Elias	23	191	Homero	37
115	Elesbão	26	192	Honorio	23
116	Eleodoro	28	193	Hippolito	28
117	Eduardo	37	194	Ignacio	31
118	Ephigenia	29	195	Ignacio 2nd	32
119	Emilio	41	196	Ignacio 1st	38
120	Emygido	Not given.	197	Innocencio	25
121	Eusebio	31	198	Irenêo	30
122	Eusebio	38	199	Isaack	33
123	Eufrasio or Francisco	25	200	Isaack	33
124	Eneas	33	201	Isaack	23
125	Egas	28	202	Isaack	34
126	Evaristo	36	203	Isidra	31
127	Evaraldino	26	204	Isidoro	25
128	Esmeria	27	205	Isabel	31
128	Esmeria or Herminia	28	206	Isabel	31
129	Esmael	33	207	Isabel	29
130	Esmael	39	208	Jacob or Xisto	27
131	Everisto	36	209	Jacob	37
132	Everaldino	45	210	Jayme	26
133	Epiphania	33	211	Jayme	41
134	Escolastico or Francisco	27	212	Januario	23
135	Ernestino	25	213	Januario	30
136	Estanislau	32	214	Januario	27
137	Eva	29	215	Jacinto	22
138	Faustino	38	216	Jacinto	31
139	Fausto	30	217	Jacome	29
140	Faustina	27	218	Jeronyma or Paula	28
141	Fabio or Fabiano	33	219	Jesuino	26
142	Fabio	32	220	Joaquim Congo	23
143	Fabião	37	221	Joaquim Antonio	26
144	Fabiana	48	222	Joaquim	33
145	Fabricio	33	223	Joaquim	25
146	Fabricia	35	224	Joaquim	32
147	Felix	39	225	João Adão	35
148	Feliciano	31	226	João Paulo	31
149	Feliciano	24	227	João	25
150	Felicio	31	228	João Ivo	31
151	Felicia	29	229	João	26
152	Felippe	38	230	Joanna	29
153	Felippe	36	231	Jonas	26
154	Felippe	38	232	Jorge	30
155	Florinda	30	233	Jorge	38
156	Firmino	43	234	Jorge or Zotico	31
157	Florencia	35	235	Josino	23
158	Florentino	58	236	José Pequeno	25
159	Francisco	33	237	José	35
160	Francisca	37	238	José	40
161	Frederico	27	239	José	28
162	Gabriel	26	240	Josefino	25
163	Gabriella	26	241	Juvenicio	25
164	Gaspar	35	242	Julião	33
165	Garcio or Garcindo	24	243	Julião 2nd	24
166	Gavino	22	244	Julia	34
167	Germano	24	245	Julieta	26
168	Gonçalo Pombo	26	246	Justo	33
169	Gonçalo	38	247	Justo	34
170	Gonçalo	31	248	Justa	33
171	Gonçalo	21	249	Justo	26
172	Guilherme	37	250	Justina	30
173	Guilherme	22	251	Lamberto	31
174	Guilhermina	29	252	Ladislau	30
175	Gustavio	23	253	Lazaro	31
176	Gregorio 2nd	24	254	Justino	22
177	Gregorio	31	255	Lazaro	35
178	Gregorio 1st	26	256	Laurianno	22
179	Henrique	24	257	Leandro	38
180	Herminio	24	258	Leopoldo	23
181	Henrique	24	259	Leonel	32
182	Henriqueta	28	260	Leonarda	34
183	Henriqueta	30	261	Libanio	32
184	Hermillo	28	262	Lino	33
185	Herminigildo	26	263	Lino	30
186	Helena	44	264	Longuinhos	24
187	Hilarius	24	265	Lucas	33

No.	Name.	Age.	No.	Name.	Age.
266	Lucas	38	332	Quintino	23
267	Lucas	31	333	Raymundo	27
268	Lucio	24	334	Rafael	37
269	Lucia	25	335	Raphael	32
270	Luciano	35	336	Ricardo	40
271	Luciano	26	337	Ricardo	27
272	Luiz	23	338	Rittao	35
273	Luiz	35	339	Roberto	43
274	Luiz	35	340	Roque	32
275	Luiza	37	341	Roque	36
276	Luiza	31	342	Roque	26
277	Ludagero	43	343	Rufina	21
278	Ludagero	22	344	Rufino	24
279	Marcos	43	345	Romana	38
280	Marcos	29	346	Romão	29
281	Matheus	21	347	Rozendo	36
282	Mathias	30	348	Roberto or Fabio	36
283	Mathias	31	349	Rosa	35
284	Marçal	23	350	Sancho	25
285	Marçal	29	351	Salustio	25
286	Marcolino	33	352	Sabino	23
287	Marinho	24	353	Sabina	27
288	Martinho	25	354	Saúl	32
289	Maximiano	32	355	Samuel 1st	26
290	Maximiano	37	356	Saturnino or Joaquim	33
291	Maria	32	357	Severo	29
292	Maria Francisca	37	358	Severa	28
293	Maria	29	359	Sem	Not given
294	Martiniano	24	360	Severiano	28
295	Martiniano	25	361	Sertorio	43
296	Manoel Texeira	31	362	Sezinando	28
297	Manoel	28	363	Senna	24
298	Malaquias	35	364	Simphronio	24
299	Militão	23	365	Simphronio	31
300	Micaella or Marcella	41	366	Semeão	28
301	Moysés	25	367	Simplicio	35
302	Narcizo	41	368	Sophia	32
303	Napoleão	33	369	Suzana	26
304	Nicolaú	39	370	Tito	22
305	Martinho	25	371	Thiago	27
306	Nicandro	27	372	Thomaz	33
307	Norberto	29	373	Thomaz	31
308	Nicomedes	25	374	Tobias	29
309	Noé	36	375	Trajano	22
310	Nonato	29	376	Troiani or Tristão	31
311	Octaviano	23	377	Tristão	32
312	Odorico	41	378	Urania	27
313	Odorico	21	379	Vasco da Gama	29
314	Olava	32	380	Valeriano	28
315	Olaú	29	381	Valladão	25
316	Orminio	24	382	Venancio	27
317	Olorania	24	383	Vicente	34
318	Orlando	27	384	Vicente	40
319	Paulo	61	385	Vicente	25
320	Paulino	24	386	Vidal or Vital	24
321	Pamphilio	24	387	Victorino 2nd	Not given.
322	Pedro	38	388	Victoriano	26
323	Pedro Moscoso	27	389	Victorino 1st	24
324	Pedro	30	390	Virgiana	33
325	Pompeo	32	391	Xisto	29
326	Ponciano	24	392	Zacharias	22
327	Primo	27	393	Zeferina	32
328	Patrociono	25	394	Zebina	Not given.
329	Querino	32	395	Zebedeo	27
330	Querino	24	396	Zotica or Jorge	31
331	Querino	21			

NOMINAL List of Africans existing in the War Arsenal at Rio de Janeiro and the Departments belonging to the same.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	Adriano.	13	Jozino.	25	Dioguine.
2	Balthazar.	14	Jeronimo.	26	Mathias.
3	Cazimiro.	15	Norberto.	27	Carlos.
4	Cleto.	16	Pompeo.	28	Domingos.
5	Camillo.	17	Guiterio.	29	Clemente.
6	Capistrano.	18	Severino.	30	Protazio.
7	Diogo.	19	Scipião.	31	Primo.
8	Eloy.	20	Dionysio.	32	Antonina.
9	Erico.	21	Damazo.	33	Clementina.
10	Elizario.	22	Jeronimo.	34	Maria.
11	Floriano.	23	Manoel.	35	Philomena.
12	Gonçalo.	24	Marçal.		

Age not given.

In the service of the Pyrotechnico Department at Campinha there are the following :—

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	Flavio.	6	Victor.	11	Peregrino.
2	Pedro.	7	Benedicto.	12	Hilario.
3	Bernardino.	8	Chrisantho.	13	Gonçalo.
4	Athanzio.	9	Jacob.	14	Alberto.
5	Julião.	10	Christovão.		

At the Military School at Pria Vermelha there are the following :—

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	Primo.	4	Domingos.	7	Scipião.
2	Joaquim.	5	Januario.	8	Antonio.
3	Cyriaco.	6	Jervazio.		

In the Central Military School :—

1. Dioguino.

2. Mathias Ventura.

In the service of the Military Hospital there are the following :—

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	Pátricio.	4	Leonel.	7	Theodulo.
2	João.	5	Marcello.	8	Andronico.
3	Luiz.	6	Serapião.	9	Frederico.

In the Deaf and Dumb Institute there are the following :—

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	Sebastião.	3	Marcos.
2	Rodrigo.	4	Miguel.

In the Institute for the Blind there are the following :—

No.	Name.	Nation.	No.	Name.	Nation.
1	Simão	Mozambique.	5	Fernando	Congo.
2	Anacleto	Angola.	6	Juiza	Mucena.
3	Felieissimo	Cabundá.	7	Anastacia	Cabundá.
4	Januario	Congo.	8	Felicia	Mozambique.

In the Marine Arsenal at Rio de Janeiro and the Departments belonging to the same there are the following Africans:—

No.	Name.	Nation.	No.	Name.	Nation.
1	Augusto	Cabundá.	39	Narcizo	Angola.
2	Hermenegildo	Benguella.	40	Antonio	Benguella.
3	Braz	Mina.	41	Pacifico	Congo.
4	Romão	Congo.	42	Francisco	Idem.
5	Jacinto	Idem.	43	Egas	Idem.
6	Camillo	Idem.	44	Clemente	Idem.
7	Luiz	Idem.	45	João	Cabinda.
8	Nuno	Benguella.	46	Militão	Benguella.
9	Elias	Angola.	47	Ambrozio	Congo.
10	Adão	Mina.	48	Adrião	Not given.
11	João	Cabinda.	49	Amaro	"
12	Leonel	Congo.	50	Cariolano	"
13	Valentine	Benguella.	51	Faustino	"
14	Eustaquio	Rebolo.	52	Fernando	"
15	João	Congo.	53	Firmo	"
16	Belmiro	Monjolo.	54	Gregorio	"
17	Antonio	Benguella.	55	Honarato	"
18	Carlos	Mozambique.	56	Izaac	"
19	Hypolito	Cassange.	57	Izidoro	"
20	Benevenuto	Cabinda.	58	Joaquim	"
21	Florencio	Idem.	59	José	"
22	Antonio	Rebolo.	60	Joaquim	"
23	Semeão	Cabinda.	61	Jayme	"
24	Pompeo	Idem.	62	Justo	"
25	Benedito	Benguella.	63	Lazaro	"
26	Marcolino	Idem.	64	Luiz	"
27	Clemente	Congo.	65	Mathias	"
28	Francisco	Mozambique.	66	Marcello	"
29	Victorino	Quillimane.	67	Martinho	"
30	Jorge	Benguella.	68	Patricio	"
31	Ambrozio	Angola.	69	Raphael	"
32	Anastacio	Ussá.	70	Sidonio	"
33	João	Mozambique.	71	Silvano	"
34	Boaventura	Quillimane.	72	Simão	"
35	Diogo	Cabinda.	73	Theodoro	"
36	Ozorio	Moange.	74	Theophilio	"
37	Romão	Mozambique.	75	Tiburcio	"
38	José	Idem.	76	Torquato	"

Note.—The Africans, from No. 48 to 76—the nationality of which is not given—were imported into the country previous to the year 1844, and belong to those declared free by the Mixed Anglo-Brazilian Commission. As regards the others, from No. 1 to 47, it does not appear that the date of their importation is on record. It is possible that some of these have already been emancipated this year.

In the Department of Public Works in this capital there are the following Africans:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Francino	Mozambique.	20	Felix	Benguella.
2	Romão	"	21	Benedicto	Mina.
3	Felisberta	"	22	Luiz	Congo.
4	Euzebio	"	23	Joaquim	Monjolo.
5	Afonso	Quillimane.	24	Manoel	"
6	Joaquim José	"	25	Camillo	Moange.
7	Romão	"	26	João	Mucena.
8	Francisco	"	27	José	Cabinda.
9	Manoel João	"	28	Francisco	Mozambique.
10	Fabiano	"	29	Gregorio	Moange.
11	Ludgero	"	30	Francisco	Cabinda.
12	José	"	31	Geraldo	Congo.
13	Clemente	Mucena.	32	Jeronimo	Mozambique.
14	Maximiano	Quillimane.	33	Manoel	Mucena.
15	Julião	"	34	Theobaldo	"
16	Marciano	"	35	Capistrana	Congo.
17	Antonio	"	36	João	Congo.
18	Januario	Mozambique.	37	Ignacio	Angola.
19	Sabino	Congo.	38	Simpliciano	Benguella.

Note.—There are further nine children belonging to Africans, likewise in charge of the Department of Public Works.

In the City Public Illumination Department there are the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Francisco - -	Mozambique.	10	Antonio Simão - -	Mozambique.
2	Guilherme - -	"	11	Ricardo - -	Congo.
3	Manoel - -	Angola.	12	Bartholemeu - -	Angola.
4	Anastacio - -	Congo.	13	José - -	Congo.
5	Quandencio - -	Mina.	14	Domingos - -	Benguella.
6	Alexandre - -	Congo.	15	Brazilio - -	Mina.
7	Julio - -	"	16	Hilario - -	Congo.
8	Victorino - -	Mozambique.	17	Felicio - -	"
9	Fabiano - -	"			

Note.—The work of this illumination is properly "public service," and not that effected by the Gas Company.

There are also employed by the Municipal Chamber in this capital the following Africans:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Ambrozio - -	Monjola.	8	Militão - -	Congo.
2	Cosme - -	Cabindá.	9	Modesto - -	Cabundá.
3	Januario - -	Congo.	10	Nuno - -	Congo.
4	Ludgero - -	"	11	Nicomedes - -	"
5	Lucio - -	Cabundá.	12	Pepino - -	Bacá.
6	Luiz - -	Congo.	13	Pedro - -	Congo.
7	Leopoldo - -	"	14	Ponciano - -	"

Employed in Telegraphic Stations there are the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Porfirio - -	Not given.	3	Eustaquio - -	Not given.
2	Paschoal - -	"			

In the National Public Library there are also the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Faustino - -	Mucena.	2	Anastacio - -	Mozambique.

In the City "Permanente" Police Corps:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Marcos - -	Moange.	9	Izaac - -	Congo.
2	Tito - -	Mina.	10	Ambrozio - -	"
3	Marcello - -	Congo.	11	Ignacio - -	"
4	Conrado - -	"	12	Hilario - -	Mina.
5	Gyrillo - -	"	13	João - -	"
6	Simão - -	Quillimane.	14	Jeronimo - -	"
7	Elizario - -	"	15	Pamphileo - -	"
8	Romulo - -	Congo.			

In the service of the Pedro II College there were or are at present the following Africans:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Ezequiel - -	Congo.	10	Floriano - -	Inhambane.
2	Bernabé - -	Monjolo.	11	Jucundino - -	"
3	Leoncio - -	Congo.	12	Manso - -	Quambá.
4	Liborio - -	"	13	Nicomedes - -	Ganguella.
5	Lourenço - -	Angola.	14	David - -	Congo.
6	Amuncio - -	Inhambane.	15	José - -	"
7	Paulo - -	Zusunge.	16	Jacintho - -	Monjolo.
8	Pantaleão - -	"	17	Papiniano - -	Congo.
9	Pyrrho - -	Inhambane.	18	Manoel - -	"

And in the Pedro II Hospital (Lunatic Asylum) there are the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Felicio	Nuambo.	19	Camillo	Mozambique.
2	Felicissimo	"	20	Camillo	"
3	Gualberto	Uguarange.	21	Camillo	"
4	Hermenegildo	Covia.	22	Camillo	"
5	Horacio	Cotinda.	23	Francisco	Benguella.
6	Emeterio	Caconda.	24	Francisco	"
7	Innocencio	Natirangue.	25	Francisco	"
8	Marcos	Natpien.	26	José -	"
9	Melicia	Matuka.	27	Manoel	"
10	Antonio	Congo.	28	Ozorio	"
11	Camillo	Cabinda.	29	Sebastião	Missongo.
12	Camillo	Mozambique.	30	Catharina	Mozambique
13	Camillo	"	31	Catharina	"
14	Camillo	"	32	Francisca	Benguella.
15	Camillo	"	33	Leonarda	"
16	Camillo	"	34	Paulina	Mozambique.
17	Camillo	"	35	Zelinda	Cabinda.
18	Camillo	"			

In the School of Medicine at Rio de Janeiro there is also the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.
1	Justianiano	Benguella.

There are still in the service of the Magé and Sapucaia Road Company the following Africans:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Athanazio	Quillimane.	16	Epifanio	Chatama.
2	Andronico	Cabinda.	17	Elias	Cabinda.
3	Angelo	Benguella.	18	Emílio	Benguella.
4	Benevenuto	Congo.	19	Eduardo	Loange.
5	Bento	"	20	Faustino	Benguella.
6	Bazilio	"	21	Geraldo	Mozambique.
7	Bartholomeu	Mozambique.	22	Jeremias	"
8	Balbino	"	23	Marino	Mucena.
9	Cosme	Chatama.	24	Marcolino	Congo.
10	Celestino	Cabinda.	25	Marcolino	Mozambique.
11	Constantino	Mozambique.	26	Timotheo	Congo.
12	Dorotheo	Quillimane.	27	Valerio	Quillimane.
13	Diogo	Mozambique.	28	Vicente	Mozambique.
14	Dyonisio	"	29	Pedro	"
15	Estacio	Quillimane.			

Note.—Over and above these Africans, there are further fourteen children under the charge of this said Company, which is simply a private enterprise.

The Highway Company of Mangaratiba has also in its service the following Africans:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Antero	Congo.	11	Honorato	Munjo.
2	Juñão	"	12	Lazaro	Quirindé.
3	Satyro	"	13	Annibal	Sunde.
4	Cyrillo	"	14	Primo	Miteque.
5	Jacinto	"	15	Juvenio	Mica.
6	Lazaro	Quiparnan.	16	Felagio	Lumbe.
7	Porfirio	Manjolo.	17	Leandro	Miteque.
8	Angele	"	18	Melchiades	"
9	Francisco	Oamba.	19	Cassiano	"
10	Ildefonso	"	20	Marinho	"

The following Africans were delivered to the Company "União e Industria:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Bento	Congo.	25	Januario	Benguella.
2	Afonso	Mozambique.	26	Bernabé	"
3	Silveiro	"	27	Luiz	"
4	Jacinto	Congo.	28	João	Foule.
5	Adão	Mozambique.	29	Justo	Mozambique.
6	Galdino	Benguella.	30	Leandro	Benguella.
7	Januario	Congo.	31	Macario	Congo.
8	Vidal	Mozambique.	32	Leocadio	Mozambique.
9	Paulino	Montucá.	33	Manoel	"
10	Lucindo	Mozambique.	34	Eleuterio	Benguella.
11	Caloro	"	35	Ludgero	"
12	Izidoro	Monjolo.	36	Eulalio	Congo.
13	Estevão	Mozambique.	37	Victor	Mozambique.
14	Modesto	"	38	Leonidio	Benguella.
15	Pedro	"	39	Napoleão	Mozambique.
16	José-	Congo.	40	Jacob	"
17	Domingos	Monjolo.	41	Poviris	Monjolo.
18	Jacob	Mozambique.	42	Mauricio	Cabinda.
19	Theréziano	"	43	Anacleto	Mozambique.
20	Amalio	"	44	Mauricia	Benguella.
21	Joaquim	"	45	Euphrazio	Congo.
22	Mariano	Benguella.	46	João	Mozambique.
23	Latão	"	47	Faustino	Benguella.
24	Bernabé	Congo.	48	Bernardo	"

In the Hospital for Lepers there are employed the following Africans:—

No	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Augusto	Cabundá.	8	João-	Angola.
2	Anastacio	Abondo.	9	Onofre	Hinga.
3	Braz	Congo.	10	Olympio	Ambaca.
4	Boaventura	Angola.	11	Quiterio	Congo.
5	Daniel	Quillimane.	12	Romulo	Cabinda.
6	Davio	Congo.	13	Pascoal	"
7	Fulgencio	Covia.			

Employed in the city of Petropolis are to be found the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Jacinto	Cotimbé.	7	Marcilina	Tirone.
2	Justino	Lunda.	8	Matheus	Thiaca.
3	Leoncio	Quitumba.	9	Militão	Conhanha.
4	Leovigildo	Ubarando.	10	Maximio	Cuambo.
5	Leandro	Caraula.	11	Naziazeno	Grangue.
6	Manoel	Luanda.	12	Salvador	Urambá.

Note.—The service in the city of Petropolis is different from labour on the road.

On these works are the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Francisco	Congo.	15	Faustino	Biá.
2	Apolinario	"	16	Porfirio	Oamba.
3	Gonçalo	"	17	Angelo	Congo.
4	Amaro	"	18	Henrique	Tibura.
5	Antão	"	19	Emydio	Baca.
6	Luiz	"	20	Ludgero	Oamba.
7	Gemeniario	"	21	Macario	"
8	Romualdo	"	22	Eleodoro	Muzabé
9	Leandro	"	23	Elias	Miombé.
10	Honorio	Baca.	24	Lino	Loango.
11	Paulo	Loceo.	25	Adriana	Sande.
12	Apolinario	Barundo.	26	Severo	Murabe.
13	Cyro	Pumho.	27	Nabor	obumbe.
14	Ricardo	Ganguella.			

In the Public Gardens of the capital are employed the following :—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Cosme - -	Congo.	3	Nuno - -	Angola.
2	Mamede - -	Angola.	4	Ozorio - -	"

In the Observatory at Rio de Janeiro there are the following :—

1. Carlos.

2. Domingos.

The following Africans ought to exist at the "Mizericordia," where they were sent :—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Camillo - -	Cabinda.	31	Honorato - -	Congo.
2	Camillo - -	Mozambique.	32	Ignacio - -	Angola.
3	Francisco - -	Benguella.	33	Job - -	"
4	Manoel - -	"	34	Longuinho - -	Congo.
5	Manoel - -	Cabinda.	35	Mamede - -	"
6	Francisca - -	Benguella.	36	Manoel - -	Moange.
7	Maria - -	Cabinda.	37	Martinho - -	Congo.
8	Francisca - -	Benguella.	38	Macario - -	"
9	Ambrozio - -	Dango.	39	Mariano - -	Motumbo.
10	Benildo - -	Congo.	40	Malvino - -	Congo.
11	Benwindo - -	Ambuca.	41	Nicolau - -	"
12	Floriano - -	"	42	Narciso - -	Moange.
13	Januario - -	Angola.	43	Olegario - -	Congo.
14	Minervino - -	"	44	Onofre - -	"
15	Miguel - -	Songo.	45	Ovidio - -	"
16	Nerz - -	Ambuca.	46	Pacifico - -	"
17	Pedro - -	Angola.	47	Pamphilo - -	"
18	Guirino - -	Congo.	48	Ponciano - -	Cavange.
19	Rozanro - -	"	49	Guiterio - -	Congo.
20	Antero - -	"	50	Rufino - -	"
21	Braz - -	"	51	Raymundo - -	Manjola.
22	Conrado - -	"	52	Custodia - -	Muxiconga.
23	Carlos - -	"	53	Domingas - -	"
24	Cezario - -	"	54	Dyonisia - -	"
25	Damião - -	"	55	Demetria - -	"
26	Daniel - -	"	56	Eva - -	"
27	Diziderio - -	"	57	Eduviges - -	"
28	Felix - -	"	58	Laurentino - -	Congo.
29	Gabriel - -	"	59	Salvador - -	Cabinda.
30	Hermes - -	"			

The following Africans exist at the Mizericordia Hospital, in the city of Campos, in the province of Rio de Janeiro :—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Asselino - -	Calundura.	5	Frederico - -	Congo.
2	Bento - -	Congo.	6	Florentino - -	"
3	Camillo - -	"	7	Polydoro - -	Angola.
4	Faustino - -	"			

In the Mizericordia Hospital at Ilha Grande, in the same province, there are the following :—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Damião - -	Congo.	3	Fabio - -	Congo.
2	Ernesto - -	"	4	Sabino - -	"

In the service of the Order III do Carmo the following are employed :—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Benedicto - -	Congo.	6	Hygino - -	Congo.
2	Ignacio - -	Monjolo.	7	Lourenço - -	"
3	Benevenuto - -	Baca.	8	Procurazio - -	"
4	Felicio - -	Congo.	9	Zozimo - -	Angola.
5	Gandelio - -	Moange.			

In the Order III de Bom Jesus the following Africans are employed:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Amaro - -	Congo.	9	Felizardo - -	Congo.
2	Francisco - -	Cassange.	10	Febronio - -	"
3	Firmino - -	Mussando.	11	Papiniano - -	Cabunda.
4	Marcos - -	Angola.	12	Victorino - -	Angola.
5	Manoel - -	Muxaxa.	13	Zebeden - -	Cabinda.
6	Antonio - -	Muxicongo.	14	João - -	Angola.
7	Castor - -	Congo.	15	Ignacio - -	Quissaman.
8	Donato - -	"			

In the Order III de San Francisco de Paula exist the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Domingos - -	Congo.	5	Gustavo - -	Congo.
2	Joaquim - -	Cabinda.	6	Leopoldo - -	"
3	Clemente - -	"	7	Ludovico - -	"
4	Demetrio - -	Congo.	8	Xisto - -	Moange.

The Brotherhood of S. S. Sacramento have the following in their service:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Alvaro - -	Congo.	3	Isaac - -	Congo.
2	Braz - -	"	4	Leão - -	"

The Order III de S. Francisco de Penitencia received the following into their service:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Gonçalo - -	Congo.	4	Tiburecio - -	Congo.
2	Marcos - -	"	5	Thereziano - -	"
3	Ozorio - -	Angola.	6	Virgolino - -	"

The Friars "Missionarios Capuchinhos" have also the following in their service:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Romualdo - -	Cassange.	2	Narcizo - -	Collin.

NOMINAL List of Africans that were sent to the Powder Manufactory, from whence they were again sent to other destinations; a number of them, however, there remaining in the service of the State.

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Antero - -	Noguelva.	25	Cazemiro - -	Mogange.
2	Tito - -	Monjollo.	26	Caio - -	"
3	Canuto - -	Mussué.	26A	Leoncio - -	Mussena.
4	Thomaz - -	Congo.	27	Henrique - -	Macúa.
5	Cyro - -	"	27B	Protazio - -	Murrilissa.
6	Angelo - -	"	28	Eustaquio - -	Mussena.
7	Benevenuto - -	"	29	Bruno - -	"
8	Marcello - -	Monjollo.	30	Lino - -	Mogange.
9	Clemente - -	Congo.	31	Scipião - -	Mussena.
10	Anselmo - -	Zombo.	32	Chrispim - -	"
11	Theodoro - -	Moange.	33	Evaristo - -	"
12	Thomazia - -	Conga.	34	Alipio - -	"
13	Françisca - -	"	35	Cassiano - -	Mogange.
14	Gertrudes - -	Mussué.	36	Agapito - -	"
15	Izidoro - -	Barundo.	37	Lourenço - -	Mussena.
16	Gonçalo - -	Cabundá.	38	José - -	Sunna.
17	Marcello - -	Bié.	39	João - -	"
18	Antão - -	Quibanda.	40	Gonçalo - -	Mucena.
19	Euphrasia - -	Ganguella.	41	Amaro - -	"
20	Canuto - -	Moange.	42	Bento - -	"
21	Polycarpo - -	Mussuia.	43	Amphriso - -	"
22	Geminiano - -	Oamba.	44	Felix - -	Macúa.
23	Theodorico - -	Macúa.	45	Manoel - -	"
24	Conrado - -	Mogange.	46	Sotero - -	"

CLASS B.

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
47	Pascoal	Macúá.	125	Elias	Cabinda.
48	Erico	Mussena.	126	Eudoxio	"
49	Gaudencio	"	127	Ernesto	"
50	Alexandre	Macúá.	128	Evaristo	Congo
51	Homero	"	129	Francisco	"
52	Antonino	Quilimane.	130	Franco	"
53	Patricio	Monange.	131	Fausto	"
54	Umbelino	"	132	Fidelis	"
55	Leoncio	Sunna.	133	Frederico	"
56	Joanna	"	134	Gaspar	"
57	Maria	Quilimane.	135	Gregorio	"
58	Lidia	Monange.	136	Gonçalo	"
59	Olegaria	Macúá.	137	Henrique	"
60	Bazilia	Quilimane.	138	Heitor	"
61	Martha	Macúá.	139	Honorio	"
62	Belmira	"	140	Marianna	Mina.
63	Carolina	"	141	Andreza	Congo.
64	Suzanna	Quilimane.	142	Anna	"
65	Lucrecia	Mugange.	143	Amalia	"
66	Theotonia	Macúá.	144	Amelia	"
67	Manoela	"	145	Anastacia	"
68	Barbara	"	146	Antonio.	Muxicongo.
69	Pulqueria	"	147	Ambrozio	"
70	Custodia	"	148	Avelino	"
71	Laurinda	"	149	Antão	Coange.
72	Lucianna	"	150	Agapito	Congó.
73	Romana	"	151	Angelo	Muxicongo.
74	Catharina	"	152	Agnelo	Coange.
75	Libania	Mogange.	153	Aquilino	Angola.
76	Floriano.	Mucena.	154	Adão	Muxicongo.
77	Scipião	Macúá.	155	Adrião	Monjollo.
78	Maria	Angola.	156	Andronico	Combata.
79	Quirino	Quissaman.	157	Arnaldo	Muxicongo.
80	Gusmão	Congo.	158	Asselino	"
81	Anna	Mina.	159	Adelino	"
82	Amalia	"	160	Auacleto	Angola.
83	Adelina	"	161	Antero	"
84	Benta	"	162	Braz	Muxicongo.
85	Bemvinda	"	163	Bento	"
86	Benedicta	"	164	Benedicto	"
87	Beatriz	"	165	Boaventura	"
88	Carlota	"	166	Bemvindo	"
89	Clara	"	167	Bernardo	"
90	Clarice	"	168	Bernardino	"
91	Dionysia	"	169	Benildo	"
92	Dioguina	"	170	Bernabé	"
93	Eva	"	171	Bartholomeu	"
94	Esther	"	172	Camillo	"
95	Florinda	"	173	Cassiano	"
96	Florisbella	"	174	Canuto	"
97	Gandelia	"	175	Conrado.	"
98	Henriqueta	"	176	Cosme	"
99	Josephina	"	177	Cypriano	Coange.
100	Laura	"	178	Chrispim	Muxicongo.
101	Maria	"	179	Chrispiano	Cabinda.
102	Narciza	"	180	Cyrillo	Muxicongo.
103	Olympia	"	181	Cyriaco.	"
104	Prima.	"	182	Cyrino	"
105	Quiteria.	"	183	Candido	"
106	Roza	"	184	Christovão	"
107	Suzanna	Cabinda.	185	Chrisogono	"
108	Sinão	Congo.	186	Domingos	"
109	Felix	Natiranda.	187	Dyonisio	"
110	André	Congo.	188	Daniel	Bamba.
111	Avelino	"	189	Dario	Angola.
112	Agostinho	"	190	David	Muxicongo.
113	Antonio	"	191	Damião	"
114	Balbino	"	192	Damazio	"
115	Bernardo	"	193	Diogo	"
116	Boaventura	"	194	Deziderio	"
117	Conrado	"	195	Dioguino	"
118	Camillo	Monjollo.	196	Egas	"
119	Cosme	Mozambique.	197	Evaristo	"
120	Cornelio	Cabinda.	198	Eustaquio	"
121	David	"	199	Euzebio	"
122	Dario	"	200	Eugenio	"
123	Daniel	"	201	Euphrazio	"
124	Domingos	"	202	Elizeu	"

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
203	Elizario	Muxicongo.	280	Benilda	Cassange.
204	Elias	Bamba.	281	Benedicta	Mutembo.
205	Francisco	Naembo.	282	Bernardina	Muxicongo.
206	Francisco	Muxicongo.	283	Bemvinda	"
207	Flavio	"	284	Bonifacia	Cassange.
208	Fabricio	"	285	Bernarda	Angola.
209	Flaviano	"	286	Cassiana	Mutembo.
210	Fabio	"	287	Christana	Monjolo.
211	Favino	"	288	Christodolinda	Muxicongo.
212	Fiel	"	289	Cypriana	"
213	Fredesvindo	Bamba.	290	Cyrylla	"
214	Firmino	"	291	Camilla	"
215	Franklin	Monjollo.	292	Capristrana	"
216	Faustino	Bata.	293	Cassandra	"
217	Felippe	Muxicongo.	294	Cazemira	"
218	Firmo	"	295	Caetano	Loango.
219	Fausto	"	296	Crispino	Muxicongo.
220	Felicio	"	297	Crispiniana	"
221	Felicissimo	"	298	Clementina	"
222	Feliseberto	"	299	Catharina	"
223	Frederico	"	300	Carolina	"
224	Gaspar	"	301	Clementina (2)	"
225	Gandelio	"	302	Carlota	"
226	Gaudencio	"	303	Candida	"
227	Gregorio	"	304	Canthilde	"
228	Geremino	"	305	Deolinda	"
229	Guilherme	"	306	Dezideria	"
230	Guilhermino	"	307	Domiciana	"
231	Honorio	"	308	Damazia	"
232	Homero	"	309	Dorothea	"
233	Hermeto	"	310	Diocleciana	"
234	Hermeteiro	"	311	Delfina	"
235	Hermes	"	312	Constança	Rebola.
236	Honorato	"	313	Euzebia	Muxicongo.
237	Hypolito	"	314	Eufemia	"
238	Hygenio	"	315	Eulalia	"
239	Hysopo	Angola.	316	Evarista	"
240	Hercules	Monjolo.	317	Ernesta	"
241	Hermogenes	"	318	Erenestina	"
242	João	"	319	Euphrazia	"
243	José	Angola.	320	Eliza	"
244	Jacques	"	321	Elizaria	"
245	Julio	"	322	Elvira	"
246	Jacob	"	323	Euphrozina	"
247	Jeronimo	"	324	Ethelvina	"
248	Ismael	"	325	Emilia	"
249	Jacques	Muxicongo.	326	Escolastica	"
250	Julio	"	327	Felismina	"
251	Jacob	"	328	Placido	Cabinda.
252	Ignacio	"	329	Prima	Mira.
253	Joaquim	Angola.	330	Moyes	Miombé.
254	Jacob	"	331	Acacio	Inhangue.
255	Juliano	"	332	Rufina	Benguella.
256	Benedicto	Congo.	333	Ragmunda	"
257	Caauto	"	334	Carolina	"
258	Eugenio	"	335	Felippe	"
259	Nery	"	336	Martinho	Angola.
260	Queiroz	"	337	Graciosa	Mutuca.
261	Floriano	Angola.	338	Miquelina	Congo.
262	Anna	Cassange.	339	Genoveva	Cabinda.
263	Agueda	Muxicongo.	340	Sabina	Loanda.
264	Ambrozia	"	341	Marciano	Congo.
265	Ambrozina	"	342	Elias	Benguella.
265*	Augusta	"	343	Carlos	Guissaman.
266	Agapita	Rebola.	344	Pedro	Mina.
267	Agostinha	Angola.	345	Sinfronio	Congo.
268	Apolonaria	Baca.	346	Graciana	Monjollo.
269	Antonio	Muxicongo.	347	Pulgueria	Umbongo.
270	Antonia	Cassange.	348	Maria	Angola.
271	Amelia	Angola.	349	Simpliciana	Benguella.
272	Antonina	Muxicongo.	350	Simão	"
273	Amalia	"	351	Octaviano	"
274	Annalia	"	352	Benta	Mozambique.
275	Acassia	"	353	Feliseberto	Mazemba
276	Arnalda	"	354	Izabel	Cassange.
277	Aprigia	"	355	Adelio	Muxicongo.
278	Benta	"	356	Affricio	"
279	Beatriz	"	357	Agostinho	"

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
358	Apolinario - -	Mufumbe.	361	Anselmo - -	Muxicongo.
359	Acacio - -	Muxicongo.	362	Angelino - -	"
360	Antonio - -	"			

Note.—These Africans have produced numerous children and grandchildren, who have followed the destiny of their mothers, or have been lost.

List of Blacks sent to the Iron Foundry of S. João at Ipanema, in the Province of St. Pauls.

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Francisco	Angola.	66	Custodio	Mucena.
2	Pedro	"	67	Bertholdo	"
3	Estevão	"	68	Raymundo	Mogange.
4	Jeremias	"	69	Deziderio	Monange.
5	Francisco	"	70	Benedicto	Mucena.
6	Lourenço	"	71	Julio	"
7	Gregorio	Benguella.	72	Aleixo	Macuá.
8	Manoel	"	73	Silverio	Mogange.
9	Faustino	"	74	Laurentino	Monange.
10	Fabiano	Congo.	75	Benjamin	"
11	Porfirio	Angola.	76	Balbino	"
12	Theotónio	"	77	Jovita	Sunna.
13	Eleuterio	"	78	Tertuliano	"
14	Mathias	"	79	Gabriel	"
15	Leandro	Benguella.	80	Olegario	Macua.
16	Romão	Angola.	81	Luciano	"
17	Hemeterio	"	82	Belmiro	Mogange.
18	Lucio	Cassange.	83	Antonio	Ganguella.
19	Theophilo	Congo.	84	Agapito	"
20	Rogério	"	85	Antenor	Barundo.
21	Patricio	Angola.	86	Ambrozio	"
22	Alexandre	Cassange.	87	Antonio 2nd	Ganguella.
23	Climaço	Benguella.	88	Araham	"
24	Balbino	"	89	Anselmo	"
25	Izidoro	"	90	Angelo	Naomba.
26	Gabriel	"	91	Anastacio	Caudimba.
27	Vicente	Congo.	92	Amando	Garanga.
28	Martinho	"	93	Athauazio	Garanga.
29	Paulo	Angola.	94	Antero	Coscambo.
30	Elias	"	95	Apolinario	Nequição.
31	Athanazio	Monjollo.	96	Amaro	Garanga.
32	Bazilio	Congo.	97	Alberto	"
33	Innocencio	Benguella.	98	Antão	Geratinauga.
34	Pantaleão	Congo.	99	André	Luale.
35	Felipe	Benguella.	100	Alvaro	Cocanda.
36	Mathias	Congo.	101	Agostinho	Ganguella.
37	Bruno	"	102	Aniceto	Oticio.
38	Daniel	Benguella.	103	Angelino	Benguella.
39	Bartholomeu (dead)	"	104	Aleixo	Nabar.
40	Chripiniano	Bié.	105	Arnaldo	Ulioanda.
41	Severiano	Angola.	106	Amado	Barundo.
42	Damazo	Congo.	107	Andromico	Oticio.
43	Luciano	Benguella.	108	Braz	Cassira.
44	Papimano	"	109	Bento	Barundo.
45	Marcelino	"	110	Benedito	Luale.
46	Manoel	Angola.	111	Balbino	Ugarangue.
47	Honorato	Congo.	112	Boaventura	Capoco.
48	Felix	"	113	Benildo	Ugaranga.
49	Bento	"	114	Bernardino	"
50	Canuto	"	115	Bruno	"
51	José	"	116	Belchior	"
52	Ildefonso	Moange.	117	Bernardo	Ganguella.
53	Mathias	"	118	Balthazar	Cangombe.
54	Adrião	Baca.	119	Bonifacio	Cocanda.
55	Martinho	Macua.	120	Bazilio	Luale.
56	Angelo	"	121	Braulio	Ugaranga.
57	Romão	"	122	Bemvindo	Cutiramba.
58	Primo	Mucena.	123	Camillo	Tivanda.
59	Thadeo	"	124	Claudio	Curnale.
60	Martiniano	Macuá.	125	Canuto	Covia.
61	Bernabé	Monange.	126	Candido	Catumbira.
62	Braz	"	127	Cosme	Cucavete.
63	Carlos	Mucena.	128	Clarimundo	Coqualuque.
64	Ignacio	"	129	Claudio	Cocanda.
65	Augusto	"	130	Cyrillo	Covia.

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
131	Carlos	Cotimbue.	147	Demetrio	Luale.
132	Candido	Luale.	148	Damiano	Coruale.
133	Cantidiano	Umbuira.	149	Dario	Cabune.
134	Cazemiro	Cabunda.	150	Damazo	Barundo.
135	Chrspim	"	151	Diogenes	Cabunda.
136	Conrado	"	152	Dumentino	Caruale.
137	Cleto	"	153	Ezequiel	Carunda.
138	Chrispiniano	Terengue.	154	Euzebio	Cuamba.
139	Domingos	Luale.	155	Eustaquio	Tiara.
140	Damião	Caconda.	156	Evaristo	Caruale.
141	Dyonisio	Cabunda.	157	Geremias	Nativanda.
142	Deziderio	Luale.	158	Gregorio	Caruale.
143	Deolindo	"	159	Hilario	Luale.
144	Duarte	"	160	Thomaz	Guitiranga.
145	Diocleciano	Coronga.	161	Braz	Benguella.
146	Damazio	Maimbé.	162	Lazaro	Congo.

N.B.—Many of these Africans have already left the iron foundry of Ipanema, and transferred to private individuals, "Concessionnaires," of which there are no entries and no guarantee given in the regular form, or have been transferred to the new iron foundry established in the Province of Matto Grosso, or to the colonies in the Province of Parana where they still remain. From these places no information has been obtained in consequence of the great distances and difficulty of communication.

Of those sent to the Province of Minas, it appears that the following actually exist:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Izidoro	Noguetão.	13	Maximiano	Bamba.
2	Justiniano	Ambriz.	14	Leandro	Congo.
3	Domingos	Monjollo.	15	Rozendo	Ambriz.
4	Bento	"	16	Ezequiel	Congo.
5	Satyro	Moange.	17	Victorio	Mullui.
6	Anastacio	Congo.	18	Jude	Zombo.
7	Polycarpo	Maxibamba.	19	Bernardino	Cuillo.
8	Mathias	Mullui.	20	Domingos	Congo.
9	Jacinto	Congo.	21	Alexandre	Cuango.
10	Jeminiano	Mullui.	22	Bernabé	"
11	Antonio	Cuango.	23	Manoel	Cabunda.
12	Guilherme	Angola.			

In the Public Works of the Province of Rio de Janeiro were employed the following:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Thomaz	Benguella.	33	Olegario	Congo.
2	Ambrozio	"	34	Cleto	"
3	Mauricio	"	35	Miguel	Baca.
4	Gonçalo	Baca.	36	Telerphoro	Bié.
5	Antonio	Angola.	37	Theodoro	"
6	Mathias	Rebolo.	38	Justiniano	"
7	Evaristo	"	39	Julião	Barundo.
8	Cypriano	"	40	Hygino	"
9	Calixto	Cassange.	41	Zotico	Mongo.
10	Dionisio	Angola.	42	Estevão	"
11	Paulo	"	43	Sebastião	Dullo.
12	Eduardo	Rebolo.	44	Vicente	Bié.
13	Wenceslau	"	45	Marcolino	"
14	Cosme	"	46	Serpião	Mitheque.
15	Antonio	"	47	Evaristo	Molembo.
16	Elizario	"	48	Coriolano	Miombe.
17	Antonio	"	49	Jozé	"
18	Eustaquio	"	50	Duarte	Mitheque.
19	Joaquim	"	51	Mariano	Luango.
20	Manoel	Baca.	52	Julio	Babembe.
21	Vicente	Benguella.	53	Jeronimo	Mitheque.
22	Zeferino	Rebolo.	54	Ernesto	Sunde.
23	Bernardo	"	55	Bonifacio	"
24	Jorge	"	56	Anselmo	Angola.
25	Aleixo	Cassange.	57	Amancio	"
26	Aprigio	Congo.	58	Damazo	Congo.
27	Anastacio	"	59	Eleuterio	"
28	Themotheo	"	60	Fredesvindo	"
29	Ignacio	Soio.	61	Domingos	Baca.
30	Matheus	Ganguella.	62	Elizario	Moange.
31	Gregorio	Candongo.	63	Innocencio	Angola.
32	Ricardo	Congo.	64	Lazaro	Congo.

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
65	Mariano	Congo.	70	Rogério	Congo.
66	Nicomedes	Monjolo.	71	Servulo	"
67	Paulo	"	72	Tiberio	"
68	Placido	Congo.	73	Reinaldo	Monjolo.
69	Guintino	"	74	Silverio	Moange.

N.B.—Some of these Africans are included in the 158 which were emancipated by the authorities of the capital of the Province of Rio de Janeiro, between the publication of the Decree of the 24th September, 1864, and the end of the same year, but are not yet classified, and it cannot yet be ascertained from what services or from what Departments they have been taken.

In the Public Works of the "Município Neutro" in this city, the following Africans were employed:—

No.	Name.	Race.	No.	Name.	Race.
1	Antonio	Angola.	23	Chrispim	Cassange.
2	Felippe	Benguella.	24	Matheos	Congo.
3	Antonio	Moange.	25	Daniel	Rebolo.
4	Jeremias	Cabunda.	26	Herculano	"
5	Antonio	Cabinda.	27	Candido	Congo.
6	Sebastião	Angola.	28	Jacob	Benguella.
7	Lourenço	Congo.	29	João	"
8	Lourenço	Benguella.	30	Braz	Angola.
9	João	Moange.	31	Martinho	Cavilhangá.
10	Januario	Congo.	32	Pedro	Unana.
11	Antonio	Angola.	33	Rafael	Muxicongo.
12	João	Cabunda.	34	Felísberto	Clita.
13	Francisco	Angola.	35	Luiz	Uamba.
14	Bernardo	"	36	Braz	Mujamba.
15	Lucas	Congo.	37	Sergio	Congo.
16	Antonio	"	38	Trajano	Coxiurá.
17	Geraldo	"	39	Olegario	Cubangula.
18	Etúzebio	Benguella.	40	Cyriaco	Caximjamba.
19	Januario	Angola.	41	Jeremias	Unane.
20	Zacharias	"	42	Ludgero	Uambá.
21	Clemente	Guissaman.	43	Calixto	"
22	Malaquias	"			

Several other Africans formerly employed in this Department have been sent to the House of Correction in this city at different times, from whence they have been transferred to different places.

The Africans delivered or deposited at the House of Correction in this city are not here mentioned, as they have been all emancipated by order of the Government, subsequent to the publication of the Decree of the 24th September, 1864.

RECAPITULATION.

Private individuals (Concessionnaires)	..	934	União and Industria Road	..	48
Province of Bahia	..	396	Hospital for Lepers	..	13
War Arsenal, Rio de Janeiro	..	35	Town or City of Petropolis	..	12
Pyrotechnic Department at Campinas	..	14	Estrella Road	..	27
Observatory, Rio de Janeiro	..	2	Public Gardens	..	7
Military Schools	"	10	Misericórdia Hospital, Rio de Janeiro	..	59
Military Hospital	"	9	" " Campos	..	7
Deaf and Dumb Institution	"	4	" " Ilha Grande	..	4
Blind Institution	"	8	Order 3rd Hospital, Carmo	..	9
Marine Arsenal	"	76	" " Bom Jesus	..	15
Public Works	"	38	" " S. Francisco de Paula	..	8
Public Lights	"	17	Brotherhood of SS. Sacramento da Sé	..	4
Municipal Chambers	"	14	Order of S. Francisco da Penitencia	..	6
Telegraph Stations	"	3	Missionarios Capuchinhos	..	2
National Public Library	"	3	Gunpowder Factory	..	362
Police Corps	"	15	Iron foundry at Ipanema	..	162
Pedro II. College	"	18	Province of Minas	..	23
" Hospital	"	35	Public Works, Province of Rio de Janeiro	..	74
School of Medicine	"	1	" Município Neutro	..	43
Mage and Sapucaia Company	..	29			
Mangaratiba Road	..	20	Total	..	2,565

By this Report it appears that the total number of Africans still in Brazil and employed in different services is 2,565.

The number remaining after deducting the deaths reported and those emancipated up

to the end of the past year from the total number imported amounted to 5,099, as stated in the previous part of this paper.

Consequently between these two numbers there is a difference of 2,534 Africans, which must be considered as missing, or at least are in part included among the deaths not reported, or among those emancipated since the end of last year. But still there will be a considerable difference as these two numbers cannot amount to 2,534, which is the actual difference noted.

This loss refers not only to the time at which these Africans were captured and judged by the Brazilian authorities (1844 to 1852), because immediately they were landed different influential people, through whose hands they had to pass before being sent to the Judge of Orphans, proceeded to choose and take from the lots those that they required or thought proper to take without making any entry, or being in any way responsible, but must also refer to the time they were captured by the English cruizers, and judged by the Mixed Brazilian and English Commission established at Rio de Janeiro, as it appears that they disappeared from the deposits where they were placed by order of the Commission previous to their being distributed by the proper authorities, according to the Treaties then existing.

By virtue of the Regulations issued by the Brazilian Government for the execution of the Convention of the 23rd November, 1826, the Judges of Orphans were the authorities empowered to make this distribution, conceding the Africans services, to private individuals who took them at a small salary payable to the Treasury.

This distribution and still further the registration made of it, is full of the greatest irregularity and confusion.

Between the 26th September, 1864, and the 16th March, 1865, 565 Africans have been emancipated by order of the Brazilian Government, and received their letters of emancipation at the police office in this city.
