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FURTHER
P A P E R S
RELATING TO THE
S L A V E T R A D E:

VIZ.

RETURN to an Address of The House of Commons to HIS MAJESTY,
dated the 20th June 1823;—*for*

COPIES OR EXTRACTS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE,
FROM THE MONTH OF MARCH

1822,

Between His Majesty's Government and Foreign Powers, also with the British Commissioners on the Coast of Africa, and in Foreign Colonies; and with His Majesty's Naval Officers, and the British Colonial Authorities; relative to the execution of the several Treaties respecting the SLAVE TRADE, and to the repression of the illicit Traffic in SLAVES:—As far as the same relate to the Secretary of State's Office for the COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

11 July 1823.

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R. WILMOT HORTON.

Colonial Department, }
10th July 1823. }

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

S L A V E T R A D E.

(1.)—Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Mac Carthy to Earl Bathurst, K. G. ;
dated Sierra Leone, 10th March 1822.

(N^o 269.)

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, March 10th, 1822.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that Commodore Sir Robert Mends, commanding the squadron on this coast, who had been detained by contrary winds for a long period in Europe, arrived here on the 18th past.

I received by him the new charter granted by our Most Gracious Sovereign for the colony and its dependencies, and I had the same proclaimed with all possible solemnity on the 29th past.

Sir Robert Mends on his passage to this visited the river Gambia, and it affords me the most heartfelt satisfaction to state, that he speaks in very favourable terms of the navigation of that river, and the flourishing condition of the trade at Bathurst.

In consequence of the information he obtained of the manner in which the slave trade was carried on at the Portuguese settlements of Cacheo and Bissago, Sir Robert sent his boats for the purpose of searching these rivers; they returned here on the 2d instant only, with a Portuguese schooner taken near Cacheo, having on board 175 slaves.

The depositions of the crew fully prove that the governor of Bissago shipped a number of these slaves on his own account; many of them were from the banks of the Gambia.

I propose embarking to-morrow to proceed to the Gold Coast in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, and shall avail myself of such opportunities as may offer to report my proceedings. I regret exceedingly, that from the long detention of the *Iphigenia* it was not in my power to do so before.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

your Lordships most obedient humble servant,

The Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G. (signed) *C. Mac Carthy.*
&c. &c. &c.

(2.)—Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Mac Carthy to Earl Bathurst, K. G. ;
dated Sierra Leone, 19th June 1822 :—Enclosing a Memorandum of the
Vessels visited or detained by His Majesty's Cruisers for being engaged in
the Slave Trade.

(N^o 283.)

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, 19th June 1822.

HAVING frequently with heartfelt sorrow deemed it my duty, in the situation I have the honour to hold, to report to your Lordship the horrid cruelties inflicted on the unfortunate Africans, daily torn from their native country by subjects of civilized European powers in amity with our Most Gracious King, in defiance of the laws and repeated declarations of their own sovereigns, I again beg leave to solicit your attention to the same painful subject.

Since I transmitted to Mr. Goulburn (on the 14th January) memoranda of the information I had obtained on the traffic in slaves, carried on on this coast, from the period of Commodore Sir George Collier's return to Europe, the French brig of war *L'Huron*, Commodore Maudnit du Plessis came into this harbour from a cruise to leeward. I received that officer, who commands the squadron of small vessels of war employed between Senegal and Goree, and on occasional cruises along the

coast, with that politeness due to his rank, and the friendly relations subsisting between our respective countries; and learnt from him with equal regret and surprise, that, having proceeded as far as Grand Bassa, he fell in with and visited several vessels under the French flag, which he had strong grounds to suspect were employed on the slave trade, but that he did not detain any, as from his instructions he was not authorized to seize any vessels but such as had slaves *on board*; that he was particularly anxious to take in water and other articles he required, in order to resume his cruise off the Gallinas, as he feared that two French vessels he had left there, and who had landed their cargoes, might take advantage of his absence to embark their slaves and proceed to their destination. Commodore Du Plessis arrived at Sierra Leone on the 1st February, and sailed again on the 9th or 10th on his cruise off the Gallinas; he appears a zealous officer, and anxious to display his zeal in the cause of humanity, I therefore do not entertain any doubt of the correctness of what he stated; yet I can only reconcile this very extraordinary circumstance with the sentiments expressed by M. Le Baron Portal, late minister of marine, to whom I had the honour of being introduced by His Majesty's ambassador Sir Charles Stuart, and from whom I had three or four audiences on the subject of the slave trade in December 1820, and February and March 1821, to some misunderstanding with respect to the English laws, in supposing that the same instructions were issued to the naval officers with regard to their conduct to foreign vessels, and towards any British vessel which might be found employed in that criminal traffic. M. Le Baron Portal frequently said to me, (to the best of my recollections M. Le Baron Pasquier, then minister for the foreign department, made the same declaration in my presence to Sir Charles Stuart,) that instructions to the same purport had been transmitted to the French cruisers on this coast for the seizure of French vessels, as he (Le Baron Portal) understood were given to British cruisers; that his Most Christian Majesty's government acted with the utmost good faith, and were desirous to put a stop to that infamous trade. It is well known, that according to our laws any British vessel fitted or employed in the slave trade is equally liable to condemnation, and the person engaged in that traffic subject to the same penalties, whether there are slaves on board or not, and that of course His Majesty's officers would lawfully detain such a vessel and prosecute her and the crew. It is true, that in the treaties with the sovereigns of Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, it has been determined that no vessels should be liable to detention but

MEMORANDA of VESSELS employed in the Traffic in Slaves, visited or detained by

Date of Capture or Examination.	AT WHAT PLACE.	NAME and DESCRIPTION.	—	WHENCE.	MASTER.
February and March.	Gallinas -	brig l'Espoir - - -	French -	Nantes -	P. l'Empreur - - -
	Sugry -	ship Phoenix - - -	d° - -	Havre -	Dupré - - -
	D° - -	ketch le Furet - - -	d° - -	d° - -	J. Herrewyn - - -
	Gallinas -	brig la Rose - - -	d° - -	Nantes -	M. Thomas - - -
	D° - -	schooner l'Adolphe - - -	d° - -	St. Malo -	S. Decarn - - -
	D° - -	sloop le Thomas - - -	d° - -	Martinique	G. Detouch - - -
	D° - -	schooner la Coquette - - -	d° - -	Guadaloupe	Bassoins - - -
	Bissaos -	- Conde de Ville Flor	Portuguese	- - -	Brandea - - -
Rio Pongás	- Dolphin - - -	United States	- - -	Benj. Pearson - - -	
April - -	- - -	- Dechisa d'Estrella	Spanish -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	Joseph - - -	d° - -	Matanzas -	Juan Krouze - - -
	Appam -	Des de Ferreário - - -	Portuguese	- - -	- - -
	Lagos - -	Esperanza - - -	d° - -	Bahia - -	J. de Britta Lima - - -

but such as had actually slaves on board; it does not belong to me to make any observations upon the criminal advantage taken by vessels bearing the flag of those nations, of the wording of that article, they do in open day, and contrary to the spirit of the treaties, carry on this traffic.

As there cannot be any plea urged to prevent the seizure of French vessels by their own navy, I am led to hope, that if the circumstances under which the slave trade is now carried on under the French flag, were stated to the ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty now in London, his high sense of honour would soon rectify an omission which I suppose to have been unintentional; and when it is considered, that by enforcing the same laws towards their own vessels which have been so honourably carried into effect by Great Britain, since the abolition of the slave trade, one brig of war will do more essential service in one cruise as far as the Equator, than twenty times the number of vessels cruising with inefficient instructions, I cannot but believe that the suggestion may appear worthy of consideration. I have not heard at Cape Coast that the "Huron" had been met with by any of our cruisers or merchant vessels since she left Sierra Leone.

The enclosed memoranda will prove that the vessels under French colours now carry on the traffic fully armed, and that they have been guilty of acts, if not piratical, in firing on the boats of His Majesty's cruisers, at least very nearly as atrocious.

The number of slave vessels taken and examined since the arrival of Commodore Sir R. Mends, will convey full information as to the extent of that traffic; and I beg leave to observe, that the case of the "Conde de Ville Flor," seized near Bissao, which fully establishes that a Signor Andrade, the governor, had shipped a number of slaves on his own account, can merely be considered as an additional proof of the incorrigible perversity of the Portuguese officers on this coast; that I have received repeated reports of the governors of Bissao and Cacheo having full cargoes of slaves in irons ready for all purchasers; that the traffic is carried on openly at the Cape de Verd Islands, St. Thomas, and Prince's.

The appointment of a consul to reside at the Bissaos for a few years, might operate as a check to these nefarious transactions.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Right Honourable Lord Bathurst, K. G. (signed) C. Mac Carthy.
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Cruisers on the Coast of Africa, from the 1st of February to the 28th of April 1822.

OWNER.	SLAVES on Board.	SLAVES on Shore.	CARGO, when complete.	REMARKS.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	slave platform laid, water casks, &c.; had landed a number of slaves.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	slave platform laid, water casks, &c.; 320 tons and 22 men.
- - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	ditto - ditto.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	had arrived only a few days; 200 tons and 23 men.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	fitted for slaves - - - 169 tons and 26 men.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	ditto - - - - last from Goree.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	ditto - - - - 132 tons and 23 men.
Brandar	175	- - - - -	- - - - -	condemned in Mixed Commission court; slaves landed at Sierra Leone.
James Darby	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	detained, and sent to America by Mr. Hunter, United States navy, and Dr. Clarkson, royal navy.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	detained by His Majesty's ship Morgiana; before Mixed Commission court.
Atkins	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	condemned in Mixed Commission court, for having had slaves on board.
- - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	detained by His Majesty's ship Iphigenia; before Mixed Commission court.
M. S. Freyre	187	- - - - -	- - - - -	condemned in Mixed Commission court; slaves landed at Sierra Leone.

(continued)

Memoranda of Vessels employed in the Traffic of Slaves, visited or

Date of Capture or Examination.	AT WHAT PLACE.	NAME and DESCRIPTION.	—	WHENCE.	MASTER.
April 6	Whydah	schooner Nymfa da Mer	Portuguese	Bahia	Fran. Dellar
	D°	Star	d°	d°	José Rodriguez
	D°	Juliana	d°	d°	Juan Zacheaba
	D°	ship Vigilante	d°	d°	Jan. Fel Lobo
	Porto Novo	brig Lusitania	d°	d°	M. J. Dacquire
	D°	Sacramento	d°	d°	J. J. Velaso
	D°	Maria Gloria	d°	d°	J. de Fonseca
	D°	Esperanza Fortuna	d°	d°	Claud. Demarrez
	Whydah	schooner Amelia	d°	d°	these five vessels arrived on the coast within a week after the Iphigenia passed down from thence.
	D°	Remeira	d°	d°	
	D°	polacca Desengaro	d°	d°	
	D°	schooner Zafra	d°	d°	
	Porto Novo	Gonma	d°	d°	
- 15	Bonny	Vecuca	Spanish	Havannah	- - - - -
	"	Ycaman	d°	d°	- - - - -
	"	brig la Vigilante	French	Nantes	A. C. Bonfiere
	"	la Petite Betsy	d°	d°	Jean Porreau
	"	l'Ursule	d°	Martinique	B. Donillier
- 28	"	le Théodore	d°	Harfleur	Clamard
	Old Calabar	la Tamise	d°	Marseilles	Juan Bounce
	"	polacca Defensora	Portuguese	Bahia	M. Marks

(N° 279.)

(3.)—Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Mac Carthy to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Cape Coast Castle, 22d May 1822.

"SIR ROBERT MENDES has this moment anchored in these roads after a short, but extraordinary and successful cruise, having, since we parted at Accra, taken six vessels with 1,656 slaves, which, added to the number he took near the Bissagos and Afam, make a total number of 1,838, and eight vessels taken by that ship, last in company with His Majesty's ship 'Myrmidon,' which he ordered to cruise to Calabar. The Morgiana has also made two prizes in her cruise to the Ascension, with about 180 slaves, since March, thus proving that this abominable traffic is now carried on beyond former precedent, and with more audacity. The vessels in the river Bonny were so moored as to present a most formidable battery, from which they kept up an incessant and tremendous fire upon the boats, until they were conquered by the undaunted gallantry of our tars. It is to be regretted that two men of the Iphigenia were killed in action, and several wounded. The piratical ruffians suffered very severely, many of them jumped overboard and were drowned; and in the conflict the friends of humanity will lament that several of the unfortunate victims of the insatiable cupidity of those villains were also dangerously wounded; one poor female lost both her legs, another an arm."

detailed by His Majesty's Cruisers on the Coast of Africa—continued.

OWNER.	SLAVES on Board.	SLAVES on Shore.	CARGO, when complete.	REMARKS.
- - - - -	3	247	250	unfortunately lost; people saved.
V. de Palma - - - - -	-	250	-	slaves ready for embarkation.
Juan Marsh - - - - -	-	-	300	a negro boy clinging to the rudder-chains; said he was driven overboard at the approach of our boats.
J. J. de Silva - - - - -	-	-	500	slaves ready for embarkation.
J. A. de Guimaren - - - - -	-	-	350	these vessels had royal passports to take slaves from Melemba.
- - - - -	-	-	350	
José de Olivar - - - - -	-	300	-	ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
A. J. de Souza - - - - -	-	300	-	
- - - - -	-	250	250	platforms laid ready to take slaves on board.
- - - - -	-	250	250	
- - - - -	-	250	300	
- - - - -	-	300	300	
- - - - -	-	-	300	landed the slaves at the cruiser's approach.
- - - - -	325	-	400	detained by Iphigenia and Myrmidon; before commission court.
- - - - -	380	-	500	unhappily upset in a tornado, only 11 persons saved; 16 of the crew of the Iphigenia and two officers were among those who went down.
F. Michaud - - - - -	345	-	400	detained by Sir Robert Mends, for assisting the Vecuca and Ycaman in their desperate attacks on the boats of Iphigenia and Myrmidon; slaves landed at Sierra Leone.
J. Dubois - - - - -	208	-	-	
Jean Dellue - - - - -	216	-	250	
- Collin - - - - -	-	250	-	
- - - - -	-	-	250	completely fitted for slaves.
C. R. de Novaes - - - - -	100	-	-	detained and scuttled, on account of her leaky state; the slaves brought to Sierra Leone in His Majesty's ship Myrmidon.

(4.)—Extract from Sir Charles Mac Carthy's Letter to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Sierra Leone, 21st June 1822. (N° 284.)

“ I FOUND on my return the inhabitants generally healthy, although I fear, from the quantity of rain which has fallen since my arrival, that the rainy season has already begun, nearly a month before the usual period; a circumstance I regret exceedingly from the considerable accession we have had, of about 1,800 liberated Africans since January last. The difficulty of placing them comfortably and advantageously to the public during the rains; that is, in encouraging their clearing the ground and planting, and more so, from the necessity which will devolve upon me of purchasing clothing for these unfortunate beings, unless the requisition which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 12th January last, N° 264, is immediately forwarded here. Feeling as I do, my Lord, the enormous responsibility which, in these times of economy, falls upon an officer who incurs expense, I own that under no other circumstances, but that of relieving that class of individuals whom the benevolence of our country has rescued from slavery, should I be found disposed to order any purchases, or incur expenses, without a regular approved estimate. I shall, however, continue in the performance of what I consider a paramount duty, that of preventing the perishing from wretchedness, these, either adopted children of our country, or otherwise outcasts from the human race, and devoted to misery.”

(N° 286.)

(5.)—Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Mac Carthy, addressed to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Sierra Leone, 26th June 1822.

“COMMODORE Sir Robert Mends proposes taking his departure this day, on his return to Europe by the West Indies; the short period he has been employed on the coast has been attended with more success than I believe has hitherto been known in the same space of time. The loss of a Spanish vessel upset in a tornado, as mentioned in the return I had the honour of transmitting in my letter N° 283, 19th instant, will be lamented by those who so anxiously wish for the abolition of that traffic.

“Sir Robert Mends has sent to Europe the three French vessels he took in the river Bonny, for firing on his boats; their arrival will, perhaps, convince those persons in France who are so unwilling to believe that the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty are buying slaves on the coast of Africa. The vessels left to cruise on the coast are the following: The ‘Driver,’ gone down, I understand, as far as Calabar; the ‘Bann,’ to the Ascension, and from thence to cruise to the bight of Biafra and neighbourhood. His Majesty’s gun-brig ‘Thistle’ is at present cruising in those parts, and expected with prizes shortly here. The gun-brig ‘Snapper’ is to sail on a cruise this day to leeward and return shortly. The ‘Myrmidon’ is waiting for the arrival of the ‘Cyrene,’ by whom she is to be relieved; but should not the latter appear soon, she will cruise to windward. The ‘Pheasant’ is on her way home by St. Thomas and the Brazils, having Captain Sabine on board making important observations. The ‘Morgiana’ sailed four days past, on her passage home by the Ascension. Two brigs are expected to relieve those at present on this station; and as Sir Robert Mends proposes returning to the coast in November or December, it can be reasonably expected that a great number of vessels will be taken; may these captures at last induce foreign powers to engage warmly in the suppression of that traffic!

“Having understood that the outcry against the *horrid* climate of Sierra Leone had not only been renewed at home, but given out by foreign powers as one of the causes for their not keeping complete their respective members of the Mixed Commission; without making myself an advocate for any tropical climate, I beg leave to observe, that not only the whole of the persons who were commissaries in that commission, but even those who were attached to it, have either returned to Europe to suit their own convenience, and not from ill-health, (although they may have been indisposed and paid a seasoning) or are here at present enjoying health.”

(N° 289.)

(6.)—Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Mac Carthy to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Sierra Leone, 3d August 1822.

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, 3d August 1822.

REFERRING to the letter I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 26th June, N° 286, I beg leave to inform you that His Majesty’s gun-brig ‘Thistle,’ Lieutenant Hagan commander, whom I had mentioned as cruising in the bight of Benin, arrived in this harbour on the 19th last, with a Portuguese slave brig, having on board 309 slaves.

I understand that at the time she was detained several of the unfortunate slaves were ill with the small-pox; but from the care of them by that officer, and his ordering those infected with that disorder to be separated from those in health; and the quickness of the passage, viz. twenty days in the whole from the bottom of the bight of Benin, and only nine days from off Prince’s Island, it affords me great pleasure to state that one individual only died of the small-pox during the voyage, and seven from extreme weakness and disease.

On these unfortunate Africans being landed here, they were so judiciously disposed of under the direction of Dr. Nicoll, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Chief of the Civil and Military Medical Establishment, that only one died (a little girl of seven years) out of twenty-three cases; the others are recovering fast, and we have no apprehension of this loathsome and fatal disorder spreading.

Vaccination has confined the range of the small-pox to those only who brought in the disease, not another individual has been affected. The humane and skilful exertions

exertions of the medical department have in that, as in all cases that daily occur, been unbounded. No less than 3,000 persons have been successfully vaccinated since April last in the Peninsula; and vaccine matter has been sent to all the distant settlements. The natives around have derived the same advantage.

Measures are pursued to extend this great benefit far and wide of our establishments.

I enclose herewith a memorandum of the vessels taken by Lieutenant Hagan in his last cruise, and of those he visited; and it is painful to observe, that the whole of these vessels trading to the north of the Line were provided with royal passports for the southward, one excepted. I will not expatiate on the horrors and cruelties which continue to be inflicted on this devoted race of beings. The case of the "San José Hallaxa," is of the same description as that of the schooner reported in my letter of the 24th August 1819, N° 212, noted in the papers laid before Parliament in February 1821; and I cannot but declare it is the painful conviction of my mind, that so long as such persons as Gomez, who was removed from the situation of governor of Prince's, and rewarded by a situation of greater emolument, and those governors of the Portuguese establishments from Cape de Verd to St. Thomas, who have shamefully and openly either carried on that traffic themselves, or participated in its criminal profits, are not only permitted to retain the price of the blood of Africans, but continue in offices of trust and power, the laudable exertions of His Majesty's Government, and the unabated zeal of His navy will not extirpate that horrid commerce.

The Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Mac Carthy.

Enclosure in N° (6.)

Memorandum:—The enclosed list proves most incontestibly the existence of the slave trade to an enormous extent on this coast; and the particular circumstances of atrocity which have come to light respecting the "San José Hallaxa," also prove that its attendant horrors are not diminished. This vessel affords a striking display of the cold-blooded villany of those who are engaged in the slave trade, and of the wretchedness and misery which their unfortunate victims are doomed to suffer.

The "San José Hallaxa," a schooner under seven tons burthen, was captured by His Majesty's brig "Thistle" in the river Calabar, and it appears by the acknowledgment of the master, that he shipped at Duke Ephraim's Town, on that river, thirty slaves; that he had gone to sea with that number on board, intending to proceed to Prince's Island, but not having been able to make that port he had returned to Calabar, having his provisions and water nearly expended after having been at sea five or six weeks.

During this voyage ten unfortunate objects of his avarice, not being able to procure sufficient nourishment to satisfy the cravings of nature, had been released from further sufferings by starvation! One poor female, in the absence of food, had existed on salt water until her faculties were destroyed, and she became raving mad; but even the deplorable and affecting state of insanity did not shield her from the brutal outrage of her oppressors, who with a view of stifling her cries by frequent repetition of the lash, literally flogged her to death. The owner of this vessel and the purchaser of these human beings is a woman! Donna Maria de Cruz, daughter of the notorious Gomez, formerly governor in the name of his Most Faithful Majesty of Prince's Island, and now holding the appointment of fiscal and member of council. This woman is known to the Mixed Commission Court, having been under their cognizance some time since as proprietor of the "Conceição," condemned by the British and Portuguese judges.

Lieutenant Hagan, with the greatest humanity, removed the surviving slaves on board His Majesty's brig; and having found the "San José" not sea-worthy, ordered her to be destroyed.

The "Estrella," captured in the bight of Benin, had on board 298 slaves. She had been visited by Lieutenant Hagan and a detachment of the colonial corps, when passing Cape Coast Castle at the time of my being there. The master declared that he had been to Elmina for provisions and water; but it is now proved that his object was to obtain canoes, which continue to be furnished up to this period, under the sanction or connivance of the officers of the Dutch government.

At the time Lieutenant Hagan detained the "Estrella," there were two vessels in the river Benin with slaves on board; but owing to the "Thistle" having supplied

supplied a number of men to navigate the "Estrella," and having eight men short of her complement, she was considered too weakly manned to proceed after them.

It may be remarked, that a ship and brig mentioned in the list were found at Whydah, the former fitted for 650 slaves, and the latter for 200; but Lieutenant Hagan's anxiety to proceed in chase of a vessel a few miles to leeward, prevented him ascertaining any further particulars. He however subsequently learnt, that the slaves

Enclosure in N^o (6.)

A LIST of Vessels detained by His Majesty's Brig "Thistle,"

NAME of VESSEL.	NAME of MASTER.	NAME of OWNER.	How Rigged.	N ^o of Men.	N ^o of Guns.	Tonnage.	Where from.
Estrella - - -	Manuel de Santos	Manuel Francisco Mouriera.	brig - - -	34	-	163	Lagos
San José Hallaxa -	De Trinadada - -	D ^{as} Maria de Cruz -	schooner boat	7	-	7	Prince's Island

A LIST of Vessels boarded by the Boats of His Majesty's Brig "Thistle,"

Bon Caminho - -	José Pedro D. Susa	Thonie Cofresco du Moura.	brig - - -	26	2	202	Bahia - -
Conceição - -	Manoel Joaq. de Almuda	Louis José Pesira Richa	hermap ^{te} -	23	2	200	d ^o - - -
Paquète de Vianna -	Carlos Morisulla -	J. R. Terrara - -	brig - - -	25	2	179	d ^o - - -
Monte de Cannos Soirata.	J. Tresada - -	Parlas Santos Machado	schooner -	9	1	31	d ^o - - -
Juliana - - -	Jane Leal - -	Mari de Silva - -	d ^o - - -	28	6	200	d ^o - - -
Louistance - -	Manuel Joaquim -	José Antonio - -	hermap ^{te} -	22	2	118	d ^o - - -
Sacramento - -	José Joaquinna Deloso	Louis Periso Franco -	d ^o - - -	19	2	105	d ^o - - -
Minerva de Concia -	Antonio Periz - -	Manuel Algeveras -	sloop - - -	12	1	60	St. Thomas -

A ship and brig boarded; particulars not known, being led off in a chase; fitted for slaves.

(N^o 296.)

(7.)—Copy of Sir Charles Mac Carthy's Letter to Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Sierra Leone, 26th September 1822.

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, 26th Sept. 1822.

I HAVE again, in continuation of the distressing information I have had the honour to transmit to your Lordship on the subject of the traffic in slaves, to forward herewith enclosed an affidavit from an European inhabitant of this place, who has solemnly sworn, before Dr. Nicoll, M. C. that he saw nine vessels under the French flag trading for slaves at the Gallinas; that eight of these to his knowledge, between January and March, obtained cargoes of slaves; and that he was present when one of the brigs at the Gallinas embarked her slaves in less than two hours, saw her under weigh, and that she was in sight of the place for two days.

He attests the same with regard to the ship which sailed from Suggury, and which he saw under sail beating against a contrary wind. He further swears, that to his personal knowledge the slave trade has much increased within the last four years.

A few days after a native chief of the name of Caulker, who has been educated in England, and generally resides on an island he possesses eighteen miles from this peninsula (the Plantains) stated that he went to the Gallinas in the beginning of May, having a brother, also a chief who resides there, and being closely connected with the other chiefs; that at the period of his arrival there were no slave vessels, but

slaves were confined in the old and nearly destroyed Portuguese fort of Whydah, ready for embarkation. The ship had been boarded by His Majesty's ship Iphigenia when cruising on the coast.

The particulars relating to the sufferings of the slaves of the "San José Hallaxa," and the number of persons who died from starvation, are grounded on affidavits in the Mixed Commission Court.

(signed) C. Mac Carthy.

Enclosure in N° (6.)

Lieutenant Robert Hagan, Commander, and now before the Mixed Court.

Where bound to.	To what Port belonging.	N° of Days out.	Lading.	Place where boarded.	Date.	N° of Slaves fitted for.	REMARKS.
Bahia	Bahia	169	slaves	Bight of Benin	29 June	406	on board 298.
Prince's Island, at anchor in Calabar river.	Prince's Island	90	d°	Old Calabar	23 June	10	on board 20.

Lieutenant Robert Hagan, Commander, between the 25th May and the 2d June 1822.

Malembo	Bahia	58	general cargo	off Rio Volta	25 May	505	
d°	d°	50	d°	off Quita	26 - -	500	
Prince's Island, St. Thomas, & Mellembo.	d°	85	tobacco & rum	Quittal	27 - -	445	
St. Thomas's	d°	62	tobacco	Little Pessoa	28 - -	75	
Bahia	d°	280	d°	Porto Novo	29 - -	500	
Malembo	d°	214	d°	Agudo	- - -	355	
d°	d°	224	d°	d°	- - -	262	
Prince's Island	Pernambuco	168	d° and rum	at sea	2 June	150	

Had information of two vessels being in the river Benin with slaves on board.

(signed) C. Mac Carthy.

but some days after seven arrived, all except one (a Spaniard) under the French flag; that in a short time these vessels sailed with full cargoes of slaves. That a month after three other French vessels came in; and that that in July, when he left the Gallinas, their cargoes of slaves were ready. In the month of August, five more vessels under the French flag had arrived for slaves. Thus in four months fourteen French vessels and one Spanish had been loaded at the Gallinas.

That the natives, from the circumstance of the British men-of-war not having detained such vessels laden with slaves as they had met near the place, were persuaded that the trade was lawful; that it was flourishing, and carried to a *greater extent* than it ever had been at any former period; that the Gallinas was the port of the most frequent paths in the interior. That Pa Konka, a chief of Rokelle, one of the higher branches of the Sierra Leone river, had made a path from his place to communicate with the Gallinas, for the purpose of disposing of slaves.

I have further understood from Lieutenant Hagan, R. N. commanding His Majesty's gun brig "Thistle," who returned here on the 20th instant from a cruise off the Bissagos and river Cacheo, that the traffic in slaves was carried on at both places in the most open manner, under the sanction of the governor. That in the middle of August last a brig, the property of a Signor Quello, a well known character at the Cape de Verd islands, had sailed from Cacheo with upwards of 500 slaves. That another brig, the property of Signor Juan Perara, a member of the junta of St. Jago, had gone to Cacheo for the same purpose (slaves) last June, but it was reported that,

in consequence of the illness of Signor Perara, she had sailed with him for Lisbon ; this last report Lieutenant Hagan has strong ground to discredit.

Lieutenant Hagan represents the Block House of Cacheo, which the Portuguese call a fort, being in the most wretched state of decay, the situation as badly selected, surrounded with swamps ; he adds, that the whole of the officers (who, to the exception of the governor and one European, are men of colour) did not conceal that a considerable traffic was carried on in slaves at Cacheo and at the Bissagos ; and regretted that the "Thistle" had not arrived sooner, as she would have found two vessels well manned, and might have changed masters. That one of these vessels mounted *sixteen* guns and the other *eleven*. The name of the governor of that place, who is the principal dealer in slaves, as in all the other establishments of his Most Faithful Majesty on this coast, is Juan Antonio Gomez.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) C. Mac Carthy.

Enclosure in N° (7.)

DEPOSITIONS of Thomas Gordon, an European Trader of nearly Twenty-two years residence in this country.

Thomas Gordon, having been duly sworn, deposeth as follows :—That in the middle of December last he proceeded from this port in a small sloop named "James," his own property, on a trading voyage to leeward. On his arrival at the Gallinas saw three schooners bearing the French flag ; did not go on board of them, but went on shore to dispose of some goods ; remained there at anchor for two days, during which time Siaco, the chief of the Gallinas, was busily employed in collecting the slaves for embarkation. Deponent states that there is a small island inside the *bar* of the river Gallinas, where all the bartering trade for the slaves is carried on. The slaves are also sent to this island when the vessel is ready to receive them on board.

The deponent next proceeded to Suggury, where he found a large ship* under the French flag, with a tender rigged as a ketch† ; deponent instantly recognized the ship, having seen her five or six weeks previously off the Isles de Loss, at which time Lieutenant Hagan, commander of His Majesty's brig "Thistle," boarded her, and having strong suspicions of her slave-trading intentions, instantly ordered her away from the island. Deponent went on shore at Suggury, where he remained five or six days ; saw the captain and surgeon of the said ship bargaining with the natives, and every evening counting the slaves which had been purchased ; the slaves were kept in two large houses, and under a temporary shed, close by the waterside. When deponent left Suggury for Cape Mount, the cargo was completed all to a few slaves, and a few days afterwards deponent saw from Cape Mount the said French ship under sail, beating out against a contrary wind from the shore. Deponent further declares, that he examined the Kroomen who had assisted in putting the slaves on board of this said ship, who informed him that they had taken upwards of 300 on board. The Kroomen also stated, that the captain of the said ship had ordered the captain of the ketch to sail for the river Gaboon, the surgeon of the ship having gone in her for the purpose of carrying on the traffic. The captain of the ketch came on shore at Cape Mount, and visited deponent for the purpose, he stated, of purchasing ivory.

The deponent, proceeding on his trading voyage, arrived at Grand Bassa, where he found two vessels, a brig and a schooner, both French, waiting for slaves ; at Trade Town he saw two schooners under the French flag : the chief of this last town is called "King Wise," alias "Wilson," who is always engaged in the slave trade, and never gives encouragement to any persons trading there except slave dealers.

The deponent further states, that having been plundered three different times by Spaniards during his residence on this coast, and being poorly provided on this voyage with fire arms, he was most anxious in his inquiries of the natives to ascertain whether or not any vessels of that nation were on the coast ; he could learn only of one, supposed to be the "Dicheza de Estrella," captured by Captain Knight of His Majesty's ship Morgiana, and afterwards lost off Cape Mesurado.

Deponent

* This is the Le Phoenix from Havre, described in Nos. 205 and 222 of the Sierra Leone Gazette.

† This is the Le Furet from Havre, described in Nos. 205 and 222 of the Sierra Leone Gazette.

Deponent having gone as far down the coast as Grand Cestos, found a number of slaves at Piccanning Cestos ; but as there was no vessel there to take them, the natives were about sending them to "King Wise" at Trade Town, for the purpose of disposing of them to the trade schooners lying there. The deponent now returned to the Gallinas, where he arrived in the middle of March last. The three French schooners which he had left there about two and a half months before had sailed with full cargoes of slaves ; and the brig which deponent had seen off Grand Bassa was at anchor off the bar of the river. As deponent crossed the bar, and was proceeding up the river, he met the captain of the brig with a number of slaves in the boat ; there were besides, two boats and several canoes with slaves following. Deponent observed also a great many slaves on the beach, which were afterwards taken by the canoes and boats to the brig. Deponent was informed that this said brig took 200 slaves from the Gallinas, and that they were all embarked in less than two hours. The instant they were all received on board the vessel got under weigh, but in consequence of light airs and calms she was two days in sight.

The deponent further declares, that to his personal knowledge the slave trade has much increased within the last four years, at least from the river Gallinas to Trade Town, owing, it is supposed, to an English man-of-war having found French vessels in that quarter, without interrupting them in any way in the traffic in slaves.

(signed) *T. Gordon.*

Sworn before me, this 6th day of September,
in the year of our Lord 1822.

(signed) *A. Nicoll, J. P.*

(8.)—Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Mac Carthy to Earl Bathurst, K. G. ; dated Sierra Leone, 22d October 1822 :—Enclosing a List of Slave Vessels boarded by His Majesty's ship "Driver."

(N^o 298.)

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, 22d Oct. 1822.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Captain Wolrige returned here from a cruise to leeward, having taken a Spanish schooner and a Portuguese brig ; the former anchored off this harbour on the 28th September last, and some of the slaves being very sickly the whole were landed on the 30th, and the vessel condemned on the 5th instant. When she was taken in Bonny there were 216 male slaves on board : thirty-three died during the passage, and five since their landing. The Portuguese prize is not yet arrived.

I herewith enclose a return of the slave vessels visited by Captain Wolrige between the 14th July and the 19th September ; your Lordship will observe in the number, that eight were under the Portuguese flag, three under the French, and one under the Spanish.

Reports were circulated to windward that a French squadron of three vessels, two schooners and a brig or sloop of war, had sailed on a cruise to leeward in September or August ; as yet none of His Majesty's cruisers have fallen in with them, nor have they been seen in the neighbourhood of this place, or heard of, a circumstance the more to be regretted, as by the latest intelligence I have received from the Gallinas, it appears that vessels under the French flag continue this traffic in blood with the utmost audacity.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *C. Mac Carthy.*

The Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

A RETURN of Slave Vessels boarded by His Majesty's Ship "Driver,"

N ^o	Time when.	What Place.	NAME and Description of Vessel.	NAME of MASTER.	NAME of OWNER.	N ^o of Men.	N ^o of Guns.	N ^o of Tons.
1.	July 14 -	Whydah -	schooner Cararades *	José Braza - -	Antonio Farira -	20	2	300
2.	" - -	d ^o - -	ship Vigilante *	Sol Lobo - - -	J. J. dua Sylva -	33	4	300
3.	" 15 -	d ^o - -	smack Saint Antonio, Lisbon *.	Francisco Q. Lead - -	- - - - -	26	2	188
4.	" - -	Porto Novo -	schooner Juliana *	Juan Lealor Leiquel -	Don Silv. Macks -	28	6	150
5.	" - -	d ^o - -	schooner Conceison *	Elm Javice del Almeida	Letis Ferrara -	33	2	270
6.	" - -	Badagary -	brig Bon Concinho †	José Ped Souza -	Sino Moura - -	26	1	250
7.	" 20 -	Bonny -	" La Fontaine -	H ^r Cinvillier - -	Marton - - -	21	2	128
8.	" 21 -	d ^o - -	La Juliet - - -	Mons. Tonna - - -	- - - - -	26	6	200
9.	Aug. 13 -	at sea - -	schooner Magdalena -	" James - - -	Xavier - - -	11	3	20
† This vessel was boarded at sea, and said by her captain to be bound for Prince's, but was next day boarded in the river Bonny.								
10.	D ^o - -	at sea - -	ketch Le Furet -	James Herrewin -	Leon Martel - -	7	4	60
11.	Sept. 7 -	Cameroons -	brig Commerciante (captured).	Domingo, R. Follah -	Francisco L. Nasa del Nobie.	30	7	249
12.	Aug. 19 -	Bonny -	schooner Josefa Maracayera (captured).	José Monyana - -	Company - - -	21	1	90

Those marked thus * had royal passports to take the number of slaves specified from Malembo and Cabenda; but here they were to the northward of the Equator with their cargoes on shore, the slaves preparing for embarkation, platforms down, and water casks full, and every thing ready for sailing with the victims of their criminal cupidity.

(9.)—Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl Bathurst, K. G. to Major-General Murray; dated Downing-street, 20th August 1822.

Sir,

Downing-street, 20th August 1822.

I HEREWITH transmit to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Croker, enclosing the copy of a letter found on board the French slave-ship "L'Ursule," addressed to the commander of that vessel by a merchant at Martinique, containing directions for the clandestine disposal of a cargo of slaves at Surinam, Martinique, or other Spanish islands.

You will perceive that a British subject, named Richard O'Farrel, is engaged in a traffic of slaves at Surinam, and that a system of signals for the introduction of slaves appears to have been established in that settlement. I am to desire that you will transmit to me any information which you may be enabled to obtain on the subject, and that you will be particularly careful not to permit any clandestine introduction of slaves into the colony under your government.

If you should hear that Mr. O'Farrel is arrived in any British colony, where he might be apprehended and proceeded against, you will not fail immediately to report the same to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) Bathurst.

A similar letter was addressed to Major-General Murray.

Captain Thomas Wolrige, between the 14th of July and 19th Sept. 1822.

Where from.	Where bound.	Where belonging.	N ^o of Slaves fitted for.	N ^o of Slaves actually on board.	REMARKS, &c.
Buda - -	Malembo -	Bahia - -	506	-	with royal licences to trade for slaves to the southward of the Line, but preparing to ship them; slaves ready on shore for embarkation, water casks full, and platforms down.
Bahia - -	Whydah -	Bahia - -	1,000	-	
d° - -	Malembo -	d° - -	600	-	
d° - -	d° - -	d° - -	500	-	
d° - -	d° - -	d° - -	502	-	
d° - -	d° - -	d° - -	506	-	
Nantes -	Prince's -	Nantes -	600	-	boarded by Lieut. King, in river Bonny, preparing to take slaves on board.
Havannah -	St. Thomas -	Nantes -	400	-	
riv. Gaboon	Prince's -	Prince's -	60	-	said they were trading for palm oil, ivory, &c. but platforms laid for slaves, belonging to the governor of Prince's.
Calabar -	D° & Honir	Havre -	250	-	trading for palm oil, ivory, &c.: this is the tender to Le Phoenix from Havre. This ketch is constantly employed in collecting slaves at the different slave ports on the coast, for a company of slave traders at Havre and Nantes.
R. Cameroon	Bahia - -	Bahia - -	650	179	Portuguese { captured by Lieut. J. King, in the ships boats, up the river Cameroon, with 179 slaves, which were in the act of being landed when that officer took possession of her, but were all restored upon his determined conduct. Spanish { captured by the ship, after an interesting chase of 20 hours, with 216 male slaves on board.
Bonny -	Havannah -	Havannah -	217	-	
Grand Total - - -			5,791		

(10.)—Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Governor Beard to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Berbice, 23d October 1822:—With Two Enclosures.

Berbice, 23d October 1822.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 30th August last, transmitting to me the copy of a letter and accompanying document from Mr. Croker at the Admiralty, relative to a British subject in Surinam being engaged in the slave trade; and I take leave to assure your Lordship, that every exertion shall be made to secure this person should he be found within this government.

I take this opportunity of forwarding to your Lordship a correspondence which I have lately had with Mr. Lefroy, the British commissary judge at Surinam, relative to another British subject in that colony, charged with trafficking in slaves, having made his escape out of Fort Zelandia, together with my proclamation thereon, and copies of the proceedings adopted by me for discovering this man should he take refuge within this colony.

In the hope that your Lordship will approve of these measures,

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Henry Beard.*

To the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

(First Enclosure.)

Copy of a Correspondence between Charles Edward Lefroy of Surinam, and Lieutenant Governor Beard of Berbice, relative to a British subject named Charles Beverley, of the former colony, charged with slave trading.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Lefroy to Lieutenant Governor Beard.

Sir,

Paramaribo, September 19th, 1822.

YOUR Excellency will see by the three enclosures which I have the honour to transmit to you, (of which two are copies of depositions taken by me, and the third the copy of a proclamation issued by the governor of this colony); that Charles Beverley, (who stands charged in those depositions with the illicit introduction into this colony of African negroes, and is become thereby subject to the penalties of the 46 Geo. III. c. 52; 47 Geo. III. c. 36, and 51 Geo. III. c. 23), made his escape from the criminal gaol of this colony on the evening of Monday the 16th instant. Should he presume to take shelter within your Excellency's government, it would be, I am quite sure, superfluous in me to add any thing to the accompanying papers to induce your Excellency to take every proper measure for his recaption; and should that be effected, either to deliver him back to the authorities of this colony, or to lodge him in safe custody to be dealt with according to the English Abolition Laws; and to have the goodness to acquaint me with his arrest by the earliest opportunity, in order to my communicating further with your Excellency upon the subject: in the mean time I will beg a line from your Excellency in acknowledgment of these present advices.

As Beverley is the first English illicit slave trader against whom I have been able to obtain any decisive evidence, I am the more anxious that an example should be made of him.

I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect,
your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

His Excellency Henry Beard, Esq.
Governor General, &c. &c. Berbice.

(signed) *Chris. Edw. Lefroy*,
Brit. Comm. Judge.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Beard to Mr. Lefroy.

Sir,

No. 49, Correntyne Coast, Berbice, 14th October 1822.

LAST night on my arrival here, in my way from the Correntyne River to town, I received your dispatch of the 19th of September last, informing me of the escape of Charles Beverley, a British subject, from the criminal gaol of Paramaribo, being charged with having imported into Nukerie certain new African negroes, contrary to the several acts of Parliament prohibiting this inhuman traffic. I have accordingly lost no time in adopting the most vigorous measures for discovering and securing this person, should he have passed over into this colony. I greatly lament the length of time which has elapsed between the date of your dispatch and my receipt of it, inasmuch as a most favourable opportunity has been lost of discovering this man, during my visit to inspect and distribute presents to the Indians nearly 200 miles up the Correntyne River, where he would be most likely to secrete himself.

I shall issue a proclamation for the apprehension of Charles Beverley the moment I reach the King's House, from which I am now distant about forty miles.

Should I fortunately obtain intelligence of the fugitive I shall immediately communicate the same to you; and on the other hand, should you hear any thing of him from any other quarter, you will have the goodness to inform me of it by an early opportunity.

I have the honour, &c.

To Charles Edward Lefroy, Esq.
British Commissary Judge, Surinam.

(signed) *Henry Beard*,
Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Beard to William Ross,
Post Holoer, Correntyne.

Sir,

No. 49, Correntyne Coast, Berbice, 14th October 1822.

ON my arrival here last night I received a dispatch from Surinam, informing me of the escape, from the criminal gaol of that colony, of Charles Beverley, a British subject,

subject, accused of having illicitly imported into Nukerie several new African negroes from Martinique, contrary to the several acts of Parliament prohibiting this inhuman traffic; and as there is great reason to suppose that this person may have crossed over from Nukerie to the Correntyne, I have to desire that you use every possible exertion within your district to discover and secure him, and in the event of your obtaining possession of his person, you will then without loss of time forward him to the barracks in New Amsterdam under a proper and safe escort, which will be furnished you by the burgher officer between your residence and the town. You will of course give immediate circulation to this information to the several inhabitants on the Correntyne River, and strictly enjoin all persons to aid and assist in the discovering and securing of the said Charles Beverley, the description of whom is as follows:

“About thirty-one years of age, rather stout and well made; about five feet seven or eight inches high, with an oval countenance, red-brown complexion, round forehead, black eyes, large black eyebrows, aquiline nose, broad mouth, showing the teeth when speaking. At the time of his escape he had on long white trowsers, white shirt, and black waistcoat.

“The said Charles Beverley lately commanded a sloop called the Harriott.”

You will not fail to report to me the nature of the measures you may adopt for the purpose of carrying the object of this communication into effect.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Beard,*
Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Beard, to Adjutant-General and
Brigade Major Thompson.

Sir,

No. 49, Correntyne Coast, Berbice, 14th October 1822.

ON my arrival here last night I received a dispatch from Surinam, informing me of the escape, from the criminal gaol of that colony, of Charles Beverley, a British subject, accused of having illicitly imported into Nukerie several new African negroes from Martinique, contrary to the several acts of Parliament prohibiting such inhuman traffic, and as there is great reason to suppose that this person may have crossed over from Nukerie into this colony, I have to desire that you give immediate information hereof to the several majors of the burgher militia, in order that they may use every possible exertion, within their several districts, to discover and secure the said Charles Beverley; and in the event of obtaining possession of his person, that he may be forwarded under a sufficient and safe escort to the barracks in New Amsterdam, reporting the same to me without loss of time.

You will also direct the several majors to give extensive and immediate circulation to this information within their several districts, and strictly to enjoin all persons to aid and assist in the discovery and securing of the said Charles Beverley, the description of whom is as follows: [The description as before stated.]

You will not fail to report to me the nature of the measures you may adopt for the purpose of carrying the object of this communication into effect.

I have the honour to be, sir, your, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Beard,*
Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Second Enclosure.)

Copy of a Proclamation by Lieut. Governor Beard, at Berbice, 18 Oct. 1822,
for the discovery of Charles Beverley, a British Subject.

Proclamation:—By His Excellency Henry Beard, Esquire, Lieutenant
(Berbice,
L. S.
H. Beard.) Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Berbice,
and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c. President in all Courts and Colleges
within the same, sole Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS I have received a dispatch from the British commissary judge of the Mixed Commission at Paramaribo, Surinam, for the suppression of the slave trade, informing me that a British subject named Charles Beverley, being charged with having illegally conveyed a certain number of slaves into that colony contrary to the several acts of Parliament in such cases made and provided, had, on the evening of the 16th day of September last, made his escape from out of the
556. fortress

fortress Zelandia, wherein he had been confined upon such charge as aforesaid, and pending the proceedings instituted against him :

And whereas there being great reason to apprehend that the said Charles Beverley would take refuge within this colony, all persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing the said Charles Beverley ; and all burgher officers, and others the inhabitants of this colony, are hereby strictly commanded to endeavour, and aid and assist in endeavouring, to discover and secure the said Charles Beverley, and him safely to lodge in the common gaol of this colony, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, this 18th day of October, at the King's House, Berbice, in the year of our Lord 1822, and in the third year of His Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command.

(signed) *H. M. Morris*, Gov. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(11.)—Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Governor Murray to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G. ; dated Demerara, 24th October 1822.

Demerara, 24th October 1822.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's dispatch of the 30th August, relative to the instructions found on board the French slave ship Ursule, together with its enclosures. Your Lordship may depend upon my paying the strictest attention to the instructions therein contained.

I have every reason to believe that no attempts are made to introduce African slaves into this colony, yet will I be unremitting in the watchful jealousy that the character of my government and of the colony require of me, with an urgency as imperious as that which the faithful discharge of my duty imposes. I do not think that any attempt of the kind could possibly succeed in this colony, where, in addition to all the penalties of the British acts, there is a reward of 500*l.* sterling, secured by a colonial act, to any individual who may give information leading to detection in such cases, which measure, I trust, your Lordship will view as highly creditable to the colony.

I received a communication some weeks ago from Mr. Lefroy, of Surinam, respecting the escape from the gaol in that colony of Charles Beverley, who stands charged with being engaged there in this detestable traffic. I have in consequence described his person, and by proclamation called upon all inhabitants within my jurisdiction to seize Charles Beverley if he should be found within its precincts ; and I have taken every measure necessary to lead to his apprehension if he should make his appearance here.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

To the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Ja^s Murray.*

(12.)—Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Governor Beard, to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G. ; dated Berbice, 19th November 1822 :—With One Enclosure.

Berbice, 19th Nov. 1822.

My Lord,

REFERRING to a dispatch which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 23d October last, relative to the escape of a British subject named Beverley, charged with slave trading, from fort Zelandia in Surinam, I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a dispatch, dated 1st November, received by me this day from Mr. Lefroy, the British commissary judge in Paramaribo, informing me of the retaking of Beverley, and of his being again lodged in the criminal gaol of that colony.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

To the Right honourable
the Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Beard.*

(Enclosure.)

C. E. Lefroy, Esquire, to Lieut. Governor Beard, Paramaribo, 1st Nov. 1822 :
Retaking of Charles Beverley.—Received in Berbice, 19th Nov. 1822.

Paramaribo, Surinam, 1st Nov. 1822.

May it please your Excellency,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 14th ultimo, and beg to return you my thanks for your prompt attention to my dispatch of the 19th September.

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that Beverley has since been retaken in this colony, and again committed to our criminal gaol.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

To his Excellency Henry Beard,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Chris. Edw^d Lefroy,*
Brit. Com. Judge.

(13.)—Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant Governor Beard, to Earl Bathurst, K. G. ;
dated Berbice, 24th November 1822 :—With One Enclosure.

Berbice, 24th November 1822.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, an extract from the log-book of the schooner Olive Branch, Captain R. Boyd, belonging to Messrs. Coopers of Pits Town, near Boston, in the United States, which arrived here the 19th instant from Bath, in America, by which your Lordship will with pain perceive that the slave trade is still openly and extensively carried on in Surinam.

I have this morning personally examined Captain Boyd, who very readily gave me every information. It appears that the crew of the ship which detained the Olive Branch was composed of men of all nations, and that they had about hundred new African negroes on board, a great number of whom were landed on the coast of Surinam in the boat of the Olive Branch, Captain Boyd being detained on board the ship until the landing of these negroes was effected, when the captain of the slave ship paid him for his detention, and gave up his boat to him, and allowed him to proceed on his voyage. I have thought it my duty to make this communication to your Lordship without delay.

I have, &c.

To the Right honourable the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

Henry Beard.

(Enclosure.)

Extract from the Log Book of the schooner Olive Branch, R. Boyd master
from Bath, near Boston, in the United States; from the 15th to the
17th November 1822.

"15th.—At one P. M. saw a large ship and a schooner at anchor about twenty miles to the windward of Surinam; ran down to speak them; was fired upon by the ship, and ordered to come to an anchor, and send the boat on board; accordingly did so, and I was detained, and my boat employed in landing slaves. The captain was on shore till the 17th, when he came off; he said he was very sorry for detaining us, and that he was willing to pay the damage and let us go. They appeared to be all of different nations, as I could not understand their languages, nor gain any information from them."

(signed) *Robert Boyd,*
Master of the schooner Olive Branch.

Signed in presence of,
H. M. Morris, Gov'. Sec'.

(14.)—Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Beard, to the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G. ; dated 16th January 1823 :—With One Enclosure.

My Lord,

Berbice, 16th January 1823.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship copies of a correspondence which I have recently had with Mr. Lefroy, the British commissary judge in the Mixed Commission at Surinam ; and to remain,

My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

To the Right honourable the Earl Bathurst, K. G. (signed) *Henry Beard*,
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure.)

Sir,

Paramaribo, Dec. 26th, 1822.

THE accompanying is upon the subject of your letter to me ; will your Excellency be good enough to forward it ? it may be long before an opportunity occurs from hence.

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Chris. Edw. Lefroy*,
Brit. Com. Judge.

Henry Beard, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. Berbice.

Note.—This letter contained a dispatch addressed to the Right honourable George Canning, &c. &c. &c. which was forwarded with Governor Beard's dispatches to the Earl Bathurst by way of Demerara, the 16th January 1823.

Copy of a Correspondence between Governor Beard of Berbice, and C. E. Lefroy, Esq. of Surinam, relative to the landing of some new negroes in the boat of the American schooner Olive Branch.

Sir,

Paramaribo, Surinam, 24th Dec. 1822.

I BEG to return you many thanks for your letter of the 6th instant, the information which your Excellency therein communicates being of great value, whether I may be able to prevail with the authorities here to take any efficient steps for the detection and punishment of the offenders or not, as, in the latter case, it will furnish His Majesty's government with strong grounds of remonstrance with that of his Netherlands Majesty ; however I have laid a copy of your Excellency's letter before the governor of this colony, and he has directed the fiscal to make the proper inquiries, and act as the case may require. If your Excellency could obtain from Captain Boyd, and acquaint me with the name, class, style of rigging, colour and breadth of riband (if any) painted round her sides, or any other distinguishing marks of the slave vessel, also the name and nation of the captain, crew (if possible), and last port, with the name of the plantation where the slaves were landed, or how they were disposed of on being landed, as far as Captain Boyd or his men had an opportunity of observing, also the name or names or description of any person or persons belonging to this colony, black or white, Dutch or British, slave or freeman, who took part in the transaction, with such other particulars as your Excellency can procure and may deem pertinent, your Excellency would further promote the service in which I have the honour to be engaged, and oblige

Your most obedient humble servant,

Henry Beard, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. Berbice.

(signed) *Christ. Edw. Lefroy*,
Brit. Com. Judge.

Sir,

King's House, Berbice, 13th Jan. 1823.

I HAVE this day had the honour of receiving your dispatch of the 24th December last, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 6th of that month.

I should hope that in so plain and open a case of extensive slave trading as that to which I have taken the liberty of calling your attention, the government of Surinam would not hesitate to take prompt and vigorous measures to detect the offenders ; and this I should think could not be very difficult when so large a body of negroes has been landed at so short a distance from the capital.

I greatly

I greatly regret that I cannot give you the information you require. The Olive Branch, Captain Boyd, belongs to Messrs. Coopers of Pits Town, near Boston, in the United States, and came last from Bath in those States; he remained here but a short time, and sailed on the 30th of November last for Wilmington, in North Carolina, with a cargo. Captain Boyd could not give me any particulars as to the name of the slave ship, or whence she came; the crew appeared to him to be foreigners of different nations.

The negroes were landed by the crew of the ship in Captain Boyd's own boat, and as the ship was at anchor upwards of twenty miles from the shore, he could not discover any place at which they landed; all he could say was, that his boat was continually employed going and returning to and from the land to the ship with the negroes, until all of them were landed. He was then allowed to take his boat and return to his own vessel.

Should you be able to make any discovery in this matter, I should feel myself obliged by your giving me early information of it. Your dispatch for Mr. Canning I shall forward to-morrow by the way of Demerara.

Always anxious to co-operate with and assist you in the important objects of your commission whenever opportunities may present themselves, or you should think my services could be made available.

I have the honour of remaining, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Henry Beard,*
L' Governor, &c. &c. &c.

To his Honour Chris. Ed. Lefroy, Esq.
British Comm^r Judge, Surinam.

(15.)—Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl Bathurst, K. G. to Major General Murray; dated Downing-street, 7th May 1823.

Sir,

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 7th May 1823.

A LETTER dated the 18th ultimo has been addressed to my under-secretary by direction of Mr. Secretary Canning, accompanying copies of explanatory and additional articles to the treaty concluded at the Hague, 4th May 1818, between His Majesty and the King of the Netherlands for the prevention of the traffic in slaves. I transmit copies of these documents for the information and guidance of the colonial authorities within your government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Bathurst.*

A similar letter was addressed to Sir Charles Mac Carthy and to Lieut. Governor Beard.

(16.)—Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 23d October 1822.

"I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Captain Moresby of His Majesty's ship Menai arrived here on the 21st instant, bringing with him the highly gratifying intelligence of the complete success of his mission to the imaum of Muscat, who has fully acceded to the treaty which I proposed to him for abolishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, in the dominions and dependencies of his power.

"I deem it my duty, on this occasion, to express to your Lordship my great obligations to Captain Moresby for the prudence, intelligence and zeal with which he has conducted a negotiation which required much address and decision to bring it to so happy a termination."

(17.)—Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 6th Nov. 1822:—With One Enclosure.

"In reference to my dispatch to your Lordship, N^o 36, 23d October 1822, in which I had the honour to state that a treaty had been concluded between the imaum of Muscat and this government, for abolishing the slave traffic with foreign powers

powers in his Highness's dominions and dependencies, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I have lost no time in publishing this intelligence to the neighbouring governments, and to His Majesty's subjects in general in these seas; and I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the proclamation I deemed it my duty to issue to this effect."

Enclosure in Sir Robert Farquhar's Dispatch of the 6th November 1822.

IN the Name of His Majesty George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.—His Excellency Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart. Governor of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by a treaty bearing date the 10th day of September 1822, made and executed by and between his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, at Muscat, of the one part, and Captain Fairfax Moresby, of His Majesty's ship *Menai*, c. B. vested for this purpose with full powers by Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Mauritius and dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c. of the other part, it was agreed, among other things, that all traffic in slaves to foreign countries should cease and be abolished for ever from the dominions and dependencies of his said Highness.

This is to declare, that in conformity to the said treaty, solemnly made by his said Highness, he has issued orders at Zanzibar, and throughout all the dominions and dependencies of the Imaum of Muscat, on the coasts of Arabia, Africa, &c. &c. to all his officers to prohibit the sales of slaves to all foreign nations; and also to seize upon any Arab vessels laden with slaves for the purpose of sale in any foreign countries, together with their owners, captains, officers and crew, or that may be found transporting slaves to or from Madagascar, or on the seas adjacent; and it is further declared by the said treaty, that British cruisers have authority to seize all Arab vessels that may be found laden with slaves to the eastward of a Line drawn from the Cape Delgado, passing sixty miles to the eastward of the island of Socatra, and on to Dirihed, being the western extremity of the gulf of Cambay, or that may be found carrying slaves to or from Madagascar, or in the seas adjacent; and further, finally, it is by the said treaty agreed, that all vessels from the ports or harbours of his Highness's dominions or dependencies shall, in future, be furnished with a certificate from the local authorities, stating the port they belong to, and the object of their voyage; and declaring that all vessels, unprovided with such certificates, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation after the 10th of January next, in order the more effectually to extirpate the slave-traffic, of which all persons will take due notice.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius,
30th October 1822.

By order of his Excellency the Governor.

(signed) *G. A. Barry,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

(18.)—Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 27th November 1822 :—
With One Enclosure.

"IN conformity to the tenor of my letters, Nos. 36 and 37, I have now the honour to forward a copy of the treaty with his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, for abolishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, through all his Highness's dominions and dependencies."

Enclosure in Sir Robert Farquhar's Dispatch of the 27th November 1823.

STATEMENT of the requisitions made by Captain Moresby of His Majesty's ship *Menai*, commissioner vested with full powers by his Excellency Sir Robert Farquhar, Baronet, governor of the island of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c. to his Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

Translation of the answer, in Arabic, under the hand and seal of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, to the requisitions made by Captain Moresby of His Majesty's Ship *Menai*, commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

1. The Imaum to abolish the foreign slave trade for ever in his dominions.

2. The Imaum to order the seizure of all Arab vessels attempting the foreign slave traffic, and to seize and punish the captain and crew as pirates.

3. The Imaum to punish all persons serving on board ships dealing in slaves, who do not give information to the Imaum, or his governors, that they have been slave dealing.

4. His Highness to appoint, at such places as His Majesty the King of Great Britain may wish, habitations for the residence of consuls, agents, or others, charged with the suppression of the slave trade by *English subjects*; such consuls, agents, or others, are to receive the assistance, on application, of his Highness the Imaum or his lieutenant-governor or others, for the apprehension and detention of any English subjects who may attempt the traffic.

5. The Imaum to authorize British cruisers to seize all Arab vessels that may be found laden with slaves, after the expiration of four months from the present date, if bound to any port out of his Highness's dominions.

6. The Imaum or his governors to provide all Arab vessels with passes (port clearances); any vessels found with slaves on board, who have not such port clearances, to be seized, according to the 5th regulation, by any British cruiser that may meet them.

1. I did write last season to all my officers, positively prohibiting the sale of slaves to any christian nation, and I will repeat those orders.

2. I will send orders to all the officers throughout my dominions, that if they find (the owners of) any Arab vessels bringing slaves for sale in christian countries, they must take possession of all such vessels, and inflict punishment on the commanders (owners) thereof, even though they be bound for Madagascar.

3. I will instruct my officers, and publish generally such instructions throughout my dominions, that the crews of any vessels carrying slaves for sale in christian countries, be enjoined on their return to the Arab port, to give information to the authority at such port, that he may punish the commanders; and that if they come to be detected in concealing such information, they (the crew) shall themselves suffer punishment.

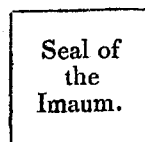
4. The authority you require, permitting the settlement of an agent on your part in Zanzibar and the neighbouring parts, for the purpose of having intelligence and watching the traffic in slaves with christian nations, is granted; and I now give it to Captain Moresby.

5. The authority you have required, permitting (to you) after the expiration of four months, the seizure of all vessels laden with slaves bound for christian countries, is hereby granted to Captain Moresby.

6. I will write to my governors regarding the statement to be given in writing to all ships departing on a voyage, certifying from what port they have come and whither they are bound; and you may seize every vessel you may fall in with beyond Madagascar, and in the sea of Mauritius, after four months from the date of the permission contained in the answer to the 5th requisition above acceded to; and you may carry in to me, for my disposal, any ship you may meet, even on this side (the Mauritius) provided she has not the written statement required from the governor of the port whence she sailed.

(signed) *Fairfax Moresby,*
Captain H.M.S. Menai.

(Imaum's signature)



Additional requisition by Captain Moresby,
to the Imaum of Muscat :

Reply :

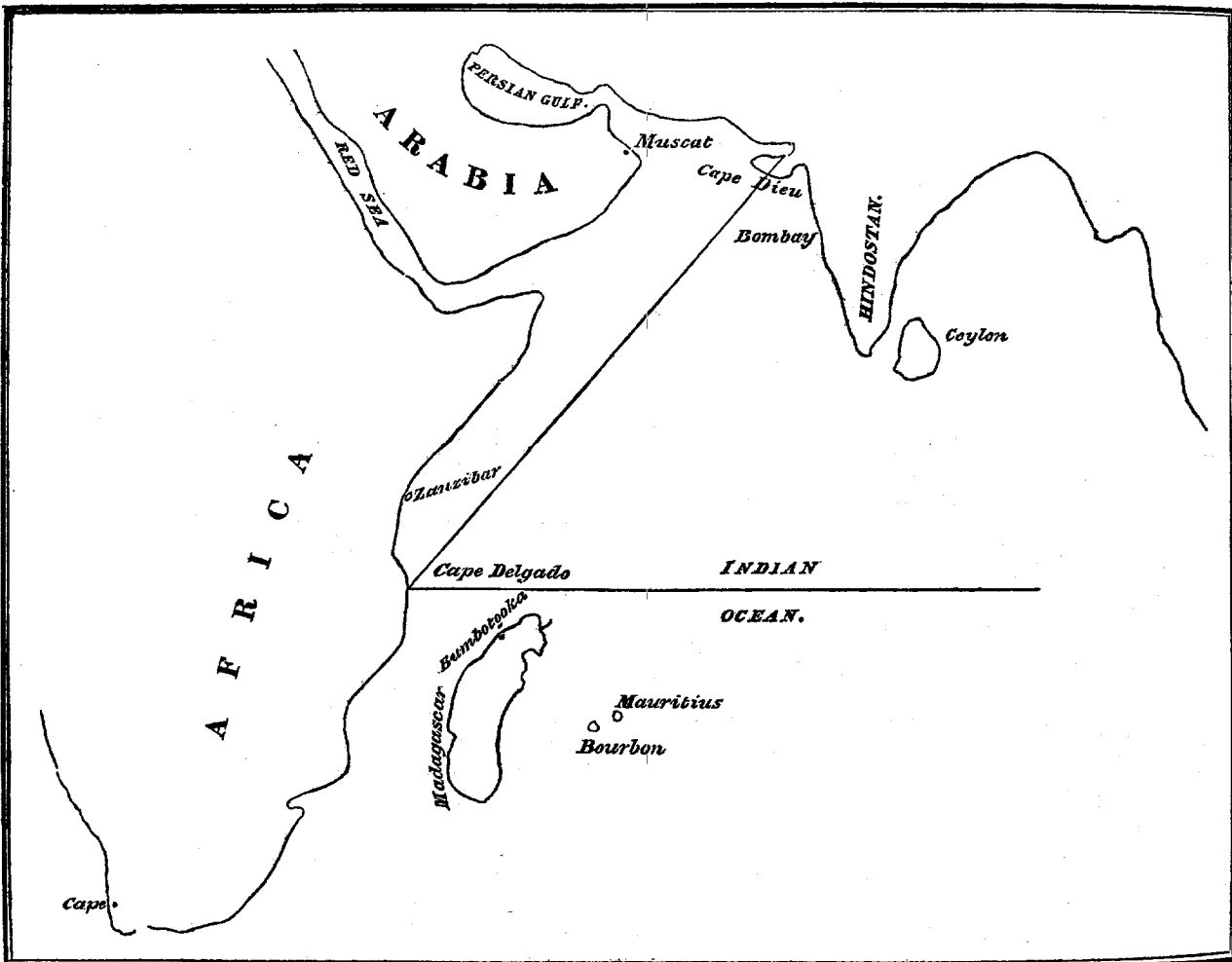
That it may be understood, in the most comprehensive manner, where Arab ships are liable to seizure by His Majesty the King of England's cruisers, after the expiration of four months, the Imaum to authorize that the King of England's cruisers, finding Arab ships with Slaves on board to the Eastward of a line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing sixty miles east of Socotra, on to Dieu Head, forming the Western point of the gulf of Cambay, (unless driven by stress of weather) shall be seized and treated by His Majesty's cruisers in the same manner as if they were under the English flag.

I have permitted captains of ships of the government of the English state, to seize all Arab vessels laden with Slaves for the foreign market, that shall be found to the Eastward of the prescribed line, after the expiration of four months from the date of the 5th requisition already agreed to ; but ships driven by stress of weather, without the said line, must suffer no molestation.

(Imaum's signature)

Seal of
the
Imaum.

(signed) *Fairfax Moresby,*
Captain H.M.S. Menai.



FURTHER
P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

SLAVE TRADE:

VIZ,

Return to an Address of The House of Commons to His Majesty,
dated the 20th June 1823;—for

Copies or Extracts of the Correspondence from the
Month of March 1822:—As far as the same
relates to the Secretary of State's Office for the
COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 July 1823.
