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SLAVE TRADE.

Return to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated the 28th March 1825 ;--for

EXTRACTS OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Lords Commissioners of the ADMIRALTY and the COLONIAL Office,
with the Naval Officers and the Governor of the *Mauritius*, up to the latest
period, regarding the State of the Slave Trade with that Island, *Bourbon*,
Madagascar and the Coast of *Africa* :

EXTRACTS OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Lords Commissioners of the ADMIRALTY and the COLONIAL Office,
with the Naval Officers and the Governor of the *Mauritius*, up to the latest
period, regarding such REGULATIONS as have been adopted, or are in the
progress of being adopted, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade to the
Eastward of the Cape of *Good Hope* :

(AS FAR AS THE SAME RELATE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.)

Colonial Department, }
Downing-Street, }
25th April 1825. }

R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 April 1825.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Regarding the State of the SLAVE TRADE at *Mauritius*,
Bourbon, *Madagascar*, and the Coast of *Africa*, and to
the Eastward of the Cape of *Good Hope*.

— N° 1. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst;
dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 26th July 1820.

N° 1
26 July 1820.

“ I DO myself the honour of enclosing to your Lordship the documents annexed, containing a detail of the correspondence which I have held with the several officers here, and the surrounding governments and authorities, for effecting the utter extinction of the Slave Traffic.

“ The letter to the Attorney-General, whilst it enforces the necessity of a most vigilant and steady execution of his duty, will, I trust, have a considerable effect in bringing the inhabitants to that moral feeling, which may induce them to aid in the execution of the law and the repression of the traffic by their individual influence.

“ The correspondence with the Admiral in command, and senior naval officer, will indicate the external means which may be adopted, with every expectation of success. The coasts of this island are guarded with comparative ease, in proportion to their extent, for the surrounding reefs of Coral are natural and almost impassable barriers. The passages through these reefs are not very numerous, and are so narrow, that were a small vessel moored in the entrance of these few inlets, it would be impossible for any person attempting to debark Slaves, either to elude their vigilance, or escape.

“ The arrival of His Majesty's ship *Tees* on this station yesterday, and the orders she brings for augmenting the naval branch of the service permanently, by the addition of the *Leveret*, which I had already solicited from the senior naval officer, will give a respectable force to our external means, and will intimidate such dissolute and infamous persons, either here or at Bourbon, as might otherwise attempt to renew their criminal enterprizes. I have, in addition to these means, directed that two island schooners and one of our pilot vessels should be under the orders of the senior naval officer for the same purpose; so that the number of small vessels and boats which can be manned and stationed is very considerable.

“ I have the honour of enclosing an estimate of the expense of the purchase of these two small guarda costas, which from the importance of the service, and the obvious policy and economy of crushing the trade at once by effectual means, I have been induced to authorize, and which on these grounds will, I trust, meet with your Lordship's approbation. As soon as this object shall have been accomplished, (which I confidently look to effect in a few months) these vessels will be sold. In the mean while, their employment involves no contingent expense, as they are to be manned from the crews of His Majesty's ships on the station.

“ My letters to the Governor of Bourbon, communicate the high approbation of his conduct, with which your Lordship has honoured him, and propose, so far as our respective governments are locally concerned, to grant a mutual right of search, extending to such vessels as are called here caboteurs, or small craft, and in which species of vessels alone, any attempts have for many years been detected in the Slave Traffic in these islands.

“ This measure, were it adopted, would enable His Majesty's ships to put down the traffic throughout these seas, not only as it regards our own subjects, but those of other neighbouring countries not under our laws or authority.

“ With

N^o 1.
26 July 1820.

“ With a further view to the detection of such persons as may be interested in the Slave Traffic, it is my intention, by the first convenient opportunity, to communicate with the several posts in that range of the coast of Africa which is nearest to us, and to endeavour to establish such a system of correspondence, with private agents on the spot, as would easily lead to the detection of adventurers in this criminal pursuit.

“ On the same subject I have addressed the Supreme Government of India, who by means of their influence and of their agents in the other parts and dominions of this side of Africa, where the traffic may still exist, will be enabled to afford considerable aid in carrying the object of exposure and detection into effect, and thus powerfully contribute, not only to keep this colony free from the pollution, but also to afford useful information, with the view to the universal abolition, which His Majesty's Government have so much at heart.

“ But the great source of this traffic, as far as regards Mauritius and the adjacent government, is Madagascar; a source which had been fully and completely closed by the treaty with Radama, king of Ova, from whose country all the Madagascar slaves come, and by other precautionary measures at Madagascar, to assure ourselves of the complete execution of that treaty, by means of an English agent, residing with him, and a chain of correspondence and communication to be depended upon with the chieftains, through whose territories the slaves must pass for embarkation.

“ Radama had given the most unequivocal proofs of good faith in the performance of his part of that treaty, by the execution of two of his chief nobles and near kinsmen, who infringed it; thus solemnly cementing it with blood.

“ The annexed correspondence of the government agent, at the time, on the subject of the execution, will best show what were the dispositions of Radama for the fulfilment of a treaty, which it had been the result, on the part of the government here, of seven years persevering labour to effect.”

N^{os} 8 & 9.

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Letter of 26 July.

A Monsieur Virieux, Procureur Général.

Hotel du Gouvernement, le 20 Juillet 1820.

Un point sur lequel je ne puis tarder d'un instant à vous rappeler mes intentions, et vos devoirs, comme Procureur Général de sa Majesté, auprès des tribunaux ordinaires et spécial, c'est de vous voir développer la fermeté, le courage et l'imperturbabilité qu'exigent vos fonctions dans toutes les mesures propres à écarter de la colonie les maux incalculables dont elle est menacée par l'infraction des lois concernant la Traite.

Je ne pretends pas juger jusqu'à quel point a pu s'étendre ce trafic; je ne m'arrêterai qu'à des faits incontestables et avoués par vous-même, les débarquemens plus ou moins fréquents de noirs nouveaux jettés sur nos côtes; et ce fait établi, il est impossible de prouver la négative des quantités de noirs importés en contravention, non plus que celle de la quantité de personnes intéressées dans un semblable commerce.

Je connois les préjugés existans au sujet des délations parmi une population naguères Française; mais là, où l'impunité des coupables menace la masse des habitans de malheurs aussi éminens, il ne doit se trouver chez quelque nation que ce soit, aucun principe de saine morale, qui puisse porter ceux ainsi exposés à aucun ménagement envers des hommes, qui, sans remord, et seulement pour satisfaire les vues d'un sordide intérêt, pourroient travailler à attirer tant de maux sur la colonie.

Quel seroit en effet l'habitant qui hésiteroit à denoncer un incendiaire, un empoisonneur public? et cependant le crime de l'introduction des noirs offre des suites plus dangereuses encore, par ses effets sur la prospérité, sur la sûreté, sur la morale et l'honneur de cette colonie. Tous les hommes honnêtes, tous les bons colons, vraiment pénétrés de leur devoirs envers eux-mêmes et leurs familles, devraient donc employer tous les moyens légaux pour parvenir à extirper de leur sein une semblable peste. Mais de vous, Monsieur, placé par la confiance du Souverain pour l'entière la plus parfaite execution des lois, et pour veiller plus particulièrement à la sûreté publique, j'ai le droit de demander, et j'attends comme preuve de votre dévouement à la colonie elle-même, de traduire les coupables en jugement,

jugement, avec toutes les preuves nécessaires pour assurer leur punition. Par là vous rendrez à la colonie le service important d'écarter de son sein des inquiétudes continuelles, et des dangers sans cesse renaissants; par là vous lui rendrez le service non moins essentiel de prouver à la mère patrie, que les lois et les institutions de la colonie suffisent pour atteindre et punir le coupable, sans qu'il soit désormais besoin de son envoi en Angleterre, pour prévenir une impunité; qui seule peut justifier une mesure aussi rigoureuse, mais reconnue légale, et qui, je vous assure, ne repugne pas moins au gouvernement de sa Majesté qu'à moi-même.

Avant de terminer, il me reste à répondre sur l'une des questions que s'étoient élevées dans le tems; que dans les discussions auxquelles a donné lieu l'examen de la priorité d'action des *tribunaux spécial, et d'instance d'Amirauté en matière de Traite*, il a été reconnu qu'il appartenait à tous d'eux d'agir pour le plus sûr et la plus prompte exécution de la loi, chacun en ce qui le concerne, civil ou criminel; et que la priorité dépend entièrement du zèle et de l'activité des officiers chargés des poursuites dans chacune des cours respectives. Zèle et activité dont j'attends de vous l'exemple, et qui, par la célérité des mesures, auront encore l'avantage inappréciable d'empêcher à l'avenir toute evasion des coupables.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *R. T. Farquhar.*

(Translation.)

To M. Virieux, Attorney General.

Government-House, 20 July 1820.

A point on which I cannot for an instant delay reminding you, of my intentions, and your duty, as Attorney General of His Majesty in the ordinary and special tribunals, is the necessity of your developing the firmness, courage and steadiness required by your functions, in all measures likely to remove from the colony the incalculable evils by which it is threatened, by the violation of the laws concerning the Slave Trade.

I do not presume to judge to what extent this traffic has proceeded; I shall confine myself to facts, incontestable and acknowledged by yourself, the disembarkations of new blacks, more or less frequently, on our coasts; and, this fact established, it is impossible to prove the negative of the quantity of blacks imported in contravention, any more than the quantity of persons interested in such a commerce.

I am aware of the prejudices existing on the subject of delation, among a population not long since French; but when the impunity of the guilty menaces the mass of the inhabitants with imminent evils, on such a point no principle of sound morality ought to exist, with any nation, to induce those thus threatened to observe any indulgence towards men, who without remorse, and solely to satisfy the views of a sordid interest, might thus labour to draw so many evils on the colony.

What inhabitant, in short, would hesitate to denounce an incendiary or public poisoner? and nevertheless, the crime of introducing blacks presents more dangerous results by its effects, for the prosperity, the safety, the morality and the honour of the colony. All honest men, all good colonists, truly impressed with a sense of their duties to themselves and to their families, ought then to put in practice all legal means to arrive at the wished-for object of extirpating from their bosom such a plague. But from you, Sir, placed by the confidence of the Sovereign for the entire and most complete execution of the laws, and to watch more particularly over the public security, I have the right to demand, and I expect it as a proof of your devotion to the colony itself, that you bring these culprits to justice, with all proofs necessary to ensure their punishment. Thereby you will render to the colony the important service of removing from its bosom continual inquietudes, and dangers incessantly arising; thereby you will render it the service, no less essential, of proving to the mother country that the laws and institutions of the colony suffice to reach and punish the guilty, without the necessity henceforward of sending him to England, to prevent his escaping with impunity; which alone can justify so rigorous a measure, but one recognized to be legal, and which I assure you is no less repugnant to the government of His Majesty than it is to myself.

Before concluding, I have still to reply to one of the questions which was raised at the time, that in the discussions which originated from the examination of the

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Enclosure
(1.)

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Enclosure
(1.)

priority of action of *the special tribunals, and those at the suit of the Admiralty in matters of Slave Trade*, it has been acknowledged that it belonged to both of them to act for the surest and speediest execution of the law, each as concerned it, civil or criminal; and that the priority depends entirely on the zeal and activity of the officers charged with the prosecutions in each of the respective courts; a zeal and activity which I expect from you as an example, and which by the celerity of the measures, may yet have the inestimable advantage of preventing in future all escape of the guilty.

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

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Enclosure
(2.)

Extract of a Letter from Governor Farquhar to the Governor of Bourbon;
dated 10th July 1820.

"I CANNOT allow this first communication to pass, without assuring your Excellency of my constant and earnest desire to co-operate ardently with your Excellency for the entire suppression and extinction of the Slave Trade in this hemisphere. I have much pleasure in congratulating your Excellency on the success which has already attended your exertions in that cause, and which have attracted the distinguished notice and satisfaction of the British Government."

Enclosure
(3.)

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 20th July 1820.

BEING extremely solicitous to prevent, by every means in my power, any debarkation of Slaves on our coasts, and as the present is supposed to be the favourable season for such traffic, I have deemed it my duty, in addition to the internal means of vigilance which I have already prescribed to all the authorities within the island, to submit to you the employment of as many of the means at your disposal as possible, for securing our shores from without.

I am aware that you have already been constantly employing the most vigilant precautions, by the boats of the frigate, and the exertions of your officers, on the most exposed portions of the coast; but as you may not deem these sufficient for our security, on this head, it will be a great pleasure for me to concur with you in any further means you may judge it expedient to employ, by placing boats or small craft belonging to the colony, and manned and officered by your people, in the different passes of the reef; or hiring and manning any swift-sailing small vessels, to hover round the most suspicious points, and examine such craft as may appear to merit particular search.

It would be necessary to manage such operations with due discretion, so as to give no clue to the persons interested in the traffic who may be in the island, who might prevent the efficacy of our measures. It would also be most desirable, in this point of view, to forbid, as much as possible, all communication between the boats crews and the inhabitants near the spot where they may be stationed; so that all due secrecy may be observed, to insure success.

If such operations are within the scope of your views or instructions, I shall be happy to concert with you on the best mode of carrying them into the fullest execution.

It is my duty also to state to you, that in the communication I had the honour of holding with the First Lord of the Admiralty in London on these points, just previously to my departure, and with Admiral Lambert, they were thoroughly impressed with the necessity of at least two ships of war being on this station, to insure any prospect of effecting the extinction of this traffic. It would therefore be a great source of satisfaction to me, if, without compromising your duty or disobedience to instructions, you could retain upon this station the two vessels now under your orders, until the arrival of the relief from the admiral of the station in command, and his final instructions on this head, by which the plans I have submitted to you in this letter will be much facilitated in execution.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

To Captain Lumley,
Commanding H. M. frigate *Topaze*.

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26 July 1820.Enclosure
(4.)

Extract of a Letter from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Admiral Lambert, Naval Commander in Chief, St. Helena; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 25th July 1820.

" I AVAIL myself of the sailing of the brig Neptune to inform your Excellency of my arrival here, and resumption of the government on the 5th instant.

" As the maritime interests and protection of these islands are now subject to your command, I trust that we shall have a frequent official intercourse. I beg leave to assure your Excellency, that I shall always be most happy to concur with you in such measures as may be most proper and expedient for the public service.

" Your Excellency is aware of the great importance of effecting a total extinction of the Slave Traffic in this portion of His Majesty's dominions. My endeavours in this point have always been most powerfully supported by the co-operation of His Majesty's navy; and I have no doubt but your Excellency will take as lively an interest, and promote to the utmost the measures necessary for that purpose.

" On this subject I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed by me to Captain Lumley, the senior naval officer on this station; as that letter developes in detail my views, and the extent of my hopes of co-operation from His Majesty's service under your Excellency's control. The employment of a couple of small men of war, with a few schooners and boats, upon the coasts of these islands and Madagascar, would effectually accomplish the object. The local information which my situation may enable me to obtain shall be fully communicated, on all occasions, to the officers in command of His Majesty's ships here, for the furtherance of the service; and I trust that nothing will interrupt our progress to the complete and speedy annihilation of that traffic."

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 25th July 1820.

Enclosure
(5.)

IT has appeared to me most desirable, in furthering the object we have mutually so much at heart, for effecting the entire extinction of the Slave Traffic, that a reciprocal right of search should be granted by us respectively, as Governors of these islands, to the ships of war and vessels of the state, to examine all vessels under a certain tonnage, in these and the neighbouring seas, and more particularly on the coasts and in the harbours of Madagascar, for the purpose of ascertaining with scrupulous accuracy their destination, and the object of their trade.

The subject, as it regards the commerce of the world on a large scale, has been before our respective courts in Europe; but although there may be many difficulties in its final adoption, in so extended a field, these do not appear insuperable here. The traffic in slaves has been hitherto, as far as we know, carried on in this part of the world in vessels of a very low tonnage, chiefly such as are under the denomination of caboteurs or petty coasters. It can be productive of little or no inconvenience to such vessels, engaged in fair transactions, to be subjected to search, while the measure could not fail to operate as a most powerful check upon the criminal pursuits of the slave dealers, whether attempted by the subjects of His most Christian Majesty, or those of the King, my master.

Should your Excellency deem it expedient to enter into my views, His Majesty's ship, the Otter, will proceed to Bourbon, for the purpose of adjusting with your Excellency such details of arrangement as may appear, after a mature examination of the subject, best calculated to insure the attainment of all possible benefits from the measure, without burthening it with unnecessary inconveniences.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. T. Farquhar.

To his Excellency Baron Milius, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief for
His Most Christian Majesty, Bourbon.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hastee, Government Agent at Madagascar, to Governor Farquhar; dated Port Louis, 3d June 1818.

Enclosure
(6.)

" ON my arrival at Ovah I learned from Mr. Bruin (who was attacked with a severe fever on his route to the capital, and still continues very ill) that the King refused entering into the subject of his mission till the return of the ministers that
went

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Enclosure
(6.)

went with me to the Mauritius. His Majesty was highly pleased at my arrival with them; and as soon as his health permitted, he published the alliance formed and treaty entered into with the English Government: he issued proclamations, forbidding, on pain of death, any further traffic in slaves, and directing that all crimes hitherto punished by the sale of the culprit, shall in future be awarded death: he ordered that any contracts made *previous to the date of the treaty*, should be *instantly* completed, and that a satisfactory explanation of their nature should be afforded me, and any person attempting to deceive me should suffer death. He proclaimed that he would pay his people to make roads, bridges, &c. (Your Excellency's presents of horses induced him to this measure; and I must here state that I consider these animals the greatest assistance to the civilization of that country that ever entered it.) He ratified the treaty, and gave it me in return for that ratified by your Excellency; and in fact omitted nothing in his power to enable me to assure Government of the sincerity of his intentions. He was displeased at his ministers having neglected his directions to stipulate in the treaty for permission to exchange a few of his slaves for Government slaves, who have been instructed as artificers; and he desired me to make an application to your Excellency on that subject; stating, that his people must have instructions, and he cannot afford to pay the Mauritius price for slaves capable of so doing.

“ On the 18th of February, the King was informed that the father of his youngest sister's husband had said he (the King) had ruined the country by abolishing the Slave Traffic, and the English were not to be depended on. The old man was chief of a large village, as were both his sons; the King sent for them, and charged the old chief with treason; the sons attempted to vindicate his cause; and being detected in a falsehood, his Majesty ordered them and their father to suffer immediate death. This order was instantly obeyed; and an edict published, that any person expressing sorrow for their fate should suffer the same. When the King related the circumstance to me, I entreated him to be more lenient in such cases, lest he should occasion his people to dislike the English. He told me these people were punished for an offence committed against himself, and aggravating their crime by falsehood; that his father would have done as he did, and that *his stability on the throne rested on an undeviating adherence to truth and punishment of falsehood*. He then asked me if the English did not condemn a liar to die; I replied, that a public exposure of the offender in a pillory and whipping was more generally awarded that crime; he said no offence deserved more severe punishment, as an observance of truth would prevent all crimes.

“ During my stay at Ovah, the King repeatedly desired that I should acquaint your Excellency, that he was infinitely obliged for the favours conferred on him and his subjects, and that he would lose no opportunity of effecting your Excellency's wishes. I left him on the most amicable terms possible on the 21st February, for the purpose of arriving here in time, agreeably to your Excellency's orders, to take down the equivalent at the period (1st June) agreed on, and was bearer of a letter to the Chief at Tamatave, directing him to publish the King's command, that no Slave Trafficker should, on any pretence or purpose whatsoever, proceed to his dominions, and that any Ovahs detected with slaves for sale, should be immediately sent prisoners to the capital.”

— N^o 2. —

N^o 2.
9 October 1820.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar to Earl Bathurst; dated
Port Louis, Mauritius, 9th October 1820.

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 9th October 1820.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship, agreeably to the prescribed forms on such occasions, an address from the inhabitants of this colony, declaring, collectively, their obedience to the laws for the abolition of the Slave Traffic; devoting to public opprobrium such as may attempt to infringe these laws; and expressing their determination to bring to justice, and by every legal means in their power to remove from amongst them, such persons as may still be wicked enough to engage in such nefarious practices.

It

It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to add, that since my arrival here there has been no attempt to renew this traffic at Mauritius; and I trust, that with the unanimous co-operation of the inhabitants, joined to the means adopted at Madagascar, its great source, and the vigilance of the navy and the island schooners stationed expressly to intercept the transit, we shall be able to wipe off that stain from this part of the world.

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

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

N^o 2.
9 October 1820.

Extrait de l'Adresse.

Enclosure.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

Les habitans de la colonie soussignés se sont empressés de vous demander la permission de se réunir en assemblée publique pour adresser à sa très gracieuse Majesté George IV. les félicitations de ses nouveaux sujets de Maurice sur son glorieux avènement au trône de la Grande Bretagne.

Après avoir satisfait à ce devoir cher à tous les habitans, les petitionnaires ont pensé qu'il leur en restait à remplir une autre, non moins sacré pour eux, celui de faire connoître au gouvernement de sa Majesté leurs veritables sentimens sur l'exécution des lois rendues contre l'introduction des esclaves dans la colonie.

Ils esperent que vous voudrez bien être leur interprete près des ministres de sa Majesté, en leur presentant sans retard la presente adresse.

Ils ont donc l'honneur de vous exposer qu'à peine cette colonie a été conquise par les armes de sa Majesté Britannique, les lois rendues en Angleterre sur l'Abolition de la Traite lui ont été appliquées sans aucune restriction ni surséance.

Quelque meurtrière que fut pour l'interêt de l'agriculture, cette mesure, mise si promptement à exécution, à l'issue d'une guerre qui avoit necessairement interrompu ce commerce alors permis, les hommes sages et amis des lois ont, dès ce moment, pris la resolution de se conformer aux volontés du gouvernement nouveau sous lequel ils étoient destinés à vivre desormais; et il est facile de prouver par de faits particuliers, et il en est de recents, qu'ils ont été fidèles à leur engagements.

Toute fois il est certain que, nonobstant la publication des lois sur l'Abolition de la Traite, et sans égard aux peines portées contre les infracteurs, il s'est trouvé des hommes obscurs et étrangers aux veritables interêts de la colonie, qui, par l'espoir de benefices attachés presque toujours aux operations de contrebande, se sont encore livrés à ce trafic prohibé.

De telles infractions ont été punies lorsqu'elles ont été decouvertes, et les autorités principales et secondaires ont, dans tous les tems, mis en pratique tous les moyens possibles, pour rechercher, poursuivre, et faire condamner les auteurs, fauteurs et complices de ces contraventions.

Dans cet état des choses la communauté des habitans fidèle à ses devoirs, est demeurée pure et étrangere aux contraventions partielles que quelques individus sans aveu et sans ressources ont tenté de commettre; elle s'est crue justement à l'abri de toute accusation, de tout soupçon même, parcequ'elle n'a jamais donné lieu ni à l'une ni à l'autre.

Mais, comme s'il ne devait jamais exister de bonheur pur et sans melange, celui de la colonie a été troublé par l'incident le plus inattendu.

D'odieuses calomnies ont été ourdies contre les habitans de Maurice, et ses calomnies se sont fait jour jusqu'aux portes des ministres. Si l'on en croit les rapports venus par le Buckinghamshire, les gazettes elles mêmes imprimées en Angleterre, il ne s'agit plus de reprimer quelques aventuriers qui, soit au dedans soit au dehors, osent encore se mettre en rebellion ouverte avec les lois, c'est toutes une population, c'est la communauté entière des habitans qui est denoncée, accusée et devouée à la vengeance d'un gouvernement irrité. Cultivateurs, commerçants, industriels, tout est confondu dans la même cathégorié: quelques individus sans aveu sans consistance essayent à tout prix d'introduire quelques esclaves: ils parviennent à les cacher dans le fond des bois inaccessibles, et voilà qu'aussitôt la complicité de tous est flagrante, ainsi les bons patissent pour les mauvais: ainsi toute une colonie est ménacée de porter la peine de quelques vagabonds infracteurs des lois.

Et quels sont ces infracteurs? La plupart à la connaissance de l'autorité sont des hommes qui n'appartiennent point à la colonie, qui n'y ont ni propriété, ni famille, ni domicile, et naviguent sous des pavillons étrangers.

Dans

N^o 2.
9 October 1820.

Enclosure.

Dans des circonstances aussi graves, au milieu du torrent de calomnies repandues sur cette isle infortunée, il lui reste un devoir imperieux à remplir, c'est d'éclairer le gouvernement de sa Majesté Britannique, c'est de confondre ses accusateurs, en lui adressant une profession de foi sincere et publique sur les delits qu'on impute injustement à la communauté des habitans, persuadée qu'elle est que les ministres de sa Majesté, sa Majesté elle même ne se refuseront pas à recevoir et apprecier cette démarche, comme une dernière preuve de l'attachement et du devouement des habitans de Maurice aux lois de la Grande Bretagne.

En consequence les soussignés declarent et protestent que leur desir le plus sincere est de voir cesser entièrement le commerce de la traite des noirs.

Qu'ils considerent les infractions aux edits rendus, comme dignes de toute la severité des lois, quelques soient ceux qui oseroient s'en rendre coupables, et qu'ils les vouent à l'indignation de la justice.

Qu'ils coöperont de tout leur pouvoir à extirper le reste de ce commerce prohibé, en indignant au gouvernement, et, autant que l'experience de chacun d'eux pourra le lui suggerer les moyens qui lui paroîtront les plus convenables pour empêcher le renouvellement de ces armemens, qui pourroient nuire autant à la salubrité de la colonie qu'à l'interêt general et particulier de ses habitans.

Ce resultat enfin arrachera à leurs ennemis le seul prétexte qui leur a constamment servi pour motiver leurs denonciations contr'eux.

Telle est l'intention veritable, telle est la profession sincere et spontanée de tous les pères de famille, de tous les vrais colons, aussi penetrés de l'amour des lois et de leurs devoirs, que jaloux de la paix et de la prosperité d'une colonie, qui s'est toujours distinguée par sa fidélité à son gouvernement et son attachement à la personne sacrée de sa Majesté.

(signed) *Saulnier,*
et par deux cents autres habitans.

Port Louis, Isle Maurice,
le 18 Août 1820.

(Translation.)

Extract of the Address.

Governor,

THE undersigned inhabitants of the colony lose no time in demanding of you the permission to unite themselves in public assembly, to address His most gracious Majesty George the Fourth, and to present to him the felicitations of his new subjects of the Mauritius on his glorious accession to the throne of Great Britain.

After having performed this duty, dear to all the inhabitants, the petitioners have thought that it was incumbent on them to perform still one more duty, namely, to lay before the Government of His Majesty their real sentiments upon the execution of the laws made against the introduction of slaves into the colony.

They hope that you will be pleased to be their interpreter with the Ministers of His Majesty, in laying before them, without delay, the present address.

They have, then, the honour to make known to you, that scarcely had this colony been conquered by the arms of His Britannic Majesty, when the laws made in England for the Abolition of the Slave Trade were applied to it without restriction or demurrer.

However destructive that measure was to the interests of agriculture, above all when put into execution so promptly after the termination of a war which had necessarily interrupted that commerce then allowed, wise men, and those submissive to the laws, from that moment adopted the determination to conform to the wishes of the new Government, under which they were destined henceforward to live; and it is easy to prove by particular facts, and many such are recent, that they have been faithful to their engagements.

Nevertheless it is certain that, notwithstanding the publication of the laws on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and regardless of the penalties enacted against the infringers of them, men, obscure and foreign to the colony and to its true interests, have been found, who, urged on by the hope of the profits almost always attached to illicit traffic, gave themselves up to this prohibited commerce.

Such transgressions have invariably been punished when they became known; and the principal and secondary authorities have all along put into practice every possible measure to find out, prosecute and condemn the authors, abettors and accomplices of these contraventions of the law.

In this state of things the community of the inhabitants at large, faithful to their duty,

duty, have remained pure and strange to the partial violations of the law, which some individuals, without weight and without resources, have attempted to commit. It therefore believes itself justly sheltered against all accusation, and free even from the taint of suspicion, since it never gave occasion for either one or the other.

But, as if happiness never were doomed to exist pure and unalloyed, the feelings of the colony have been agitated by an incident the most unlooked for.

Odious calumnies have been hatched against the inhabitants of the Mauritius, which have made their way to the doors of the ministers. If the reports, arrived by the Buckinghamshire, are to be credited, in the gazettes even printed in England the question now is not to repress the darings of a few adventurers, who, within as without, still dare to put themselves in opposition to the laws, but the whole population and the entire community of the inhabitants are denounced, accused and devoted to the vengeance of an irritated government. Cultivators, merchants, labourers, all are confounded in the said accusation: some individuals, without weight and without consistency, attempt at all risks to introduce slaves; they succeed in hiding them in the fastnesses of inaccessible forests; and upon this, forsooth, the notoriety of being accomplices is laid to the charge of the whole population: thus the virtuous suffer for the guilty, and thus a whole colony is threatened to endure the punishment due only to some vagabonds who infringe the laws.

And who are the persons who thus infringe the laws? Most of them, to the knowledge of the authorities, are men who belong not to the colony, and who have in it neither property, family nor abode, and who navigate under foreign colours.

In circumstances so serious, and in the midst of calumnies poured on this unfortunate island, an imperious duty is left it to perform, namely, to enlighten the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and to confound the accusations of its enemies, by addressing to that Government a profession of sincere and public faith concerning the transgressions unjustly imputed to the community of the inhabitants; persuaded as it is that the ministers, and even His Majesty himself, will not refuse to receive and to appreciate this measure, as an ultimate proof of the attachment and devotion of the inhabitants of the Mauritius to the laws of Great Britain.

In consequence the undersigned declare and protest, that their most sincere wish is to see the commerce of the Slave Trade entirely at an end.

That they consider the infractions of the edicts published to be deserving of the whole severity of the laws, whoever the persons may be who dare to offend against them, and that they devote all such to the indignation of justice.

That they will co-operate with all their power to extirpate the remains of this prohibited commerce, by pointing out to government, as far as the experience of each individual can suggest such things, the means which shall appear the most likely in their opinion to prevent the recurrence of these equipments, which might injure the salubrity of the colony, as well as endanger the general and particular interests of its inhabitants.

This result, in short, will wrest from their enemies the only pretext which has invariably given rise to the motives which occasioned their denunciations against them.

Such is the true intention, and such the declaration, sincere and spontaneous, of all the fathers of families, and of all the real colonists, as much penetrated with the love of the laws and of their duties as jealous of the peace and prosperity of a colony, which has always distinguished itself by its fidelity to its government, and by its attachment to the sacred person of His Majesty.

Port Louis, Mauritius,
18th August 1820.

(signed) *Saulnier,*
and 200 other signatures.

N^o 2.
9 October 1820.

Enclosure.

— N^o 3. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst;
dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 27th December 1820.

N^o 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

“ MY former despatches will have informed your Lordship of the progress I had then made, and of the steps I had then taken in pursuance of your Lordship's orders of the 30th October 1819 to the Governor of this Island, to avail himself of any opportunity which might offer of renewing a negotiation with the leading chiefs of
244. Madagascars,

N^o 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

Madagascar, on the principle of that formerly concluded with Radama in 1817, for the abolition of the Slave Trade; as such a treaty, faithfully and ably executed by that chieftain, affords the best security against any clandestine trade of that nature with Mauritius, imposing at the same time a check on that carried on with settlements not under the control of Great Britain.

N^o 1.

I have now the satisfaction of enclosing to your Lordship the copy of an original treaty made in 1817, which has now again been accepted and ratified at Tamatave, the capital of Madagascar, on the 11th October 1820.

N^{os} 2, 3, & 4.

This, however, could not be obtained without the additional articles contained in the document annexed, of the same date; these articles I regard as very valuable guarantees for the security and good faith of Radama, for the performance of his engagements; as the persons whom he sends up for education to this Island and Great Britain, in virtue of these articles, being of the best families of his country, enable us to rely with confidence on the fulfilment of the treaty thus confirmed.

N^o 5.

I have the honour to subjoin a copy of the proclamation published by Radama on the occasion, prohibiting the traffic in slaves under the severest pains and penalties, upon the signature of this treaty, throughout all his dominions, and distributed in all the ports of Madagascar.

N^o 6.

I have the honour to transmit, also, a letter from Isaac René, chief of Tamatave, which was the great mart for the slave dealers on the coast of Madagascar.

Your Lordship will observe that this chieftain now enters fully into our views; indeed he cannot safely do otherwise, being completely at the mercy of Radama.

Mr. Hastie, in returning from the capital of Madagascar, fixed an Englishman, whom I sent for the purpose, at a small village called Monamborente, about 120 miles from the sea-port of Tamatave, in order to observe and report upon the movements of the slave dealers. This village may be considered in some measure as the key to the interior of Madagascar, or at least as the defile through which all travellers must pass who proceed thither for the purpose of slave dealing. The reports of this person are highly satisfactory. I have the honour to transmit

N^o 7.

extracts from his correspondence, which show not only that the slave dealers who have attempted to traffic since the proclamation of Radama have been totally unsuccessful in their journies for this purpose, but that they have been obliged to return to the coast, after a ruinous expense for the transport of the merchandize which they had taken to exchange for slaves; and also, that whatever they disposed of was sold contrary to their hopes and intentions, for money, and at a great loss.

N^o 8.

I have the honour to add a copy of a letter from Mr. Jones, a missionary, who brought letters to this government from your Lordship; he is a very pious and excellent man; and as he resides with Radama, with whom he appears in much favour, this is an additional ground of confidence in the good faith of that chieftain."

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of 27 Dec.

Copy of the original Treaty, concluded in 1817, between Radama, King of Madagascar, and Governor Farquhar, for the final Abolition of the Slave Trade through the whole extent of Radama's Dominions; together with a Copy of the additional Articles made to the original Treaty, on its Renewal in October 1820.

Treaty.

Enclosure
(1.)

HIS Excellency Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief, Captain General, Vice Admiral of the Islands of Mauritius and its Dependencies, by his Commissioners, Captain Stanfell, of the Royal Navy, commanding His Majesty's ship, Phaeton, and Thos. R. Pye, Esquire, Assistant Agent for His Excellency's government at Madagascar, who are vested with full powers; and Radama, King of Madagascar and its Dependencies, by his Commissioners, Ratzilika, Rampoolé, Ramanow and Racihato, representing the said Radama, and with full powers from His Majesty.

Art. 1st.—It is agreed by the parties to these presents respectively, that the mutual confidence, friendship and brotherhood which are hereby acknowledged to subsist between the contracting parties, shall be maintained and perpetuated for ever.

Art. 2d.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that, from the date of this treaty, there shall be an entire cessation and extinction through all the dominions of King Radama, and wherever his influence can

can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the soil of Madagascar, into any country, island or dominion of any other prince, potentate or power whatever; and that Radama, King of Madagascar, will make a proclamation and a law, prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him or his dominions, to sell any slave to be transported from Madagascar, or to aid or abet, or assist in such sale, under penalty that any person so offending shall be reduced to slavery himself.

Art. 3d.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of Radama, King of Madagascar, and his nation, and in full satisfaction of the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by Radama, King of Madagascar, the Commissioners on the part of His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius, do engage to pay to Radama, yearly, the following articles; viz.

- 1,000 dollars in gold,
- 1,000 ditto in silver,
- 100 barrels of gunpowder (100 lbs. each),
- 100 English muskets and accoutrements complete.
- 10,000 flints,
- 400 soldiers caps,
- 400 stocks,
- 400 red jackets,
- 400 shirts,
- 400 pair trowsers,
- 400 pair shoes,
- 12 serjeant's regulation swords and belts,
- 400 pieces of white cloth, } India,
- 200 ditto of blue ditto, }

One full dress cloth coat, with two epaulets, cocked hat, and dress boots for the King,

Two horses;

upon a certificate being received, that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced the preceding year; which certificates shall be signed by Radama, and countersigned by the Agent of His Excellency Governor Farquhar, resident at the court of Radama.

Art. 4th.—And further, it is agreed by the contracting parties mutually to protect the faithful friend and ally of England, the King of Johanna, from the predatory attacks to which he has been for many years annually exposed from some of the smaller states of the sea coast of Madagascar; and to use every means in their power, by their subjects, allies and dependents, to put a final end to this system of piracy; and for this purpose, proclamations shall be made by Radama and the Governor of Mauritius, prohibiting all persons whatever from engaging in this piracy; and these proclamations shall be particularly distributed in all the ports on the sea coast of Madagascar.

Additional Article.

The contracting parties agree in considering this treaty as provisional, until ratified and confirmed by His Majesty's ministers, on the part of the King of Great Britain; which ratification will be forwarded, without loss of time, to the King of Madagascar, by his ambassador to that court.

This formality, however, is not to prevent the stipulations of this treaty from being carried into full and complete effect, from the date hereof.

(signed) *Ratzilika, Ramanow,* } Commissioners for Radama.
Rampoole, Rachiato, }

(signed) *Francis Stansfell,*
Captain of H. M. ship *Phaeton*,
Senior Naval Officer and Commissioner.

(signed) *T. R. Pye,*
British Agent and Commissioner.

Done at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, the 23d October 1817.

Approved.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

N^o 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

Enclosure
(2.)

Additional Articles.

N^o 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

Enclosure
(2.)

By virtue of the treaty concluded between His Majesty Radama King of Madagascar, and His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Mauritius and dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c., bearing date the 23d of October 1817, the abolition of the exportation of slaves shall, from this day for ever be maintained and preserved inviolate; and the contracting parties severally bind themselves to fulfil all the articles and conditions contained in the said treaty, with the most scrupulous care and attention.

In consequence of this treaty, confirmed and ratified by command of His Britannic Majesty, and accepted this day by His Majesty the King of Madagascar, there has been agreed upon between Mr. James Hastie, agent of Government, on the part of His Excellency Governor Farquhar, and King Radama, that the said Mr. Hastie engages, on the part of his Government, to take with him twenty free subjects of His Majesty King Radama, to be instructed in and brought up to different trades, such as mechanics, gold and silver smiths, weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, or placed in the arsenals, dockyards, &c. &c. &c.; whereof ten shall be sent to England, and ten to the island of Mauritius, at the expense of the British Government.

It is further agreed upon between the two parties, that if on the arrival at Mauritius of the twenty individuals above-mentioned, accompanied by Mr. Hastie, the Governor should not consent to the instruction of the said twenty individuals, ten at Mauritius, and ten in England, then shall the treaty become null, without compromising, however, the word or promise of King Radama.

It is understood by this article, that the British Government shall place the said twenty individuals with persons practising the various trades before mentioned; but that Government is not responsible for their conduct or their want of capacity.

Mr. James Hastie further engages to take with him eight other individuals, to be instructed in music, for the purpose of being formed into a band for the regiment of guards of His Majesty the King of Madagascar.

In consequence of this article and the conditions before stated, King Radama will make a proclamation, in the which he will notify the said abolition of the exportation of slaves from within his dominions; and will further invite all persons of talent, or otherwise skilled in any trade or profession, to come and visit his country, promising to them his protection; and the said proclamation shall be published in the Mauritius Gazette.

Given at Tananarivoux, this 11th of October 1820.

(signed) *Radama Manzaka.*

(signed) *Ja' Hastie,*
Agent of the British Government.

A true translation.

(signed)

Nanin E. S. Viret,

Sworn Interpreter to Government.

Enclosure
(3.)

Radama, King of Madagascar, to his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c.

Sir, my Brother,

YOUR agent, Mr. Hastie, accompanied by Mr. Jones the missionary, has arrived at Tananarivoux, both of them in good health. I learnt by them, with much pleasure, of your happy return to the Mauritius, and that you and your family were in good health; a continuance of which, my dear brother, I wish you with all my heart.

Mr. Hastie has delivered to me your letters, together with a service of plate, which he has offered as a gift from you, assuring me of the renewal of your personal friendship: I have accepted it with pleasure, and I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my very sincere thanks for it; as also of testifying to you all the interest I take in your happy re-establishment in the government of Mauritius.

Mr. Hastie has likewise informed me of your desire to renew the relations which formerly existed between us; and of the approbation which you have obtained of your Sovereign in these respects. Conformably to your demand in reference to

to the ratification of the treaty, I have conceived that instruction would be the best means of softening the leading miseries of my people, and from thence they might be induced to work, which is unquestionably the shortest road to happiness; this, I consider, therefore, of greater value than any thing which can be offered to me. Thus, in order to maintain and to preserve the alliance offered to me by your Excellency, I have agreed upon an additional article to this end with your agent, Mr. Hastie. And in consequence of this article, I accept the treaty from the date hereof, and it shall be maintained and preserved for ever.

I avail myself of the present occasion, my dear brother, to express my satisfaction of the conduct which Mr. Hastie has continually held towards me and every one else. This worthy man is justly entitled to my recommendation, for he will have much contributed to the happiness of my country. Should he succeed and prosper in his endeavours, I shall be greatly indebted to him; and I much admire his private character, which has drawn upon him the esteem and the friendship of all the persons composing my court. I have also to congratulate myself on the conduct of Brady, who has not ceased to perform his duty with the same diligence as heretofore, and thus continues to recommend himself by the same discipline and activity which he has observed in the instruction of his regiment.

In return for the articles of your country, I send you one hundred bullocks, the produce of mine, which I beg you will accept as a mark of my individual friendship.

Having accepted the treaty, I expect from your Excellency's friendship all the efforts of your influence in restraining the exportation of gunpowder to Madagascar, for this might induce fraudulent or clandestine proceedings on the part of the minor powers, who in procuring this article would strive to disobey my laws, and thus force me into a continual state of warfare.

Receive, my dear brother, the assurance of my esteem, and of my particular friendship.

Tananarivoux, 11th October 1820.

(signed) *Radama Manzaka.*

A true translation.

(signed) *Nanin E. S. Viret*, sworn Interpreter to Government.

Radama, King of Madagascar, to His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c.

Enclosure
(4)

Sir, my Brother,

CONFORMABLY to your request relative to Ratafique and Rahovi, I have deemed it expedient to dispatch to your Excellency two of the most distinguished persons of my court, in whom both myself and my people have every confidence; and I have announced to them their departure to proceed to your government. Ratéfi, the eldest of the two, and whom I particularly recommend, is one of the principal chiefs of my country; he has some knowledge of our correspondence, is charged with my interests, and is invested with full powers. The other, the younger of the two, named Adriensimeseté, whom I also recommend to you, accompanies Ratéfi for the same purpose, is also charged with my interests in the same way as the other: both of them are my brothers-in-law, and they will personally make you acquainted with my new intentions on the subject of the treaty.

Mr. Hastie not having been authorized to take upon himself to send these persons to England, I have thought it more advisable to direct their proceeding to your Excellency, with a view to your so far obliging me by sending them to England, with the ten individuals, as agreed upon with your agent. It would be a guarantee of tranquillity and obedience, if, on their return, they could testify to my people the truth of that which has been promised; and if circumstances should prevent your sending both, I entreat you, my dear brother, to do all in your power for Ratéfi; or should you only be enabled to dispatch the ten according to the agreement with Mr. Hastie, I would request you to include him in that number; but in case of impracticability, they will return here at such time as you may be pleased to desire.

I am with all my heart your friend and brother,

Tananarivoux 19th October 1820.

(signed) *Radama Manzaka.*

A true translation.

(signed) *Nanin E. S. Viret*, sworn Interpreter to Government.

N^o. 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

Enclosure
(5.)

Proclamation.

Radama, King of Madagascar.

MOVED by the same principles of humanity which have animated the Sovereign of Great Britain and other powers to abolish and prohibit the exportation of slaves, by these presents makes a proclamation, in the which he forbids in a solemn manner all and every person to export the natives of Madagascar, under the penalty of themselves, in their own persons, being reduced to slavery.

The King Radama embraces the present occasion of calling upon all persons of talent or profession to come and visit his country, in order to prosecute their inquiries and researches as to the nature of its productions; and to whom he gives a sacred assurance of his protection in their efforts and undertakings.

Given at Tananarivoux this 11th October 1820.

(signed) *Radama Manzaka.*

A true translation.

(signed) *Nanin E. S. Viret*, sworn Interpreter to Government.

(Translation.)

By Radama, King of Madagascar; Proclamation.

Inhabitants of Madagascar,

You are none of you ignorant of the friendship we enjoy with the Governor of the Mauritius, and the devoted attachment we have avowed to him. His attention, unlike that of all other foreign nations that have visited our shores, has been directed to increase our happiness and prosperity; he has never deprived us of our rights or our properties; he has not suffered the white men to carry off our children into slavery; he has sent us people to teach us arts and industry unknown before, to defend us against our enemies, and to prevent famine, by more extensive cultivation.

We are happier and safer since the establishment of British dominion in our neighbourhood; and we are grateful to our good Father, who has produced for us these blessings.

His nation and King have made laws to prevent you from being carried out of your island into slavery; and he has punished such of the whites as have presumed to violate this law.

He has called on us to assist him in this work, for our own benefit; and he has promised his powerful assistance to punish such as may be refractory and disobedient.

We willingly agree to this proposal of our Father; and we hereby declare, that if any of our subjects, or persons depending upon our power, shall henceforward be guilty of selling any slave or other person, for the purpose of being transported from the island of Madagascar, the person guilty shall be punished, by being reduced to slavery himself, and his property shall be forfeited to me.

Let my subjects then who have slaves, employ them in planting rice and other provisions, and in taking care of their flocks, in collecting bees wax and gums, and in manufacturing cloths and other articles which they can sell. I set them the first example myself, by abandoning the tax payable to me upon the sale of slaves for exportation.

I direct my brother, Jean René, and other chiefs upon the sea coast, to seize for their own use and profit all such slaves as may be attempted to be exported in their respective provinces. They will also give every support and assistance to the government agent of Mauritius in the execution of his duties.

I command all my subjects and dependents, and invite all my allies, to abstain from any maritime predatory excursion whatever; and more particularly neither to practise nor allow of any attack or attempt upon the friends of our ally the British nation.

It has been usual to make an annual attack upon the Sultan of Johanna and the Comoro islands. Our good friend the Governor of Mauritius dissolved the meditated attack of last year; and we now join with him in forbidding any further enmity to the king or inhabitants of the Comoro Archipelago, or other islands on the coast of Africa or North Archipelago, under the pain of our most severe displeasure,

pleasure, and of incurring the punishment due to pirates, of whatever nation or people they may be.

Such is my will ; let it be known to every inhabitant of this island ; it is for their own happiness and their own safety to pay obedience to this proclamation.

Tamatave, island of Madagascar, 23d October 1817.

(signed) *Ratzilika,* *Racihato,*
Rampoole, *Ramalaya.* } Commissioners for
Ramanow, Radama.

Approved.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

N^o 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

Enclosure
(5.)

To his Excellency Governor Farquhar, Commander-in-chief and Vice Admiral of the Island of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(6.)

Governor,

I TAKE advantage of the return of your agent, Mr. Hastie, to make you acquainted with the success that has attended his mission to King Radama, whose good intentions you ought no longer to doubt, he having decided on sending to your government two of his brothers-in-law, in whom he has placed the greatest confidence.

Ratefé is a prince in his own right, who, since the reign of Radama, has submitted to his authority, and by his good conduct has been appointed General-in-chief of the King's forces ; you are also to have five of the children of the most distinguished of the King's ministers.

Therefore from these proceedings, Sir, you may reckon upon a sacred and lasting friendship, which, under your protection and assistance, will shortly produce an entire civilization in this country.

I also inform you of the measures which I have considered necessary in this case to adopt, with a view of apprising the inhabitants of Tamatave and its dependencies of the recent intentions of King Radama, with respect to the abolition of the Slave Trade in his dominions, from this time for ever ; and thus the wisest precautions have been taken for preventing and defeating every species of fraud in this matter for the future on the part of those persons who may be willing to infringe the laws.

Mr. Hastie is entrusted to impart to you my opinion on the measures which seem to me the most efficacious for the future prevention and suppression of the exportation of slaves.

I hope your Excellency will furnish me with some advice as to the precautions which I should use in regard to the individuals belonging to your government, who are the more to be apprehended, from their free and independent situation in this country ; but I am satisfied beforehand of your sentiments on this subject, and confidently appeal to your better judgment.

Receive, Governor, the assurance of my sincere attachment, and believe me always your friend, &c.

3d November 1820.

(signed) *J. René.*

A true translation.

(signed) *Nanin E. S. Viret*, sworn Interpreter to Government.

To his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(7.)

Sir,

Port Louis, 19th December 1820.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency letters, dated the 16th, 25th, and 30th of November, which I this day received by the Matilda, from Mr. Hirst, whom your Excellency will observe, by my diary, on the 28th October, I found expedient to send to a situation where he would most probably encounter, on their return, the traffickers who had the temerity to proceed to Ovah, (whilst I was there) for the purpose of counteracting your Excellency's views, and by a display of merchandize, particularly well selected, to excite the desire of the natives, and induce them to withhold their consent to the measures, which they were aware must be the object of the mission your Excellency was pleased to charge me with to the King.

N° 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

Enclosure
(7.)

Your Excellency will perceive by these letters, (in corroboration of which I have the testimony of the passengers and officers of the two vessels that arrived yesterday), that these violators of their country's laws have totally failed in their object; and I beg permission to detail to your Excellency the ruinous effect such failure must have on these daring illicit traders, as it must deter others from similar attempts.

By my diary, your Excellency will notice that, on the 21st October, I met about a hundred Marmites preceding Mr. Jude, which, with the party accompanying him, would make a total of near two hundred; and on the 23d October I found a similar number encamped with Mr. Martini. The hire of a Marmite from the coast to Ovah is twelve dollars and provisions, which at the lowest calculation for the time they were employed by the above persons, must have cost three dollars, being, on the whole, fifteen each. Your Excellency will find, by the annexed letter from the Reverend Mr. Jones, that the traders could not obtain their price for the merchandize they had in Ovah; and by Mr. Hirst's letter of the 16th November, you find the price defined.

As each of these traders had means of purchasing about four hundred slaves, which would, on average, have cost them forty-five dollars per head, the following statement will be applicable to both, and show the loss they must individually have sustained, exclusive of all personal expense :

400 slaves, at 45 dollars, is	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
3,000 pieces of blue cloth, bought at Mauritius or Bourbon, would									} 18,000
cost \$6 per	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hire and provisions of 200 Marmites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Expenses of canoes, and presents to chiefs on route	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
									<hr/>
								Total	- - 22,000
Sale of 3,000 pieces of cloth, say may average, at 4 dollars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
									<hr/>
								Loss	- - 10,000
									<hr/>

I have made the foregoing calculation on the most advantageous article for the Madagascar trade; as it is well known that blue cloth has, till the treaty was ratified (when the value was reduced to five and a half dollars per piece), been accepted at ten dollars, in payments of every description; and I have rated the expenses on the lowest terms. I am satisfied the loss of ten thousand dollars must have occurred to each of the persons alluded to, neither of whom was possessed of the quarter of that property, will consequently not be able to obtain further credit, and it must deter the merchants at Bourbon and this place risking their goods with such nefarious dealers.

In submitting these circumstances to your Excellency, I request leave to state, that the failures detailed may not prevent some further trials; yet I am confident, that the precaution and sincerity of the King will occasion any such to be attended with equally unprofitable, or possibly even with fatal consequences.

I have, &c.

(signed)

James Hastie.

To Mr. Hastie.

Sir,

Manambounte, 16th November 1820.

ON account of ill health, I have for a few days been incapable of submitting my diary to you; nevertheless I assure you that the requisite attention has been paid in examining or questioning all couriers from Ovah; and during the last two days I have arrived at the following intelligence; viz. that Mr. Harrie had bought two slaves somewhere, but by an order from Radama he was forced to give them up and take his money again. This morning I was informed that Mr. Martini had reduced the price of his cloth to five dollars a piece for blue, and three for a piece of white; but that the natives, taking advantage of his situation, would only give him three dollars for a piece of blue, and two for a piece of white.

(signed)

W. Hirst.

To Mr. Hastie.

Manambounte, 25th November 1820.

Sir,
ALL the intelligence which I have collected is invariably the same. Mr. Martini is yet at Ovah, though I am informed that he has made sale of the whole of his merchandize for money.

I cannot understand what further detains him, but rather expect his appearance down the country very soon. On the earliest information which I may receive of his being on the road, I intend removing immediately to Rannamafan.

My health is nearly restored since I last wrote to you.

While writing these lines, five Ovahs have arrived from Ovah; they inform me that Mr. Martini has sold all his cloth, and is now waiting at Ovah to collect his money.

There have no slaves passed me, neither to nor from.

(signed) *W. Hirst.*

To Mr. Hastie.

Manambounte, 30th November 1820.

Sir,
THIS morning, at eleven o'clock, the undermentioned traders passed through this village, on their way to Tamatave; viz. Mr. Harrie, Mr. Martini, Mr. Jude, and Mr. Cappala.

These four people came down from Ovah, but had not any slaves at all with them: their party consisted of fifty Marmites. I took notice of every one of them; each individual was carrying his burthen, and passing at his own discretion.

I saw these people from the road side, but I said nothing to the traders, rather concealing myself from them and from their Marmites, who were in the rear. I gained their names, and all the particulars I wanted.

I am in a very bad state of health, and shall set out for Tamatave to-morrow morning.

(signed) *W. Hirst.*

To Mr. James Hastie.

Tananarive, October 25th, 1820.

My dear Sir,
LETTERS for you arrived here on the 23d instant, and were sent off after you very early yesterday morning. Radama keeps a strict look-out. No slaves can be sold; and the persons who arrived here to buy slaves before your departure intend to depart to-day, as they can neither buy slaves nor sell their merchandize at the price they ask. With your letters arrived here the portrait of Louis XVIII. for Radama, sent by the French Government.

(signed) *David Jones, Missionary.*

The portrait above alluded to was sent with Mr. Havet, a naturalist, who died on his route to Ovah.

Sir,

Tananarive, 17th October 1820.

Enclosure
(8.)

I TAKE the liberty to address you, as, contrary to my intention on taking leave of you at Mauritius, I have concluded on remaining here for a season. Mr. Hastie will acquaint you with the difficulties we experienced at the coast, and the particulars that led to the ratification of the treaty proposed to Radama. For myself, I have to add, that by the cool and steady system observed by Mr. Hastie, we left Tamatave on the 16th of September, the day first named for the purpose; and by his intimate knowledge of a people who universally were pleased to see him, we arrived here on the 3d instant, and were received with all the honours known to these people, in a most gracious manner. I never witnessed a similar scene; nor can I describe the effects of joy which Radama evinced on receiving Mr. Hastie: and he most cordially greeted me, when introduced as his friend. Since our arrival, the acts of kindness that have come to my knowledge exceed every thing that I could expect; and several instances prove these people truly grateful for past private

N^o 3.
27 Dec. 1820.

Enclosure
(8.)

private services rendered their King, who proves himself worthy of that title, as his sole study is the instruction of his people and the welfare of his country.

From circumstances observed by me, previously to arriving here, I must say I am truly happy at the fortunate result of your Excellency's endeavours in favour of a people who, I deem, by your measures, are now secured from exportation to a strange country, and whose talents will, when brought forth, show much to the glory of the British nation.

The anxiety and caution of the King is the strongest testimony of his sincerity; and his measures are such as must insure happiness to his subjects and prove him worthy of your regard. I must therefore express a wish, that the conclusion will meet your Excellency's approbation, as on it depends the salvation of millions, and will prevent the exportation of many souls that would be hurried into slavery, if delay was admitted of.

The reasons that induce me to remain here are many: I find myself in much better health than I have enjoyed for some time; I find the climate fine, and an immense opening for doing good; here I can with certainty study the language, and forward the great work devolving upon me; and, on the whole, I consider that there is much less risk in remaining here, than undertaking the journey down and returning next year. I therefore trust that my decision will be approved of by you, as I can assure you that nothing induces me to stay but the desire of furthering your Excellency's views respecting the evangelization and the civilization of these people, as well as those of the Society; and the glory and praise shall be ascribed to Him who is the King of Kings, and the universal Disposer of all things.

If it is your Excellency's wish that the second plan, which I had the honour to lay before you, should be effected, and that I should return for this purpose, I am ready and willing at your call. At the same time I believe, that my quitting this place before the arrival of another missionary, will be attended with many inconveniences pernicious to the mission. I purpose, with the enjoyment of life and health, to apply myself solely to the study of the language, that I may be able, at length, to review and correct the valuable dictionary belonging to your Excellency, in order that it may be printed, for facilitating persons in the knowledge of this tongue who may be disposed to visit Madagascar. I wish, at the same time, to keep always in view the study of the grammatical order into which the language may be arranged, that the sacred Scriptures, and other books, may be translated into it, for the temporal and eternal welfare of the inhabitants of this extensive island.

His Majesty, Radama, has given me his permission to write to the Missionary Society for so many missionaries as I please, provided the number contain some good artificers; and that he will give them every protection, and liberty to exercise the functions of their office in his dominions. He wishes that his subjects should be instructed in religion and in civilization also.

As Radama sends his people to the Mauritius, to be placed, immediately on their arrival, to learn trades, and not for a school of education, I consider Mr. Hastie a fitter person than myself to take charge of them with this view; consequently I do not see any necessity for my assuming the office as proposed in your instructions, and return, as he himself must return, and can manage them without my assistance. But if any instructions in religion are to be given to them (which will be very desirable) Mr. Le Brun may do this, or another missionary, if one is arrived, until my return.

As Mr. Hastie will be able to give your Excellency an account of every thing in the fullest extent, I need not enlarge further; but conclude that I shall always be willing and desirous to effect every plan of yours for the civilization and the eternal welfare of the inhabitants of this island. Knowing that it will contribute to the praise and glory of the Supreme Being, and an immortal honour to yourself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *David Jones, Missionary.*

To Governor Farquhar, &c. &c.
Mauritius.

— N° 4. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst ;
dated Mauritius, 28th February 1821.

N° 4.
28 Feb. 1821.

“ ON the subject of the Slave Trade, I have already had the honour of forwarding to your Lordship, in my letter of the 9th October last, the unanimous determination of all the respectable inhabitants, to concur with the government, by every means in their power, to repress and extinguish the Slave Trade; and it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I can declare, that no instance of it has been detected, or even suspected to have occurred, since my arrival in this colony.

“ I do myself the honour of subjoining a correspondence in proof of this statement, which I have held with the chief authorities on the spot.

“ I have also the pleasure to subjoin a copy of a letter from Radama, King of Madagascar, and another from the Rev. Mr. Jones, British missionary, resident at his court, both confirming the result of our treaty with that chieftain, by which the island of Madagascar is freed from the Slave Traffic, and that great market shut up to all the different powers.

“ Mozambique, Zanzibar and the other slave ports on the east coast of Africa are, unfortunately, still open; neither have I the means of cutting off those sources, which, it appears to me, can only effectually be done by treaties with the Portuguese and the Grand Seignior; the former of which powers possesses the sovereignty in many of the ports, and the latter a predominating influence with the Arabs and Moorish tribes on the remainder of the coast. But the island schooners, under the direction of the senior naval officer, Captain Rennie, of his Majesty's ship Tees, are in constant activity, and the civil authorities all round the coast are so much on the alert, that I have no doubt that in case of any debarkation of slaves being attempted, we shall have ample means of seizing the culprits, and bringing them to exemplary punishment.”

Sir,

Bagatelle, 4th March 1821.

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of 28 Feb.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 26th ultimo.

In reply, I have to state, that I have no knowledge of any debarkation of new negroes since your Excellency's return to this colony; and that I am further as satisfied as I can be of any thing of which I neither have nor can have positive proof, that none has taken place since that period.

Enclosure
(1.)

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Smith,*

Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

His Excellency the Governor.

His Majesty's ship the Tees, in Sion Fanfaron, Mauritius,
February 9th 1821.

Enclosure
(2.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, requesting me to state whether any violation of the abolition laws respecting the Slave Traffic have taken place since the return of your Excellency to this government (July 1820.)

In reply thereto, I beg to acquaint your Excellency I have every reason to suppose that not a single slave has been landed since that period; and during the time I have had the honour to command on this station, the schooners furnished by your Excellency (having crews from His Majesty's ship under my command) have been kept constantly cruising, and have not made any captures.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Rennie, Captain.*

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq.
Governor of the Mauritius,
&c. &c. &c.

N^o 4.
28 Feb. 1821.

Enclosure
(3.)

Sir,

Custom-House, Port Louis, March 2, 1821.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of the 26th February, calling upon me to give whatever information my situation as collector of customs may enable me to offer on the subject of the Slave Trade, as connected with this colony, since the month of July 1820, the period at which your Excellency resumed the government; I have the honour to state, that subsequently to the 1st July last I seized and prosecuted in all about twenty-five individuals as newly imported blacks; but from the statement of the blacks themselves, as well as from all the collateral evidence I could collect, I have no reason to doubt that the period of the latest landing of any one of these individuals was antecedent to the month of July; and I have no reason to believe from any evidence, or even any reports that have reached me, that any landings of new blacks have taken place in the colony since that period up to the present day.

With regard to the causes which may have produced the change which the above facts seem to imply, in the conduct of those who had before been engaged in the introduction of new slaves into the colony, I conceive that they are likely to have been the following:—

On your Excellency's return to Mauritius in July last, the public immediately discovered that the denunciations which had from time to time been uttered by those who had intermediately acted as heads of the government of the colony, against such persons as should be found persevering in the Slave Trade, were strongly repeated by the permanent Governor, and consequently, that no shadow of hope existed of any relaxation in the execution of the laws regarding that felonious traffic.

In addition to this, the greatest alarm must have been felt by those who were engaged in the traffic, on the fitting out, by the local government, of two schooners, under the command of the naval officer on the station, for the purpose of scouring the creeks and coasts of the island, since those schooners had been common trading coasters; and any vessel laden with new blacks that might fall in with either of them, could have no means of distinguishing them from other apparently similar coasting vessels, and consequently must be deprived of the degree of safety arising from the distant recognition of a pursuing man of war.

These combined causes, and possibly others of which I may be ignorant, have, as I conceive, produced the present suspension of the Slave Trade with this colony; but I can hardly flatter myself that bold adventurers will give up, without some further attempt, a traffic which, if successful, proves so lucrative to the unprincipled speculator.

It is to be hoped, however, that the naval authorities on this station will at all times be furnished with sufficient means to render the first attempt at an introduction of new slaves into the colony wholly abortive, and that the ruin brought on the head of the speculator, may deter others from again trying so hazardous an experiment.

I have, &c.

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hart Davis*,
Collector of Customs.

Port Louis, le 5 Mars 1821.

A son Excellence R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Gouverneur de l'Isle Maurice,
et Dépendances, &c. &c. &c.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

JAMAIS devoir n'a été plus agréable à remplir pour moi, que de répondre à la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 26 Février dernier, par laquelle elle me charge de l'informer si, depuis son retour dans son gouvernement en Juillet 1820, il n'est pas venu à ma connoissance qu'en contravention aux lois prohibitives du Commerce des Esclaves il ait été fait quelque débarquement de noirs nouveaux, dans aucune partie de cette colonie.

Vous n'ignorez pas Monsieur le Gouverneur, que si dans des tems qui s'éloignent et qui commencent heureusement à s'oublier la colonie a eu à gémir de l'introduction illicite de noirs nouveaux, cette infraction aux lois étoit due à un petit nombre d'aventuriers qu'un gain sordide entraînait à ce commerce, mais que les habitans dont les mœurs douces et honnêtes vous sont connues depuis dix ans, n'y ont eu aucun part ils en ont cependant été soupçonnés; le soupçon blessait leur loyauté, et en

Enclosure
(4.)

en sujets fidèles de sa Majesté, ils n'ont pas balancé à s'unir pour repousser de nos côtes tout navire qui chercherait à y débarquer des noirs, en leur refusant toute espèce d'assistance. Cette détermination a produit l'effet qu'on devait en attendre. La place que j'ai l'honneur d'occuper dans le gouvernement, les informations certaines qu'elle me permet d'acquérir, me mettant à même de donner à votre Excellence l'assurance formelle, que depuis son retour dans son gouvernement, non seulement il n'a été fait, mais encore il n'a été tenté aucun débarquement de noirs nouveaux. Il ne faut pas confondre avec ces derniers, certains esclaves qui, pour se soustraire à l'autorité de leurs maîtres, ou par l'effet de suggestions étrangères et coupables, se présentent, de tems à autre, soit dans les postes militaires, soit au bureau central de police, comme nouveaux, et affectent par un déguisement quelconque de passer comme tels. Les mesures de sagesse qui sont adoptées dans ces circonstances ne tarderont pas à rétablir entièrement l'ordre à cet égard.

Je suis, avec respect, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) Le Procureur General, *Virieux*.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq., Governor of Mauritius, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Governor,

NEVER was duty more pleasant to me to fulfil than that of replying to the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 6th of February last, wherein you desire me to inform you if, since your return to your government in July 1820, it has come to my knowledge that, in contravention of the laws prohibiting the Slave Trade, any disembarkation of new blacks has taken place in any part of this colony.

You cannot be ignorant, Governor, that if in times which are past, and which happily are beginning to be forgotten, the colony has had to lament the illicit introduction of new blacks, this infraction of the law was to be attributed solely to a few adventurers, whom a sordid gain induced to adopt this commerce, but that the inhabitants, whose mild and honest morals are known to you during ten years, took no part in it. They have, however, been suspected; the suspicion wounded their loyalty, and, as faithful subjects of His Majesty, they did not hesitate to unite themselves to repel from these shores all ships which attempted to disembark blacks, by refusing to them all assistance. That determination has produced the effect which was to be expected from it. The situation which I have the honour to occupy in the government, and the certain information it enables me to obtain, authorize me to give to your Excellency the most formal assurance that, since your return to your government, no disembarkation has taken place, and more than that, no attempt even to disembark new blacks. With these last ought not to be confounded certain slaves who, in order to withdraw themselves from the authority of their masters, or under the influence of foreign and culpable suggestions, present themselves, every now and then, to the military posts, or to the central bureau of police, as new, and attempt by all kinds of disguise to pass for such. The prudential measures adopted in these circumstances will not be long in restoring order on that point.

I am, with respect, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) The Procureur General, *Virieux*.

Sir,

Moka, 28th February 1821.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 26th instant, and have great satisfaction in assuring your Excellency, from my own knowledge, as well as by the concurrent testimonies of the deputy commandant, the civil magistrates, the catholic clergymen, and all the respectable inhabitants, notables and landholders of this district, that no violation whatever of the Slave Trade Abolition Laws has taken place since your Excellency's return to this government in July 1820; and that they are determined, by every means within their power and influence, to contribute to forward to the utmost the success of those measures

N^o 4.
28 Feb. 1820.

measures which your Excellency so wisely adopted, for extinguishing for ever that infamous traffic.

Enclosure
(5.)

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Telfair*,
Commandant of Moka, and Quartier Militaire.

To His Excellency Governor Farquhar,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(6.)

Sir,

Plains Wilhems, 5th March 1821.

I HAD the honour yesterday to receive from the civil commissary of this district your Excellency's letter of the 26th ultimo.

Having been so recently nominated commandant, your Excellency will be aware, that it was not in my power to furnish the information therein called for, respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The civil commissary having exercised, until now, the duties of commandant since April 1820, including the whole of the time alluded to, I requested that he would furnish such information as would enable me to make a full reply to your Excellency's inquiries.

From his answer I find that he has already written to your Excellency, in consequence of a similar letter having been addressed to him as civil commissary, and that thus the necessary intelligence, in as far as regards this district, has already been communicated to your Excellency.

Mr. Jury having sent me a copy of his letter on the subject, I cannot conclude without observing, that so far as my knowledge, as an individual, enables me to judge, his report is equally true as it is satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(signed) *George F. Dick*,
Comm' Plains Wilhems.

To His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(7.)

Grand Port, ce 6 Mars 1821.

A son Excellence Le Gouverneur Farquhar, Commandant en Chef de l'Isle Maurice et Dependances, &c. &c.

Excellence,

J'AI l'honneur de repondre à la lettre que vous m'avez adressée, en date du 26 Fevrier, recue le 5 du courant.

Je n'ai pas eu aucune connoissance qu'on ait introduit des esclaves dans la colonie en contravention aux lois, depuis l'époque de votre heureux retour en cette isle jusqu'à ce jour, que je certifie par la presente.

Vous pouvez être convaincu, Excellence, que dans aucune circonstance les habitans respectables de la colonie n'ont jamais participé à ce commerce, qu'ils voient cesser avec la plus grande satisfaction pour la tranquillité publique.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c.

(signé) *De Robillard*, aîné,
Commandant du Quartier.

(Translation.)

Grand Port, 6 March 1821.

To His Excellency Governor Farquhar, Commander in Chief of Mauritius and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to reply to the letter that you addressed to me, dated the 26th of February, and received the 5th of this month.

I have no knowledge of any slaves having been introduced into this colony in violation of the laws, since the period of your happy return to this island till the present day, which I certify by the present letter.

You

You may be convinced, Excellency, that, under no circumstances, have the respectable inhabitants of the colony ever participated in this commerce, which, for the public tranquillity, they rejoice to see at an end.

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

De Robillard, the elder,
Commandant of the Quarter.

N^o 4.
28 Feb. 1821.

Enclosure
(7.)

Maisonnette, Quartier de la Savanne, le 5 Mars 1821.

Enclosure
(8.)

A son Excellence le Gouverneur des Isles Maurice et Dependances.

Monsieur,

JE m'empresse de declarer à votre Excellence que non seulement à ma connoissance aucun débarquement d'esclaves, en contravention de la loi, n'a été fait sur les côtes de cette isle depuis le mois de Juillet 1820, mais que particulièrement les habitans de ce quartier, loin de desirer qu'il s'en effectua, s'empresseraient de repousser ou de signaler toute tentative.

Je peux certifier de plus à votre Excellence que la surveillance des postes militaires placés sur cette côte, et des gens-d'armes attachés à ce district, est si active, si constante, qu'on ne peut considerer un débarquement illicite que comme impossible.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *V^e Geffroi*,
Commandant du Quartier de la Savanne.

(Translation.)

Maisonnette, Quarter of the Savanne,
5 March 1821.

Sir,

I HASTEN to declare to your Excellency, that not only to my knowledge no disembarkation of slaves, in violation of the law, has been made on the coasts of this island, since the month of July 1820; but that particularly the inhabitants of this quarter, far from desiring such an event, use every effort to repel or to make known all such attempts.

I can further certify to your Excellency, that the vigilance of the military posts stationed on this coast, and of the gens-d'armes attached to this district, is so active and unceasing, that an illicit disembarkation may be considered as almost impracticable.

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

(signed) *V^e Geffroi*,
Commandant of the Quarter of La Savanne.

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(9.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 26th ult. acquainting me that your Excellency being about to report to His Majesty's Ministers on the subject of Slave Traffic, and the enforcement of the laws for the abolition thereof in this part of His Majesty's dominions, and that your Excellency felt it incumbent on you to refer to the most authentic sources, with the view of ascertaining if any violation of these laws had there taken place, and desiring me, from my peculiar situation best acquainted with the subject, and most fitted to report thereon, to state whether any disembarkation of slaves, in violation of the Abolition Laws, had taken place on the coast of this island since the arrival of your Excellency at the commencement of July last.

In reply to which, for more ample information, I would beg leave to refer to the statement, which, in answer to the despatch on the police of the island, that your Excellency communicated to me, I had the honour of making at the close of last year; where, from all the researches I could make, and information I could obtain, I treated at some length on the subject of that important part of the service, the sources of that nefarious traffic, the best means of prevention, and the result of the precautions already taken for that purpose, according to the experience of the few preceding months, comprising the period since the return of your Excellency to the colony,

N^o 4.
28 Feb. 1821.

Enclosure
(9.)

colony, confining myself here, to the conclusion of that part to which your Excellency's commands are confined, and by reciting which, unmixed with any other topic, I conceive I shall best be performing my duty, and obeying your directions.

“ On this subject, I cannot forbear from the mention of a fact which has caused me, and, I doubt not, will afford much satisfaction to Government, that, from all the information I have been able to gain, no Slaves, within the last few months, since the commencement of July, have been landed in this island. The evidence of all the new blacks, gained through the medium of interpreters, and through the figurative language of moons, by which they count time, place their landing at a period antecedent to this.”

Since which period up to the present time, after the most diligent inquiries I have been able to institute, no one slave has been disembarked on the coast of this island.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward S. Byam,*
Commissary General of the Police.

Department of General Police,
Port Louis, 5th March 1821.

Enclosure
(10.)

Commissariat Civil du Quartier de Moka, Isle Maurice,
ce 3 Mars 1821.

A son Excellence R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Gouverneur et Commandant en Chef de
l'Isle Maurice.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

J'AI l'honneur, en reponse à la lettre dont vous m'avez honoré, sous la date du 26 Fevrier dernier, et qui m'est remise à l'instant, d'affirmer que depuis le mois de Juillet 1820, époque du retour de votre Excellence en cette colonie, il n'y a point eu d'introduction d'esclaves dans le quartier de Moka, faite en violation des lois de l'abolition de la Traite, et qu'il n'est pas parvenu à ma connoissance qu'aucun exemple de débarquement d'esclaves ait eu lieu sur la côte de cette isle, en violation des dites lois depuis l'époque sus mentionnée.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c.

(signé) *A. Bourgault Ducoudray,*
Commissaire Civil.

(Translation.)

Civil Commissariat of the Quarter of Moka, Mauritius,
3d March 1821.

To his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander of Mauritius
and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Governor,

I HAVE the honour, in reply to the letter with which you honoured me, dated 26th February last, and which is this instant put into my possession, to affirm, that since the month of July 1820, the period of the return of your Excellency to this colony, no introduction of slaves has taken place in the quarter of Moka, in violation of the laws on the abolition of the Slave Trade, and that it has not come to my knowledge that any disembarkation of slaves has taken place on the coast of this island, in violation of the said laws, since the above-mentioned period.

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

(signed) *A. Bourgault Ducoudray,*
Civil Commissary.

Enclosure
(11.)

Pamplémousses, le 6 Mars 1821.

A son Excellence le Gouverneur Farquhar.

Excellence,

EN reponse à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, sous la date du 26 Fevrier dernier, j'ai la satisfaction de pouvoir vous assurer, que depuis l'époque de votre retour à l'isle Maurice je n'ai eu nulle connoissance d'aucune infraction commise

commise dans mon quartier aux loix sur l'Abolition du Trafic des Esclaves; longtemps avant votre arrivée ce commerce prohibé avoit cessé d'avoir lieu dans mon arrondissement. C'est une justice que je me plais à rendre aux propriétaires établis dans l'étendue de mon ressort.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *Deville*, Commissaire Civil.

(Translation.)

Pamplemousses, 6 March 1821.

To his Excellency Governor Farquhar.

Excellency,

IN answer to the letter which you did me the honour to write to me, dated the 26th of February last, I have the satisfaction to assure you, that since the period of your return to the island of Mauritius I have had no knowledge of any violation committed in my quarter against the laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; long before your arrival this prohibited traffic had ceased to occur in my arrondissement. This is a justice which I feel delighted to render to the proprietors established in the precincts of my control.

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

(signed) *Deville*, Civil Commissary.

Plaines Wilhems, le 4 Mars 1821.

A son Excellence R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Gouverneur des Isles Maurice et Dependances, &c. &c. &c.

Excellence,

EN reponse à la lettre de votre Excellence, en date du 26 Fevrier dernier, j'ai l'honneur de lui faire connoitre que la surveillance la plus active, et la plus constante, pour être informé de toute infraction aux loix existantes sur l'Abolition de la Traite, et du Trafic des Esclaves, et dont le rappel a été fait solennellement encore par votre Excellence lors de son retour dans son gouvernement en Juillet dernier, me permet non seulement de lui donner l'assurance, qu'à ma connoissance aucun débarquement d'esclaves, en violation des dites loix n'a eu lieu sur la côte de ce quartier, mais même d'affirmer qu'il n'en a point été fait depuis cette époque.

Pour l'information de votre Excellence, et pour sa propre satisfaction, je la prie de permettre que je saisisse cette occasion de rendre hommage ici aux bons sentimens qui animent les habitans de ce quartier, en general, contre un trafic qu'ils reconnoissent encore plus funeste à leurs interêts, bien entendus, que contraire à l'humanité. Et je ne crois pas m'avancer en donnant à votre Excellence l'assurance que dans mes relations privées avec les plus grands propriétaires, j'ai acquis la conviction que leur soumission aux loix de l'Abolition de la Traite des Esclaves est aujourd'hui pour eux autant une renonciation volontaire, et de leur propre inspiration, que l'accomplissement d'un devoir de sujets loyaux et fidèles de sa Majesté.

Je suis, avec respect, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *Icere*, Com^{re} Civil et de Police.

(Translation.)

Plaines Wilhems, 4th March 1821.

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor of the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Excellency,

IN reply to the letter of your Excellency, dated the 26th February last, I have the honour to inform you, that the most rigid and constant attention to get information, as far as concerned me, of all violation of the existing laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, the investigation of which was solemnly made by your Excellency on your arrival in your government in July last, permits me not only to give you the assurance that to my knowledge no disembarkation of slaves has taken place on these coasts in violation of the said laws, but moreover to affirm that none has been attempted since that period.

For

N^o 4.
28 Feb. 1821.

Enclosure
(12.)

For the information of your Excellency, and for your self-satisfaction, I entreat you to permit me here to avail myself of this opportunity to render the meed of praise due to the good sentiments which animate the inhabitants of this quarter, in general, against a traffic which they acknowledge to be as fatal to their interests, well understood, as contrary to humanity. And I have no idea of advancing myself in giving an assurance to your Excellency, that in my private sphere of connection with the greatest proprietors, I have acquired the conviction that their submission to the laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is now become to them a voluntary renunciation, and one dictated by their own wishes, more than the fulfilment of the duty of loyal and faithful subjects of His Majesty.

I am with respect, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Icere*, Civil Comy of and Police.

Enclosure
(13.)

Rivière du Rempart, le 5 Mars 1821.

A son Excellence R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Gouverneur de l'Isle Maurice et
Dépendances, &c. &c. &c.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

EN reponse à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, sous la date du 26 Fevrier, je peux attester que les lois sur l'Abolition du Trafic des Noirs ont été religieusement observeés dans mon arrondissement, et qu'il n'y a été porté aucune atteinte depuis votre retour en cette colonie.

Il m'est infiniment agréable d'avoir à exprimer à votre Excellence en cette occasion le vœu bien prononcé des habitans de mon quartier de repousser toutes entreprises qui tendroient à introduire, au mepris des lois, des noirs esclaves sur la côte de la Rivière du Rempart.

Je suis, avec respect, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *André Mangeol*,

Com^{re} Civil et de Police du Quartier
de la Rivière du Rempart.

(Translation.)

Riviere de Rempart, 5 March 1821.

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor of the Island of Mauritius
and Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Governor,

IN answer to the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, under date of the 26th of February, I can attest that the laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade have been most religiously observed in my arrondissement, and that no infraction of them has taken place since your return to this colony.

It is infinitely agreeable for me to have to express to your Excellency on this occasion the decided wish of the inhabitants of my quarter to repel every attempt to introduce, in contempt of the laws, black slaves on the coast of the Riviere de Rempart.

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

(signed) *André Mangeol*,

Civil Comy of Police of the Quarter
of Riviere de Rempart.

Enclosure
(14.)

Au Quartier de la Rivière Noire, le 4 Mars 1821.

Excellence,

J'AI reçu l'honneur de votre lettre en date du 26 Fevrier dernier, par laquelle vous demandez si j'ai eu quelques connoissances de débarquements faits, en contra-vention à la loi d'Abolition du Commerce des Esclaves, sur les côtes de ce district, depuis l'époque du retour de votre Excellence en cette isle, Juillet 1820.

Je ne puis qu'affirmer, que je n'ai reçu aucun avis ni informations de débarquements faits depuis l'époque sus-dite. Je dois observer à votre Excellence, que, dans le cas où il se seroit opéré quelques débarquements d'esclaves dans l'obscurité de la nuit, en trompant la vigilance des croiseurs et des postes établis sur la côte,

côte, les auteurs, fauteurs ou complices de ce commerce prohibé n'auront pas manqué de se porter immédiatement dans le milieu des forêts avec leurs traites, et de se soustraire à la surveillance de la police locale et de ses agents. Toutefois je declare, qu'ayant été seul chargé, depuis le retour de votre Excellence, de la police dans ce quartier, pendant l'interim des fonctions du commandant, et ayant fait faire des rondes de semaines en semaines par les gardes attachés à mon office, aucuns rapports, avis, ni renseignements ne me sont parvenus de débarquements faits sur les côtes de ce quartier, et je crois pouvoir assurer qu'il n'en a pas été opéré.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c. &c.

(signé)

Suasse,
Com^{re} Civil.

A son Excellence le Gouverneur Farquhar,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

Quarter de la Rivière Noire, 4th March 1821.

Excellency,

I HAVE received the honour of your letter of the 26th February last, by which you inquire if I have any knowledge of disembarkations having been made in violation of the laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade on the coasts of this district, since the period of your Excellency's return to this island in July 1820.

I can only affirm that I have not received any information or advice of disembarkations made since the period above alluded to. I ought to observe to your Excellency, that in case of any disembarkations of slaves having taken place in the obscurity of the night, after eluding the vigilance of the cruizers and posts established on the coasts, the authors, and accomplices of this illicit traffic immediately betook themselves to the forests with their slaves, thus withdrawing themselves from the pursuits of the local police and its agents. However I declare, that having been alone entrusted, since the return of your Excellency, with the police in this quarter, in the interim of functions of the commandant, and having from week to week directed rounds to be made by the guards attached to my office, no advices, informations nor notices have reached me of disembarkations having been made on the coasts of this quarter, and I think that I may assure you that none have been made.

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

(signed)

Suasse,
Civil Commissary.

To his Excellency the Governor Farquhar,
&c. &c. &c.

Quartier de la Savanne, Isle Maurice, le 2 Mars 1821.

A son Excellence R. T. Farquhar, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Excellence,

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 26 du passé, par laquelle vous m'annoncez l'intention où vous êtes d'adresser aux ministres de sa Majesté un rapport au sujet de l'Abolition du Trafic des Esclaves, et de l'exécution des lois faites à cet effet, en l'appuyant de celui qui doit vous être fait par les personnes qui, par leur emploi, sont à même de vous donner les informations les plus sûres et les plus authentiques de ce qu'aucune violation des lois d'Abolition de la Traite des Esclaves n'a eu lieu depuis le mois de Juillet dernier jusqu'à ce jour ; j'ai l'honneur de répondre au desir de votre lettre, qu'il n'est point à ma connoissance qu'aucun acte en contravention aux lois de l'Abolition de la Traite n'a été commis dans le quartier que j'administre, et que je n'ai même point entendu parler d'aucun débarquement de noirs sur les côtes de cette colonie, depuis l'époque du mois de Juillet dernier.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c.

(signé)

J. Blaucaud,
Com^{re} Civil et de Police.

N^o 4.
28 Feb. 1821.

Enclosur
(14.)

Enclosure
(15.)

(Translation.)

Quarter de la Savanne, Island of Mauritius, 2d March 1821.

To his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Excellency,

I HAVE received the letter you did me the honour to write to me of the 26th of last month, by which you announce to me your intention of addressing a report to the ministers of His Majesty on the subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and of the execution of the laws made on that subject; strengthening it by the representations which may be made to you by the persons who, from their situations, are competent to give you the most certain and most authentic information on the subject, whether any violation of the laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade has actually occurred since the month of July last until now. I have the honour to inform you, in conformity to your wish, that it has not come to my knowledge that any act of violation of these laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade has been committed in this quarter which I administer, and that I have not even heard speak of any disembarkation of blacks on the coasts of this colony since the period of the month of July last.

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

(signed) *J. Blaucaud,*
Civil Commissary and of Police.

Enclosure
(15.)

Extract of a Letter from Radama, King of Madagascar, addressed to Governor Farquhar; dated Tananarivew, Madagascar, 27th November 1820.

“ I SEIZE this occasion to inform your Excellency of the measures I have taken on the subject of the exportation of the inhabitants of Mozambique by the Arabs. I have made known to the latter my intentions and resolution, and have communicated to them the dangers which they will run in not conforming thereto. I have given orders throughout Madagascar, and I shall watch over those who disobey them.”

Enclosure
(17.)

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Jones, addressed to Governor Farquhar; dated Tananariew, 20th November 1820.

“ I TAKE the liberty to address your Excellency in this letter, as I think it will please you to receive intelligence of what has occurred under my observation at Tananariew, since the British agent has been gone, and particularly an account of what his Majesty Radama has done for executing in all his dominions what he has promised in the treaty made between him and your Excellency.

“ Since the departure of Mr. Hastie, I have endeavoured always to gain every information concerning the slave traders and their motions, as far as was consistent with my character as a missionary. His Majesty has sent official orders into every part of his dominions to stop Madagascars, Arabs, Europeans, and all nations from exporting slaves from any country within his territories, and also to seize all those who shall be found selling either Mozambique or Madagascar slaves for exportation; and he has sent most particular orders to the same effect to Bombetock and to Tamatave. He has ordered Jean René to stop both the sale and the embarkation of slaves for carrying them into another country among all the “ traitants ” as well as among all others.

“ The two slave-dealers, who arrived shortly after the ratification of the treaty, have been obliged to return without effecting their object, either in buying slaves or in selling much of their merchandize.

“ Four slave-dealers have arrived since the departure of these two, and have sold much merchandize; but they have failed in obtaining a single slave from any of the people here, notwithstanding all their offers and exertions.

“ I must say that Radama has not neglected to watch diligently the steps of these slave-dealers while they remained here; and I have no reason to suspect the sale of one person since the ratification of the treaty.”

— N° 5. —

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 12th March 1821.

N° 5.
12 March 1821.

IN my letter of the 28th of last month, I had the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship the concurrent testimony of the Commissary of Justice and Judge of Vice Admiralty, the Officers of His Majesty's Navy on this station, the Collector of Customs, the Commandants of Districts, and all the Civil Magistrates of this island, in proof that no instance had occurred of the infraction of the Abolition Laws since my return to this government last year. I also enclosed a copy of a letter from Radama, and another from the English missionary resident at his court, showing that the most effectual means were taken to guard against a renewal of the Slave Trade in that vast island, and to extend the same measures to the Arabs and Mozambiques who visited it.

I at the same time expressed my regret that I had not the means of adopting such measures as might prevent any attempt from being made to throw slaves upon our coast from Zanzibar, or the east coast of Africa; but I had put at the disposition of the senior naval officer, two schooners of this island, in order to cruize without intermission on those parts of the coast when such an attempt might be most probably made; and I lost no opportunity of keeping the different authorities under this government on the alert, in order to prevent or discover any attempt at illegal introduction of slaves.

As an additional measure of precaution, I caused a strict scrutiny to be made into the commerce carried on by such small vessels belonging to this port as appeared in any way adapted for this traffic.

The only vessel under circumstances which warranted any suspicion which sailed from this port since my arrival was the "Courreur," which cleared out from Port Louis on the 23d October last for Muscat. I therefore directed the collector of the customs at that time to take a security for the amount of 6,000 dollars, recoverable in the event of that vessel deviating from her ostensible voyage.

This security I had hoped would prevent her from being employed in the Slave Traffic; and although I thus exceeded the customary bounds of authority of government, yet the security thus exacted was readily consented to by the parties.

Still I considered it my duty, in concert with His Majesty's senior naval officer, to send one of the island schooners to visit the ports of Madagascar and the Seychelles, in order that if this vessel were found there, thus deviating from her ostensible voyage, she might be seized, and the parties prosecuted for the amount of the security entered into.

The island schooner was not fortunate enough to fall in with her; but intelligence was gained that the "Courreur" had certainly proceeded to Tamatave and Foulpoint, directly after leaving this island, instead of going to Muscat.

It is a proof of the confidence which may be reposed in the efficacy of the treaty with Radama that the Courreur could not obtain slaves at either of these ports.

This information led me to adopt every possible measure of precaution so as to intercept the Courreur should she attempt to land slaves at this island; with this view the colonial schooner Henriette, commanded by Lieut. Wetherley of His Majesty's ship Menai, was stationed off the weathermost point of the island, and on the evening of the 3d instant had the good fortune to fall in with and chase this vessel, the Courreur, close to the reef of rocks which surround this part of the coast.

Day closed when the colonial schooner had approached within one mile of the Courreur, which last seeing that she must inevitably be taken should she continue her attempt to escape, preferred the hazardous alternative of bearing up and being destroyed on the reef of rocks to avoid being captured by the Henriette.

It was impossible for the Henriette to follow her, or immediately to effect a communication with the shore, the night being dark, and the harbour distant; but the commander immediately reported the circumstance to the senior naval officer.

N^o 5.
12 March 1821.

It was at eight o'clock at night that the *Courreur* ran upon the reef; and as he was not discovered from the shore, the captain had time to disembark his cargo of slaves without opposition.

When the people were all landed, the captain of the *Courreur* set fire to her, no doubt in order that he might destroy the proofs of identity.

It appears by the examinations, that the light brought down to the beach a fisherman and some of the neighbouring inhabitants, who gave information on the subject to the nearest military guard.

In the morning the officer from the next military post arrived and secured the blacks, to the amount of twenty-six, giving notice thereof to the civil commissary, who seized them, and sent them to Port Louis. The civil commissary and police then went in search of the remainder, and of the Europeans who had landed from the *Courreur*, accompanied by a party of the military, to secure them in case of resistance.

The civil authorities in a few days took up thirteen more of the new blacks, together with the persons who had possession of them; two also of the crew have been seized and committed to prison. All the authorities in the island are in search of the remainder; and I trust we shall succeed in securing them all, and subjecting the culprits to the penalties of the law.

N^o 1.

I lost no time in issuing a proclamation, of which I have the honour to subjoin a copy, offering rewards for the apprehension of the criminals, and the discovery of the remaining blacks; and I received from the chief inhabitants of the island the subjoined address, expressing their grief and indignation that such a crime had been committed; and repeating their resolutions to make every effort in their power to bring the authors and accomplices of it to justice.

N^o 2.

The special court, for the trial of this felony, is summoned to meet on the 26th instant; and I am convinced, that such is the feeling of the inhabitants of the colony, that the jury will be more apt to err from severity than indulgence, in applying the utmost rigour to the punishment of this infraction of the law.

I have, in the mean time, directed the collector of customs to sue for the penalty of 6,000 dollars, forfeited by the act of the *Courreur*, and for which the security was taken by the proper legal officers, in the name of the collector.

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

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

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

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of
March 12.

Proclamation.

In the name of His Majesty George IV. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.

His Excellency Robert Townsend Farquhar, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS information having been received by government, that on the night of the 3d and 4th of this month, a *chasse-marée*, or small schooner, was wrecked near the *Pointe-aux-Feuilles*, and burnt, after having been chased by one of the colonial schooners, commanded by an officer belonging to His Majesty's ships stationed in these seas, and that a number of new Mozambique blacks have been seized on the following day, not far from the spot in question, by the officer commanding the nearest military post, and which blacks have been conducted to Port Louis under an escort, to be there tried according to law: And whereas the remainder of the negroes, composing the cargo of the said slave-dealing vessel, has to the present moment escaped detection:

His Excellency the Governor having at heart the punishment, according to the utmost rigour of the law, of the individuals engaged in this criminal attempt to renew a traffic, which, for the honour of the colony, his Excellency had been disposed to believe had been entirely abandoned.

Independently of the confidence which his Excellency reposes in the concurrence of the respectable inhabitants, he has been pleased to offer a reward of 2,000 dollars to any person or persons who shall arrest, seize and convict before the court

Enclosure
(1.)

court of this colony, the individuals guilty of this odious crime; if they are found to be subjects of His Britannic Majesty, a similar sum of 2,000 dollars shall be paid to the person who shall be the first to produce full and decided proof of the sale, purchase or concealment of the blacks thus illegally imported; and who shall be found in the possession of the said purchasers or concealers, three days after the publication of the present proclamation.

A further sum of 1,000 dollars shall be paid to any person or persons who shall furnish to the police, or to the government, such information as shall lead to the discovery and immediate arrest of the new blacks recently landed.

In short, a reward of twenty-five dollars shall be accorded for each black landed on the occasion now alluded to, who shall be given up either to the police in Port Louis, or to the civil commissary in the country districts; or who shall be secured in consequence of information given, without any inquiry being made to the prejudice of the persons thus proceeding, as to the manner in which the said blacks have come into their possession; provided, however, that they have not participated in their importation or introduction.

A full pardon shall, moreover, be accorded or granted to any of the individuals, save and except the owners and captains, who, having been the authors, contrivers and accomplices in the said importation, shall furnish the means of seizing the guilty and the objects of the crime.

Given at the Government House, Port Louis, Isle of Mauritius, this 7th of March 1821.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

By order.

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

A true translation.

(signed) *F. E. S. Viret*, Sworn Interpreter to Government.

Port Louis, le Mars 1821.

A son Excellence *R. T. Farquhar*, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(2.)

Excellence,

DANS une adresse que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous présenter sur votre retour au milieu de nous, nous avons exprimé notre désir sincère de voir cesser le Commerce de la Traite dans cette colonie, et la ferme résolution dans laquelle nous étions de coöperer, autant qu'il seroit en nous, à son extinction, par tous les moyens que les circonstances pourraient faire naître.

Déjà nous pouvions nous féliciter du succès de nos vœux; nul habitant, nul marin, aucun individu enfin de ceux, qui font partie de la communauté respectable des colons, ne songeoit à entretenir, soit au dehors, soit dans l'intérieur, ce commerce prohibé, lorsque nous venons d'être informés, avec non moins d'étonnement que d'indignation, qu'un très petit nombre de mauvais sujets étrangers à cette isle, à laquelle ils ne tiennent par aucun lien de propriété ou d'intérêt fixe et permanent, se sont permis d'introduire une certaine quantité des noirs sur un bateau, qui s'est jetté à la côte, poursuivi par une des goelettes du gouvernement en croisière.

Ce qui doit toutefois nous consoler, et pénétrer de plus en plus votre Excellence de la sincérité des intentions des véritables habitans, c'est que la présence et l'arrivée du bateau negrier ont été dénoncées par un pecheur, qui s'est rendu au post militaire voisin pour y faire sa déclaration, et qu'il n'a été fourni par les habitans de la côte aucuns secours pour favoriser le débarquement de ces individus.

Ainsi, Excellence, se réalisent nos espérances et nos vœux; et cet évènement, toute en nous causant une profonde affliction servira près de vous et du gouvernement de sa Majesté, à démontrer d'abord, que la colonie est totalement étrangère à cette nouvelle et odieuse infraction aux lois de la Grande Bretagne, et ensuite à prouver à la nation Anglaise que les habitans sont fidèles à leurs devoirs, et à leurs engagements, et qu'il ne peut y avoir, désormais, qu'un système organisée de calomnies qui puisse leur aliéner le cœur de sa Majesté, et l'estime du peuple, dont ils font aujourd'hui partie.

Nous

N° 5.
12 March 1821.

Enclosure
(2.)

Nous vous donnons donc l'assurance, Monsieur le Gouverneur, que nous avons vu avec satisfaction les premières mesures prises pour l'arrestation des noirs introduits, et la recherche des auteurs, fauteurs et complices, qu'on assure être des gens sans aveu, que nous applaudirons aux succès de la justice dans les démarches qu'elle fera pour arrêter et punir les coupables, contre lesquels nous invoquons toute la severité des loix, et qu'il ne se trouvera aucun colon, se respectant un peu, qui osera donner asyle aux criminels, auteurs de ce delit.

Nous sommes, avec respect, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *Rudelle, Barbet, Pipon,*
Et trente autres Personnes.

(Translation.)

Port Louis, March 1821.

To his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Excellency,

IN an address which we have had the honour to present to you on your return amongst us, we have expressed the most lively desire to see the Slave Trade brought to a conclusion in this colony, and our firm determination by all means in our power to co-operate in putting an end to all circumstances which might give occasion to it.

Already might we felicitate ourselves on the attainment of our wishes; no inhabitant, no sailor, no individual, in short, of those who make part of the respectable community of the colonists, ever thought of carrying on, from within or from without, this prohibited commerce; when to our great astonishment and indignation, we learnt that a small number of bad persons, foreigners to this island, to which they are attached by no tie of property or of interest of a fixed and permanent kind, allowed themselves to introduce a certain portion of negroes in a ship, which came to our coast followed by one of the government schooners cruising about.

What ought, however, to console us, and convince your Excellency more and more of the sincerity of the motives of the true inhabitants is, that the presence and arrival of the negro vessel were denounced by a fisherman, who repaired to the nearest military post to make his declaration, and that no assistance was rendered by the inhabitants of the coast to favour the disembarkation of these individuals.

Thus, Excellency, our hopes are realized, and our wishes take effect; and this event, at the same time that it causes us profound affliction, will serve, with you and the government of His Majesty, to demonstrate, in the first place, that the colony is wholly strange to this new and flagrant violation of the laws of Great Britain; and in the next place, to prove to the English nation that the inhabitants are faithful to their duties and engagements; and that henceforward nothing but an organized system of calumnies can alienate from them the heart of His Majesty, and the esteem of that people of whom they now constitute a portion.

We therefore give you the assurance, Governor, that we beheld with pleasure the first measures adopted to arrest the negroes introduced, and the search after the authors, abettors and accomplices, who, we are told, are people without weight; and that we will rejoice at the success of justice in the measures which it will set on foot to arrest and punish the guilty persons, against whom we invoke all the severity of the law; and no colonist of any respectability will be found who will dare to give an asylum to the culprits, the authors of this offence.

We are, with respect, &c. &c.

(signed) *Rudelle, Barbet, Pipon,*
and thirty other signatures.

— N° 6. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to the Right Hon. The Earl Bathurst K. G. ; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 14th April 1821.

N° 6.
14 April 1821.

“ AS connected with the subject of the Slave Trade, I avail myself of this occasion of transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a letter which I have just received from the King of Johanna, showing that the treaty with Radama, King of Madagascar, which I had the honour to conclude in 1817, had produced the effect of saving the Comora cluster of islands from the annual devastation and piratical excursions of the Madagascar Slave Dealers.

“ Your Lordship is aware that these islands are particularly interesting, in a commercial point of view, as a port of refreshment for the ships of the East India company, and that they have consequently enjoyed the special protection of that body.

“ I beg leave to add, that I shall have the honour of addressing the Governor General of India, to use his high influence with the Imaum of Muscat, to prevent the Slave Trade from Zanzibar, which is dependent upon him, from being carried on to these colonies, and shall also have the honour of addressing the Imaum myself on the subject, by a vessel belonging to His Highness's government at present in this port, which has brought me proposals from that government for the establishment of a friendly intercourse.

“ I have still the satisfaction of continuing to bear testimony to the success of the treaty with Radama, for the extinction of the Slave Trade in the island of Madagascar: all the attempts which have been made to renew it, have been, without exception, defeated by his good faith and zealous co-operation, which I trust we may now consider has freed that island from this scourge.

“ I have only to repeat, that the affair of the Courreur, mentioned in my letter of the 12th March last, is the only instance of an attempt being made to throw slaves on the coast of the Mauritius which has happened since my arrival last year.”

Au nom de Dieu le Miséricordieux.

(Cachet.
—
Les noms sont
effacés.)

Enclosure in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of
14 April.

GRACES au seul Dieu, lequel nous a favorisé de l'Isianisme et nous a donné pour Prophète Mahomet, auquel nous adressons nos ferventes salutations, et qui est cause des faveurs dont nous sommes comblés.

De la part du serviteur de Dieu au très honorable parmi les Nazaréens au Gouverneur de l'isle et florissant port de Maurice.

Nous lui faisons savoir que le porteur de notre present écrit est le Seyed Abdullah, fils de Sultan Alami, que nous envoyons auprès de votre Excellence pour reclamer et retirer, s'il est possible, des esclaves que nous avons appris avoir été conduits à votre isle, et qui sont des habitans d'Anjouan, qui ont été volé par les maudites pillards de Malgaches. Nous le prions de faire tout ce qu'il dependra d'elle pour nous les faire parvenir sans fraix, en quoi nous lui serons obligés.

Depuis les mesures que par le passé votre Excellence avoit prises, il y avoit quatre ans que nous n'avons point été inquiétés par les pillards.

Nous esperons qu'elle nous continuera sa protection, ainsi qu'au Seyed Abdullah et aux douze personnes de sa suite, que nous lui recommandons. Si elle desire quelque chose de notre pays, ou si elle a quelque ordre à nous faire parvenir, elle n'a qu'à les confier au Seyed Abdullah, en qui elle pourra donner pleine confiance et croire tout ce qu'il dira de notre part.

Ecrit le 28 de la lune Zilhedye, 1235 de l'Hedgire, qui correspond au 4 Octobre 1820.

Traduite de l'Arabe, à l'isle Maurice, le 14 Mars 1821.

(signé)

D. Tulamas.

N° 6.
14 April 1821.

Enclosure.

(Translation.)

(The Seal.
—
The names are
effaced.)

In the name of God the Merciful.

THANKS to the only God who has favoured us with Mahometanism, and given to us Mahomet for a prophet, to whom we address our fervent salutations, and who is the cause of all the favours with which we are loaded !

On the part of the servant of God to the most honourable among the Nazareens the Governor of the island and flourishing port of the Mauritius.

We make known to him that the bearer of our present writing is the Seyd Abdullah, son of Sultan Alami, whom we send to his Excellency, to claim and recover if possible slaves whom we have learnt were taken to his island, and who are inhabitants of Anjouan, who were taken off by the accursed robbers of Malgaches. We entreat him to take all means in his power to send them to us again free of expense, for the which we shall be obliged to him.

Since the measures which lately have been adopted by his Excellency, four years have elapsed since we have been molested by the robbers.

We hope that he will continue to us his protection, as well as to the Seyd Abdullah and the twelve persons of his retinue whom we recommend to him. If he desires any thing in our country, or if he has any orders to send to us, he has only to entrust them to the Seyd Abdullah, to whom he may give implicit reliance, and believe all that he says on our part.

Written the 28th of the moon Zilhedye 1235 of the Hegira, which corresponds to the 4th October 1820.

Translated from the Arabic, 14 March 1821.

(signed) D. Tatumas.

— N° 7. —

N° 7.
2 May 1821.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 2d May 1821.

“ I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, in continuation of the subject of my letter of the 12th March last, relative to the debarkation of the slaves of the ‘ Courreur,’ and the destruction of that vessel on our coast (the only instance that has occurred of an attempt at slave dealing for the last year,) that a special court was held at Port Louis for the investigation and trial of the criminals, under His Majesty’s commission, on the 16th April, when the grand jury returned true bills of indictment against the captain and chief officers, in all seven individuals, for felony.

“ These felons absconded ; and there is reason to believe they fled to Bourbon, with a portion of the slaves, immediately after the ‘ Courreur’ was chased on shore by the island schooner, under the orders of Captain Moresby, the senior naval officer on this station, the indefatigable zeal and activity of whose conduct has, on former occasions, been distinguished by your Lordship’s favourable notice.

“ The warrants from the court have been issued for their apprehension ; and I have no doubt but that, when taken, they will be condemned to the utmost severity of the law ; or, should they escape from this merited punishment, that the act of outlawry will lead to the sequestration of their effects, and prevent their re-appearance at any future time in this island.

“ I shall merely beg leave to add, that considering the propinquity of Bourbon, in sight of this island, and that these seas are covered with French vessels engaged in the Slave Trade from Africa, as more fully stated in my Despatch N° 37, I cannot but express satisfaction in observing that this is a solitary instance of any successful attempt of disembarking slaves here ; and conclude not only that the measures pursued in concert with His Majesty’s navy have had a striking efficacy, but also that the inhabitants of this colony themselves feel their true interests consist in repelling such attempts.”

— N° 8. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst, K.G.;
dated Port Mauritius, 11th June 1821.

N° 8.
11 June 1821.

“ THE success which has attended our exertions in preventing the Slave Trade by proceeding to its source, which has been so remarkably exemplified by our treaty with Madagascar, has led me to extend the same principle, so far as that was possible by unexpensive measures, to the remaining sources of that traffic in these seas. For this purpose I have addressed his Excellency the Governor General of India, in a letter of which I have the honour to subjoin a copy, requesting his Lordship to exert the transcendent influence which his government possesses over the Imaum of Muscat to forbid the Traffic at Zanzibar, and the other ports of the dependencies of his government, which form the great market for slaves at present.

N° 1.

“ I have also written myself to the Imaum of Muscat a letter on this subject, of which I have the honour to subjoin a copy; his Highness having solicited a renewal of that friendly intercourse which formerly subsisted between the Government of Mauritius and his Highness's dominions. I have thought it also my duty to write to the Governor of Zanzibar upon the same subject, and beg leave to subjoin a copy of my letter.

N° 2.

“ It is a great satisfaction to me, in closing this long despatch to your Lordship, to bear testimony once more to the good faith with which Radama, the King of Madagascar, has adhered to his treaty. The subjoined copies of letters from the Madagascar agent, and from Captain Moresby, of His Majesty's ship Menai, dated in Madagascar, in May 1821, together with the subjoined extract of a letter from Mr. Jones, the British missionary residing at the court of Radama, dated in April, furnish the strongest evidence of this fact.

N° 3.

“ I trust, that by a strict adherence on both sides to the stipulations of the treaty, that great island may be considered as permanently closed against the renewal of a Traffic which had kept it in barbarism from the earliest period until the present time.”

N^{os} 4, 5, 6.

Extract of a Despatch from Governor Farquhar, addressed to His Excellency the most Noble Marquis Hastings, K. G., Governor General in Council; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 11th May 1821.

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of
11 June.

“ I HAVE had the honour to keep your Excellency informed of our progress in effecting the annihilation of the Slave Traffic here.

Enclosure
(1.)

“ I have the satisfaction of stating, that the treaty with the king of Madagascar, communicated in my last despatch on this subject, has been most religiously observed on his part; and that consequently there has not been a single instance of an importation of slaves from that island since the date of the treaty, although every act of intrigue has been in succession employed to obtain slaves from thence.

“ One consequence has been, such as I had foreseen and expressed my apprehension of to your Lordship in my letter of the 2d September last, the Madagascar market having been entirely closed against the slave dealers, they have been obliged to proceed to the east coast of Africa for obtaining their cargoes; accordingly two vessels have been captured, bringing slaves from Zanzibar; one of the “ Courreur,” fitted out from this port, and ostensibly bound to Muscat; the other fitted out at Nantes, and subsequently at Bourbon, also for the purpose of engaging in the same trade; and it appears from the papers taken in the latter ship, that the instructions from the owners at Nantes directed, among other objects, that where it was possible the slaves should be smuggled into this island.

Zanzibar and Quiloa, therefore, and the adjoining settlements under Arab governments, are the great sources from which we may expect to be annoyed here with attempts at the renewal of this Traffic; and these settlements are governed,

N^o 8.
11 June 1821.

Enclosure
(1.)

governed, I am informed, in the name and on the behalf of the Sultan of Muscat, by officers of his appointment.

I have received from his Highness letters, so late as January last, expressive of his obligations and gratitude to your Excellency's Government, for the security afforded to his dominions in freeing his country and adjoining coasts from the depredations of pirates, which have been the common pest of all nations of this hemisphere, or trading to it. Under these circumstances it has occurred to me, that your Lordship might exert a most beneficial influence with the Sultan in obtaining from him an abolition of the external Traffic of Slaves from the ports within his dominions or under his authority, and also an engagement that he would seize and forward hither any British subject attempting in his ports to obtain cargoes of slaves, for the purpose of feloniously introducing them into these islands, where this traffic has been the source of incalculable mischief, to a degree not exceeded, perhaps, in extent of calamity by the evils which your Excellency has relieved the commerce of Europe from in the extirpation of piracy.

"I trust your Lordship will consider the destruction of these piratical schemes as a worthy object of serious consideration, more particularly as all civilized nations have, following the example of our country, taken measures for insuring the Abolition of the Slave Traffic, in conformity to their solemn declarations in the face of the world at the period of the peace, that it is contrary to the principles of justice and humanity."

Enclosure
(2.)

Sire,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 10th May 1821.

I HAVE received your Highness's letters of the 11th January 1821, and am highly pleased with the opportunity your Highness has given me of entering into a more intimate intercourse with you, which I have in vain long sought for: I am therefore grateful to your Highness for this mark of your confidence and esteem, and assure you that nothing shall be wanting on my part to convince you how highly I appreciate these favourable sentiments, and how happy I shall be to merit a continuation and increase of them.

Ever since I assumed the government of these islands, about ten years ago, I have been most desirous to enter into an uninterrupted correspondence with your Highness's government; but the wars which have so extensively raged over the world, and from which your Highness's government was not exempt, have hitherto prevented that fixed, steady and permanent intercourse which we may confidently expect at present. I congratulate your Highness most sincerely and heartily on the tranquillity and prosperity which your wisdom and energy have secured to your states, and I congratulate myself on that friendship and alliance and co-operation of the King my master, which your Highness is pleased to mention in such grateful terms.

I observe with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that the hordes of pirates who used to infest your Highness's dominions, and the adjoining coasts, have been subdued and extirpated; and it is honourable to the character of my country that you have been so powerfully assisted in this virtuous and noble enterprize by the British forces under the vigorous and enlightened administration of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General of India.

I am now writing to his Lordship, and shall express to Lord Hastings my confident expectation, that now that tranquillity has been restored to your own dominions, you will zealously co-operate with the British Government in extirpating the piratical Trade that has lately begun to be carried on on a most extensive scale between Zanzibar, Quiloa and other parts of your Highness's dependencies and the European settlements in these seas, especially the island of Bourbon.

Your Highness must be aware that this trade has been solemnly denounced by all the powers of Europe as contrary to the principles of justice and humanity, and that it is only the subjects of those powers who will not hesitate to commit any crime for the sake of gain that now carry it on. As one proof of this fact, I shall only mention to your Highness that one Dorval, commanding the Courreur, a small vessel under English colours in a late slavery voyage at Zanzibar, is known to have committed several murders there, in your own dominions, the parents being killed who endeavoured to rescue their children, while this Dorval was in the act of tearing them away from their country and family.

The

The facility afforded in your Highness's dominions to slave vessels to export slaves to Mauritius or Bourbon will always, while it lasts, be a source of great and constant agitation, disturbance and misery in this island; and I therefore feel most anxious on this account, as well as for the sake of humanity in general, that your Highness may be prevailed upon to put a complete stop to it; for which most desirable purpose, to the peace and tranquillity of our respective possessions in every part of the world, the British Government will, I am sure, feel happy and delighted in rendering your Highness, as it has done already in similar instances, every possible aid.

It is my duty, as well as my inclination, to forward your Highness's wishes in every respect in my power; as in so doing I shall fulfil the desires of my most Gracious Sovereign. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I have directed that the double port dues, which are chargeable on all vessels in India, excepting English, should be returned to the captain of the *Fethil Selam*; and shall be most happy to make a treaty with your Highness, by which vessels trading between our respective ports shall be respectively placed for ever on the same footing, as to duties and port charges, as national vessels.

Should this arrangement meet your Highness's approbation, it will I trust prove mutually beneficial to the states under your Highness's dominion, and conducive to your own glory as well as beneficial to the colony I administer.

I trust your Highness will accept of this letter as a proof of that frankness and cordiality with which I enter into your sentiments, and that I am not less anxious for the honour of your Highness's Government than my own; being proud of the friendship with which you honour me, and desiring to render it eternal and inviolable.

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

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

To his Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Sir,

Port Mauritius, 11th May 1821.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that the importation of slaves from Africa into any of the European possessions is totally illegal, and prohibited by all European powers as being contrary to the principles of justice and humanity; and that all Europeans therefore, proceeding to your government for the purpose of buying and exporting slaves from thence, break the laws of their own country, and are liable to be treated as felons, and considered unworthy of the protection of the nation they belong to.

Should, therefore, any vessel attempt to export slaves from Zanzibar, or any other ports on the coast or islands of Africa, for any of the islands in these seas, I trust that you will not allow of such criminal acts, but that you will seize the persons and property of such wretches, and give me immediate notice thereof, that measures may be taken for punishing them according to their deserts.

At the same time I beg that your Excellency will encourage to the utmost every other species of commerce between your government and this, as I shall do also: your merchants will receive every encouragement and protection here to enable them to carry on their lawful trade, and I trust they will find it a very beneficial intercourse to establish, and productive of much increased revenue to your Excellency's treasury.

I beg your Excellency to be persuaded of my esteem and of the desire of the King my master, to draw closer the alliance and ties of friendship between the British Government and the dominions of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, to whom I address a letter of friendship by the present occasion. I beg your Highness to accept, as a small token of my regard, a double barrelled gun, which I have entrusted to the charge of the Nacoudan of the Imaum's ship.

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

To His Excellency the Governor
of Zanzibar, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

N^o 8.
11 June 1821.

Enclosure
(2.)

N° 8.

11 June 1821.

Enclosure

(4.)

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hastie, British Agent at Madagascar, addressed to Governor Farquhar; dated Tamatave, 4th May 1821.

"I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information, that I arrived here in H. M. ship Menai, on the 28th ultimo, and was received by the chief Jean René, with the respect due to your agent.

"My principal object since landing has been to ascertain if the treaty with Radama for the abolition of the Slave Traffic has been duly observed since my departure from this port in November last; and I have the satisfaction to state, that the measures of Radama have been attended with complete success, and have put a final stop to the inhuman trade. Two instances occurred of the illicit traders attempting to violate the laws, and both were frustrated by the conduct of Jean René, in observance of Radama's orders. Both these attempts were made by the traders lately residing here (in November last) and were intended to effect the embarkation of their personal slaves at Foulepoint.

"There has not been a single instance of the natives offering slaves for sale since the proclamation of Radama prohibiting the traffic; and there is every prospect of your Excellency's views for the civilization and advantage of the inhabitants of this extensive island being effected to the utmost extent of your expectations.

"Fish, the chieftain of Yrondrou, has been assassinated by a party under the command of Scimaundraw, the legitimate heir of the chieftainship of Tamatave, who has long devised the death of this brother of Jean René, whose influence with the natives has been the great barrier to his attacks on the harbour village."

Enclosure

(5.)

Extract of a Letter from Captain Moresby, commanding H. M. Ship Menai, addressed to Governor Farquhar; dated Tamatave, May 3, 1821.

"THE stay of the Menai at this place having been prolonged beyond the term I had anticipated, I shall be unable to effect the ulterior object of my cruize that I had arranged with your Excellency, and return in the time specified to perform the further service I had promised; I shall, therefore, instead of going amongst the islands to the northward, stretch over towards the Cargados and Roderegue, and return to Port Louis soon after the 20th instant.

"The Prince Sumsati, was landed at Tamatave on the 29th ultimo, with the honours due to his alliance to the family of Radama. Mr. Hastie, the English agent, will of course in the dispatch I forward your Excellency, have given a detailed account of the political state of Madagascar, and the scrupulous exactness with which the treaty entered into by your Excellency, and confirmed by His Majesty, is observed on the part of Radama. His power is absolute; and I strongly recommend the equivalents to be supplied for the suppression of the Slave Traffic should rather precede the time specified than be in arrear; for so long as the treaty is observed with punctuality, the preponderance of the English influence will prevail, which has, and is now doing more for the cause of humanity in the suppression of the Slave Trade, than the most active marine or coast police could possibly perform.

"The Commandant of Tamatave, Jean René, appears to be zealous for the suppression of the Slave Trade: he has lately seized some blacks that a French vessel was attempting to carry clandestinely from the coast."

Enclosure

(6.)

Extract of a Letter from Mr. David Jones, British Missionary; dated Tunanarivoo, 17th April 1821, capital of Madagascar.

"THERE cannot have been any slaves landed this year at Mauritius from Madagascar, as Radama has exerted his utmost powers and influence in every part of his dominions to fulfil the conditions of the treaty abolishing that traffic."

— N° 9. —

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 14th July 1821.

N° 9.
14 July 1821.

IT gives me great satisfaction to be able, by this occasion, to give your Lordship my assurances that no attempt at Slave Traffic has been detected or suspected in this island since the date of my last despatches of the 11th June last on this subject; the utter cessation of the Madagascar part of it is confirmed every day; and the incessant vigilance exercised by the several authorities of the island, together with zealous and active exertions of the navy, under the orders of Captain Moresby, have contributed much to this result. I might also add, that the public indignation is now strongly directed against the low and desperate persons whose criminal enterprizes have contributed to throw a stain upon the colony.

The sources of information to which I have at present access, enable me also more publicly to designate the intentions of such persons, and thus put the colony in general upon its guard, and alarm those who might be disposed to conceal or protect the offenders.

I have the honour to subjoin a copy of an address which I have made to the inhabitants upon an expected event of this nature, which will, I trust, have the best effects.

I avail myself of this occasion of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of my modification of the proclamation on the fisheries of the coast, as in some degree connected with this subject.

These modifications were adopted, after consulting with Captain Moresby, the senior naval officer on this station, as best enabled, from his professional knowledge, to guide my judgment on the proper precautions to be taken in this case. I have the honour to subjoin a copy of his letter on the subject.

The provisions of the present proclamation appear to us as likely to be more effectively operative against the facilitating of the Slave Traffic than those of any former regulations; at the same time they possess the advantage of opening to the slave population (which class suffered most by the former arrangements) the great and indeed only source from which their animal food was drawn.

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

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

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

N° 1.

N° 2.

N° 3.

Adresse de son Excellence le Gouverneur aux Habitans de l'Île Maurice.

JE suis informé de la manière la plus certaine que le capitaine du navire *l'Industrie*, parti de Bourbon sous pavillon François, s'est flatté d'opérer sur les côtes de l'Île Maurice, le débarquement de noirs qu'il alloit traiter à Zanzibar.

Je considère de mon devoir de vous transmettre cette information, convaincu qu'il vous suffira de la recevoir pour qu'un concours unanime s'établisse à l'effèt de repousser de nos rivages cette ennemi de notre honneur, de notre repos et notre prospérité, si toutefois il parvenoit à échapper aux mesures prises du côté de la mer pour déjouer ses projets criminels.

J'ai la satisfaction de voir (ainsi que j'en ai rendu compte au Souverain) que ce commerce coupable, est absolument abandonné en cette colonie, et que depuis un an, une seule tentative, funeste à ses auteurs, et dans un bâtiment, qui a été chassé et forcé de s'échouer, a été faite pour souiller nos côtes.

Je m'attends donc avec confiance, à toute la vigilance que vont et doivent déployer les divers fonctionnaires publics dans une circonstance où il va dépendre d'eux et de vous de faire enfin cesser des préventions fatales et contraires au bonheur de la colonie: et je regarde comme essentiel à vos intérêts les plus chers que vous soyez intimément pénétrés, comme je le suis moi-même, et comme je n'ai cessé de vous le dire franchement, qu'aussi longtems que l'on pourra croire dans la métropole que les habitans de cette île n'unissent pas leur volontés et leurs efforts à ceux du Gouvernement pour éteindre ce trafic odieux, elle court le

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risque d'être toujours exposée aux loi et mesures sevéres, et même extraordinaires, qui paroîtront propres à atteindre ce but.

Tandi sdonc que le Gouvernement exerce sans relâche une vigilance indefatigable, et déploie toutes ses forces et tous ses moyens pour garantir vos côtes de ces criminelles tentatives, et pour extirper entièrement ce trafic, reprouvé et prohibé par toutes les nations civilisées, vous, habitans respectables, vouez, de votre côté, à l'exécration publique cette poignée d'hommes sans aveu, ou sortis des plus basses classes de la société, qui oseroit encore tenter de troubler votre repos, et de repandre l'alarme parmi vous; et leurs trames les plus secrètes seront découvertes, leurs projets les plus ténébreux seront déjoués, et leurs auteurs et fauteurs remis à la justice, pour être punis selon toute la sévérité de la loi.

Alors, et alors seulement, vous pourrez tout attendre de la bienveillance du gouvernement de la métropole, et mes vœux et mes efforts pour votre bonheur seront enfin comblés.

(signé) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Port Louis, le 11 Juillet 1821.

(Translation.)

Address of His Excellency the Governor to the Inhabitants of Mauritius.

I AM informed, in the most certain manner, that the captain of the ship *Industry*, which went from Bourbon under the French flag, flattered himself to effect on the coasts of Mauritius the disembarkation of blacks, which it was intended to trade with to Zanzibar.

I consider it my duty to transmit to you this information, convinced that it will suffice you to receive it in order to establish an unanimous concurrence to repel from our shores this enemy of our honour, of our repose and of our prosperity, if he should succeed in escaping from the measures taken on the side of the sea to render his criminal projects abortive.

I have the satisfaction to see (as I have rendered an account of it to the Sovereign) that this culpable commerce is abandoned entirely in this colony, and that since a year, one attempt only fatal to its authors, and that in a vessel which was chased and forced to run aground, has been made to pollute our shores.

I expect, therefore, confidently, all the vigilance which the different public functionaries will and ought to exert in a case where it will depend on them and you to make these fatal prepossessions cease, which are so contrary to the happiness of the colony; and I think it most essential to your dearest interests, that you should be intimately persuaded, as I am myself, and as I have never ceased to tell you frankly, that as long as it is believed in the metropolis that the inhabitants of this island do not unite their wishes and efforts to those of the Government, to extinguish this odious traffic, it runs the risk to be always exposed to laws and measures severe, and even extraordinary, which may seem proper to gain that object.

Whilst then the Government exercises without relaxation an indefatigable vigilance, and employs all its strength and all its means to secure your coasts from criminal attempts, and to extirpate completely this reproachful and prohibited commerce, hated by all civilized nations, you respectable inhabitants ought to consign, as regards you, to public execration, that handful of men without weight, and issuing from the lowest classes of society, should they dare still to attempt to trouble your repose, and to spread alarm among you; and then will their most secret plots be discovered, their darkest projects rendered abortive, and their authors and accomplices given over to justice to be punished according to all the severity of the law.

Then, and then only you can expect every thing from the favour of the government of the metropolis, and my wishes and efforts for your happiness will be finally accomplished.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Port Louis, 11th July 1821.

Proclamation au nom de sa Majesté George IV. Roi du Royaume uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

Son Excellence, Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esquire, Gouverneur et Commandant en Chef de l'île Maurice et ses Dépendances, Capitaine Général, Vice Amiral, &c. &c. &c.

ATTENDU qu'il entre dans les intentions bienfaisantes et paternelles du Souverain, manifestées par les instructions des Ministres de sa Majesté, qu'il soit apporté certaines modifications aux lois actuellement existantes sur la pêche, dont l'utilité regarde surtout les classes pauvres et laborieuses, et qui est reconnue ne se faire avec succès, en cette colonie, que la nuit :

Dans la persuasion que les habitans seront assez éclairés pour ne pas en abuser en favorisant l'infraction des lois que l'autorité d'accord avec l'humanité et la justice ont aujourd'hui universellement consacrées, et dont le gouvernement est décidé d'ailleurs à maintenir de tout son pouvoir, et par les moyens les plus repressifs, la plus stricte exécution : et attendu que son Excellence est convaincue qu'elle peut se reposer sur la garantie qu'elle trouve dans les dispositions louables de toutes les classes des habitans honnêtes, relativement à l'accomplissement de ces lois :

A ordonné et ordonnons,

Art. 1.—A compter de la publication de la présente proclamation, il est permis aux habitans, pour les besoins journaliers de leurs familles, de faire pêcher en tout tems et sans restriction, par toute pirogue de pêche *de un à trois hommes au plus*, sans, cependant, que ces pirogues puissent, dans aucun cas, passer la ligne des Récifs, et à la charge par les propriétaires d'en faire la déclaration, comme aussi des hommes par nom, caste et âge, qui y seront employés, aux commandans de leurs quartiers respectifs, ou, en leur absence, à leurs adjoints, ou aux commissaires civils, qui inscriront ces déclarations sur un registre à ce destiné, et surveilleront particulièrement l'exécution des lois en cette partie.

Art. 2.—Ces pirogues devront porter un numéro sur une plaque qui y sera fixée.

Art. 3.—Tout contrevenant aux dispositions des articles 1 et 2 sera condamné à une amende de cinquante piastres.

Art. 4.—Déclaration devra aussi être faite aux commandans des quartiers respectifs, ou en leur absence à leurs adjoints, ou aux commissaires civils, de tous autres bateaux ou pirogues de pêche ayant plus de trois hommes, et des hommes par nom, caste et âge, qui y seront employés.

Ces bateaux ne pourront dans aucun cas être pontés.

Pour le Port Louis, la déclaration sera reçue par le commissaire général de police, et visée au bureau du secrétaire en chef du gouvernement.

Art. 5.—Ces bateaux et pirogues pourront aller hors des Récifs : mais ils ne pourront être absents pendant la nuit, sans une permission du commandant du quartier, ou de son adjoint, ou du commissaire civil en leur absence. Cette permission devra être renouvelée tous les trois jours.

Pour le Port Louis elle sera délivrée par le commissaire général de la police, et visée au bureau du secrétaire en chef du gouvernement.

Art. 6.—Ces bateaux et pirogues devront, hors des Récifs, porter, outre une plaque numérotée, le même numéro peint sur un petit guidon à la tête d'un mât ou d'une gaule.

Art. 7.—Ces bateaux et pirogues de pêche devront rentrer en dedans des Récifs, à la première semonce qui pourra leur en être faite par un coup de canon tiré de terre sur les côtes.

Art. 8.—Tout contrevenant aux dispositions des articles 4, 5, 6 et 7, sera puni d'une amende de cent piastres.

Art. 9.—Les poursuites contre les contrevenans seront dirigées par le ministère public devant le tribunal de police correctionnelle, qui jugera définitivement et sans appel.

Les commandans de quartier feront, chaque semaine, un rapport au secrétaire en chef du gouvernement, pour l'information de son Excellence le Gouverneur, sur tout ce qui concerne cette partie de l'administration, et les dénonciations des contraventions seront *ex officio* faites au ministère public, soit par le gouvernement,

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soit par les commandans ou commandans adjoints des quartiers, soit par les commissaires civils ou leurs suppléans. Elles pourront encore être faites par les officiers de terre et de mer, et enfin par tous ceux qui auront connoissance de quelque contravention.

Art. 10.—L'amende sera versée au trésor du gouvernement, pour être payée moitié au dénonciateur et l'autre moitié appliquée aux dépenses que pourra nécessiter la surveillance de la pêche.

Art. 11.—Il sera pourvu, incessamment, par un règlement général, à tout ce qui pourra concerner la pêche et la police des côtes ; jusques là, les lois, ordonnances et réglemens actuellement en vigueur, continueront à être exécutés en tout ce qui ne sera pas contraire à la présente proclamation.

Art. 12.—La présente proclamation sera lue, publiée et enregistrée dans les tribunaux, et expédition en sera, à cet effet, adressée à son Honneur le Grand Juge et Commissaire de Justice.

(signé) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Port Louis, île Maurice, le 11 Juillet 1821.

Par ordre.

G. A. Barry, Secrétaire en Chef du Gouvernement.

(Translation.)

Proclamation in the name of His Majesty George IV. King of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it accords with the paternal and beneficent intentions of the Sovereign, manifested by the instructions of the Ministers of His Majesty, that certain modifications should be annexed to the laws actually existing on fishing, the utility of which principally concerns the poor and labouring classes, and which is known not to be carried on with success but at night :

In the persuasion that the inhabitants will be sufficiently enlightened not to abuse these by favouring the violation of the laws which authority, in accord with humanity and justice, has now universally consecrated, and which Government is moreover determined to maintain with all its power and by the most repressive means, in its most strict execution : And whereas his Excellency is convinced that he can trust to the guarantee held out in the praiseworthy dispositions of all the classes of honest inhabitants, relative to the fulfilment of these laws ; he has ordered, and orders,

Art. 1.—From the date of the present proclamation, it is permitted to the inhabitants, for the daily wants of their families, to fish, at all times and without restriction, in all fishing canoes, *containing from one to three men at most*, without, however, these canoes being allowed, in any case, to pass the line of the Coral Reefs ; and, on the responsibility of the proprietors, to make a declaration thereof, and also of the men, by name, cast and age, who may be employed there, to the commandants of their respective quarters, or, in their absence, to their assistants, or to the civil commissaries, who shall inscribe these declarations in a register for that purpose, and shall watch particularly that the law be executed in that part.

Art. 2.—These canoes must carry a number on a plate which shall be fixed on them.

Art. 3.—Every person infringing articles 1 and 2 in their enactments shall be fined fifty dollars.

Art. 4.—A declaration should also be made to the commandants of the respective quarters, or in their absence to their assistants, or to the civil commissaries, of all other boats or fishing canoes having more than three men, and the men, by name cast and age, therein employed.

These boats shall on no account be made with decks.

As regards Port Louis, the declaration shall be received by the commissary general of police, and revised at the office of the secretary in chief of the government.

Art. 5.—These boats and canoes shall be allowed to go without the Coral Reefs, but they must not be absent during the night without permission from the commandant of the quarter, or his assistant, or of the civil commissary in their absence.

That

That permission must be renewed every three days. As regards Port Louis it shall be delivered by the Commissary General of police, and revised by the secretary in chief of the Government.

Art. 6.—These boats and canoes, beyond the Coral Reefs, shall carry, over and above a numbered plate, the same number painted on a little flag at the head of the mast or of a long pole.

Art. 7.—These fishing boats and canoes must enter again within the Coral Reefs, at the first warning conveyed to them by a cannon-shot, fired from the land on the shores.

Art. 8.—Every person infringing the enactments of articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, shall be punished by a fine of a hundred dollars.

Art. 9.—The prosecutions against violators of these laws shall be conducted by the public ministry before the tribunal of correctional police, which shall judge definitively and without appeal.

The commandants of the quarters shall make each week a statement to the secretary in chief of the government, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, on all that concerns that part of the administration; and the denunciations of the infringements shall be made *ex officio* to the public ministry, either by the government, or by the commandants or assistant commandants of the quarters, or by the civil commissaries or their deputies. They may also be made by the officers of land or sea; and, in short, by all those persons who shall have knowledge of such infringements.

Art. 10.—The fine shall be paid into the treasury of government, to be paid half to the informer, and the other half to go towards the expenses incurred by the inspection and surveillance of the fishing.

Art. 11.—Every thing relating to the fishing, and the police of the coasts, shall be provided for by a general regulation; until then, the laws, ordinances and regulations actually in force, shall continue to be executed in all ways not contrary to the present proclamation.

Art. 12.—The present proclamation shall be read, published and registered in the tribunals, and a copy of it shall be, for that purpose, addressed to his Honour the Grand Judge and Commissary of Justice.

Port Louis, Mauritius,
11th July 1821.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

By order.

G. A. Barry, Secretary in Chief of the Government.

His Majesty's Ship Menai, Port Louis,
22d April 1821.

Sir,

ON the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant, I made inquiry into the species and mode of fishing at this island. I find, first, that the deep sea fishing is not followed far from the shore, and in boats of small dimensions, not capable of encountering the open sea; secondly, that the fishing near the shore is carried on by canoes, who do not venture outside the Coral Reefs.

I therefore submit to your Excellency, that the hardships of the regulations now in force might be ameliorated, in allowing the boats to fish, at all times, under a certain surveillance. Deck boats, I am told, are not used, and I think they should be restrained, if brought forward.

Row-boats, for the deep sea fishing, might receive a pass from the civil authority, and countersigned by the officers of the nearest port, for forty-eight hours, more or less, according to the usual or probable time of their being absent on their lawful occasions: these papers to be renewed gratis.

The sails of the fishing boats should be numbered the full height of the sail, to render them cognizable by the cruizers and ports; and, in the event of a suspicious sail, or other circumstances requiring it, an established signal should be made known for immediate return. Penalties attached to the breach of the above regulations, or others your Excellency might make, added to the vigilance of the cruizers and ports, will be fully sufficient to guard against the assistance that might be given to vessels attempting to land slaves, as I suppose the fishing boats are registered, and their owners, in some measure, held responsible for their proceedings.

The fishing inside the Coral Reefs, by the canoes, does not, I think, call for more attention than can be paid by the cruizers or ports, and they may with safety be allowed

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allowed to fish at all times ; but, if found outside the line of Coral Reefs, subject to such penalties or punishment as your Excellency may deem necessary.

When your Excellency has decided upon the regulations to be adopted, I shall be obliged by your communicating them, that I may give proper instructions to the cruisers.

His Excellency Governor Farquhar,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fairfax Moresby*,
Captain and Senior Officer.

—N^o 10,—

N^o 10.
4 Dec. 1821.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst, K. G. ; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 4th December 1821.

“ IN the letter which I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 11th June last, N^o 46, with reference to the suppression of the Slave Trade in these seas, I subjoined copies of the letters to the Governor General of India, the Imaum of Muscat, and the Governor of Zanzibar, for the purpose of destroying those sources of the only remaining Slave Traffic which has existed in our neighbourhood since the ratification of our treaty with Radama, the King of Madagascar.

“ I do myself the honour of transmitting, subjoined, the continuation of this correspondence with the Governor General of India and the Imaum of Muscat, on the occasion of the capture of the Industry slave ship by His Majesty's ship Menai.

“ I have great satisfaction in being enabled to lay before your Lordship a copy of the despatch of the 18th August from the Governor General of India, in answer to my communications, copies of which were forwarded to your Lordship in June last, cordially entering into my suggestion of employing the influence of the Indian councils over the Imaum of Muscat, to prohibit that traffic in the Arab settlements on the east coast of Africa subject to his authority.

“ I trust that the measures already taken on the part of the Indian Government, and those which I have urged in my subsequent communications to the Marquis of Hastings, in my despatch of the 28th September, will most powerfully conduce to the utter extinction of this traffic, in the mode the most unobnoxious, unexpensive and effectual that could be devised.”

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Despatch of 4 Dec.

My Lord,

Port Louis, 28th September 1821.

AGREEABLY to the tenor of my despatches to your Excellency in council, relative to the progress we make in effecting the extinction of the Slave Traffic in these seas ; I do myself the honour of stating to your Lordship, that the object has been completely attained on the side of Madagascar, the King of that island adhering religiously to his treaties and engagements for that purpose with this government.

I enclose two letters from the Sultan of Johanna, which prove the beneficial effects produced by these treaties in the suppression of piracy ; and I feel convinced that the Honourable East India Company will feel gratified by the result which has been so remarkably evinced in favour of the then old ally, the King of Johanna.

But, as I had anticipated and expressed to your Lordship, we find that the ports of the east coast of Africa are now become the resort of those daring culprits who have been driven from Madagascar.

A brig, called the Industry, which has been incessantly and notoriously engaged in the Slave Traffic for these islands ever since the conquest, and which has eluded capture at sea by her quickness in sailing, and seizure in port by the adroitness and chicanery of the owners, shifting the property of the vessel under colourable pretences into other hands, and assuming the French flag, has at last been seized and brought for adjudication hither, by Captain Moresby of the Menai frigate, the senior officer on this station.

I had information which I communicated to Captain Moresby, on the subject of the real ownership of this vessel being in the hands of a naturalized British subject of Mauritius, and of her command being also in the hands of a Frenchman who had

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28 Sept. 1821.
N^o 2,
1 October 1821.

N^o 3.

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(1.)

N^{os} 2 & 3.

had sworn allegiance to His Majesty, and of her crew being also of the same description of persons.

I also informed him of her intended voyage to Zanzibar for a cargo of slaves, to be landed either in this island or Bourbon. With this information Captain Moresby proceeded in quest of her; and I enclose you the report he has been pleased to make to me, relative to her seizure and detention in the roads of Zanzibar.

This vessel has been since claimed from me by the government of Bourbon; but it appears to me, that even were I authorized to exercise any discretionary power in a case of this nature, lying as it does before a British Court of Vice Admiralty, and prosecuted by the seizer, the Governor of Bourbon has not sufficient grounds to urge for such a measure; and I have informed his Excellency that I cannot, in the present circumstances, interfere with the regular course of justice. I took the liberty of soliciting your Lordship to use the advantage of the high and commanding station in which your Lordship's victorious policy has placed the government of India, to prevail upon the Imaum of Muscat to enact a law and issue his order for preventing the Slave Trade from his ports and subordinate dependencies of Zanzibar, Quilou and other petty factories on the east coast of Africa. Where this measure accomplished, (and it is one which I humbly submit to be worthy of occupying the most serious attention of the East India Company) this hemisphere would for the future be cleansed entirely of that pollution which has stained it from the earliest times until now, and the British Government would be released from an incalculable load of anxiety and care, and considerable expense. The peculiar obligations under which the Imaum of Muscat lies to your Excellency, for the assistance you have afforded him for the protection and security of his dominions, appear to me to establish such grounds of claim, as may induce the Sultan to a ready compliance, and the moment seems altogether peculiarly favourable for making this great effort for the sake of humanity.

This despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Lieutenant Greville, commanding the colonial vessel Wizard, who will be able to give your Lordship every information on the subject (having assisted in the capture of the Industry) which may be required. He is the bearer of letters from this Government to the Imaum of Muscat, and will gladly charge himself with any commission your Lordship may be pleased to honour him with.

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

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Subjoined I have the honour to annex a copy of my correspondence with the Imaum of Muscat and Governor of Zanzibar on this subject.

N^o 5, & 6.

To his Excellency the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings,
&c. &c. &c.

THE King of Johanna sends, by His Majesty's ship Shearwater, Captain Roberts, this letter, wishing his Excellency health. His Majesty, bearing in mind the many acts of kindness which the English Government have shown towards him and the island of Johanna, and most particularly in the interference with the state of Madagascar, to prevent their people landing and plundering the island and making slaves of its inhabitants, has the satisfaction of informing his Excellency, that two years and upwards have now elapsed since they have made their appearance, and his people have enjoyed their possessions unmolested. His Majesty is deeply impressed with gratitude for this great act of kindness and humanity, and will ever be proud to acknowledge it, and to do all in his power to assist the English shipping touching at the island, and to relieve all English subjects who may have the misfortune to be shipwrecked in these seas.

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His Majesty returns thanks to his Excellency for the residence of his son, the Prince Abdullah, while at the island of Mauritius, and shall feel most obliged if his Excellency will forward his return to Johanna by the first opportunity which may occur, as he is extremely anxious to see him.

The King wishes his Excellency peace and happiness, and has the honour to sign himself.

To his Excellency Governor Farquhar,
&c. &c. &c.

(Seal of
the King of
Johanna.)

N^o 10.
4 Dec. 1821.

Enclosure
(3.)

Sir,

Island of Johanna, 26th July 1821.

I HAVE great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's much esteemed communication of the 30th ultimo. It has been highly gratifying to me that the treaty which your Excellency made with Radama, King of Madagascar, has been so scrupulously observed on his part, so far as it regards this island. I am fully sensible that the cessation from alarm and violence which my people have enjoyed since 1817 is attributable to that treaty; and I congratulate myself on your having suggested a way in which I can testify my high sense of the obligations you and His British Majesty, who has graciously ratified that treaty, have imposed upon me. Your Excellency may calculate upon my cordial co-operation in the suppression of the Slave Trade. My dilapidated towns and deserted villages are sad evidences of the miserable consequences of that shameful traffic; and it gives me sincere pleasure to learn, that so powerful a monarch as the King of England, supported by the European powers, is exerting his irresistible influence for the destruction of a system founded on impious justice, and necessarily connected with the suffering and degradation of its unhappy victims. Allow me then again to assure your Excellency, that nothing on my part shall be wanting to facilitate this benevolent object of His British Majesty.

I cannot too warmly express my sense of the distinguished attentions you have paid my son during his residence at the Mauritius; I am sure he, as well as his father, will ever cherish a vivid remembrance of your kindness, and gladly avail himself of any opportunity of showing his gratitude.

Your Excellency's benevolent and successful exertion for the emancipation of my female relative could not fail of being highly gratifying to me.

I beg your Excellency to accept my best thanks for the very acceptable token of your friendship. I heartily join with your Excellency in trusting that no unhappy event will ever occur to interrupt the friendship that has so long subsisted between His British Majesty's subjects and my people. Your unequivocal acknowledgment of the existence of our alliance is particularly interesting to me at this time; because so few English ships have touched here latterly, that I began to be apprehensive lest His Britannic Majesty should have forgotten that the property of my people depends entirely upon the protection and intercourse with the British nation. Your Excellency's friendly letter has, however, dissipated my fears, and I now flatter myself that in future I shall enjoy frequent opportunities of proving my attachment to the British nation, by facilitating the refreshment, repairs and commerce of British ships.

I have the honour to be,

With every consideration of esteem and regard, &c. &c. &c.

To his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq.
Governor of the Mauritius.

(Seal of
the King of
Johanna.)

Enclosure
(4.)

Sir,

His Majesty Ship Menai, Zanzibar, 7th August 1821.

I HAVE the honour to congratulate your Excellency, and all friends of humanity, on the detention of the long and well-known slave trader, Industry, who has annually poured so many hundred victims of her traffic upon the shores of Mauritius and Bourbon.

I discovered the Industry from the mast head of the Menai, at anchor off Zanzibar, the 4th instant, ready to proceed with a cargo of slaves; the wind failing, I anchored, and dispatched two boats to take possession of her; one hundred and forty slaves were found in irons. Her commander, Mongin, declared her to be under the French flag, although she had none flying; her officers are English subjects, and a majority of her crew; so that the information your Excellency received of her assuming each national flag as circumstances required, is true; English ensigns being found equally worn with the French flag; added to this, I have discovered letters, which prove that one Bataille, of the Mauritius, is the person who has directed her movements, and is, no doubt, the real owner. Thus I trust the case of the Industry will be made so evident, that the French government at Bourbon, will open their eyes to the frauds that are daily practised upon them to procure clearances from Bourbon, for vessels engaged in the worst of traffics, and dishonourable, even insomuch that it is against the commands of their sovereign and the laws of France.

I have

I have fully explained to the Governor of Zanzibar the motives which induced me to seize this vessel; and your Excellency will no doubt communicate with the Imaum of Muscat upon the same subject.

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

To His Excellency
Governor Farquhar, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Fairfax Moresby*,
Captain and Senior Officer.

N^o 10.
4 Dec. 1821.

Enclosure
(4)

Sir,

Port Louis, 1st October 1821.

Enclosure
(5)

SINCE I had the honour of writing to your Highness on the 10th May last, by the Futhal Selam, a duplicate of which communication accompanies this letter, I have not had an opportunity of again addressing you; and I now send this despatch to be forwarded to your Highness from Bengal, as I am most anxious to communicate with you relative to an incident which took place in the roads of Zanzibar, a dependency of your Highness's government, in order to prevent any misconception of its nature which might give rise to misunderstandings between our respective governments.

In the despatch already adverted to, I had the honour of drawing your Highness's attention to the inhuman Slave Trade carried on between Zanzibar and the other ports on the east coast of Africa, and the European settlements in these seas, in direct contravention to the positive laws and institutions of the states to which these possessions belong.

I had the honour to solicit from your Highness a prohibitory regulation, forbidding such daring infractions of our laws to be practised in your Highness's ports, with the view of preventing such criminal enterprizes from disturbing the peace and tranquillity of these colonies, and of inducing your Highness to co-operate with the British Government in the final extinction of the Slave Trade throughout the eastern coast of Africa, the principal parts of which are under your Highness's dominion.

At the same time, in order to avail ourselves of all the powers at our disposition, or within our reach and influence, for the same most desirable object, I communicated to the senior naval officer commanding His Majesty's ships and vessels on this station, such intelligence as I could procure, and as might enable him to discover, pursue and bring to justice the daring criminals in question.

This officer, Captain Moresby of the Menai, proceeded in consequence to cruise in such directions as might intercept slave vessels proceeding from any of the ports in your Highness's dominions or dependencies; and he was fortunate enough to fall in with and detain a European vessel with a cargo of slaves from Zanzibar destined to these islands, and brought her for adjudication here, when the ship and cargo, after due legal investigation, has been sequestered to His Majesty.

During the same cruise, Captain Moresby fell in with and chased a small vessel called the Industry, which has been engaged in the Slave Trade against our laws for the last ten years, and has always escaped capture, by the superiority of her sailing, and the skill and cunning with which her affairs have been managed.

This vessel was known to be commanded by a naturalized British subject called Mongin, a man notorious for his crimes, and for whose apprehension a reward of two thousand dollars had been offered by this Government, in order that he might be brought to justice for acts of piracy and murder committed by him on the Malay coasts in pursuit of the same nefarious commerce.

The property also, according to our information, belonged to a naturalized British subject of this island, residing here at present, who will be immediately brought to trial; the crew in like manner was, for the most part, composed of British subjects.

With this information, therefore, it became the duty of Captain Moresby to endeavour by all means in his power to seize and detain the vessel Industry, her crew and cargo, and bring them before the courts of this island.

With this view he proceeded to sea, and cruized in search of her, until on the 7th August he found her lying at anchor in the roads of Zanzibar. This vessel being thus within his reach, he felt it to be his duty to take immediate peaceable possession of her, which he did, by sending a boat, which met with not the slightest opposition; the culprits being taken in the fact of violating the most sacred of their own laws, *having on board one hundred and thirty slaves destined to be landed in these colonies.*

N^o 10.
4 Dec. 1821.

Enclosure
(5)

Had Captain Moresby hesitated to act as he has done in this case, there can be no doubt that the captain of the *Industry* (had time been allowed to him to get under weigh) must have escaped from the pursuit, as this vessel has done invariably for the last ten years, and would have landed her cargo of slaves on these islands; the occasion, therefore, was too fortunate to be lost; the persons and property which have been detained are exclusively subject to this jurisdiction, and the vessel was not under any colours.

Captain Moresby lost no time in landing, and explaining to the Governor of Zanzibar every part of this transaction, which did not in the slightest degree interrupt the harmony between them.

I have deemed it my duty to enter into this detail to prevent the effect of any misrepresentations of the event which might reach your Highness from other quarters. These are the facts simply as they have come to my knowledge, borne out by authentic documents, and therefore not susceptible of refutation.

Having thus explained, I trust to your Highness's satisfaction, the only incident requiring observation, I avail myself of this occasion of renewing to your Highness the expression of my earnest wishes, that a commerce mutually advantageous to our respective states, sanctioned and protected by our laws, may be established in place of the odious traffic that has been abolished; assuring your Highness that every encouragement and protection shall be granted to vessels of your dominions, and that they shall be received here with the same friendship and indulgence as the vessels of our own nation.

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

To his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, (signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(6)

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 11th May 1821.

I TRUST that this letter will find your Excellency and all your family in the enjoyment of perfect health, which it will always afford me the sincerest pleasure to be informed of under your own hand, and that your government is prosperous and happy.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the importation of slaves from Africa into any of the European possessions is totally illegal, and prohibited by all European powers as being contrary to the principles of justice and humanity; and that all Europeans, therefore, proceeding to your government for the purpose of buying or exporting slaves from thence, break the laws of their own country, and are liable to be treated as felons and violators of the most sacred laws of the country, and considered unworthy of the protection of the nation they belong to.

Should, therefore, any vessel attempt to export slaves from Zanzibar, or from any other port on the coast or islands of Africa, for any of the islands in these seas, I trust that you will not allow of such criminal acts; but that you will seize the persons and property of such as may attempt to carry on this nefarious traffic, and give me immediate notice thereof, that proper measures may be taken for punishing them according to their deserts.

At the same time I beg that your Excellency will encourage to the utmost every other species of commerce between your government and this, as I shall do also. Your merchants will receive every encouragement and protection here to enable them to carry on their lawful trade, and I trust they will find it a very beneficial intercourse, and productive of much increased revenue to your Excellency's government.

I beg your Excellency to be persuaded of my sincere esteem, and of the desire of the King my master to draw closer the alliance and ties of friendship between the British Government and his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, to whom I address a letter of friendship by the present opportunity, soliciting the intervention of his Highness's powerful influence to prevent the Slave Trade in the places I have mentioned.

I beg your Highness to accept, as a small token of my regard, a double-barrelled gun; and I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Sir, Your Excellency's, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

To his Excellency the Governor of Zanzibar,
&c. &c. &c.

To his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esquire, Governor of Mauritius.

Political Department.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatches of the 20th January and 11th May last, enclosing a copy of the treaty concluded with the King of Madagascar, for the abolition of the Slave Trade in that island, and suggesting the expediency of our employing our influence with the Imaum of Muscat to prohibit that traffic in the Arab settlements on the eastern coast of Africa, believed to be subject to his authority.

2. Actuated by the most cordial desire to promote the benevolent exertions of your Excellency in the cause of humanity, we have requested the honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay to make a suitable communication to the Imaum on the subject of his prohibiting the continuance of the criminal and disgraceful traffic, on the part of British or French subjects, in the settlements above referred to; and we sincerely trust that the result will be favourable to your Excellency's wishes.

3. We have the honour to enclose a copy of our instructions to the Government of Bombay, and to be,

Sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

(signed)

Hastings.

J. Adam.

John Fendall.

Fort William, 18th August 1821.

To Francis Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Enclosure
(8.)

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, copies of two despatches from his Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius, dated the 20th January and 11th May last, and of the reply under this date.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is not informed of the precise nature or extent of the sovereignty claimed or exercised by the Imaum of Muscat over Zanzibar and the other Arab settlements on the eastern coast of Africa, but it is understood that Zanzibar in particular is subject to his immediate control, the Governor of that place being an officer in the service of the Imaum, and that his Highness maintains a regular garrison on the island.

3. Should this information be correct, his Lordship in Council is persuaded, that on a due representation of the circumstances of the case, his Highness, from his intimate connection with us, would be disposed to promote the views of the Governor of the Mauritius, with regard to the traffic in slaves carried on by British or French subjects at Zanzibar, and such other settlements in that quarter, where his Highness's authority is acknowledged, as would tend materially to check, if not entirely to suppress that nefarious commerce.

This persuasion is founded on the belief that the discouragement of British or French subjects engaged in the Slave Trade, would not affect the personal interests of the Imaum; his Highness is himself understood to derive a large revenue from importing slaves from Zanzibar, in his own ships, to Muscat; but he probably takes no concern in the illicit speculations of the unprincipled adventurers above mentioned, whose object is to smuggle slaves into Bourbon or the Mauritius, or, as there is reason to believe, on a more extended scale to take up the whole trade relinquished by the Spaniards and Portuguese.

4. Should the information which the honourable the Governor in Council may be able to obtain at Bombay, with respect to the Imaum of Muscat's sovereignty over the Arab settlements on the coast of Africa, correspond with what has been mentioned above, and should be of opinion that his Highness might be induced, out of friendship to the British Government, to co-operate with us in our endeavours to counteract the criminal schemes of any British or French subjects engaged in this illegal commerce, his Excellency in Council requests that a communication may be made to the Imaum on the subject, in such manner as may be deemed most advisable.

5. With

N^o 10.
4 Dec. 1821.

Enclosure
(8.)

5. With regard to British subjects engaged in the Slave Traffic, the Imaum of Muscat would probably consent to direct the local governors of the settlements subject to his authority, to deliver them up to the British ships of war which might occasionally touch there. It is understood that his Highness does not employ Europeans in his own ships; but should there be any British subjects in his service, he should be distinctly apprised of the illegality of their taking any concern in the traffic in question, whether as commanders or inferior officers of vessels employed by him for that purpose, and be requested to discharge them accordingly.

6. His Lordship in Council does not conceive it probable that any trade in slaves to Muscat, or other ports in the Persian Gulf, is actually carried on in vessels belonging to British or French subjects, though when seized they may profess to be bound for that quarter; but any information on this head which might be obtained from the Imaum, could not fail to be useful, as enabling the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war to judge of the truth or falsity of statements by commanders of vessels with slaves on board that they are bound for such ports. The Imaum might not object, indeed, to prohibit all vessels but his own to trade in slaves under his colours, and to issue orders to the local authorities to prevent all dealing in slaves carried on by European agents.

7. A copy of this letter will be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius, for his information; and his Lordship in Council requests that the honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay will be pleased to make a direct communication to Mr. Farquhar of the result of the negotiation which may be opened with the Imaum of Muscat for the suppression of the Trade in Slaves at the Arab settlements belonging to his Highness.

I have the honour, &c.
(signed) *G. Swinton, Sec^y to Gov^t.*

A true Copy.
(signed) *G. Swinton, Sec^y to Gov^t.*

Fort William, 18th August 1821.

— N^o 11. —

N^o 11.
14 Dec. 1821.

My Lord,

Port Louis, 14 December 1821.

REFERRING to the letter which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 4th instant, (No. 67) relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa, I have now the satisfaction to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay, showing the measures that have been pursued by that Government, in conformity to my suggestions, and the great hopes that are entertained of their success for the entire suppression of that nefarious commerce.

I have, &c.

To the Right Honourable
Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Letter of 14 Dec.

Enclosure
(1.)

To Major Barry, Chief Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at Mauritius.

Sir,

Political Department.

His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council has furnished this Government with copies of two despatches from His Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius, and of the reply, relative to the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves carried on at the settlements belonging to the Imaum of Muscat.

2. I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the information of his Excellency Governor Farquhar, the accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Swinton on the subject, detailing the measures that have been pursued by this government for the accomplishment of that interesting object.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Swinton,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1821.

N° 11.
4 Dec. 1821.Enclosure
(2.)To George Swinton, Esq. Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments,
Fort William.

Political Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th of August last, relative to the Trade in Slaves carried on from the Island of Zanzibar.

2. I have been directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to refer, on this occasion, to the despatch from the honourable Court of Directors, dated the 11th of April last, on the subject, and of the reply already transmitted to Bengal, as comprehending the opinions offered by this Government, in respect to the traffic in question; and to assure his Lordship, that every exertion will be made to promote the object of the present despatch, and that great hopes may be entertained of success.

3. A letter having been received from the Imaum of Muscat, complaining of the detention of two of his ships, loaded with slaves, by the honourable Company's cruizer *Psyche*, the honourable the Governor has availed himself of the opportunity of acquainting his Highness, that the Governor in Council has not the least intention of stopping his ships, or to interfere with his independence; but that it would be most gratifying to the Company's government, and to the whole British nation, if his Highness would forbid the Slave Trade entirely within his dominions; that if he does not find it possible to comply with that application, the Governor in Council begged that he would at least fulfil the requests contained in the copy of your despatch under reply, the purport of which has been communicated to the Imaum.

4. Mr. Jukes has also been directed to stop at Muscat on his return from the Persian Gulf, and spare no effort to enter into such explanation and arrangements with the Imaum, as may effectually lead to the check, if not to the entire suppression of that nefarious commerce.

I have, &c.

(signed)

F. Warden,

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1821.

— N° 12. —

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 18th February 1822.

N° 12.
18 Feb. 1821.

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding you the enclosed testimonial, which I thought it my duty to bear to the colony, on the continuance of our freedom from the stain of all attempts at disembarking slaves on our coasts. I would not have published it if I had not felt the most thorough conviction of its truth, which is beyond the possibility of any doubt.

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

To Henry Goulburn, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

R. T. Farquhar.

Adresse de son Excellence le Gouverneur.

Habitans de l'île Maurice,

Au nombre des devoirs que m'impose l'administration qui m'est confiée, je n'en ai pas trouvé de plus doux à remplir, que d'avoir pu, dans le compte que j'ai eu à rendre au ministre de sa Majesté de l'état de la colonie, continuer à l'informer qu'il n'y a pas eu sur nos côtes de tentatives de débarquement de noirs.

J'éprouve une satisfaction particulière d'avoir à vous l'annoncer.

J'ai mis d'autant plus d'empressement à transmettre au ministre cette nouvelle assurance de votre obéissance aux actes prohibitifs du Commerce des Esclaves, que d'après le zèle, l'activité, et les talens déployés par la marine de sa Majesté dans ses constans efforts pour l'entière exécution des loix contre la traite; d'après les mesures prise par le Gouvernement, qui reçoivent journellement toute la force dont elles sont susceptibles, sous les rapports tant intérieurs qu'extérieurs de la colonie;

Enclosure in
Gov. Farquhar's
Letter of 18 Feb.

N° 12.
18 Feb. 1822.

Enclosure.

colonie; d'après enfin la confiance que j'ai dans les sentimens que vous avez solennellement et unanimement consacrés dans votre déclaration du mois de Septembre 1820, contre ceux qui ennemis méprisables de la colonie, pourroient encore vouloir essayer de souiller nos côtes par un trafic odieux et criminel, nous sommes parvenus à détruire ici (et comme nous devons bientôt l'attendre dans tout cet hémisphère) jusqu'à la moindre trace de ce trafic illégal, qui a fait rejaillir sur la colonie entière, le reproche deshonorant, consigné dans les écrits publiés à Londres que *l'Île de France étoit la seule colonie Angloise où les lois prohibitives du Commerce des Esclaves n'avoient réussi à éteindre ce trafic.*

Néanmoins la tranquillité et le bonheur de ce pays me feront toujours regarder comme un devoir d'exciter et d'encourager de plus en plus la vigilance des habitans respectables sur leurs intérêts les plus vrais. Ces intérêts dépendront toujours d'une résolution ferme, constante et unanime d'arrêter toutes tentatives qui auroient pour objet de renouveler un commerce inique, qui n'a pu être pratiqué avec l'audace la plus condamnable, que par des hommes égoïstes, sans frein et sans principes, ne tenant, d'ailleurs, à ce pays ni par de relations respectables de parenté, ni par aucun des liens les plus sacrés pour l'homme dans la société.

Habitans de Maurice, confiant, comme je le suis dans votre inviolable bonne foi, j'ai tout lieu de regarder le Commerce des Esclaves comme entièrement déraciné et détruit dans cette colonie; le retour d'un trafic aussi honteux, rameneroit indubitablement de nouvelles secousses dont votre tranquillité seroit ébranlée.

C'est donc pour éviter un malheur aussi déplorable; c'est donc pour conserver intact l'honneur de votre pays, que je reclame des personnes de tous rangs la vigilance et le zèle qui ont déjà servi à effacer une tâche affligeante.

Je ne perdrai pas cette occasion, quoique je n'y vois amené par aucun motif particulier, pour vous recommander les soins que reclame la conservation de cette population devenue si précieuse aux cultivateurs: votre intérêt doit vous en imposer l'obligation.

Les mesures qu'a prises le Gouvernement pour vous procurer les moyens de nourriture et de vêtement, en faisant arriver ces objets pour être livrés aux prix coûtans, doivent convaincre les habitans de sa sollicitude pour les seconder de tout son pouvoir, en tout ce qui est de leur véritable intérêt.

Ceux-là seraient inexcusables, qui négligeroient de faire à l'égard des individus qui se trouvent dans leur dépendance, ce que leur prescrivent également leur avantage particulier, l'humanité et les loix.

(signé)

R. T. Farquhar.

Port Louis, 13 Fevrier 1822.

(Translation.)

Address of His Excellency the Governor.

Inhabitants of Mauritius,

IN the list of the duties my administration imposes on me, I have found none sweeter to fulfil than having been able, in the account which I had to give to the Minister of His Majesty of the state of the colony, to continue to inform him that there had been no attempts on our coasts to disembark blacks.

I feel a particular satisfaction in having this to announce to you.

I hastened the more to transmit to the Minister this new assurance of your obedience to the laws prohibitory of the Slave Trade; because, after the zeal, activity and talents displayed by the navy of His Majesty in its constant endeavours to put into complete execution the laws against that trade; after the measures taken by the Government, which receive every strength of which they are susceptible from the exterior as well as the interior relations of the colony; after, in short, the confidence I feel in the sentiments which you have solemnly and unanimously consecrated in your declaration of the month of September 1820, against those who, despicable enemies of the colony, might still be willing to attempt to soil our shores by an illicit and criminal traffic which we have succeeded in destroying here, (and let us hope soon to accomplish the same in all this hemisphere!) even to the smallest vestige of the odious trade; the dishonouring reproach has been cast on the whole colony, and stated in the public prints in London, that *the Isle of France was the only English colony where the prohibitory laws against the Commerce of Slaves had not succeeded in checking that traffic.*

Nevertheless the tranquillity and happiness of this country will always make me look on it as a duty to excite and encourage more and more the vigilance of the respectable

respectable inhabitants as regards their truest interests. These interests will invariably depend on a firm, constant and unanimous resolution to arrest every attempt whose object might be to renew a nefarious commerce, which never could have been practised with such blamable effrontery but by egotistical men, without the curb of morality, and who belonged not to this country, neither by respectable ties of kindred, nor by any other of the sacred links which attach mankind in society.

Inhabitants of Mauritius, confident as I am in your inviolable good faith, I have every reason to believe the Commerce of Slaves to be extirpated and annihilated in this colony; the restoration of so abominable a traffic would bring back undoubtedly new shocks, by which your tranquillity would be shaken.

It is therefore to avoid a misfortune so deplorable—it is therefore to preserve intact the honour of your country—that I demand from persons of all ranks the vigilance and zeal which have already done much to efface an afflicting stain.

I will not lose this occasion, although I am not led to it by any particular motive, to recommend to you the cares which are demanded from your hands for the preservation of that population become so precious to the cultivators. Your interest ought to impose on you the obligation.

The measures which Government has adopted to procure for you the means of nourishment and clothing, by sending out these objects to be delivered at prime cost, ought to convince the inhabitants of its anxiety to assist them in every way it can in whatever concerns their true interest.

Those would truly be inexcusable who could neglect to do towards individuals placed in their power, in a state of dependence, what their private interest, humanity and the laws equally prescribe to them.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Port Louis, 13th February 1822.

N° 12.
18 Feb. 1822.

Enclosure.

— N° 13. —

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 29th February 1822.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 14th December last, (No. 68,) I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my letter to the Bombay Government, in reply to that of their Secretary, under date 4th October 1821, respecting the suppression of the Slave Trade at Zanzibar, and in other parts of the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat.

The Imaum has lately sent a ship of his own to trade at this port. The captain was the bearer of a very civil letter to me from the Imaum, requesting that his vessels might be put upon the same footing as in other British ports to the eastward; and intimating at the same time his desire to meet my views, as far as practicable, in any manner that I might point out, with reference to the abolition of the Slave Trade. I deemed it politic to accede to his request, which appeared in every respect reasonable; and I accordingly made the enclosed Minute of Government on the occasion, which will, I trust, meet with your Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.

The Right hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

N° 13.
29 Feb. 1822.

9 Jan. 1822.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

HIS Excellency the Governor having received despatches from his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, claiming the same immunities and privileges, for the commerce of his subjects with these islands, as they enjoy in the British possessions in these seas; and his Excellency having taken into consideration the importance of encouraging to the utmost an intercourse between these islands and the dominions of his Highness, from which reciprocal advantages of the most important nature may be expected to result; and also, that his Highness extends to all British shipping the same privileges, immunities and rights as to those belonging to his Highness's subjects, putting them in every respect on the same footing as the ships of his Highness's subjects; and that the ports of British India extend to the ships

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of 29 Feb.

Enclosure
(1.)

N^o 13.
29 Feb. 1822.

Enclosure
(1.)

ships of his Highness the same privileges in every respect as if they were armed, manned and built by British subjects; his Excellency deems it just and expedient to grant to the ships belonging to the subjects of his Highness, the same privileges as they enjoy in India, and to put them in every respect on the footing of British shipping. His Excellency is most happy to avail himself of this occasion of exhibiting to his Highness that liberal consideration of his claim, which is so well justified by the examples of the surrounding governments, and which in the actual state of the negotiations with his Highness, for objects of paramount importance, and the benefit of humanity in general, cannot fail to have a weighty influence on his Highness's councils.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Reduit, 4th February 1822.

Enclosure
(2.)

Extract of a Despatch from Governor Farquhar, addressed to His Excellency Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Esq. Governor, &c. Bombay; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 9th January 1823.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency in Council, that the letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Warden, dated 4th October 1821, to the Chief Secretary of this Government, has been duly received; and I beg leave to return you my best acknowledgments for the communication. The promptitude and goodwill with which you are pleased to enter into the accomplishment of an object so interesting to humanity in general, and which it appears to me becomes peculiarly the duty of those Governments which are nearest to the source of the evil, cannot fail of producing the most favourable effect.

"It is to be observed that the Arab ships, navigated exclusively by their own nation, have, on several occasions, been detected in carrying slaves to Bourbon from the east coast of Africa; and that therefore it would be necessary to the entire accomplishment of the object, in any measures with the Imaum, to guard against that channel of carrying on that cruel and detestable traffic; which result, it appears to me, can alone be hoped for, by the Imaum complying with the first request contained in Mr. Secretary Warden's letter under acknowledgment, that His Highness would forbid the Slave Trade entirely throughout his dominions."

— N^o 14. —

N^o 14.
16 April 1822.

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 16th April 1822.

I BEG leave, in reference to the correspondence I have had the honour to hold with your Lordship, relative to the measures in progress for the utter annihilation of the Traffic in Slaves, in the countries and places in the neighbourhood of this Government, to forward, by this occasion, a copy of the plan of an Act of Government which I have proposed to the Imaum of Muscat, for effecting this purpose, together with a copy of the letter proposing it to the favourable consideration and adoption of his Highness.

I have, &c.

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

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of
16 April.

Enclosure
(1.)

Sir,

Port Louis, 15th March 1822.

I HAVE been honoured with the receipt of your Highness's letter of the 14th November, which was delivered to me by the captain of your Highness's vessel, the Futil Salem, and who contributed still farther to my satisfaction by his assurances of your Highness's continued health, prosperity and glory, which I pray may be lasting.

I was also delighted by the expression of those sentiments of cordial regard and attachment with which your Highness has honoured me, and which I beg leave to assure you are reciprocal; and also by those desires which your Excellency expresses

expresses in your letter, and has charged the captain to communicate to me, of your readiness to enter into the views and intentions of the British Government for the utter extinction of the Slave Traffic, whenever your Highness should be informed of the nature and extent of the provisions which are required for effectually insuring this grand object.

Under this view, I do not hesitate to transmit to your Highness the substance of such a document, as, on being put into the due legal forms, might tend most materially to the attainment of the objects your Highness has in view.

It has been stated to the British nation that your Highness's power and authority could not only exterminate the Slave Traffic in Zanzibar and the other dominions and states under your government and administration, but that those minor independent powers, who have signed treaties to the same effect in your Highness's neighbourhood, (and especially the Arab tribes inhabiting the borders of the Persian Gulf), would thus be most firmly bound to a faithful observation of their engagements.

Your Highness will thus have the glory of exhibiting to the nations of the world, that your nation yields to none in the early adoption of those principles of honour, justice and humanity which have been recognized by the sovereigns of Europe as the grounds of the annihilation of the Slave Trade, and which form the firmest basis of the glory and paramount prosperity of empires.

Your Highness will have been informed by all my former correspondence on this subject, that I am actuated by no wish to interfere with those internal regulations of your Government, which it is the exclusive right of your Highness to form and direct. But that I am imperiously called upon to submit this statement to your Highness by the earnest desire to keep His Majesty's dominions, with the administration of a portion of which I am charged, free from a stain which has been not only the source of crime to His Majesty's subjects, but contribute much to their insecurity and annoyance, and which cannot be effectually removed so long as so extensive a slave market as the dependencies of your Highness's dominions afford, remains unclosed.

I am also actuated by a higher motive, that of seeing your Highness acting with that decision and regard to your high fame and character which the accomplishment of such an object is calculated so materially to aggrandize, and which cannot fail to cement that feeling of attachment which binds the restrictive Governments of Your Highness and the King my master in indissoluble bonds.

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

His Highness the Imaum
of Muscat, &c. &c. &c.

signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

By His Highness the Sultan Imaum of Muscat.

1. IT is hereby ordered, that after six months from this date, the external Slave Trade is for ever abolished.

2. That after that date, any ship or vessel concerned in that traffic shall be confiscated to the Imaum, and the owner, captain and officers shall be considered and treated as pirates, and have their goods and property forfeited.

3 That all other persons serving on board such vessels, as seamen, or in any other capacity, who shall not give information of such piratical transactions to the Imaum, within three months of the period of the termination of the voyage, shall be punished by fine, imprisonment and corporal infliction.

4. That all officers of justice and of the customs, and others in the service of the Imaum, shall take cognizance of such infractions of this proclamation as may come within their knowledge.

5. That this proclamation shall be published in all the dominions and dependencies of the Government of Muscat, and be considered equally binding on them all.

N^o 14.
16 April 1822.

Enclosure
(1.)

Enclosure
(2.)

— N° 15. —

N° 15.
12 July 1822.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 12th July 1822.

“ I AM always happy to avail myself of any opportunity of assuring your Lordship that this island continues free from the stigma of Slave Trading; and that, with the exception of the “ Courreur,” long since reported to your Lordship as having been run down and burnt on our shores in the month of March 1821, no instance has ever occurred of any attempt even to land slaves on these shores since my return to my government in July 1820.”

— N° 16. —

N° 16.

SPEECH of R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor of Mauritius, to the Grand Jury, assembled in the case of Lieut. Hoste, charged with the offence of Slave Dealing. Enclosed in Governor Farquhar's Despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated 12th July 1822.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IT is a duty which I fulfil with great pleasure, if not with some degree of triumph on the present occasion of our meeting, once more to congratulate you on the uninterrupted continuance of the unsullied purity of this colony from the stain of Slave Dealing.

The shade which was some years ago thrown over its character by the unhallowed struggle of short-sighted selfish interest, has been long removed, and we trust for ever. The combinations of the sordid, the association of the profligate, the boldness of guilt, have been utterly rooted out from among a population with which they were never identified or confounded. The path of dishonour and of wretchedness, which had been trodden by a few outcast wretches, the “ purgamento arbium,” to the disgrace and danger of a society that disdained their intercourse, whilst it suffered their presence, has long ceased to exist.

Every year since my return, I have had occasion to renew this congratulation. Not even an attempt to soil our shores has been made by that degraded class, which, composed of what was most base and profligate in human society, has been chased with indignation from our soil. Our meeting on the present occasion, therefore, arises from no new affair, no fresh act of guilt, no recent infraction of the abolition laws. It relates to the only case of attempted vice and depravity of this nature which occurred since my return, nearly two years ago, and which, at the moment of its detection, was accompanied by the chastisement of the crime. It relates, I am told, to the case of the Courreur, which, before it approached these shores, had been publicly denounced, and was discovered, chased, wrecked and burned on our shores, through the enterprise and activity of our navy.

It was at that period that the respectable inhabitants, roused from their apathy, feeling that their island had received a stain it was their duty to remove, and acknowledging the predominant interest of unsullied reputation, resolved to extirpate from amongst them the pestilent few marked by public ignominy and public scorn, who, despicable and insignificant in numbers, bankrupts in property, and unacknowledged by connexion, were dangerous to the colony, and the sources of general calamity, by their flagitious boldness, and by the contamination which their crimes were calculated to throw on the fair fame and reputation and character of the colony.

The colony having earnestly and firmly expressed this resolution, has inviolably and sacredly adhered to it, and these wretched disturbers of its peace have fled from the eyes of the respectable population whose scrutiny they dreaded. That zealous watchfulness, that incessant vigilance exercised by all upon suspicious characters in so confined a society, has led, and must always lead, to the detection of crimes of this nature in their earliest stages, and before they can be perpetrated. This is a virtuous, and a praiseworthy, and most powerful restraint upon criminal attempts. This system, which puts the government in possession of every fact

fact before it can ripen into crime, should not be stigmatized by the odious term of "delateurs," as in some countries, when the object of information is to find victims, instead of saving those who may be induced to wander into such gambling speculations. It is in mercy to all that these indications are communicated, which have had so salutary an effect in the prevention and annihilation of this iniquitous traffic, and which has thus been completed by the colony, the government and the navy going hand in hand in cordial co-operation.

The colony, thus rid of those vermin, has once more regained that character which the morals and manners and sentiments of its real inhabitants and proprietors entitle them to enjoy in the estimation of the world, from their conduct and rank, and education and condition, and example in society.

The grand jury of this colony, to which its respectable population pay a ready respect and willing deference, vindicated, by their determined conduct and influence, the confidence with which they were invested, and saved the colony from indelible dishonour, by finding true bills against the persons implicated in the affair of the "Courreur."

These people fled the land their conduct had dishonoured, and it was supposed that they had voluntarily exiled themselves for ever from these shores, and thus had withdrawn themselves from the stroke of human justice.

It will not be considered as irrelevant to the duties of this day, and this place and audience, where the colony is in some degree represented, to observe, that the most persevering efforts are in progress, under every civilized government, to give the fullest effect to the Abolition Acts, and that human wisdom, in every quarter of the globe, is intent upon the means of utterly annihilating the atrocious traffic. Stronger measures, heavier penalties than have yet been adopted, will probably be enforced, and at no great distance of time, when all nations may combine to rank it among acts of piracy.

It is our earnest duty, therefore, more and more to be impressed with the most anxious solicitude to preserve this colony from the renewal of a stain now so long and so happily effaced, and to look forward to that period when its character may once more be remarkable and distinguished among the people of Europe for those strong features of probity and honour, and good faith and punctuality, and enlightened enterprize and internal affluence, and honourable commerce, which it has ever been the object of my favourite study, and hopes, and thoughts, and expectations in life, to exhibit to the world, and the success of which forms the profoundest and proudest incentive to the arduous duties of my place.

It is from you, gentlemen of the grand jury, and from those of the same rank and station and influence in society, whose opinions and sentiments, and feelings and talents, and manners, guide and govern the morals of the other classes, that the impulse must be communicated. You are in a great degree the moral guardians of the community, and your authority and influence and example will go far in producing the happiest results.

I shall not at present make any comments on the individual case that is to be brought before you; our learned brother on the bench will state to you what the law is by which we must be governed.

— N° 17 —

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 16th July 1822.

IN reference to former despatches which I have had the honour to address to your Lordship, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a continuation of the account of measures adopted for the purpose of effecting the extinction of the Slave Traffic in these seas by the Arab powers.

The enclosed documents consist of the continuation of the correspondence between the governments of India and this colony with the Imaum of Muscat; and it will afford your Lordship satisfaction to observe, that the Imaum has consented to prohibit the continuance of this traffic in the ports and dependencies of his government, and that the Imaum has issued most peremptory orders for closing the great slave market of Zanzibar against the French and all other European nations.

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

I have, &c.
(signed) R. T. Farquhar.

N^o 17.
16 July 1822.

Enclosure
(1.)

Extract of a Letter from F. Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, addressed to Major A. Barry, Chief Secretary to the Governor of Mauritius; dated Bombay Castle, 8th January 1822.

" I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor of Mauritius, the enclosed copy and translation of a letter from his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, of the 13th of last month, relative to a prohibition of the Slave Trade in his territories.

" 2. A copy of the reply to his Highness is also enclosed for his Excellency's information."

Enclosure
(2.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; dated 17th Rubecoolavul, or 13th December 1821.

A. C.

YOUR letter arrived at a most auspicious period, and afforded me very great satisfaction, as it conveyed the welcome tidings of your prosperity: its contents have been understood especially with regard to orders having been issued to Captain (Jaw) and the others, that my vessels be not again detained as before. I have no doubt but you are extremely well disposed and friendly towards me; and the alliance between our two states is firm and well established for ever. As to what you wrote respecting the Africans, mentioning by way of friendship that you conceive it would be better if the export and import traffic in slaves in these parts could be entirely prohibited by me, I am well assured that you do not recommend any measure to me, except such as you think will be conducive to my welfare: the reason, however, why this prohibition cannot be carried into effect by me, is as clear to your Excellency as the sun and moon; but your wishes as to your dependents in these parts being prevented from engaging in the Slave Trade shall be carried into execution; and we have dispatched written orders to Zanzibar, directing that no slaves be sold to any persons of the French nation, who may visit those parts, conformably to your request.

This is to acquaint you with that circumstance.

A short time past I visited Bunder Abbas and Gushm for change of air, and I had a meeting with the officers of your government, and I made representations to them respecting the different places under my authority, in order that if the climate of any place might appear preferable to them, I might make over such place for their residence; and I issued orders to my governors in those parts; viz. Hormooz, Gushm, &c. that they should afford those gentlemen every assistance which might be required of them, because I look upon the subjects and country of both governments as one and the same, by reason of the very intimate friendship and alliance existing between us.

I trust you will not allow any opportunity to pass without favouring me with accounts of your good health and welfare.

A true translation.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen,*
Secretary and Translator in the
Office of Country Correspondence.

True copy.
(signed) *F. Warden,* Chief Secretary.

Enclosure
(3.)

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, dated 22d January 1822.

A. C.

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your Highness's very gratifying letter of the 17 Rubecoolavul, which afforded me much satisfaction, especially as it conveyed accounts of your welfare; and its contents have been fully understood.

With respect to what your Highness has mentioned in your letter regarding the suppression of the Slave Trade, it has been a subject of very great source of satisfaction

tion to me to find, that, actuated by your friendship for the British nation, you have consented to prohibit the dependents of this state from engaging in the odious traffic before mentioned; and that you have likewise issued peremptory orders to Zanzibar to prevent slaves from being sold to any persons of the French nation who may visit those parts; a line of conduct which must cause the fame of your Highness's humanity and generosity to be more widely spread among the nations of Europe, than was the case even before its being adopted.

Your Highness's prompt acquiescence to the part of the proposal on this subject already noticed, gives me great reason to hope that the propriety of prohibiting the prosecution of the Slave Trade generally, or at least as far as regards Europeans, will appear evident to you, as such measures have been adopted by most civilized nations; should you, therefore, unite with them in suppressing such a detestable practice, you will, by such a step, afford the highest possible gratification to the British nation.

I cannot suffer this opportunity to pass without expressing my most sincere acknowledgments to your Highness for your kind attention to the troops in the Gulph.

Receive my most cordial assurances of the interest I constantly take in the happiness of yourself and your subjects, and of the pleasure I shall always derive from your agreeable correspondence.

A true copy.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Secretary and Translator in the
Office of Country Correspondence.

The epithets applied to the Slave Trade are softened down in the Arabic.

(signed) *W. H. W.*

True copy.

(signed) *F. Warden*, Chief Secretary.

To Major A. Barry, Secretary to Government at the Mauritius.

Sir,

Political Department.

RELATIVELY to my letter to your address of the 18th August last, I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Chief Secretary at Bombay, under date the 8th ult.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
26th February 1822.

(signed) *G. Swinton*,
Secretary to Government.

Enclosure
(4.)

No. 52 of 1822.—Political Department.

To George Swinton, Esq. Secretary in the Secret and Political Department
at Fort William.

Enclosure
(5.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th of last month, relative to the progress made in effecting the extinction of the Slave Traffic by the Government of the Mauritius.

2. I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council, copy and translation of a letter from his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, of the 13th of last month, in reply to a communication made to him as noticed in my letter of the 4th of October, relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade.

3. A copy of the reply to his Highness is also enclosed for His Lordship's information.

Included amongst
previous Papers.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
8th January 1822.

(signed) *F. Warden*,
Chief Secretary.

16 July 1822.

Enclosure
(6.)

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bruce, Resident, addressed to Francis Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Muscat, Cove H. C. S. Aurora, 25th February 1822.

“ IN acknowledgment of the Government commands, under date 8th January, transmitting to me the copy of a letter addressed by the honourable the Governor to the Imaum of Muscat, urging his Highness to adopt measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade carried on from his territories, and of a reply from the Imaum.

“ 2. And conveying the directions of the honourable the Governor in Council that I stop at Muscat on my return to Bushire, and enter into such explanations and arrangements with the Imaum as may effectually lead to the check, if not to the entire suppression of that nefarious commerce.

“ 3. In reply, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that I arrived here yesterday evening, and this forenoon paid my respects to his Highness, and introduced the subject of the Slave Trade. His Highness informed me, that he was most anxious at all times to meet the wishes of the British Government to the utmost of his abilities; and that he had issued the most positive injunctions to his lieutenants at Zanzibar, and the other ports on the African coasts, hereafter not to allow slaves to be sold to the French, Portuguese and American vessels, or to any christian people whatever, although this prohibition subjected him to an annual loss of duty to the amount of forty to fifty thousand dollars: even had it been more, he should willingly have given it up, to meet the wishes of the British Government.

“ His Highness requested I would state to the honourable the Governor in Council that he would see that his orders on this head were strictly attended to; and he informed me he would send me a letter for the honourable the Governor, and which, when received, I shall do myself the honour to forward.”

Enclosure
(7.)

Extract of a Letter from F. Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, addressed to Major A. Barry, Chief Secretary to Government Mauritius; dated Bombay Castle, 8th April 1822.

Political Department.

“ I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from his Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius, of the 9th of January last, transmitting copies of communications of the 28th September and 1st October 1821, to the Supreme Government and the Imaum of Muscat respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade.

“ 2. I am directed on this occasion to refer his Excellency to the letter from his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, of the 13th of December, a copy of which accompanied my despatch of the 8th of January.

— N° 18. —

N° 18.
24 Sept. 1822.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 24th September 1822.

“ IN carrying on the series of my despatches on the subject of Madagascar, up to the present period, I have the honour and satisfaction of assuring your Lordship of the religious observance with which the object of the treaty with King Radama, the paramount chieftain, has been adhered to, for the annihilation of the Slave Traffic; the accomplishment of which has eminently contributed to the internal tranquillity of this island.

“ Subjoined I have the honour to forward the copy of my last instructions to the agent.”

Extract from the Instructions given by Governor Farquhar to Mr. James Hastie, British Agent at Madagascar, dated Mauritius, 30th April 1822.

“THE instructions you have already received, on your several visits to Madagascar on the business of this government, have been so full and explanatory on most points, and you have shown by the success attending your efforts, that you have fully comprehended their import and carried into execution, so far as it was possible at the time, the most prominent and important object of your mission, that it is unnecessary, on this occasion, very much to dilate upon subjects with which you are so well acquainted, and on which you are so thoroughly imbued with my feeling, views and sentiments.

“The paramount object still consists in the complete fulfilment of the treaty abolishing the Slave Traffic for ever in Madagascar, and the extension of the provisions of that treaty to every portion of the population of that vast island. The success which has hitherto marked our endeavours, is another reason for the most anxious solicitude, that no blot or stain may be permitted to soil the conduct of either party. Radama has fulfilled his part of the treaty with the most perfect punctuality; you will take care that his zeal and assiduity for its complete accomplishment suffer no relaxation.

“You will inform Radama, that I am much pleased with the proof of his friendship in sending to me an officer so high in his favour as Farla. I have found him a very intelligent, worthy, good man, and have no doubt but that his efforts, on his return to Madagascar, will tend to confirm those sentiments of friendship, affection and regard with which the people of Madagascar and British subjects should feel towards each other.

“You will impress upon the mind of Radama, that I am highly pleased and satisfied, and that the British nation will regard with favour those acts of rigour by which he put an end to the wars of petty chieftains, made for the purposes of obtaining slaves; and that by a due exertion of his authority as paramount sovereign of Madagascar, such causes of barbarism may be rooted out; and for the purpose of effecting this, with the greatest probability of success, as well as at the smallest expense of blood and treasure, it will be requisite that the means of education, now placed within the reach of so large a portion of his people, should be employed to the utmost extent, in order that he may assure himself of the capability of those whom we may employ, either in the reduction of the refractory, or the government of distant portions of his dominions.

“In this view also I highly approve of your representations to Radama, against any recurrence to the levy en masse, for the purposes of warfare, and the substitution of a regular standing force capable of ensuring the internal tranquillity of the country, both as to its police, and against the designs of any hostile power.

“You will inform Radama, that I am much pleased with his intentions of making settlements on the coast, exclusively under his own power and authority, and which may serve, not only for a ready and sure communication at all times between his capital and this island, but also as the means of opening a most advantageous commerce for the prosperity of his country, and ultimately as a source of great revenue to himself.

“This government will always encourage such an intercourse of legitimate commerce, as may serve to efface the recollection of the nefarious traffic we have abolished; and the numerous harbours all round Madagascar, offer the most abundant means of effecting this purpose, to an incredible extent. A country every way so rich in its natural productions, requires only that protection to commercial enterprise and industry, which a strong and efficient government can afford, to render its ports frequented by our shipping, to carry off its produce, and supply in exchange, and in abundance, for the manufactures of our own country.

“The port of Bombetoe appears, in every point of view, whether from its facility of communication with the interior by the large navigable rivers that unite and then fall into the sea; by the fertility and abundance of the country, and from its having, from time immemorial been established as an emporium of commerce, to be worthy of the King's attention, that an honourable and legal trade may take place of the traffic which has been abolished. It might even become the duty of His Majesty's senior naval officer on this station, to appear off that harbour at the same moment that Radama's authority should be exerted there, to ascertain that the treaty is carried

N° 18.
24 Sept. 1822.
Enclosure.

carried into full effect in that remote district of his dominions, as the Arabs, into whose hands the traffic of slaves has fallen, will not now be countenanced by their own sovereigns in continuing this trade, which by the treaties in progress between this Government and the Imaum of Muscat, will, I trust, no longer be tolerated in any of the Arab settlements under his influence or dominion."

— N° 19. —

N° 19.
25 Sept. 1822.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst ; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 25 September 1822.

" IN continuation of the details contained in my former letters, relative to the measures we had adopted for effecting the abolition of the Slave Traffic in these seas by the Arab powers, I have the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to the Imaum of Muscat, under date 10th July last ; also a copy of my communication with Captain Moresby, the senior naval officer on this station, on that subject."

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 10 July 1822.

I HAD the honour to address your Highness on the 15th March 1822, by the occasion of the return of your Highness's vessel, the *Fatal Salem*, since which period no opportunity of further communication from hence to your Highness's dominions has taken place.

But I have been favoured with communications of the most pleasing nature from the most noble the Governor General of India, and the Governor of Bombay, informing me of the steps your Highness had taken, so consonant to your glory and renown, in abolishing for ever the Slave Traffic with all Christian nations, in all the ports and possessions under your Highness's dominions or to which your powerful influence and authority extends.

This determination of your Highness cannot fail of being duly appreciated by all civilized states, and particularly by the British nation, who take a deep interest in this question, and who will find a new bond of attachment to your Highness's person and government, in a measure so conformable to their views and wishes, which you have entered into with such readiness, frankness and cordiality.

It is in the same spirit in which I have always addressed your Highness, and which led me in the last communication I had the honour to hold with you on this subject, to submit the sketch of a regulation which I deemed might be effectual for that purpose, that I now venture once more to offer a few observations to your consideration, which may lead to your Highness's determination having the full and entire effect it was your intention in good faith to give to it.

In abolishing the Slave Traffic with all Christian nations on the part of your Highness's subjects or dependents, much has been effected ; but this law will be liable to be eluded, by a practice which has already obtained extensively, unless your Highness, in a wise and prudent foresight, takes such measures as may prevent the artifices of fraudulent men.

The practice I allude to is the employment of Arab ships and crews, under the names of Arab owners, and apparently with Arab funds, taking in slaves at Zanzibar, and the other ports under your Highness's sovereignty, and carrying them to European settlements, and landing there, cargoes of slaves clandestinely, in defiance of the laws of the Christian nations.

In this manner the trade might be fraudulently covered by the Arab name and flag, whilst the whole of the interest in these speculations, and the advance of the funds for carrying them on, might be European ; thus baffling your Highness's earnest endeavours in the cause which attracts more attention than any other subject of political interest in the whole civilized world.

In order effectually to put an end to such practices which have happened within a short time, and may never again, in all probability, now that Europeans cannot appear personally as purchasers in the slave markets, the sketch I sent your

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of
25 Sept.

Enclosure
(1.)

your Highness would suffice ; for it would, if passed into law by your Highness, enable His Majesty's ships to seize all delinquents who might act in contempt of your Highness's instructions, and would authorize the courts of law of all nations to punish such crimes.

Captain Moresby, senior officer, and commanding His Majesty's ships and vessels of war on this station, will have the honour of delivering this despatch to your Highness, and, at the same time, of assuring your Highness of the high esteem and veneration which I cherish for your high character and virtues, as well as that attachment to your person and government which I am bound to feel for so valuable an ally.

Captain Moresby is fully in possession of the views and wishes of His Majesty's Government on the subject of our correspondence, and is entitled to your Highness's confidence and esteem, and will treat with your Highness on the means which may be most beneficially employed by all parties for the general success of a measure so important to the interests of humanity in general ; for which purpose he proceeds on this visit to your Highness.

I have, &c.

To his Highness
the Imaum of Muscat, &c. &c. &c.

(signed)

R. T. Farquhar.

N^o 19.
25 Sept. 1822.

Enclosure
(1.)

Extract of a Letter from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Captain Moresby, C. B. commanding His Majesty's Ship Menai ; dated Port Louis, 10th July 1822.

Enclosure
(2.)

" IN reference to my letter to you of the 3d June, I beg leave to enclose to you a letter I have addressed to the Imaum of Muscat, informing him of your proceeding to his capital, for the purpose of treating with him on the abolition of the Slave Traffic through his dominions and dependencies.

" I leave this letter open for your inspection, and furnish you besides with copies of all the correspondence on this subject with his Highness and with the governments of India, by which you will perceive that we have already obtained much, if it can be practically secured, and that our prospects are flattering for the future.

" You will, no doubt, by your presence and influence, both personally and by the effect of your rank and character in the service of His Majesty, be enabled to impress still more strongly upon the Imaum the necessity of effecting an utter abolition and extinction of the Slave Traffic, not only as it regards Christian nations, but also his own subjects, at least so far as removing them from one kingdom, or continent or island, to any other, or at all events to any foreign country, as this may be fairly deduced from his acquiescence in abolishing the traffic of all Christian nations.

" You will make him sensible that we by no means wish to innovate on any of his religious practices or observances relative to slavery which is recognized and encouraged by the Mahometan faith : it is not the practice of slavery, or the disposal of slaves in his own dominions, that is in question ; it is the Slave Traffic alone for exportation which it is our object to annihilate, and which is not forbidden by any religion or form of superstition.

" I am sensible that the abolition of this traffic must occasion a considerable defalcation in his revenue, and you will let him see that we duly appreciate this disinterestedness ; but, at the same time, it will save him from many inconveniences, and subjects of misunderstanding, and dispute and embarrassments, as His Majesty's ships would of course feel it a duty to intercept all illegal traffic, which they are authorized to do."

— N° 20. —

N° 20.
20 Oct. 1822.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst; dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 20th October 1822.

“ IN reference to my letter of the 25th September last, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from Captain Moresby, commanding His Majesty's ship Menai, dated Zanzibar, the 12th August 1822, giving an account of the progress he has made in the fulfilment of the suggestions of this Government, communicated to him in my letter of the 10th July (a copy of which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship in my letter above mentioned,) together with a copy of my letter to the Governor of Zanzibar.

“ Your Lordship will observe with satisfaction that the great slave market of Zanzibar is thus closed for all foreign powers, and also for Arab ships, hitherto engaged in that commerce.

“ I trust that Captain Moresby will enable me to inform your Lordship that the answers of the Imaum of Muscat to my despatches, which he carried, may be equally favourable; by which a great step may be gained in the annihilation of the traffic.”

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of
20 Oct.

Enclosure
(1.)

Sir,

His Majesty's Ship Menai,
Zanzibar, 12th August 1822.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I arrived here on the 4th instant. Having examined, on my way, the Jean de Nova group of islands, as well as those of Cormdede and Aldabra, from thence reconnoitring the coast from Quiloa by Montfia to Zanzibar, I did not observe the slightest trace of the foreign Slave Trade.

On the 5th instant I waited upon the Governor of Zanzibar (the usual ceremonies of saluting having passed,) and delivered your Excellency's despatches, as well as the triplicate one with which I was charged. These were the first communications he had received from your Excellency: I clearly explained them to him by means of an Arab, who spoke French. The Governor acquainted me that he had received orders from the Imaum of Muscat, directing him to prevent any Slave Trade being carried on with the Christians; that, in compliance with that order, he had sent away a French brig, which arrived at his Government to trade for slaves. He told me, as the Governor of Mauritius wished, he would advise me of any vessel that might attempt the Slave Traffic, and concluded by observing he would write fully to you; which communication I have given in charge to Lieutenant Hay, commanding the Wizard, to deliver to your Excellency.

The most friendly intercourse has subsisted between the Hakeem of Zanzibar and myself: in all our conversations he has assured me of his wish to attach himself to our nation; and he has told me, that until he receives the Imaum's final orders, he will prevent any Arab ships loaded with slaves trading to the colonies.

Having thus far accomplished your Excellency's views, I shall sail to-morrow for Muscat.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Fairfax Moresby.

To his Excellency Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

N° 20.
20 Oct. 1822.

Enclosure
(2.)

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 19th July 1822.

I HAD the honour to address your Excellency on the 11th of May, and am happy in having another occasion of offering to your Excellency the assurances of my perfect esteem and regard, by Captain Moresby, who has the honour of being known to your Excellency, and who has communicated to me the kind reception which your Excellency gave him.

Since the period of my last letter I have had the most satisfactory communication from the enlightened and powerful Prince, the Imaum of Muscat, who has, to the great glory of his name and renown of his government, abolished for ever all commerce with slaves in all his dominions and dependencies, carried on with Christian nations, or with their funds, ships or property.

The Governor General of India, as well as His Majesty the King my master, have expressed their satisfaction at a measure so entirely conformable to the sentiments of all the Christian powers.

I have no doubt but that your Excellency participates in all these feelings, and will give the fullest effect to the regulations of the Imaum and British Government for this purpose, in all your government, and all places under your influence; and that, as your Excellency's wisdom is well known, it will be employed to prevent this solemn decision being violated by the chicanery of the evil disposed, who might endeavour to cover their fraudulent traffic in slaves by assuming the flag and appearance and name of your Excellency's government, to conceal and protect their infamous speculations.

I renew, with great cordiality, my invitations to your Excellency to encourage an extensive and lucrative commerce with the islands under my government. Our sugar and other produce are abundant and cheap, and might be exchanged with great advantage to your Excellency's subjects for the produce of your dominions.

This port also is an emporium for all the world; so that the most various and extensive cargoes can be procured in a few hours, consisting of the productions of every kingdom and country; and I shall take care that the ships of your Excellency's government shall enjoy all the advantages granted to the most favoured nations.

I pray for your Excellency's continuance in good health, and the enjoyment of all happiness and success; and have the honour to be, with the greatest consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient, &c. &c.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

To his Excellency the Governor of Zanzibar,
&c. &c. &c.

— N° 21. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst;
dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 23d October 1822.

N° 21.
23 Oct. 1822.

“ I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Captain Moresby, of His Majesty 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 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.”

— N° 22. —

N° 22.
6 Nov. 1822.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst; dated Mauritius, 6th November 1822.

“ IN reference to my despatch to your Lordship, No. 36, October 23, 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 Trade with foreign 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.”

Proclamation.

Enclosure in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of 6 Nov.

In the name of His Majesty George IV. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.

His Excellency Sir R. T. Farquhar, Baronet, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General and 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 his Excellency Sir R. T. Farquhar, baronet, governor and commander in chief of the island of Mauritius and dependencies, captain-general and 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, captain, 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 cruizers 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 Socotra, and on to Diu Head, 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 January next, in order the more effectually to extirpate the Slave Traffic, of which all persons will take due notice.

This present proclamation to be read, published and entered upon the records of the courts and tribunals, and an office copy to be forthwith addressed to his Honour the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

By order,

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

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

— N° 23. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst;
dated Port Louis, 27th November 1822.

N° 23.
27 Nov. 1822.

“ IN conformity to the tenor of my letters, No. 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.”

Statement of the Requisitions made to his Highness the Imaum of Muscat by Captain Moresby of His Majesty's Ship Menai, Commissioner, vested with full powers by his Excellency Sir Robert T. Farquhar, Baronet, Governor of the Island of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c.

Translation of the Answers 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.

Enclosures in
Gov. Farquhar's
Despatch of
27 Nov.

Enclosure
(1.)

Firstly. The Imaum to abolish the Foreign Slave Trade, for ever, in his dominions.

First. 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.

Secondly. The Imaum to order the seizure of all such vessels, attempting the Foreign Slave Traffic, and to seize and punish the captain and crew as pirates.

Second. I will send orders to all the officers throughout my dominions, that if they find (the owners of) any Arab vessels buying 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.

Thirdly. 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.

Third. 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 crews) shall themselves suffer punishment.

Fourthly. 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.

Fourth. 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.

N° 23.
27 Nov. 1822.

Enclosure
(1.)

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

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

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

Fifth. 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.

Sixth. 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 Isle of France), provided she have not the written statement required from the governor of the port whence she sailed.

Signature of the Imaum. (Seal of the Imaum.)

Enclosure
(2.)

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 cruizers, after the expiration of four months, the Imaum to authorize that the King of England's cruizers, 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 Diu 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 cruizers in the same manner as if they were under the English flag.

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

I HAVE permitted captains of ships of the government of the English state ("Surkar il doivent il mgly seed") to seize all Arab vessels loaded 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 fifth requisition already agreed to; but ships driven by stress of weather without the said line, must suffer no molestation.

Signature of the Imaum. (Seal of the Imaum.)

— N° 24. —

N° 24.
1 Jan. 1823.

My Lord,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 1st January 1823.

I BEG leave to return to your Lordship my most humble and grateful thanks for the manner in which your Lordship has been pleased to communicate His Majesty's most gracious approbation of the measures I had reported to your Lordship, for effectually closing the source of Slave Traffic in the dominions and dependencies of the Imaum of Muscat.

Your Lordship will already have been apprised of the successful result of those measures,

measures, by my letter of the 27th November last, No. 42, transmitting the definitive treaty concluded with the Imaum on this subject.

I beg leave to add, that I sedulously avail myself of every occasion of impressing upon the Imaum the solid advantages which he must expect to derive from the continuance of the friendship and protection of Great Britain, which must depend, in a great measure, upon the fidelity with which he fulfils his solemn engagements, in conformity to the earnest wishes and expectations of His Majesty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right hon. Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

N^o 24.
1 Jan. 1823.

— N^o 25. —

Extract of a LETTER from Governor Sir Robert Farquhar, addressed to R. J. W. Horton, Esq.; dated Mauritius, 22d January 1823.

N^o 25.
22 Jan. 1823.

“ I HAVE the honour to subjoin an extract of a letter addressed to me by Commodore Nourse, under date the 8th December last, exhibiting the practical effects of our treaty with the Imaum of Muscat, in preventing the Slave Trade at the former great market of Zanzibar. The intelligence will, I trust, be considered interesting. The Commodore writes—

“ ‘ We arrived at Zanzibar on Sunday the 1st of December, and quitted the 8th. About fifteen days before my arrival, a vessel under French colours, with twenty-four guns, they said, came direct from Europe to purchase slaves at Zanzibar, which was refused; and she sailed professedly for Muscat.’

“ Commodore Nourse, with a view of promoting and enforcing a strict fulfilment of the treaty with the Imaum, in Zanzibar, and the adjoining dependencies of that sovereign, provisionally appointed a Consul, with the consent of the Governor of Zanzibar, and in conformity to the tenor of the treaty, to reside at Zanzibar.”

— N^o 26. —

Port Louis, Mauritius, 23d January 1823.

N^o 26.
23 Jan. 1823.

My Lord,

I DO myself the honour of enclosing a copy of a letter from the Collector of Customs, on the subject of the two blacks, which have been seized and condemned to the Crown during the last year on the Abolition Acts. It is a great source of satisfaction to me to be enabled to point your Lordship's attention to the testimony of the Collector, as proving that even these two individuals were not introduced since the affair of the “ Courreur,” the vessel that was chased ashore and wrecked two years ago, as reported to your Lordship at the time, since which no attempt to land negroes here has been made.

I am happy to be able to confirm my former reports to your Lordship of the sources of the Slave Traffic having been closed by our treaties, and every hope of its renewal cut off, as well by those most effectual means, as by the zeal and vigilance of His Majesty's naval and military force on the station, and of the internal police of the colony.

Your Lordship may depend on my unremitting exertions in the course I have hitherto pursued in carrying into effect His Majesty's commands on this most important point. It has ever appeared to me, and experience has proved, that the mode of proceeding which could most reasonably be expected to lead to the permanent and final extinction of the Slave Trade, was, to make both the exporter and the importer feel that the relinquishment of that commerce was their common interest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

The Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

N^o 26.

23 Jan. 1823.

Custom House, Port Louis, Mauritius,
22d January 1823.

Sir,

Enclosure
(1.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the Report, dated 1st January 1823, on the subject of the blacks condemned to His Majesty, and apprenticed or otherwise disposed of, under the Slave Trade Abolition Acts, and the Orders in Council, which I have had the honour to address to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. With reference to the two blacks, whose names are contained in the schedule, as being the only natives of Africa condemned to His Majesty under the Slave Trade Abolition Acts during the last year, your Excellency may be glad to learn, that I had the most satisfactory evidence of these two individuals having formed part of the cargo of the "Courreur," at the time that vessel was burnt on these shores, though I did not happen to take them up until many months after the seizure of the main body of slaves introduced on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed)

Hart Davis,
Collector of Customs.Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.Enclosure
(2.)

My Lord,

Custom House, Port Louis, 1st January 1823.

AGREEABLY to the injunctions contained in the order of his late Majesty in Council, dated 16th March 1808, as confirmed by a subsequent order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, under date the 11th July 1817, I have the honour to forward, enclosed, for your Lordship's information, a statement specifying the names, numbers, sex and age of the new negroes received by me, as Collector of His Majesty's Customs, after condemnation to His Majesty in the court of Vice-Admiralty, and subsequently enlisted, apprenticed or otherwise disposed of

Detailed STATEMENT of Blacks seized since the last Return, dated 31st December 1821, demned in His Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court at Mauritius, under the Act of 47 Geo. 3, Mauritius to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, as

Names of Ships in which, or where, Captured.	Numeral.	Native Name.	Apparent Age.	Cast.	Sex.	French Height.		MARKS.
						Feet.	Inches.	
On Shore - - -	1	Mandola	24	Mozambique	Male -	5	2	* on stomach; belly, arms, forehead, cheeks and temples, tattooed.
Ditto - - -	2	Fadaguira	25	- ditto -	- ditto -	5	½	☉ on both cheeks; tattooed on forehead, temples and breast.

Total Number of the

Custom House Port Louis, Mauritius, }
this 31st December 1822. }

of, from the 31st December 1821 (the period at which the last similar return closed) to the 31st December 1822; together with the names and descriptions of their masters and mistresses, and the occupations to which they have been apprenticed.

I have the honour to add, with reference to the Report I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 1st January 1822, regarding the means I had adopted to endeavour to ascertain the state and condition of the apprentices at large, that I have not renewed, in the year just concluded, the requisition for the attendance of the apprentices at the custom-house for personal examination, which I had carried into effect in the preceding year.

In my last Report to your Lordship, I had the honour to offer, as an opinion, that the best means of avoiding the difficulty of identifying the apprentices, as well as for the correction of any chance error that might arise in giving them out, was apparently to be found in the frequency of the collector's examination of the apprentices; and that, if this appeal was not absolutely necessary every year, it would appear extremely undesirable to allow at any time two years to pass without such an event. Your Lordship may therefore have expected to learn that I had effected, in the year just closed, a personal examination of the apprentices similar to that of the preceding year.

That I have not done so has arisen chiefly from an idea, that before a second appeal was entered upon, it might be desirable to know whether the previous undertaking was wholly approved by your Lordship, or whether any alterations might be suggested by your Lordship through his Excellency the Governor, or otherwise, in the mode of proceeding; and I felt the less difficulty in adopting this view of the subject, from not having originally regarded the omission of one year as of major importance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed)

Hart Davis,
Collector of Customs.

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

N^o 26.
23 Jan. 1823.

Enclosure
(2.)

on board different Vessels, or on Shore in the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, and Con- and the subsequent Slave Trade Abolition Acts, forwarded by the Collector of Customs of required by the Order in Council of the 16th March 1808.

Date of Condemnation.	At whose Suit Condemned.	To whom Apprenticed.	Description of Masters.	Place of Abode of Masters.	Trade or Employment of Apprentices.	Term of Apprenticeship from Date of Condemnation.	When not Apprenticed, how otherwise disposed of.	REMARKS.
8 Feb. 1822	Hart Davis, Esq. Collector of Customs.	Mr. J. Coudray.	Proviseur of the Royal College.	Port Louis	Servant -	14 years.	—	—
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	—	—

foregoing Schedule - - - Two.

(Seal.)

(signed)

Hart Davis,

Collector of Customs.

— N° 27. —

N° 27.
31 Jan. 1823.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Farquhar, addressed to R. J. W. Horton, Esq. M. P. dated Reduit, 31st January 1823.

“ I AM happy in being enabled to add, that I have, within these few days, been informed by Commodore Nourse, the commander of His Majesty's ships and vessels on this station, that, on his visit to Zanzibar in last month, there was practical proof afforded of the efficacy of the treaty, as a French armed vessel from Europe, which came to that port for a cargo of slaves, was obliged to depart without any, although there were not less than fifteen thousand slaves at the time, that had been brought there from the interior of Africa.”

— N° 28. —

N° 28.
16 May 1823.

Extract from a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Robert Farquhar, addressed to Earl Bathurst; dated Mauritius, 16th May 1823.

“ THE treaty between Radama and this Government has been religiously observed, and there is no ground for believing that a single slave has been shipped from any part of his dominions to any other country since the treaty was confirmed.

“ It is a great source of satisfaction to me to leave this island freed from the stigma of the Slave Traffic. No instance of this crime having occurred for so long a period, and the measures for preventing its revival receiving each day greater force, extent and consolidation.”

— N° 29. —

N° 29.
15 June 1823.

Extract of a LETTER from Major-General Darling, addressed to Earl Bathurst; dated Mauritius, 15th June 1823.

“ I BEG leave to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a Proclamation, No. 1, announcing the treaty which had been entered into by Captain Moresby, of His Majesty's ship Menai, with the Imaum of Muscat, for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and to state, that it does not appear by any documents here, that the Imaum is to receive any pecuniary compensation for the part he has taken in this affair.”

Proclamation.

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, Baronet, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by a treaty, bearing date the 10th 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 his Excellency Sir R. T. 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,

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 crews; 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 Socotra, and on to Diu Head, 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 these certificates shall be liable to seizure and confiscation after the 10th January next, in order the more effectually to extirpate the Slave Traffic, of which all persons will take due notice.

(signed) *R. T. Farquhar.*

By Order.

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

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

N° 29.
15 June 1823.

Enclosure.

— N° 30. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole, G. C. B. to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Mauritius, 20th April 1824.

N° 30.
20 April 1824.

“ IT is with the deepest concern that I have to report to your Lordship the probable loss of His Majesty's sloop *Delight*, commanded by Captain Hay.

“ In order to put your Lordship in possession of the circumstances which have led to this unhappy catastrophe, it is necessary I should acquaint you that, in the month of November last, Captain Hay captured the ‘*Cecile*,’ a slave vessel, with one hundred and sixty slaves on board, whilst anchored in one of the small bays on the north-west coast of Madagascar.

“ Mr. Murray, a midshipman, and five sailors were put on board this vessel for the purpose of bringing her and her cargo of slaves to this island. The captain and crew, with eleven of the slaves, were removed on board the *Delight*.

“ On Captain Hay's arrival here, about two months afterwards, he was surprised to find that the ‘*Cecile*’ had not made her appearance; and having been informed by the master of an English merchantman that the captain of the ‘*Cecile*’ (who had been landed, and was then in prison here) had offered him a considerable sum of money if he would undertake to convey to Bourbon a number of blacks, whom he said were on an island not a week's sail from hence, Captain Hay, thinking it possible that these blacks might be those of the ‘*Cecile*,’ whom it had been found necessary to land for want of provisions, determined to proceed in search of them, and he sailed for this purpose on the 13th January.

“ On 12th February, as appears by Captain Rogers' report, alluded to in my despatch, N° 13, 1824, Captain Hay visited Providence Island, one of the dependencies of this government, and took from thence one hundred and three blacks, which had been wrecked on the coast of that island, and that he had sailed for this port the same day.

“ On the evening preceding the hurricane of the 23d February, a brig and a ship were in sight to leeward of the island, but were not to be seen on the following morning.

N^o 30.
20 April 1824.

“ The ship has since arrived here, and the captain reports that he parted company with an English brig of war during the night of the 22d, and nothing has been since heard of the *Delight*; but several small articles belonging to that vessel, as well as the grating of the main hatchway, and the box of an azimuth compass, have been thrown ashore near Cannonier Point. No appearance of a wreck, however, has been discovered on the small islands off this coast, which I have caused to be examined, neither have any bodies been washed on shore. And on these circumstances rest the only hope which can be entertained of the safety of the *Delight*. It is possible that she may have borne up for the Seychelles, from which islands we have not heard since the hurricane; but I confess that I have but very faint hopes that she has escaped.

3. “ The accompanying correspondence which took place on the occasion, will serve to put your Lordship in possession of all the circumstances connected with the recapture of the ‘*Cecile*.’ The captain and crew being Frenchmen, they were handed over to the French consular agent here, and were sent to Bourbon.”

Enclosures in Lieut.
Gen. Sir G.L. Cole's
Despatch of
20 April.

Extract of a Despatch addressed from Lieut. General the honourable Sir Lowry Cole, G. C. B. to his Excellency Governor Freycinet, (of the Island of Bourbon); dated Mauritius, 30th January 1824.

Enclosure
(1.)

“ I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 26th, acknowledging mine of the 18th instant, and acquainting me of the detention at Bourbon, by your Excellency's directions, of the schooner *La Cecile*, which had been taken possession of by Captain Hay, commanding His Britannic Majesty's ship *Delight*, off the coast of Madagascar, having a cargo of slaves on board; and at the time of her detention by your Excellency was commanded by an officer of the British navy, and was bound to this port.

“ I do not mean to question the propriety of your Excellency's proceedings in this instance; as I conceive the matter to be one which must be decided on by our respective governments at home; but I have to regret that I do not feel myself authorized to comply with your request to deliver up the eleven blacks taken from the *Cecile*, and left on this island by Captain Hay, or those who have remained sick at the Seychelles.

“ Captain Hay has not yet returned from his cruize in search of the ‘*Cecile*,’ and he will have to report the circumstance generally to Commodore Nourse, under whose orders he is acting.

“ I shall be happy to have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Captain Forsans, and of showing him every civility in my power.

His Excellency Governor Freycinet,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure
(2.)

St. Denis, Ile Bourbon, le 11 Janvier 1824.

Monsieur Le Gouverneur,

UNE réclamation adressée à l'agent consulaire Français près de votre Gouvernement de Maurice, sous la date du 6 de ce mois et signée Jules Mourgues, me fait connoître que ce dernier a été conduit de Madagascar à l'île Maurice avec quelques individus, tous François comme lui, par le Capitaine Robert Hay de la marine royale Anglaise, commandant la corvette de sa Majesté Britannique le *Delight*, que le 8 Novembre dernier ce même officier fut visiter et capturer le brig goëlette François *La Cécile* dans la baie de Passandava, île de Madagascar; enfin que le dit Sr. Mourgues et ses compagnons ont été rigoureusement incarcérés à l'île Maurice, et qu'ils sont encore détenus en prison.

Le droit de visite réciproque à l'égard des batimens Français et Anglois n'ayant pas été convenu entre les cabinets de nos deux nations, l'acte du Capitaine Hay exciteroit dès ce moment une réclamation de ma part si je savois positivement que le pavillon blanc eut été le seul arboré sur *La Cécile* quand le *Delight* approcha de ce navire. Je dois donc me borner à consigner une protestation conditionnelle pour le cas où il seroit prouvé que le pavillon du Roi de France auroit subi une violence réelle, et que nul incident ne tendroit à justifier.

Que les lois prohibitives de la Traite des Noirs aient été enfreintes par celui qui commandoit *La Cécile*, c'est un fait d'autant moins douteux que cet individu en convient formellement; mais la connoissance de ce fait appartient à nos tribunaux, et je réclame

reclame à cette fin les délinquans, le navire *La Cécile*, sa cargaison, et généralement tout ce qui doit servir à l'instruction du procès, et qui en cas de condamnation doit se trouver acquis aux droits de sa Majesté très Chretienne. Ainsi le veut le droit des nations, qui sur aucun des points énoncés n'a reçu de modification consentie entre la France et l'Angleterre.

L'esprit de justice qui vous caractérise, Monsieur Le Gouverneur, ne me permet point de douter que ma réclamation n'obtienne tout son effet auprès de votre autorité. Que si un obstacle quelconque s'opposait à ce qu'elle fut prise en considération dans toute son étendue, je prie votre Excellence de recevoir mes protestations contre tout ce qui se feroit en cette occasion de contraire à la dignité de la France, et aux intérêts du Roi mon maître. Je la prie également de recevoir les réserves que je fais, pour toutes réclamations subséquentes auxquelles donneroit sujet une connoissance plus ample des actes de M. le Capitaine Robert Hay, dans les circonstances dont il s'agit.

Je suis bien aise de faire ici à votre Excellence une communication spontanée. Je suis porté en voyant le ridicule système au moyen duquel le Sr. Mourgues s'est imaginé qu'il justifieroit son opération de traite. Il a déclaré à notre agent consulaire à Maurice, qu'il s'étoit proposé de porter ses noirs à l'île Ste. Marie pour les offrir au rachat du Commandant particulier de notre établissement. Les ordres de sa Majesté très Chretienne, et mes instructions conformes à ces ordres, ne seroient pas impunément méconnus. Il est prescrit au Commandant de Ste. Marie de ne traiter pour la redemption des esclaves qu'avec les chefs du pays, et sans intermédiaire. Lui-même est obligé de tenir un registre contenant les actes d'affranchissement, avec toutes les circonstances qui garantissent que le sort des engagés ne sera pas équivoque après l'expiration du terme assigné pour leur liberté absolue. Feu M. Silvain Roux s'écarta de cette marche quand il racheta de quelques traitans de Madagascar des esclaves qui leur appartenoient depuis long tems. Mais cette fausse manière d'agir lui occasionna de ma part du blâme et des injonctions, et la mort l'a sauvé d'une justice plus sévère que notre Ministre de la Marine lui avoit destiné.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *H. de Freycinet.*

A son Excellence Le General Lowry Cole,
Gouverneur de l'île Maurice et Dependances.

(Translation.)

Governor,

St. Denis, Isle Bourbon, 11th January 1824.

A REMONSTRANCE addressed to the French consular agent at your Government of Mauritius, dated the 6th of this month, and signed Jules Mourgues, informs me that that latter person was conducted from Madagascar to Mauritius with some other individuals, all French, as he was, by the Captain, Robert Hay, of the English royal navy, commanding the sloop of his Britannic Majesty the *Delight*; that on the 8th November last this same officer went to search and captured the French brig schooner *La Cecile* in the bay of Passandava, island of Madagascar; in short, that the said Sr. Mourgues and his comrades have been rigorously incarcerated in the island of Mauritius, and that they are still detained in prison.

The right of reciprocal search, as respects French and English ships, not having been agreed on between the cabinets of our two nations, the act of Captain Hay would give rise, from this moment, to a remonstrance on my part, if I knew for certain that the white flag had been the only one hoisted on *La Cecile* when the *Delight* neared that vessel; I must therefore confine myself to making a protest conditionally, for the case wherein it should be proved that the flag of the King of France did undergo a real violence, which no incident might tend to justify.

That the prohibitory laws against the Slave Trade have been infringed by him who commanded *La Cecile*, is a fact the less doubtful, inasmuch as that individual formally confesses it; but the cognizance of that fact belongs to our tribunals; and I claim, for that purpose, the delinquents, the ship *La Cecile*, its cargo, and generally all that ought to serve in going on with the process, and which in case of condemnation, ought to be classed among the rights of His Most Christian Majesty. Thus the right of nations points as the proper course to be pursued, since on none of the points in question that right has received any modification agreed on between France and England.

N^o 30.
20 April 1824.

Enclosure
(2.)

The spirit of justice which characterizes you, Governor, permits me not to doubt that my remonstrance will possess every possible effect in the scope of your authority. And, if any obstacle whatever should oppose its being taken into consideration in its full extent, I beg your Excellency to receive my protests against all that occurred on that occasion, contrary to the dignity of France, and the interests of the King my master. I also request you to receive, in like manner, the reservations I make for all subsequent reclamations, for which a more ample knowledge of the acts of Captain Robert Hay, in the circumstances alluded to, may give occasion.

I am happy to make here a spontaneous communication to your Excellency. I am led to it by seeing the ridiculous system by means of which the Sieur Mourgues has imagined that he could justify his operations in the Slave Trade. He declared to our consular agent at Mauritius, that he had intended to carry his negroes to the island of Saint Mary, to offer them to the redemption of the private Commandant of our establishment. The orders of his most Christian Majesty, and my instructions in conformity with these orders, should not be misunderstood with impunity. It is prescribed to the Commandant of Saint Mary, to treat concerning the redemption of slaves only with the chiefs of the country, and without intermediate interference. And he himself is obliged to keep a register containing the acts of affranchisement, with all the circumstances which guarantee that the fate of the people pledged shall not be equivocal, after the expiration of the term assigned for their absolute liberty. The late Mr. Silvain Roux deviated from that path, when he redeemed, from some dealers of Madagascar, slaves which had belonged to them during a long time. But that false manner of proceeding occasioned me to blame him, and to lay injunctions on him, and death has saved him from a more severe justice, which our Minister of Marine had destined for him.

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

(signed) *H. de Freycinet.*

To his Excellency General Sir Lowry Cole,
Governor of Mauritius and Dependencies.

Enclosure
(3.)

St. Denis, Isle Bourbon, le 26 Janvier 1824.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

JE reçois la dépêche de votre Excellence, en reponse à celle que j'eus l'honneur de lui adresser le 11 de ce mois; je la remercie des bonnes dispositions qu'elle laisse entrevoir. Il ne falloit attendre rien moins de ses lumières et de son équité. Je vais lui communiquer un évènement imprévu concernant l'affaire dont il s'agit. Le navire *La Cécile*, qui étoit l'objet des reclamations et des protestations contenues dans ma dite dépêche, a été contraint de relâcher à Bourbon parcequ'il manquoit de vivres. La déclaration adressée à notre Agent Consulaire à Maurice par le Sr. Jules Mourgues, et cent onze noirs qui étoient encore à bord quand ce navire est venu sur la rade de St. Paul, constituaient l'indication non équivoque d'une contravention à nos lois prohibitives de la Traite. J'ai fait sequestrer le bâtiment et sa cargaison, et nos tribunaux prennent connoissance de cette affaire qui n'eut pu être portée devant des juges étrangers sans violation des traités actuellement en vigueur. Une partie de mes reclamations ne subsiste donc plus. Votre Excellence a satisfait à celle qui concernait la detention du Sr. Mourgues et des autres François conduits de Madagascar à Maurice par le Capitaine Hay; et pour ce qui se rapporte au navire *la Cécile*, le hazard vient de faire ce qu'eut fait assurément la justice de votre Excellence. Mais selon Mr. Murray aux ordres duquel Mr. Hay avoit mis ce navire, une partie de la traite du Sr. Mourgues a été déposée aux Seychelles; Mr. Hay en a pris lui-même une partie sur la corvette *le Delight*: Je maintiens à cet égard mes reclamations. Je dois laisser également subsister la note ci-dessus mentionnée du 11 de ce mois, en tout ce qui ne se trouve pas effacé par l'évènement dont je viens d'entretenir votre Excellence.

Mr. Murray a cru devoir m'adresser une protestation au sujet de la saisie du navire *la Cécile* faite en vertu de mes ordres: je ne doute point que votre Excellence ne trouve dans ma précédente communication et dans celle-ci une reponse peremptoire à cet acte de Mr. Murray.

Je charge M. le Capitaine de frégate Forsans, commandant le brig du Roi *la Mayenne*, de conduire honorablement à Maurice cet officier, M. le chirurgien,

gien, et les matelots Anglais qui se trouvaient à bord de la Cécile. Mr. Forsans s'estimerait heureux si votre Excellence vouloit bien l'admettre à lui présenter ses hommages respectueux. C'est un officier plein d'honneur, et d'un rare mérite.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c. &c.

(signé) *H. de Freycinet.*

A son Excellence Le Général Lowry Cole,
Gouverneur de l'île Maurice et Dépendances.

(Translation.)

St. Denis, Isle Bourbon,
26th January 1824.

Governor,

I HAVE received the despatch of your Excellency, in answer to that which I had the honour to address to you on the 11th of this month, and I thank you for the good dispositions manifested therein: I could expect nothing less from your understanding and equity. I am going to communicate to you an unforeseen event relative to the affair in question. The ship *La Cécile*, which was the object of the remonstrances and protests contained in my aforesaid despatch, has been obliged to bring up at Bourbon, in consequence of a dearth of supplies. The declaration addressed to our Consular Agent at Mauritius by the Sieur Jules Mourgues and a hundred and eleven negroes, who were still on board when that vessel came into the road of St. Paul, constituted a proof, by no means equivocal, of an infringement of our laws prohibitory of the Slave Trade. I have caused the vessel and its cargo to be sequestered, and our tribunals are taking cognizance of that affair, which could not have been entered upon before foreign judges without violation of the treaties actually in force: part, therefore, of my remonstrances exist no longer. Your Excellency has satisfied that which regarded the detention of the Sieur Mourgues, and of the other Frenchmen conducted from Madagascar to Mauritius by Captain Hay; and as to what relates to the ship *La Cécile*, chance has done what assuredly the justice of your Excellency would have done likewise. But, according to Mr. Murray, under whose orders Mr. Hay placed that ship, a portion of the slaves of the Sieur Mourgues had been deposited in the Seychelles; Mr. Hay took a part of them himself on board the sloop *Delight*: on that point I retain my remonstrances. I must likewise leave in force the note above mentioned of the 11th of this month, in all points which are not effaced by the event which I have just told your Excellency.

Mr. Murray has thought proper to address to me a remonstrance on the subject of the seizure of *La Cécile*, made in virtue of my orders: I doubt not but your Excellency has found, in my preceding communication, and in this, a peremptory answer to this act of Mr. Murray.

I charge the Captain of frigate Forsans, commanding the King's brig *La Mayenne*, to conduct, honourably, to the Mauritius, that officer, the surgeon, and the English mariners who were on board *La Cécile*. Mr. Forsans would consider himself happy if your Excellency would be pleased to permit him to present to you his respectful homage. He is an officer full of honour, and of a rare merit.

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

(signed) *H. de Freycinet.*

To his Excellency General Sir Lowry Cole,
Governor of Mauritius and its Dependencies.

— N° 31. —

Extract of a DESPATCH, addressed by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole to Earl Bathurst; dated Mauritius, 8 July 1824.

“ I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, N° 19, and to acquaint your Lordship that Commodore Nourse having within these few days put to sea for the purpose of proceeding first to Bombetooka, where he is to meet Radama, and subsequently to Zanzibar and Mombas, I have had the opportunity of carrying into effect your Lordship's orders with respect to the Arab Sallee, British agent at the latter place.

N^o 31.
8 July 1824.

“ I avail myself of this occasion to mention to your Lordship, that some time last year, as a mark of satisfaction of the conduct pursued by the Imaum of Muscat in his relations with this Government, and as an encouragement to commerce, I directed that the trading vessels belonging to the Imaum personally, and Arab vessels in general, should be admitted into this port, when laden with the produce of Arabia or Persia, on the same footing with respect to cargoes as British vessels, and that the former (the Imaum's vessels) should be exempted from the payment of the port and quay duties.”

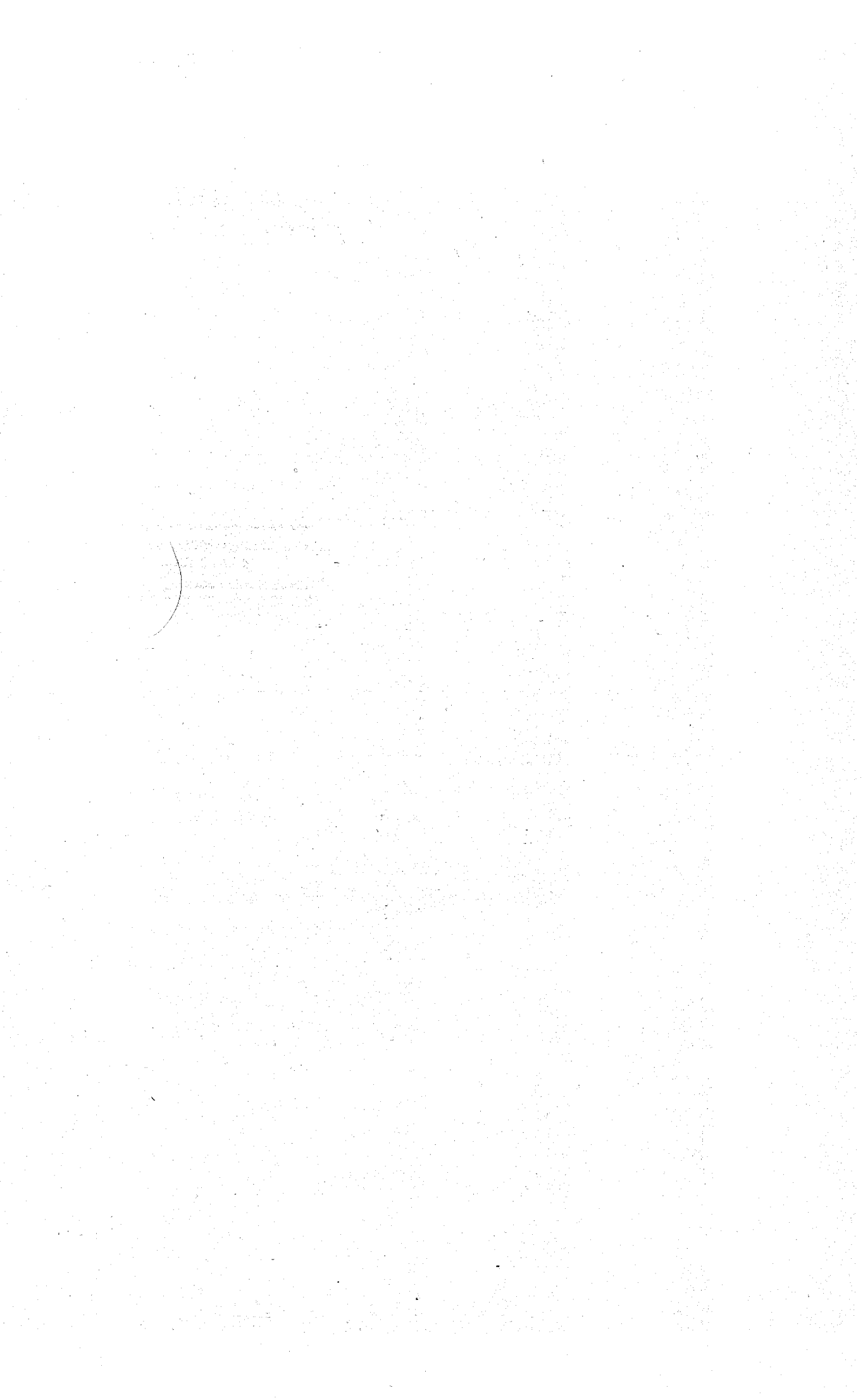
— N^o 32. —

N^o 32.
18 Nov. 1824.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-General The Honourable Sir G. Lowry Cole, G. C. B. to the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Mauritius, 18th November 1824.

“ I AM happy in assuring your Lordship that I have every reason to think that the introduction of slaves into the Mauritius has entirely ceased. It is possible that a few may still be taken to the Seychelles from the African coast, but this can neither be well ascertained nor prevented, until a small armed vessel shall be constantly stationed at that dependency for the express purpose of cruising amongst the several islands. All slaves, however, brought here from the Seychelles are subjected to the established formalities; and, unless they correspond with their original recensements, they are not admitted.

“ It is but justice to the inhabitants to say, that, as far as I can judge, I perceive no disposition whatever on their parts to renew the Traffic in Slaves, but rather a feeling in condemnation of the horrors incident to this trade seems to be gaining ground.”



SLAVE TRADE.

CORRESPONDENCE

Regarding the State of the SLAVE TRADE at
Mauritius, Bourbon, Madagascar, and the Coast
of *Africa*, and to the Eastward of the Cape of
Good Hope.

Ordered, by The House of Commons; to be Printed,
25 April 1825.
