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S L A V E T R A D E.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 March 1845;—for,

— 1. —

“ A RETURN of the Number of VESSELS furnished by the Admiralty with SLAVE WARRANTS in each Year, from December 1838 to December 1844, distinguishing those Vessels employed exclusively in suppressing the SLAVE TRADE from those charged with other Duties ; specifying the Name, Class, and Force of each Vessel, and the Number of the Crew.”

— 2. —

“ AN ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL COST to the Country of each Class of Vessels employed only in Slave Trade Suppression, including the Wear and Tear ;—Also, a RETURN of the Number of MEN and OFFICERS who Died or were Invalided in the same Service within the same Period.”

— 3. —

“ A RETURN of the Number of VESSELS CAPTURED in each of the said Years, stating whether they were ultimately Released or Condemned, with an Account of the Net Proceeds of all Condemned Vessels and Cargoes sold, and naming how they were disposed of ; Amount of Bounty or Head-money paid to the Captors in each Year for the same Period ; with the Amount paid under the Head of Tonnage Bounties for Vessels Detained and Condemned under the Provisions of the Equipment Treaty.”

— 4. —

“ A RETURN of the Amounts, as nearly as they can be given, paid for ILLEGAL CAPTURES ; distinguishing the Compensations paid by the Captors from those paid by the British Government.”

— 5. —

“ A RETURN of the Expenses of the MIXED COMMISSION COURTS for the like Period, including all Contingent Expenses.”

— 6. —

“ A RETURN of the Sums paid to Foreign Governments, and of Debts due by them to *Great Britain* which were cancelled in consequence of their relinquishing the SLAVE TRADE.”

— 7. —

“ A RETURN of the Expenses of LIBERATED AFRICANS and of the LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT during the like Period, including Buildings and all Contingent Expenses.”

(*Mr. Hutt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1845.

— 1. —

A RETURN of the Number of VESSELS furnished by the Admiralty with SLAVE WARRANTS in each Year, from December 1838 to December 1844, distinguishing those Vessels employed exclusively in suppressing the Slave Trade from those charged with other Duties; specifying the Name, Class, and Force of each Vessel, and the Number of the Crew.

[N. B.—This Return is made for the 1st July in each Year, from 1839 to 1844 inclusive, as an average for the force employed for the whole of every year; but although the following vessels were furnished with Slave Trade Warrants, none were exclusively employed in suppressing Slave Trade, but performed the other duties of the stations on which they were respectively serving.]

NAME of SHIP.	Class.	Force.	Num-ber of Crew.	NAME of SHIP.	Class.	Force.	Num-ber of Crew.
1839:		<i>guns.</i>		1840:— <i>continued.</i>		<i>guns.</i>	
Melville - - - -	4th rate -	74	432	Orestes - - - -	sloop -	18	125
Stag - - - -	5th " -	46	290	Grecian - - - -	" -	18	120
Seringapatam - -	5th " -	46	235	Clio - - - -	" -	16	115
Madagascar - -	5th " -	46	200	Rose - - - -	" -	16	115
Inconstant - - -	5th " -	36	305	Pearl - - - -	" -	20	130
Pique - - - -	5th " -	36	305	Satellite - - -	" -	18	125
Calliope - - - -	6th " -	28	185	Comus - - - -	" -	18	125
Actæon - - - -	6th " -	28	185	Serpent - - - -	" -	16	115
Crocodile - - - -	6th " -	28	165	Snake - - - -	" -	16	115
Vestal - - - -	6th " -	28	205	Sappho - - - -	" -	16	115
Andromache - - -	6th " -	28	175	Ringdove - - -	" -	16	115
Cleopatra - - - -	6th " -	28	205	Pilot - - - -	" -	16	120
Scout - - - -	sloop -	16	110	Rover - - - -	" -	18	130
Columbine - - - -	" -	16	120	Racehorse - - -	" -	18	125
Harlequin - - - -	" -	16	115	Racer - - - -	" -	16	115
Wolverene - - - -	" -	16	115	Victor - - - -	" -	16	115
Acorn - - - -	" -	16	115	Brisk - - - -	brig -	8	55
Orestes - - - -	" -	18	125	Forester - - - -	" -	10	55
Grecian - - - -	" -	16	120	Fair Rosamond -	" -	8	44
Wanderer - - - -	" -	16	110	Lynx - - - -	" -	8	55
Nimrod - - - -	" -	20	120	Termagant - - -	" -	8	55
Satellite - - - -	" -	18	125	Buzzard - - - -	" -	8	55
Comus - - - -	" -	18	125	Saracen - - - -	" -	10	55
Serpent - - - -	" -	16	115	Viper - - - -	" -	6	44
Snake - - - -	" -	16	115	Waterwitch - - -	" -	10	60
Sappho - - - -	" -	16	115	Curlew - - - -	" -	10	55
Ringdove - - - -	" -	16	115	Rolla - - - -	" -	10	55
Pilot - - - -	" -	16	120	Dolphin - - - -	" -	8	60
Modeste - - - -	" -	16	130	Cameleon - - - -	" -	10	55
Rover - - - -	" -	18	130	Partridge - - -	" -	10	55
Racehorse - - - -	" -	18	125	Wizard - - - -	" -	10	55
Racer - - - -	" -	16	115	Fawn - - - -	" -	1	40
Saracen - - - -	brig -	10	55	Arrow - - - -	" -	6	40
Brisk - - - -	" -	8	55	Charybdis - - -	" -	3	55
Bonetta - - - -	" -	8	60	Griffon - - - -	" -	3	55
Viper - - - -	" -	6	44	Skipjack - - - -	schooner -	8	40
Forester - - - -	" -	10	55	Pickle - - - -	" -	8	40
Fair Rosamond - -	" -	8	40	Dee - - - -	steam vessel	8	120
Lynx - - - -	" -	8	55				
Nautilus - - - -	" -	10	55	1841:			
Termagant - - - -	" -	8	55	Winchester - - -	4th rate -	50	395
Buzzard - - - -	" -	8	55	Southampton - -	4th " -	50	395
Dolphin - - - -	" -	8	60	Seringapatam - -	5th " -	46	235
Waterwitch - - - -	" -	10	60	Andromache - - -	6th " -	26	175
Curlew - - - -	" -	10	55	Iris - - - -	6th " -	26	205
Wizard - - - -	" -	10	55	Crocodile - - - -	6th " -	26	165
Cameleon - - - -	" -	10	55	Vestal - - - -	6th " -	26	205
Sparrow - - - -	" -	6	40	Cleopatra - - - -	6th " -	26	205
Charybdis - - - -	" -	8	55	Grecian - - - -	sloop -	18	120
Griffon - - - -	" -	8	55	Clio - - - -	" -	16	115
Skipjack - - - -	schooner -	8	40	Rose - - - -	" -	16	115
Pickle - - - -	" -	8	40	Pearl - - - -	" -	20	130
Dee - - - -	steamer -	8	120	Lily - - - -	" -	16	115
Medea - - - -	" -	8	120	Acorn - - - -	" -	16	115
				Fantome - - - -	" -	16	120
1840:				Wolverene - - - -	" -	16	115
Winchester - - - -	4th rate -	50	395	Persian - - - -	" -	16	120
Seringapatam - - -	5th " -	46	235	Wanderer - - - -	" -	16	115
Stag - - - -	5th " -	46	290	Tweed - - - -	" -	20	130
Andromache - - - -	6th " -	26	175	Comus - - - -	" -	18	125
Calliope - - - -	6th " -	26	185	Sappho - - - -	" -	16	115
Curacoa - - - -	6th " -	26	210	Ringdove - - - -	" -	16	115
Crocodile - - - -	6th " -	26	165	Pilot - - - -	" -	16	120
Vestal - - - -	6th " -	26	205	Rover - - - -	" -	18	130
Cleopatra - - - -	6th " -	26	205	Racehorse - - -	" -	18	125
Modeste - - - -	sloop -	18	130	Racer - - - -	" -	16	115
Fantome - - - -	" -	16	120	Victor - - - -	" -	16	115
Harlequin - - - -	" -	16	115	Partridge - - - -	brig -	10	55
Wolverene - - - -	" -	16	115	Wizard - - - -	" -	10	55
Acorn - - - -	" -	16	115	Brisk - - - -	" -	8	55
Lily - - - -	" -	16	115	Waterwitch - - -	" -	10	60
Persian - - - -	" -	16	120	Curlew - - - -	" -	10	55
Wanderer - - - -	" -	16	115				

RETURNS RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

3

NAME of SHIP.	Class.	Force.	Number of Crew.	NAME of SHIP.	Class.	Force.	Number of Crew.
1841—continued.				1843—continued.			
Fawn	brig	1	40	Volage	6th rate	26	200
Forester	"	10	55	Grecian	sloop	18	140
Termagant	"	3	55	Bittern	"	16	140
Buzzard	"	3	55	Acorn	"	16	140
Ferret	"	10	55	Lily	"	16	130
Rolla	"	10	55	Sappho	"	16	130
Dolphin	"	3	60	Persian	"	16	140
Cygnat	"	8	65	Ferret	"	6	80
Bonetta	"	3	60	Espoir	"	8	80
Charybdis	"	3	55	Pearl	"	20	150
Fair Rosamond	"	2	40	Frolic	"	16	150
Arrow	cutter	6	40	Tweed	"	20	150
Skipjack	schooner	3	40	Electra	"	18	140
Pickle	"	3	40	Albatross	"	16	140
Pluto	steam vessel	1	51	Ringdove	"	16	130
Hydra	"	4	124	Scylla	"	16	130
1842 :				1844 :			
Illustrious	3d rate	72	620	Illustrious	3d rate	72	620
Winchester	4th "	50	450	Winchester	4th "	50	450
Southampton	4th "	50	450	Alfred	4th "	50	500
Alfred	4th "	50	500	Isis	5th "	44	360
Warspite	4th "	52	500	Madagascar	5th "	44	360
Isis	5th "	44	360	Pique	5th "	36	360
Madagascar	5th "	44	360	Inconstant	5th "	36	360
Andromache	6th "	26	200	Cleopatra	6th "	26	240
Iris	6th "	26	240	Conway	6th "	26	200
Spartan	6th "	26	240	Curacoa	6th "	24	240
Vestal	6th "	26	205	Spartan	6th "	26	240
Volage	6th "	26	200	Eurydice	6th "	26	240
Grecian	sloop	18	140	Helena	sloop	16	150
Bittern	"	16	140	Bittern	"	16	140
Acorn	"	16	140	Sappho	"	16	130
Lily	"	16	130	Albatross	"	16	140
Persian	"	16	140	Larne	"	18	130
Ferret	"	6	80	Ringdove	"	16	130
Pearl	"	20	150	Wasp	"	16	130
Fantome	"	16	140	Hyacinth	"	16	130
Rose	"	16	130	Ferret	"	6	80
Tweed	"	20	150	Espoir	"	8	80
Rover	"	18	150	Alert	"	6	80
Electra	"	18	140	Sealark	"	6	80
Pilot	"	16	140	Star	"	6	80
Racehorse	"	18	130	Cygnat	"	6	80
Sappho	"	16	130	Frolic	"	16	150
Racer	"	16	130	Satellite	"	18	140
Victor	"	16	130	Racer	"	16	130
Ringdove	"	16	130	Electra	"	18	140
Scylla	"	16	130	Seylla	"	16	130
Kite	steam vessel	2	60	Rose	"	16	130
Ardent	"	4	145	Heroine	brig	10	70
Growler	"	4	146	Rapid	"	10	60
Hydra	"	4	125	Spy	"	3	60
Sydenham	"	2	60	Dolphin	"	3	60
Spitfire	"	6	53	Viper	"	6	33
Flamer	"	2	53	Griffon	"	3	60
Gleaner	"	2	44	Fair Rosamond	"	2	40
Waterwitch	gun brig	10	60	Pickle	schooner	3	44
Fawn	"	1	40	Hornet	"	3	40
Arrow	"	6	40	Thunderbolt	steam vessel	4	147
Cygnat	"	8	70	Penelope	"	20	321
Heroine	"	10	70	Gorgon	"	6	176
Dolphin	"	3	60	Hydra	"	4	146
Bonetta	"	3	60	Growler	"	4	146
Pantaloon	"	10	60	Ardent	"	4	145
Rapid	"	10	60	Prometheus	"	5	100
Termagant	"	3	55	Albert	"	4	42
Rolla	"	10	55	Hermes	"	3	60
Partridge	"	10	60				
Curlew	"	10	60				
Brisk	"	3	53				
Viper	"	6	33				
Spider	"	6	45				
Charybdis	"	3	60				
Pickle	"	3	40				
Fair Rosamond	"	2	40				
1843 :							
Illustrious	3d rate	72	620				
Winchester	4th "	50	450				
Alfred	4th "	50	500				
Isis	5th "	44	360				
Madagascar	5th "	44	360				
Pique	5th "	36	360				
Cleopatra	6th "	26	240				
Iris	6th "	26	240				
Curacoa	6th "	24	240				
Daphne	6th "	18	200				
Spartan	6th "	26	240				

— 2. —

AN ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL COST to the Country of each Class of Vessels employed in the Slave Trade Suppression, from December 1838 to December 1844, including the Wear and Tear;—Also, a RETURN of the Number of MEN and OFFICERS who Died or were Invalided in the same Service, within the same Period, so far as relates to the Coast of *Africa*.

NAME of VESSEL.	Class.	Annual Cost.			No. of Men & Officers.		
		Wages.	Victuals.	Wear and Tear.	Died.	Invalided.	
1839:							
Scout - - - - -	sloops	-	-	-	4	5	
Columbine - - - - -		-	-	-	-	17	
Harlequin - - - - -		-	-	-	9	7	
Wolverene - - - - -		-	-	-	17	5	
Acorn - - - - -		-	-	-	7	11	
Saracen - - - - -		-	-	-	4	-	
Brisk - - - - -		-	-	-	14	15	
Bonetta - - - - -		-	-	-	1	4	
Viper - - - - -		-	-	-	2	5	
Forester - - - - -		-	36,904	23,811	19,678	15	2
Fair Rosamond - - - - -		brigs	-	-	-	2	11
Lynx - - - - -			-	-	-	7	7
Nautilus - - - - -			-	-	-	1	6
Termagant - - - - -			-	-	-	-	4
Buzzard - - - - -	-		-	-	4	7	
Dolphin - - - - -	-		-	-	4	3	
Waterwitch - - - - -	-		-	-	-	7	
Curlew - - - - -	-	-	-	11	5		
TOTALS - £.		36,904	23,811	19,678			
TOTAL ANNUAL COST for 1839		£. 80,393					
1840:							
Modeste - - - - -	sloops	-	-	-	3	5	
Fantome - - - - -		-	-	-	1	2	
Harlequin - - - - -		-	-	-	1	2	
Wolverene - - - - -		-	-	-	7	16	
Acorn - - - - -		-	-	-	-	8	
Lily - - - - -		-	-	-	2	5	
Persian - - - - -		-	-	-	4	9	
Wanderer - - - - -		-	-	-	4	5	
Brisk - - - - -		-	-	-	-	4	
Forester - - - - -		-	-	-	-	11	
Fair Rosamond - - - - -		brigs	45,951	31,572	23,652	3	1
Lynx - - - - -			-	-	-	3	6
Termagant - - - - -			-	-	-	2	3
Buzzard - - - - -			-	-	-	3	16
Saracen - - - - -	-		-	-	9	8	
Viper - - - - -	-		-	-	2	4	
Waterwitch - - - - -	-		-	-	1	8	
Curlew - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2		
Rolla - - - - -	-	-	-	3	5		
Dolphin - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1		
TOTALS - £.		45,951	31,572	23,652			
TOTAL ANNUAL COST for 1840		£. 101,175					
1841:							
Iris - - - - -	6th rate	-	-	-	11	9	
Wolverene - - - - -	sloops	-	-	-	5	8	
Wanderer - - - - -		-	-	-	12	8	
Persian - - - - -		-	-	-	10	9	
Cygnat - - - - -	-	-	-	7	5		
Bonetta - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-		
Dolphin - - - - -	brigs	32,805	21,520	19,629	17	12	
Forester - - - - -		-	-	-	1	3	
Termagant - - - - -		-	-	-	10	4	
Buzzard - - - - -		-	-	-	5	1	
Ferret - - - - -		-	-	-	4	2	
Rolla - - - - -		-	-	-	2	3	
Pluto - - - - -		steam vessel	-	-	-	5	5
TOTALS - £.		32,805	21,520	19,629			
TOTAL ANNUAL COST for 1841		£. 73,954					

RETURNS RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

5

NAME of VESSEL.	Class.	Annual Cost.			No. of Men & Officers.	
		Wages.	Victuals.	Wear and Tear.	Died.	Invalided.
1842:						
Madagascar - - - -	5th rate	-	-	-	28	3
Iris - - - - -	6th "	-	-	-	5	20
Persian - - - - -	sloops	-	-	-	-	2
Ferret - - - - -		-	-	-	-	1
Kite - - - - -	steam vessel	-	-	-	-	1
Heroine - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cygnets - - - - -	-	43,537	27,390	23,099	-	3
Bonetta - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	8
Pantaloon - - - - -	brigs	-	-	-	2	2
Rapid - - - - -		-	-	-	-	4
Termagant - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolla - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dolphin - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTALS - £.		43,537	27,390	23,099		
TOTAL ANNUAL COST for 1842		£. 94,026				
1843:						
Madagascar - - - -	5th rate	-	-	-	3	14
Iris - - - - -	6th "	-	-	-	5	2
Persian - - - - -	sloops	-	-	-	1	-
Ferret - - - - -		-	-	-	-	2
Espoir - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cygnets - - - - -	-	41,651	24,454	22,134	-	-
Heroine - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	12
Bonetta - - - - -	brigs	-	-	-	-	-
Pantaloon - - - - -		-	-	-	-	2
Rapid - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	4
Spy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Kite - - - - -	steam vessel	-	-	-	4	2
TOTALS - £.		41,651	24,454	22,134		
TOTAL ANNUAL COST for 1843		£. 88,239				
1844:						
Madagascar - - - -	5th rate	-	-	-	2	-
Albatross - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	6
Larne - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	10
Ringdove - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wasp - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hyacinth - - - - -	sloops	-	-	-	2	11
Ferret - - - - -		-	-	-	-	3
Espoir - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	5
Alert - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11	3
Sealark - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	5
Star - - - - -	-	86,091	47,263	84,173	5	2
Cygnets - - - - -	brigs	-	-	-	-	-
Heroine - - - - -		-	-	-	-	2
Rapid - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3
Spy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Penelope - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	15
Growler - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7	1
Ardent - - - - -	steam ves- sels	-	-	-	1	3
Hydra - - - - -		-	-	-	-	10
Prometheus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albert - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	3
TOTALS - £.		86,091	47,263	84,173		
TOTAL ANNUAL COST for 1844		£. 217,527				

(signed) *J. T. Briggs,*

Accountant-General of the Navy.

— 3. —

A RETURN of the Number of VESSELS CAPTURED from December 1838 to December 1844, stating whether they were ultimately Released or Condemned, with an Account of the Nett Proceeds of all Condemned Vessels and Cargoes sold, and naming how they were disposed of; Amount of Bounty or Head-money paid to the Captors in each Year for the same Period; with the Amount paid under the Head of Tonnage Bounties for Vessels Detained and Condemned under the Provisions of the Equipment Treaty.

I. VESSELS seized and proceeded against in the British and Foreign Mixed Commission Courts.

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds.	How Proceeds disposed of.			Amount of Bounty or Head-money on Slaves.	Amount of Tonnage Bounty.
				Moiety to Foreign Government.		Moiety to Captors.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Merced (1st capture) -	1839, Jan. 10	restored.						
Matilde -	" 22	condemned	1,231 11 8	615 15 10	615 15 10	- - -	747 2 1	
Maria Teresa -	" 26	"	213 13 9	106 16 11	106 16 10	- - -	376 4 2	
Tejo -	" 31	"	102 12 6	51 6 3	51 6 3	- - -	385 6 3	
Braganza -	" Feb. 9	"	2,138 15 7	1,069 7 9	1,069 7 10	- - -	527 - 10	
Serea -	" Mar. 11	"	32 8 -	16 4 -	16 4 -	- - -	139 5 1	
Eagle -	" 12	"	No proceeds; vessel lost at sea -			- - -	968 - -	
Clara -	" 18	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			- - -	420 - 7	
Rebecca -	" 22	"	198 1 11	99 1 -	99 - 11	- - -	417 2 7	
Especulador -	" 25	"	Proceeds not remitted from Rio -			1,340 - -	-	
Carolina -	" 27	"	Proceeds not remitted from Rio -			1,055 - -	-	
Labradora -	" 31	"	70 18 5	35 9 2	35 9 3	- - -	-	
Ganges -	" April 7	"	Proceeds not remitted from Rio -			1,980 - -	-	
Passos -	" 8	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			405 - -	-	
Leal -	" 11	"	Proceeds not remitted from Rio -			1,595 - -	-	
Liberal -	" 14	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			200 - -	-	
Raynha dos Anjos -	" May 10	"	41 - 3	20 10 2	20 10 1	- - -	242 12 11	
Constanza -	" 16	"	66 1 11	33 - 11	33 1 -	- - -	244 7 5	
Bella Florentina -	" 20	"	654 5 4	327 2 8	327 2 8	- - -	372 8 6	
Vigilante -	" 23	"	241 2 3	120 11 2	120 11 1	- - -	562 - -	
Jack Wilding -	" 27	"	4,109 13 3	2,054 16 7	2,054 16 8	- - -	336 7 2	
Si -	" 27	"	130 - 10	65 - 5	65 - 5	1,881 3 9	107 2 -	
Recuperador -	" 28	restored.						
Maria Carlota -	" 29	condemned	Proceeds not remitted from Rio -			- - -	836 - -	
Sierra del Pilar -	" June 4	"	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed			865 - -	-	
Jacuby -	" 14	"	55 2 4	27 11 2	27 11 2	980 - -	-	
Merced (2d capture) -	" 18	"	7 3 3	3 11 8	3 11 7	- - -	198 8 11	
Emprendedor -	" 20	"	65 4 10	32 12 5	32 12 5	- - -	418 1 5	
Emprendedor -	" 23	"	144 14 7	72 7 3	72 7 4	- - -	460 1 3	
Sedo ou Tarde -	" 25	"	2 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 2	105 - -	-	
Victoria da Libertade -	" 26	"	142 19 4	71 9 8	71 9 9	- - -	272 11 1	
Pomba da Africa -	" 26	"	7 15 7	3 17 9	3 17 10	638 13 6	-	
Christiano -	" 27	"	1,899 7 4	949 13 8	949 13 8	- - -	320 2 10	
Sin Igual -	" 28	"	261 2 4	130 11 2	130 11 2	- - -	325 6 8	
Matilde -	" 29	"	2,710 8 9	1,355 4 5	1,355 4 4	- - -	575 5 8	
Caridad Cubana -	" July 3	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			855 - -	96 - -	
Casoalidade -	" 6	"	234 7 4	117 3 8	117 3 8	440 - -	-	
Constitucao -	" 8	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			1,690 - -	84 - -	
Firmeza -	" 25	"	1,984 15 7	992 7 9	992 7 10	- - -	535 13 9	
Simpathia -	" 27	"	108 12 4	54 6 2	54 6 2	- - -	132 - -	
Josefina -	" Aug. 7	"	58 4 9	29 2 5	29 2 4	- - -	177 13 3	
Intrepido -	" 9	"	604 14 4	332 7 2	332 7 2	- - -	560 15 9	
Dos Amigos -	" 27	"	148 16 3	74 8 1	74 8 2	- - -	439 4 1	
Pompeo -	" 28	restored.						
Augusto -	" Sept. 5	condemned	489 17 5	244 18 9	244 18 8	- - -	464 - -	
Pampeiro -	" 5	"	48 13 3	24 6 7	24 6 8	- - -	428 - -	
Liberal -	" 7	"	17 4 9	8 12 5	8 12 4	- - -	415 5 4	
Ligeira -	" 7	"	936 16 9	468 8 4	468 8 5	- - -	381 7 5	
Golfinho -	" 19	"	1,071 9 7	535 14 10	535 14 9	- - -	264 3 8	
Lavandeira -	" 24	"	227 18 5	113 19 2	113 19 3	- - -	340 18 10	
Sete de Avril -	" 27	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			2,075 - -	111 2 6	
Destemida -	" 29	"	1,025 4 2	512 12 1	512 12 1	- - -	282 - 10	
Andorinha -	" Oct. 2	"	60 17 2	30 8 7	30 8 7	15 - -	63 11 3	
Vencedora -	" 4	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			250 - -	-	
Brilhante -	" 16	"	207 4 4	103 12 2	103 12 2	- - -	282 4 3	
Dom Joao de Castro -	" 17	"	324 2 -	162 1 -	162 1 -	- - -	726 - -	
Calliope -	" 27	"	144 - 1	72 - 1	72 - -	- - -	340 - -	
Fortuna -	" Nov. 1	"	84 5 9	42 2 10	42 2 11	- - -	824 19 10	
Magdalena -	" 11	"	10 16 -	5 8 -	5 8 -	- - -	215 18 10	
Sociedade Feliz -	" 21	"	1,365 9 -	682 14 6	682 14 6	- - -	276 - -	
Conceicao -	" 28	"	62 14 11	31 7 6	31 7 5	- - -	206 7 9	
Julia -	" 29	"	104 4 4	52 2 2	52 2 2	- - -	272 - -	
Laura -	1840, Jan. 7	"	149 2 10	74 11 5	74 11 5	- - -	464 13 5	
Lark -	" 16	"	204 12 8	102 6 4	102 6 4	- - -	276 - 7	
Asp -	" 16	"	289 6 -	144 13 -	144 13 -	- - -	438 15 10	
Santo Antonio Victorioso -	" April 2	"	551 8 9	275 14 4	275 14 5	- - -	356 7 7	
Octavia -	" 3	"	115 7 5	57 13 9	57 13 8	- - -	324 14 10	
Eliza Davidson -	" 4	"	765 1 5	382 10 8	382 10 9	- - -	1,024 17 1	
Republicano -	" 12	"	158 15 8	79 7 10	79 7 10	- - -	401 6 -	

RETURNS RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

7

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds.	How Proceeds disposed of.			Amount of Bounty or Head-money on Slaves.	Amount of Tonnage Bounty.
				Moiety to Foreign Government.		Moiety to Captors.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	
Mercedita - - - -	1840, Apr. 13	condemned	403 16 2	201 18 1	201 18 1	-	363 - -	
Olimpa - - - -	" 18	"	314 14 7	157 7 4	157 7 3	1,850	-	
San Pablode Loanda - - - -	" June 3	"	221 1 2	110 10 7	110 10 7	-	315 2 7	
Maria Rosario - - - -	" 9	"	155 - 11	77 10 5	77 10 6	-	238 13 3	
Plant - - - -	" July 7	"	3,881 15 3	1,940 17 8	1,940 17 7	-	1,244 13 9	
Carolina - - - -	" 10	"	325 13 8	162 16 10	162 16 10	-	164 4 7	
Diana - - - -	" 21	"	156 3 10	78 1 11	78 1 11	-	455 8 9	
Republicano - - - -	" Aug. 14	restored.						
Sirena - - - -	" 17	condemned	170 11 9	85 5 11	85 5 10	-	230 10 3	
Claudina - - - -	" 29	"	565 16 6	282 18 3	282 18 3	-	321 2 9	
Paquete de Benguela - - - -	" 29	"	Proceeds not remitted from Rio - -			1,370	-	
Alexandre - - - -	" Sept. 2	restored.						
Palmira - - - -	" 15	condemned	1,202 11 11	601 5 11	601 6 -	-	496 11 7	
Porto Formozo - - - -	" 16	"	187 4 7	93 12 4	93 12 3	-	365 7 2	
Felicidade - - - -	" Oct. 5	"	222 14 5	111 7 2	111 7 3	-	355 5 3	
Onze de Novembro - - - -	" 11	"	2,491 2 -	1,245 11 -	1,245 11 -	-	452 19 9	
Paquete Vera Cruzano - - - -	" 14	"	152 6 9	76 3 5	76 3 4	-	312 4 2	
Gratidao - - - -	" 14	"	708 7 5	354 3 8	354 3 9	-	179 9 3	
Emilia - - - -	" Nov. 9	"	295 6 1	147 13 1	147 13 -	-	211 - 4	
Vanguardia - - - -	" 11	"	282 17 1	141 8 6	141 8 7	-	327 13 5	
Recurso - - - -	" 23	"	241 18 7	120 19 4	120 19 3	-	379 11 4	
Feliz Ventura - - - -	" 29	"	911 13 4	455 16 8	455 16 8	-	297 7 6	
Boa Uniao - - - -	" Dec. 9	"	198 6 3	99 3 1	99 3 2	-	302 2 3	
Reglano - - - -	" 10	"	169 18 11	84 19 6	84 19 5	1,740	72 12 2	
San Paulo de Loanda - - - -	" 11	"	247 8 4	123 14 2	123 14 2	-	347 10 2	
Bellona - - - -	" 14	"	307 8 7	153 14 3	153 14 4	-	247 2 5	
Jesus Maria - - - -	" 29	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			1,200	-	
Asseiceira - - - -	" 31	"	Proceeds not remitted from Rio - -			1,615	-	
Orozimbo - - - -	1841, Jan. 8	"	521 16 -	260 18 -	260 18 -	-	555 - -	
Urraca - - - -	" 19	"	134 14 4	67 7 2	67 7 2	-	355 7 8	
Nova Inveja - - - -	" 20	"	2,422 6 11	1,211 3 6	1,211 3 5	-	309 12 11	
Bom Fim - - - -	" 20	"	716 12 9	358 6 5	358 6 4	-	110 8 5	
Segunda Rosario - - - -	" 27	"	6 8 -	3 4 -	3 4 -	1,440	180 - -	
Juliana - - - -	" Feb. 12	"	235 16 11	117 18 5	117 18 6	-	239 - -	
Republicano - - - -	" 22	"	142 4 11	71 2 6	71 2 5	-	551 15 9	
Nova Aurora - - - -	" 26	restored.						
Liberal - - - -	" Mar. 31	condemned	367 3 3	183 11 7	183 11 8	-	500 18 8	
Josefina - - - -	" May 1	"	291 8 11	145 14 6	145 14 5	1,450	187 14 8	
Firme - - - -	" 30	"	2,169 8 7	1,084 14 3	1,084 14 4	-	355 14 7	
Castro - - - -	" June 1	restored.						
Nova Fortuna - - - -	" 6	condemned	1,713 7 10	856 13 11	856 13 11	-	211 10 8	
Flor de America - - - -	" 29	"	219 14 9	109 17 5	109 17 4	-	127 15 3	
Donna Eliza - - - -	" 30	"	175 3 7	87 11 9	87 11 10	-	138 8 9	
Amalia - - - -	" July 3	"	259 19 5	129 19 9	129 19 8	-	485 3 3	
Numantina - - - -	" Sept. 2	"	354 14 1	177 7 1	177 7 -	-	368 5 9	
Erculos - - - -	" Oct. 18	"	333 19 4	166 19 8	166 19 8	-	504 5 9	
Paz - - - -	" 27	"	383 13 11	191 16 11	191 17 -	-	417 14 6	
Ermelinda - - - -	" 27	restored.						
Formigo - - - -	" Nov. 5	condemned	2 10 10	1 5 5	1 5 5	80	-	
Galiana - - - -	" 23	"	506 11 7	253 5 10	253 5 9	-	289 19 11	
Convenceo - - - -	" Dec. 2	restored.						
Presidente - - - -	1842, Jan. 20	condemned	290 9 10	145 4 11	145 4 11	-	434 10 -	
Aracaty - - - -	" Mar. 18	"	154 12 10	77 6 5	*	-	-	
Fortuna - - - -	" 22	"	488 15 9	244 7 10	244 7 11	-	860 - -	
St. Antonio - - - -	" May 7	"	690 18 4	345 9 2	345 9 2	-	324 - -	
Desiao, otherwise Desiado - - - -	" 19	"	155 12 3	77 16 2	77 16 1	-	456 10 -	
St. Joao Baptista - - - -	" June 27	"	99 13 7	49 16 9	49 16 10	-	252 - -	
Ermelinda Segunda - - - -	" July 12	"	28 13 -	14 6 6	14 6 6	-	920 - -	
Roberto - - - -	" Aug. 11	"	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed -			-	473 - -	
Rezolucao - - - -	" Sept. 4	"	308 17 3	154 8 7	154 8 8	-	224 - -	
Quelhe Importa - - - -	" Oct. 24	"	256 4 9	128 2 5	128 2 4	2,200	-	
Bom Fim - - - -	1843, Jan. 24	"	392 5 2	196 2 7	196 2 7	-	248 - -	
Clio - - - -	" 24	"	660 15 11	330 7 11	330 8 -	-	276 - -	
Confidencia - - - -	" Mar. 17	"	565 3 6	282 11 9	282 11 9	-	596 - -	
Brilhante - - - -	" 17	"	259 12 10	129 16 5	129 16 5	-	276 - -	
Esperanca - - - -	" May 29	"	213 2 5	106 11 3	106 11 2	-	108 - -	
Andorinha - - - -	" June 13	"	31 14 11	15 17 6	15 17 5	-	88 - -	
Furia - - - -	" Aug. 8	"	528 15 5	264 7 9	264 7 8	2,645	-	
Independencia - - - -	" 8	"	234 19 8	117 9 10	117 9 10	-	524 - -	
Egeria - - - -	" Sept. 5	"	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed -			-	†	
Conceicao Flora - - - -	" 14	restored.						
Agua - - - -	" 19	condemned	113 8 10	56 14 5	56 14 5	-	269 10 -	
Sociedade - - - -	" 20	"	1,780 7 3	894 13 8	894 13 7	-	1,050 10 -	

(continued)

* This vessel was seized by the Brazilian vessel of war, named the *Fidelidade*, Lieutenant F. J. P. Leal commander, and the sum of 77 L. 6 s. 5 d. was remitted to this country, as the proportion due to Her Majesty, and such sum was paid into the registry of the High Court of Admiralty.

† A claim of 400 L. has been made on behalf of the captors for tonnage bounty, but nothing has been paid, on account of insufficiency in the evidence.

RETURNS RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds.	How Proceeds disposed of.			Amount of Bounty or Head-money on Slaves.	Amount of Tonnage Bounty.
				Moiety to Foreign Government.	Moiety to Captors.			
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	
Prudencia - - - -	1843, Oct. 28	restored.						
Loteria - - - -	" Nov. 1	condemned	245 17 3	122 18 7	122 18 8	- - -	496 - -	
Temerario - - - -	" 3	"	321 1 9	160 10 11	160 10 10	1,395	- - -	
Imperatrix - - - -	" 12	"	152 9 10	76 4 11	76 4 11	- - -	184 - -	
Linda - - - -	" 20	"	102 13 5	51 6 8	51 6 9	- - -	180 - -	
Helena - - - -	" 29	"	361 14 11	180 17 6	180 17 5	2,130	- - -	
Nova Christina - - - -	1844, Feb. 3	"	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed			280	7 10 -	
Carlitos - - - -	" 16	"	378 7 5	189 3 8	189 3 9	- - -	364 - -	
Quatro de Setembro, other- wise Anna.	" 24	"	Proceeds not yet remitted from Loando			- - -	No application yet made for bounty.	
Name unknown - - - -	" Mar. 21	"	- - -	ditto	ditto	- - ditto.	- - -	
Maria - - - -	" Apr. 1	"	1,041 14 3	520 17 2	520 17 1	- - -	1,296 - -	
Maria Luisa - - - -	" 3	"	311 11 6	155 15 9	155 15 9	- - -	240 - -	
Santa Anna - - - -	" 4	"	234 4 9	117 2 4	117 2 5	1,335	- - -	
Veterano - - - -	" 21	"	225 18 3	112 19 2	112 19 1	1,685	162 - -	
Bella Angella - - - -	" May 7	"	3,113 18 -	1,556 19 -	1,556 19 -	- - -	No application yet made for bounty.	
Name unknown - - - -	" June 4	"	Proceeds not yet remitted from Loando			- - -	ditto.	
Cyrus - - - -	" 6	"	95 - 10	47 10 5	47 10 5	1,680	127 10 -	
Name unknown - - - -	" 6	"	Proceeds not yet remitted from Loando			- - -	No application yet made for bounty.	
Flor de Tejo - - - -	" July 6	restored.						
Isabel - - - -	" 16	condemned	227 - 3	113 10 1	113 10 2	- - -	400 - -	
Constancia - - - -	" 30	"	574 12 -	287 6 -	287 6 -	- - -	654 10 -	
Aventureiro - - - -	" Aug. 13	"	542 3 -	271 1 6	271 1 6	- - -	648 - -	
Bom Destino - - - -	" Sept. 7	"	Proceeds not yet remitted from Rio			- - -	Nor bounty paid.	
San Pedro, alias Marinero	" 13	"	409 12 9	204 16 5	204 16 4	- - -	544 10 -	
Grande Poder de Deos - - - -	" 16	"	44 7 6	22 3 9	22 3 9	- - -	Bounty not paid.	
Conception - - - -	" 23	"	170 16 3	85 8 1	85 8 2	- - -	220 - -	
Audaz - - - -	" 25	"	131 14 11	65 17 6	65 17 5	- - -	467 10 -	
Aventura - - - -	" 28	"	77 14 9	38 17 4	38 17 5	- - -	Bounty not paid.	
El No Sé - - - -	" 29	"	66 11 1	33 5 7	33 5 6	- - -	ditto.	
Virginia, alias Alerto	" Oct. 20	"	243 3 7	121 11 9	121 11 10	- - -	ditto.	
Enganador - - - -	" Nov. 4	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses			- - -	ditto.	
Clemencia - - - -	" Dec. 5	"	164 18 11	82 9 6	82 9 5	- - -	ditto.	

II. VESSELS seized and proceeded against in Vice-Admiralty Courts, as being Guilty of a Breach of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 73.

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds, and how disposed of.		Amount of Bounty or Head-money on Slaves.	Amount of Tonnage Bounty.
			Amount.	Granted to Captors, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 91.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Neptuno - - - -	1839, Sept. 23	condemned	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.		- - -	577 10 -
Angerona - - - -	" 23	"	ditto		- - -	324 10 -
Veloze - - - -	" Nov. 16	"	16 10 3	16 10 3	- - -	906 5 5
Anna Feliz - - - -	" 26	"	759 1 3	759 1 3	280	447 9 9
Dois Irmaos - - - -	" 27	"	567 4 4	567 4 4	- - -	592 8 9
Ulysses - - - -	" 30	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		2,665	246 - -
Escorpaio - - - -	" Dec. 9	"	ditto		3,340	332 8 4
Vigilante - - - -	" 20	"	711 3 8	711 3 8	- - -	560 10 3
Bom Fim - - - -	" 21	"	90 13 6	90 13 6	- - -	913 10 5
Jehovah - - - -	" 28	"	1,152 18 10	1,152 18 10	- - -	729 3 10
Governador Vidal - - - -	" 30	"	929 3 -	929 3 -	- - -	781 14 6
Louisa - - - -	1840, Jan. 3	"	86 12 -	86 12 -	1,260	151 10 -
Novo Abismo - - - -	" 3	"	1,486 19 11	1,486 19 11	- - -	877 7 7
Pancao - - - -	" 9	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	308 - -
Congresso - - - -	" 17	"	758 17 11	758 17 11	- - -	412 10 -
Victoria - - - -	" 23	"	123 1 6	123 1 6	- - -	507 16 4
Saudade - - - -	" 30	"	338 19 11	338 19 11	- - -	812 5 4
Rio Mondego - - - -	" Feb. 7	"	177 3 -	177 3 -	- - -	500 17 4
Primo Genito - - - -	" 14	"	208 4 -	208 4 -	- - -	504 4 2
Amizade Constante - - - -	" 19	"	204 2 10	204 2 10	2,385	246 9 8
Raimundo Primeiro - - - -	" 21	"	460 5 8	460 5 8	168	448 - -
Roza - - - -	" 24	"	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	770 1 1
Cabaca - - - -	" Mar. 14	"	ditto		- - -	82 10 -
Fathe Eslam - - - -	" 19	"	1,180 9 2	1,180 9 2	- - -	474 7 2
Zaruga - - - -	" 21	"	97 18 -	97 18 -	- - -	- - -
Dom Pedro Duque de Porto	" 26	"	3,538 9 4	3,538 9 4	- - -	876 - -
Thirteenth of June - - - -	" 30	"	1,456 17 5	1,456 17 5	- - -	224 - -
Adelaide - - - -	" April 1	"	85 7 -	85 7 -	- - -	312 11 -
Tentadora - - - -	" 10	"	37 2 10	37 2 10	- - -	735 6 -

RETURNS RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

9

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds, and how disposed of.		Amount of Bounty or Head-money on Slaves.	Amount of Tonnage Bounty.
			Amount.	Granted to Captors, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 91.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Josephina - - - -	1840, May 12	condemned	18 1 3	18 1 3	- - -	245 10 3
José - - - -	" 17	"	-- No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.		1,275	157 10 -
Maria Rita - - - -	" 17	"	31 10 8	31 10 8	- - -	396 - -
Andorinha - - - -	" 28	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		10	- - -
Dictador - - - -	" June 10	"	107 19 -	107 19 -	- - -	621 10 -
Coringa - - - -	" 12	"	103 16 5	103 16 5	- - -	654 10 -
Andorinha - - - -	" 15	"	98 10 9	98 10 9	- - -	363 - -
Name unknown, supposed to be the Leguia.	" 15	"	-- No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.		-- Evidence not sufficient; bounty not yet paid.	
Rapido - - - -	" 22	"	1,266 1 9	1,266 1 9	- - -	1,034 13 9
Pombinha - - - -	" 3	"	114 - 1	114 - 1	- - -	224 19 3
Carolina - - - -	" 10	"	107 17 10	107 17 10	- - -	229 1 3
Boat and 16 slaves - - - -	" Sept. 25	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		75	- - -
Quatro de Marco - - - -	" Oct. 7	"	3,945 10 6	3,945 10 6	- - -	1,163 16 10
Rahamana - - - -	" 23	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	880 - -
Amelia - - - -	" 31	"	6,262 9 8	6,262 9 8	- - -	1,201 17 7
Maria, alias Maria Feliz - - - -	" Nov. 12	"	1,156 8 3	1,156 8 3	- - -	566 10 -
Name unknown, supposed to be the Dois de Outubro.	" 13	"	-- No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.		- - -	1,100 - -
Name unknown - - - -	" Dec. 2	"	91 18 10	91 18 10	1,075	186 - -
Name unknown - - - -	" 26	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		15	- - -
Aventureiro - - - -	" 31	"	42 6 10	42 6 10	- - -	769 9 11
Haidjee - - - -	1841, Jan. 19	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		30	- - -
Luiza - - - -	" 23	"	91 18 1	91 18 1	- - -	507 15 6
Rapido - - - -	" 30	"	10 11 10	10 11 10	- - -	662 12 6
Faesca - - - -	" Feb. 1	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	44 - -
Marciana - - - -	" 8	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	1,280	96 - -
Liberal - - - -	" 9	"	47 17 1	47 17 1	- - -	318 6 10
Sandade - - - -	" 12	"	154 11 9	154 11 9	- - -	968 - -
Dous d'Avril - - - -	" 13	"	142 8 6	142 8 6	- - -	737 - -
Dous de Fevereiro - - - -	" 19	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		1,810	- - -
Oito de Dezembro - - - -	" 24	"	58 9 5½	58 9 5½	- - -	688 10 -
Minerva - - - -	" 24	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		1,580	- - -
Vinte e Quatro de Julho - - - -	" Mar. 29	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - -	726 - -
Animo Grande - - - -	" April 3	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - -	1,160 10 -
Name unknown - - - -	" 5	"	73 17 2	73 17 2	- - -	333 15 6
Euro - - - -	" 13	"	14 18 7	14 18 7	1,525	103 10 -
Venus - - - -	" 29	"	61 3 3	61 3 3	- - -	1,430 - -
Name unknown - - - -	" May 2	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	640 - -
Four launches, 13 slaves - - - -	between 4 & 26	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	45	- - -
Margarida - - - -	" 11	"	87 7 4	87 7 4	- - -	335 10 -
Constante - - - -	" June 1	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	753 10 -
Boa Nova - - - -	" 13	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	1,780	180 - -
Astrea - - - -	" 23	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - -	742 10 -
Name unknown - - - -	" 27	"	28 9 11	28 9 11	- - -	357 10 -
Feliz Vencidor - - - -	" 27	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	698 10 -
Doris - - - -	" July 3	"	59 12 1	59 12 1	- - -	115 10 -
Triunfo - - - -	" 4	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		620	- - -
Gabriel - - - -	" 6	"	1,000 - 3	1,000 - 3	- - -	1,364 - -
Name unknown, formerly Cypher.	" 10	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	924 - -
Carisco - - - -	" Aug. 4	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	1,830	88 10 -
Bella Sociedade - - - -	" 25	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - -	654 10 -
Three boats, 43 slaves - - - -	" 29	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	215	- - -
Anna - - - -	" Sept. 2	"	39 2 4	39 2 4	2,370	133 10 -
Acoriano Oriental - - - -	" 30	"	730 18 5	730 18 5	- - -	352 - -
Conceicao de Maria - - - -	" Oct. 3	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		2,220	225 - -
Dous de Fevereiro - - - -	" 15	"	94 10 3	94 10 3	- - -	891 - -
Doña Francisca - - - -	" 20	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		- - -	121 - -
Name unknown - - - -	" Nov. 18	"	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - -	528 - -
Senhora da Boa Viagen - - - -	" 22	"	315 5 1	315 5 1	- - -	913 - -
Dois Amigos - - - -	" Dec. 28	"	-- Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.		705	35 - -
Name unknown - - - -	" 30	restored.	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - -	165 - -
Minerva - - - -	" 31	condemned	- ditto -	- ditto -	2,495	676 10 -
Feliz Triunvirato - - - -	" 31	"	69 8 10	69 8 10	- - -	- - -

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds, and how disposed of.		Amount of Bounty or Head-money on Slaves.	Amount of Tonnage Bounty.
			Amount.	Granted to Captors, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 91.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Name unknown - - -	1842, Jan. 4	condemned	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	577 10 -
Luiza - - - - -	" 17	"	- -	ditto - -	1,660 - -	139 10 -
Name unknown - - -	" 21	restored.	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Duqueza de Braganca	" 22	condemned	600 4 3	600 4 3	- - -	1,248 10 -
St. Antonio - - -	" Feb. 6	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	665 10 -
Name unknown - - -	" 8	"	- -	ditto - -	45 - -	6 - -
Name unknown - - -	" 8	"	- -	ditto - -	240 - -	12 - -
Name unknown - - -	" 9	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	60 10 -
Diligencia - - -	" 13	"	- -	ditto - -	1,605 - -	145 10 -
Balurca - - - - -	" 20	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	88 - -
Name unknown - - -	" March 11	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	1,996 10 -
Name unknown - - -	" 11	restored.	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Eugenia - - - - -	" 15	condemned	- -	ditto - -	2,160 - -	195 - -
Name unknown - - -	" 17	restored.	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Boa Harmonia - - -	" 18	condemned	- -	ditto - -	1,270 - -	120 - -
Name unknown - - -	" April	"	- -	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.	- - -	165 - -
Name unknown - - -	" 6	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	412 10 -
Name unknown - - -	" 6	"	24 9 2	24 9 2	- - -	555 10 -
Nove Irmaos - - -	" 9	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	1,307 10 -	- - -
Africano - - - - -	" 9	"	16 2 10	16 2 10	- - -	484 - -
Jenaviva - - - - -	" 24	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	1,900 - -	66 - -
Minerva - - - - -	" 28	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	22 10 -
Name unknown - - -	" May 29	"	69 5 1	69 5 1	- - -	764 10 -
Minerva - - - - -	" 29	"	140 8 -	140 8 -	- - -	610 10 -
Marianna - - - - -	" June 27	"	248 2 -	248 2 -	- - -	478 10 -
San Joze - - - - -	" July 3	"	11 14 11	11 14 11	- - -	517 - -
Oito Dezembro	" 7	"	184 4 3	184 4 3	- - -	583 - -
Triumfo - - - - -	" 22	"	- -	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.	- - -	275 - -
Isabel - - - - -	" Aug. 1	"	- -	The time for appealing not having expired, captors are not entitled to receive either bounty or proceeds.	- - -	- - -
Bella Indianna - - -	" 7	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	214 10 -
Nossa Senhora da Juda	" 11	"	- -	ditto - -	315 - -	- - -
Name unknown - - -	" 13	"	92 15 -	92 15 -	- - -	120 - -
Eugenia - - - - -	" 20	restored.	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Name unknown - - -	" 21	condemned	205 8 9	205 8 9	1,570 - -	- - -
Gentil Africano - - -	" 28	"	- -	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.	- - -	792 - -
Duqueza do Mindillo	" Sept. 21	"	14 10 -	14 10 -	- - -	470 5 -
Pureza de Conceica	" Oct. 7	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	55 - -
Se Deos Quizer - - -	" 10	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	126 10 -
Amizade Feliz - - -	" 14	"	- -	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.	- - -	401 10 -
Princesa Dona Francisca, alias Maria Carolina.	" 18	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	3,806 - -
Three boats, names unknown	" Nov. 7	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	121 - -
Josefina - - - - -	" 12	"	- -	ditto - -	1,240 - -	93 - -
Sumariva - - - - -	" 23	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	638 - -
Flor de Verao - - -	" 23	"	13 19 9	13 19 9	- - -	253 - -
Oriente - - - - -	" Dec. 3	restored.	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Maria Segunda - - -	" 7	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Ventura - - - - -	1843, Jan. 6	condemned	162 16 8	162 16 8	- - -	709 10 -
Furia - - - - -	" 13	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	176 - -
Esperanza - - - - -	" March 4	"	- -	The time for appealing not having expired, captors are not entitled to receive either bounty or proceeds.	- - -	- - -
Progresso - - - - -	" 12	"	- -	The captors have been required to account for the great mortality of the slaves prior to proceeds or bounty being granted.	- - -	- - -
Desengano - - - - -	" 14	"	657 2 11	657 2 11	- - -	1,237 10 -
San Antonio - - - -	" 29	"	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	423 10 -
Roza - - - - -	" April 3	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	1,056 - -
Name unknown - - -	" 3	"	- -	ditto - -	1,530 - -	105 - -
Marie Louise - - -	" 5	"	- -	ditto - -	600 - -	36 - -
Almeida - - - - -	" 27	"	47 12 -	47 12 -	- - -	891 - -
Emprehendedora - - -	" July 6	"	- -	The time for appealing not having expired, captors are not entitled to receive either bounty or proceeds.	- - -	- - -
Defensivo - - - - -	" 11	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Name unknown - - -	" Aug. 9	"	53 14 4	53 14 4	- - -	913 - -
Name unknown - - -	" 28	"	- -	No proceeds; vessel totally destroyed.	- - -	440 - -
Name unknown - - -	" 30	"	- -	The time for appealing not having expired, captors are not entitled to receive either bounty or proceeds.	- - -	- - -
Vencedora - - - - -	" Sept. 6	"	- -	ditto - -	- - -	- - -
Attrevida - - - - -	" 23	"	310 11 8	310 11 8	- - -	163 - -

RETURNS RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

11

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds, and how disposed of.		Amount of Bounty or Head-money on Slaves.	Amount of Tonnage Bounty.
			Amount.	Granted to Captors, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 91.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Name unknown - -	1843, Sept. 25	condemned	- -	Proceeds not sufficient to pay expenses.	- - -	654 10 -
Name unknown - -	" Nov. 11	"	- -	The time for appealing not having expired, captors are not entitled to receive either bounty or proceeds.	- - -	- - -
Name unknown - -	" 29	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Atala - - - -	" 29	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Zulmira - - - -	" Dec. 18	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Maria Theresa - -	" 29	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Name unknown, supposed to be the Maria da Gloria.	" 29	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Josephine - - - -	1844, Jan. 2	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Enriquetta - - - -	" 2	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Name unknown, supposed to be the Furao.	" 3	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Name unknown - -	" 13	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Name unknown - -	" 22	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Name unknown - -	" Feb. 12	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Two boats and 63 negroes	" Mar. 12	restored.	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Name unknown - -	" 12	condemned	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Opio Felice - - - -	" June 23	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Mars - - - -	" July 4	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.
Name unknown - -	" Aug. 30	"	- -	ditto	- - -	ditto.

III. VESSELS seized and proceeded against in Vice-Admiralty Courts, as being guilty of a Breach of the 5 Geo. 4, c. 113.

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Capture.	Whether Restored or Condemned.	Amount of Nett Proceeds, and how disposed of.				
			Amount.	Moiety to Captors for Seizures at Sea.	One-third to Captors when not seized at Sea.	One-third to Governor of Colony where Seizure was made.	Proportion belonging to the Crown.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carolina - - - -	1839, July 4	condemned	102 18 6	- - -	34 6 2	34 6 2	34 6 2
My Boy - - - -	" Sept. 20	"	1,012 - - -	- - -	337 6 8	337 6 8	337 6 8
Senegambie - - - -	1840, Feb. 7	"	1,006 14 -	- - -	335 11 4	335 11 4	335 11 4
Courtney - - - -	" 7	"	573 12 4	- - -	191 4 2	191 4 1	191 4 1
Guiana - - - -	" Mar. 26	"	258 7 5	129 3 9	- - -	- - -	129 3 8
Jones - - - -	" Sept. 14	restored.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Echo - - - -	1841, Jan. 13	"	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Augusta - - - -	" Feb. 17	condemned	3,565 5 10	1,782 12 11	- - -	- - -	1,782 12 11

Stratford-place, 18 April 1845

(signed) William Rothery.

THE result of this Return shows, that from December 1838 to December 1844 there have been 346 vessels seized and proceeded against either in the British and Foreign Mixed Commission Courts, or in British Vice-Admiralty Courts, on the ground of being concerned in the illicit traffic, and that 66 of them were seized with slaves on board, and 280 under the equipment article, or without slaves.

That the nett proceeds of the vessels, &c. proceeded against in the Mixed Courts, and contained in the 1st section, amount to the sum of 67,412 l. 16 s. 4 d.

Of which one moiety has been paid to the foreign government - - - - - £. 33,706 8 5

One moiety to the British captors, except in the case of the Aracaty, which was seized by a Brazilian

vessel of war - - - - - 33,629 1 6

Moiety of this vessel, the Aracaty, belonging to the British Crown - - - - - 77 6 5

£. 67,412 16 4

That the nett proceeds of the vessels, &c. proceeded against in British Vice-Admiralty Courts, and contained in the 2d section, amount to the sum of 33,807 l. 8 s. 11 d.; the whole of which proceeds, by the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 91, were granted to the captors.

That in the 3d section, the nett proceeds of the vessels, &c. condemned for a breach of the Act of the 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, amount to the sum of 6,518 l. 18 s. 1 d., which has been distributed as follows:

Moiety to captors for seizures made at sea - - - - - £. 1,911 16 8

One-third to ditto when not seized at sea - - - - - 898 8 4

One-third to the governor of the colony where seizure was made - - - - - 898 8 3

Proportions belonging to the Crown - - - - - 2,810 4 10

£. 6,518 18 1

That the sums paid for bounties to the captors on the slaves seized during the above period, amount to 88,135 l. 7 s. 3 d.

That the tonnage bounties to the captors for the same period amount to 114,668 l. 0 s. 3 d.

That the compensation paid by Her Majesty's Government for illegal captures during the said period, amounts to 1,045 l. 2 s. 6 d.

— 4. —

A RETURN of the Amounts, as nearly as they can be given, paid for ILLEGAL CAPTURES, Government, from December

Name of Slave Vessel.	Date of Capture.
Merced - - - - -	10th January 1839 - - -
Alexandre - - - - -	2d September 1840 - - -
Castro - - - - -	1st June 1841 - - -

Stratford Place, 18 April 1845.

— 5. —

RETURN of the Expenses of the MIXED COMMISSION COURTS - - - - -

			1839.		1840.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
SIERRA LEONE Commission.	Commissary judge - -	Salary -	2,490	- -	2,769	3 7	- - -
		Commissioner of arbitration. Outfit -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
	Registrar - - - -	Salary -	1,077	- -	1,265	2 1	- - -
		Contingencies - - -	1,125	- -	751	- 5	- - -
			1,764	18 1	1,844	16 6	6,630 2 7
				6,456	18 1		
HAVANA Commission.	Commissary judge - -	Salary -	1,600	- -	1,600	- -	- - -
		Commissioner of arbitration. Salary -	1,200	- -	1,200	- -	- - -
	Contingencies - - -	- - -	647	4 6	667	9 9	3,467 9 9
				3,447	4 6		
RIO DE JANEIRO Commission.	Commissary judge - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		Salary -	1,200	- -	1,200	- -	- - -
	Commissioner of arbitration. Salary -	800	- -	800	- -	- - -	
		Contingencies - - -	96	- 5	213	3 1	2,213 3 1
				2,096	- 5		
SURINAM Commission.	Commissary judge - -	Salary -	1,200	- -	1,200	- -	- - -
		Commissioner of arbitration. Outfit -	- - -	- - -	100	- -	- - -
	Contingencies - - -	Salary -	600	- -	600	- -	- - -
		- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13	- -	1,901 13 -
				1,800	- -		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Commission.	Commissioner - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Arbitrator - - -	Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Registrar - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Contingencies - - -	Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
JAMAICA Commission.	Commissioner - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Arbitrator - - -	Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Registrar - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Contingencies - - -	Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
CAPE DE VERD Commission.	Commissioner - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Arbitrator - - -	Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Contingencies - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
LOANDA Commission.	Commissioner - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Arbitrator - - -	Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk - - - - -	Outfit -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Contingencies - - -	Salary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
LONDON - - -	Contingencies - - -	- - -	- - -	1,287	17 5	1,969 2 5	
				TOTALS - £.	15,088	- 5	£. 15,681 10 10

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 5 July 1845.

RETURNS RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

— 4. —

distinguishing the Compensations paid by the Captors from those paid by the British 1838 to December 1844.

Amount of Compensation Decreed			Amount Paid by Captor.			Amount Paid by British Government.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
85	15	-	-	-	-	85	15	-
147	14	-	-	-	-	147	14	-
811	13	6	-	-	-	811	13	6

(signed) *Wm. Rothery.*

— 5. —

in each Year, from 1839 to 1844, including all Contingent Expenses.

1841.			1842.			1843.			1844.					
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1,313	8	10	-	-	-	1,089	5	9	2,132	11	-			
-	-	-	2,472	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1,582	3	10	1,245	16	4	2,075	-	-	1,500	-	-			
791	1	11	748	9	1	747	2	5	750	-	-			
1,767	10	9	1,605	6	8	1,719	16	-	1,702	7	8			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	5,454	5	4	6,447	-	8	6,231	4	2			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,084	18	8	
1,600	-	-	1,600	-	-	1,600	-	-	1,600	-	-			
1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	932	19	4			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
648	12	11	329	15	5	299	17	6	300	6	7			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	3,448	12	11	3,129	15	5	3,099	17	6			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,833	5	11	
750	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-			
1,200	-	-	1,350	-	-	1,200	-	-	800	-	-			
800	-	-	800	-	-	800	-	-	800	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
100	-	-	97	12	4	125	17	8	442	8	2			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	2,850	-	-	2,747	12	4	2,125	17	8			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,442	8	2	
1,200	-	-	450	-	-	477	1	8	-	-	-			
800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
600	14	-	600	-	-	900	-	-	900	-	-			
6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	2,107	-	9	1,050	-	-	1,377	1	8			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	733	6	8	-	-	800	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	463	16	1	-	-	500	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	274	15	6	-	-	240	17	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,196	18	3			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,740	17	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	772	10	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	412	11	11	-	-	800	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	458	6	8	-	-	500	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	147	8	6	-	-	1,057	7	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,715	17	1			
-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	114	2	6	-	-	1,200	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	27	14	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	814	2	6			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,027	14	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	345	16	5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	345	1	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	243	9	7	-	-	62	10	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	9	7			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	7	6	
-	-	-	943	13	3	506	4	10	367	15	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	18	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	£.	14,803	12	3	£.	13,880	13	3	£.	21,787	3	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	21,757	17	1

(signed) *Edwara Cardwell.*

— 6. —

MEMORANDUM respecting Sums paid to Foreign Governments, and Debts due by them to *Great Britain*, which have been cancelled, in consequence of their relinquishment of the SLAVE TRADE.

PORTUGAL.

No debt due to the Government of Great Britain appears to have been so cancelled; but the debt incurred by Portugal for the loan raised in England, under the Convention of 1809, and with the sanction of the British Government, devolved upon Great Britain, in consequence of the annulment of that convention by the Slave Trade Treaty of 1815.

The particulars are briefly as follows:—

By the treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, concluded at Vienna the 22d of January 1815*, the Prince Regent of Portugal agreed that, from and after the ratification and promulgation of that treaty, it should not be lawful for Portuguese subjects to engage in the slave trade on the coast of Africa to the north of the Equator; and by the same treaty His Britannic Majesty, on his part, agreed to remit, from the date at which the ratification of the treaty should be promulgated, such further payments as might then remain due and payable upon the loan of 600,000 £, made in London for the service of Portugal, in consequence of the convention between Great Britain and Portugal of the 21st of April 1809 †, which convention was declared to be void and of no effect.

The treaty of 22d January 1815 ‡, was ratified and promulgated at Rio de Janeiro 1st July 1815; from which date, therefore, Portugal was released from the engagements which she contracted under the treaty of 1809, for the payment of the interest and sinking fund, and liquidation of the principal, of the loan of 600,000 £, raised under that treaty; and those engagements were transferred to Great Britain.

If the liberation of Portugal from this burthen was not, in reality, the cancelment of a debt due by her to Great Britain, neither were the payments consequent thereupon, strictly speaking, sums paid to a foreign government; but the item will most appropriately be included under the head of payments.

Assuming this to be the case, there will be to be added to the sums paid by Great Britain on account of the Portuguese loan of 1809,—The sum of 300,000 £, with interest thereupon, paid to Portugal, under the convention of the 21st of January 1815 §, and additional convention of 28th July 1817 ¶, in discharge of claims for Portuguese slave vessels captured previous to 1st June 1814, by British cruisers; and the amount also paid as indemnification, under the additional convention of 28th July 1817, for Portuguese slave vessels captured between the 1st of June 1814, and the installation of the Mixed Commissions under that convention, viz., 265,137 £. 5 s. 11 d.

SPAIN.

By the Slave Trade Treaty with Spain, of the 23d September 1817 ¶¶, Great Britain engaged to pay to Spain 400,000 £. on 20th February 1818, as compensation for all losses sustained by Spanish subjects in consequence of the abolition of the traffic.

TREATIES referred to in the foregoing.

No. 1.—CONVENTION of LOAN between His Britannic Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of *Portugal*.—Signed at London, 21st April 1809**.

Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, ayant représenté à Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, le besoin qu'éprouve le Gouvernement du Brésil de se procurer, par un emprunt, les moyens d'acheter en Europe des munitions navales, et autres objets essentiels, et de remplir certains engagements contractés en Angleterre en son nom Royal; et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, désirant de faciliter à son allié la négociation du dit emprunt en Angleterre, sa dite Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, ont nommé et choisi pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, le Sieur George

(*Translation*.)—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal having represented to his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the necessity felt by the Brazilian Government of procuring by way of loan, the means of purchasing, in Europe, naval stores and other essential articles, as well as of fulfilling certain engagements entered into in England in his royal name; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, wishing to facilitate to his ally the negotiation of this loan in England, his said Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, have named and chosen for their plenipotentiaries, namely :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, George

* No. 3.

† No. 1.

‡ No. 2.

§ No. 2.

¶ No. 4.

¶¶ No. 5.

** Annulled by Treaty of Vienna, of 22d January 1815.

George Canning, Membre de son Conseil Privé, et son Principal Secrétaire d'Etat ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères; et Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, le Chevalier de Souza Coutinho, de son Conseil, et son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès de Sa Majesté Britannique; lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, et les avoir trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

ART. I. Sa Majesté Britannique consent à proposer à son Parlement de garantir un emprunt de 600,000 livres sterlings, que Son Altesse Royale désire de contracter en Angleterre.

II. Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal s'engage à payer à Londres l'intérêt de cet emprunt au prix auquel il sera contracté; et s'engage également à pourvoir à la liquidation graduelle du capital, par l'établissement d'un fond d'amortissement au taux de 5 pour cent du susdit capital de 600,000 livres sterlings. Elle s'engage aussi à ce que les payemens, tant à raison de l'intérêt, que du fond d'amortissement, se feront tous les 6 mois, à dater du jour auquel l'intérêt de l'emprunt commencera, et seront continués au même taux et aux mêmes périodes, jusqu'à l'extinction totale de la somme empruntée.

III. A l'effet de pourvoir au paiement de l'intérêt, et de la somme destinée au fond d'amortissement, et à la liquidation graduelle du capital, Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal hypothèque à Sa Majesté Britannique la portion des revenus de l'Isle de Madère, qui sera nécessaire pour les payemens de l'intérêt et du fond d'amortissement stipulés dans cette convention; et comme une sureté additionnelle, Son Altesse Royale engage en outre le produit liquide de la vente du bois de Brésil, qui sera faite annuellement en Angleterre par les directeurs de l'administration des contrats royaux établis à Londres, et nommés par Son Altesse Royale; lesquels directeurs ayant reçu de Son Altesse Royale le pouvoir et l'autorité de disposer des effets appartenant aux susdits contrats royaux, au plus grand avantage de Son Altesse Royale, seront chargés et tenus de faire, aux époques ci-après convenues, le paiement de la somme nécessaire pour l'intérêt et pour l'amortissement, dans les mains du Gouverneur et de la Compagnie de la Banque d'Angleterre, pour le compte des Messieurs les Lords de la Trésorerie. Son Altesse Royale s'engage à faire passer en Angleterre chaque année la quantité de 20,000 quintaux du bois de Brésil, pour y être vendus par les dits directeurs jusqu'à l'extinction totale de l'emprunt.

IV. Les susdits directeurs de l'administration des contrats royaux donneront leur obligation personnelle, ou bond, dans la forme et termes ci-joints, d'après lesquels ils s'engageront à faire les payemens convenus ci-dessus aux époques du 2 Avril, et 5 Octobre de chaque année, et à ne faire aucune application des fonds provenans de leur administration (quelle qu'elle soit) jusqu'à ce que les fonds nécessaires aux payemens soient déposés dans la Banque d'Angleterre.

V. Ces

George Canning, Esq., Member of his Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Chevalier de Souza Coutinho, member of his council, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty; who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and having found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. His Britannic Majesty consents to propose to his Parliament to sanction a loan of 600,000 £, which his Royal Highness wishes to raise in England.

II. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal undertakes to pay in London the interest of this loan, at the price at which it shall have been raised; and he likewise undertakes to provide for the gradual liquidation of the principal by the establishment of a sinking fund, at the rate of 5 £. per centum of the above-mentioned principal of 600,000 £. He also engages, that the payment relative to the interest, as well as to the sinking fund, shall be made every six months, to commence on the day on which the interest of the loan is to begin, and shall be continued at the same rate, and at the same periods, until the total extinction of the sum borrowed.

III. In order to provide for the payment of the interest, and the sum destined for the sinking fund, as well as the gradual liquidation of the principal, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal mortgages to his Britannic Majesty such a portion of the revenues of the island of Madeira as shall be necessary for the payments of the interest and the sinking fund stipulated in this convention; and by way of additional security, his Royal Highness pledges moreover the net produce of the sale of Brazil wood, to be made annually in England by the directors of the administration of royal contracts established in London, and appointed by his Royal Highness; which directors, having received from his Royal Highness the power and authority of disposing of the effects belonging to the above-mentioned royal contracts to the greatest benefit of his Royal Highness, shall be directed and obliged to make, at the periods hereafter agreed upon, the payment of the sum necessary for the interest and the reduction of the capital into the hands of the Governors of the Company of the Bank of England, on account of the Lords of the Treasury. His Royal Highness undertakes to forward to England every year the quantity of 20,000 quintals of Brazil wood, to be sold by the said directors, until the loan be entirely extinguished.

IV. The beforementioned directors of the administration of the royal contracts shall give their personal bond, in the form and terms annexed, by virtue of which they will covenant to make the payments above agreed upon on the 2d of April and 5th of October every year; and not to make any application whatsoever of the funds proceeding from their administration, until the funds necessary for the payments be deposited in the Bank of England.

V. These

V. Ces Articles seront ratifiés par Sa Majesté Britannique et par Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, dans l'espace de 6 mois, ou plutôt si faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi, nous Soussignés Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Britannique, et de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs, avons signé les présens Articles, et y avons fait apposer le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Londres, ce 21 d'Avril 1809.

(L. s.) *George Canning.*

(L. s.) *Le Chevalier de Souza Coutinho.*

Premier Article Séparé.

IL est entendu toujours que les avances pécuniaires qui ont été faites par Sa Majesté Britannique à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, depuis son départ pour le Brésil, seront remplacées à Sa Majesté Britannique hors du dit emprunt.

Cet Article Séparé aura la même force et valeur, que s'il étoit inséré parmi les autres Articles signés aujourd'hui et sera ratifié en même tems.

En foi de quoi, nous Soussignés Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Britannique et de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs, avons signé le présent Article, et y avons fait apposer le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Londres, ce 21 d'Avril 1809.

(L. s.) *George Canning.*

(L. s.) *Le Chev. De Souza Coutinho.*

Second Article Séparé.

IL est convenu que, dans le cas très improbable du défaut de paiement de la part des directeurs de l'administration des contrats royaux, de la somme nécessaire pour l'intérêt et le fond d'amortissement, aux époques convenues, ce défaut sera certifié au conseil royal des finances de l'isle de Madère par les susdits directeurs, et alors le dit conseil sera tenu de fournir à la personne qui, dans ce cas, sera nommée par le Gouvernement Britannique, la somme nécessaire pour cet objet; laquelle somme sera prise sur la caisse des finances de la dite isle, avant qu'il pourroit être fait aucun autre paiement quelconque hors de la dite caisse.

Les ordres éventuels à cet effet seront envoyés par Son Altesse Royale au conseil royal des finances de l'isle de Madère, en même tems que la ratification de cette convention sera expédiée du Brésil.

Cet Article Séparé aura la même force et valeur que s'il étoit inséré parmi les autres Articles signés aujourd'hui, et sera ratifié en même tems.

En foi de quoi, nous Soussignés Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Britannique et de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal, en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs, avons signé le présent Article, et y avons fait apposer le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Londres, ce 21 d'Avril 1809.

(L. s.) *George Canning.*

(L. s.) *Le Chev. De Souza Coutinho.*

V. These articles shall be ratified by his Britannic Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal in the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we the Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 21st day of April 1809.

(L. s.) *George Canning.*

(L. s.) *Le Chevalier de Souza Coutinho.*

First Separate Article.

It is understood that the pecuniary advances which have been made by his Britannic Majesty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, since his departure for the Brazils, shall be made good to his Britannic Majesty out of the said loan.

This Separate Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted among the other Articles signed on this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 21st day of April 1809.

(L. s.) *George Canning.*

(L. s.) *Le Chev. De Souza Coutinho.*

Second Separate Article.

It is agreed that, in the event, however improbable, of default of payment on the part of the directors of the royal contracts, of the sum necessary for the interest and sinking fund, at the stated periods, this default shall be made known to the royal council of finance of the island of Madeira by the said directors, and then the above-mentioned council shall be bound to make over to the person who shall in that case be named by the British Government, the sum required for that object, which sum shall be taken out of the treasury of the said island, before any other payment whatever can be made out of the said treasury.

The eventual orders to this effect shall be sent by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to the royal council of finance of the island of Madeira, at the same time that the ratification of this treaty will be forwarded to the Brazils.

This Separate Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted among the other Articles signed on this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith of which, we the Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed this present Article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 21st day of April 1809.

(L. s.) *George Canning.*

(L. s.) *Le Chev. De Souza Coutinho.*

No. 2.—CONVENTION between *Great Britain* and *Portugal*, relative to the Indemnification of Portuguese Subjects for certain detained Slave Trade Vessels.—Signed at Vienna, 21st January 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Em Nome da Santissima e Indivisivel Trindade.

HIS Britannic Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, being equally desirous to terminate amicably all the doubts which have arisen relative to the parts of the coast of Africa with which the subjects of the crown of Portugal, under the laws of that kingdom and the treaty subsisting with his Britannic Majesty, may lawfully carry on a trade in slaves; and whereas several ships, the property of the said subjects of Portugal, have been detained and condemned upon the alleged ground of being engaged in an illicit traffic in slaves; and whereas his Britannic Majesty, in order to give to his intimate and faithful ally the Prince Regent of Portugal, the most unequivocal proof of his friendship, and the regard he pays to his Royal Highness's reclamations, and in consideration of regulations to be made by the Prince Regent of Portugal for avoiding hereafter such doubts, is desirous to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures, and without the delays incident to the ordinary forms of law, to provide a liberal indemnity for the parties whose property may have been so detained under the doubts as aforesaid: in furtherance of the said object the high contracting parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, viz:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right hon. Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Regiment of Militia of Londonderry, his said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna;

And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein, Count of Palmella, a Member of his Royal Highness's Council, Commander of the Order of Christ, Captain of a Company of the Royal German Life Guard; the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Anthony de Saldanha de Gama, a Member of his Royal Highness's Council, and of his Council of Finance, Commander of the Military Order of St. Benedict of Aviz; and Dom Joachim Lobo de Silveira, a Member of his Council, and Commander of the Order of Christ, his Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna;

Who, having mutually exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. That the sum of 300,000*l.* be paid in London, to such person as the Prince Regent

SUA Magestade Britannica e sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal, igualmente desejosos de terminar amigavelmente todas as duvidas suscitadas relativamente aos lugares sobre a costa de Africa, em que aos vassallos Portuguezes era licito, na conformidade das Leis de Portugal e dos tratados subsistentes com sua Magestade Britannica, continuar o commercio de escravos; e attendendo á que diferentes navios pertencentes á subditos Portuguezes haviaõ sido tomados e condemnados, por se allegar que elles faziaõ hum commercio illicito em escravos; e visto outrossim que, no intento de dar ao seo intimo e fiel alliado o Principe Regente de Portugal, huma prova naõ equívoca de sua amizade, e da attenção que presta ás reclamaçoens de sua Alteza Real, assim como em consideração das medidas que o Principe Regente de Portugal se-propõe tomar á fim de que semelhantes duvidas cessem para o futuro, sua Magestade Britannica deseja da sua parte adoptar os meios mais promptos e efficazes, e ao mesmo tempo sem as delongas inseparaveis das formas judiciaes, para indemnizar ampla e razoavelmente aquelles dos vassallos Portuguezes, que tenhaõ sido lesados por tomadias feitas em consequencia das duvidas ja mencionadas: para promover o referido objecto, as duas altas partes contractantes nomearaõ para seus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Sua Magestade el Rey dos Reynos Unidos da Gram-Bretanha e Irlanda, o Muito Honrado Roberto Stewart, Visconde Castlereagh, Cavalleiro da Muito Nobre Ordem da Jarreteira, Membro da Honrosissimo Conselho Privado de sua dita Magestade, Membro do Parlamento, Coronel do Regimento de Milicias de Londonderry, Principal Secretario de Estado de sua dita Magestade para os Negocios Estrangeiros, e seu Plenipotenciario ao Congresso de Vienna;

E sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente du Portugal, o Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Dom Pedro da Sousa Holstein, Conde de Palmella, do seu Conselho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, e Capitaõ da sua Guarda Real Alemãa;—os Illustrissimos e Excellentissimos, Antonio de Saldanha da Gama, do seu Conselho e do da sua Real Fazenda, Commendador da Ordem Militar de Saõ Bento de Aviz; e Dom Joaquim Lobo da Silveira, do seu Conselho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, todos tres seus Plenipotenciarios ao Congresso de Vienna;

Os quaes, havendo reciprocamente trocado os plenos poderes respectivos, que se acharaõ em boa e divida forma, conviéraõ nos artigos seguintes:

Art. I. Que a somma de 300,000 libras esterlinas haja de se pagar em Londres á quella pessoa

gent of Portugal may appoint to receive the same; which sum shall constitute a fund to be employed under such regulations, and in such manner, as the said Prince Regent of Portugal may direct, in discharge of claims for Portuguese ships detained by British cruisers previous to the 1st day of June 1814, upon the alleged ground of carrying on an illicit traffic in slaves.

II. That the said sum shall be considered to be in full discharge of all claims arising out of captures made previous to the 1st day of June 1814; his Britannic Majesty renouncing any interference whatever in the disposal of this money.

III. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of five months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(L. S.) *Castlereagh.*
(L. S.) *Conde de Palmella.*
(L. S.) *A. de Saldanha da Gama.*
(L. S.) *J. Lobo da Silveira.*

peessoa que o Principe Regente de Portugal nomear para recebela; aqual somma formará hum fundo destinado (debaixo daquelles regulamentos, e pelo modo que sua Alteza Real ordenar) á satisfazer as reclamaçoens feitas dos navios Portuguezes apresados por cruzadores Britannicos, antes do 1º de Junho de 1814, pelo motivo ja allegado de fazerem hum commercio illicito em escravos.

II. Que a referida somma se considerará como pagamento total de todas as pertençoens provenientes das capturas feitas antes do 1º de Junho de 1814, renunciando sua Magestade Britannica a entervir por modo algum na disposiçaõ deste dinheiro.

III. A presente convençaõ será ratificada, e a troca das ratificaçoens effectuada dentro do espaço de 5 mezes, ou antes, se possivel for.

Em fé e testemunho do que os sobreditos plenipotenciarios respectivos a assignaraõ, e firmaraõ com o sello das suas armas.

Feito em Vienna, aos 21º de Janeiro de 1815.

(L. S.) *Castlereagh.*
(L. S.) *Conde de Palmella.*
(L. S.) *A. de Saldanha da Gama.*
(L. S.) *J. Lobo da Silveira.*

No. 3.—TREATY between *Great Britain* and *Portugal*, for the Restriction of the Portuguese Slave Trade; and for the Annulment of the CONVENTION of LOAN of 1809, and TREATY of ALLIANCE of 1810.—Signed at Vienna, 22d January 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

En Nome da Santissima e Indivisivel Trindade.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal having, by the Xth Article of the Treaty of Alliance, concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th February 1810*, declared his

SUA Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal, tendo no Artigo X do Tratado de Alliança, feito no Rio de Janeiro, em 19 de Fevereiro, de 1810*, declara do asua real resoluçaõ

* EXTRACT of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between Great Britain and Portugal.—Rio Janeiro, 19 February 1810.

Art. 10. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, being fully convinced of the injustice and impolicy of the slave trade, and of the great disadvantages which arise from the necessity of introducing and continually renewing a foreign and factitious population for the purpose of labour and industry within his South American dominions, has resolved to co-operate with His Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice, by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual abolition of the slave trade throughout the whole of his dominions. And, actuated by this principle, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal engages that his subjects shall not be permitted to carry on the slave trade on any part of the coast of Africa, not actually belonging to his Royal Highness's dominions in which that trade has been discontinued and abandoned by the powers and states of Europe which formerly traded there; reserving, however, to his own subjects the right of purchasing and trading in slaves within the African dominions of the Crown of Portugal.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that the stipulations of the present Article are not to be considered as invalidating or otherwise affecting the rights of the Crown of Portugal to the territories of Cabinda and Molembo (which rights have formerly been questioned by the Government of France), nor as limiting or restraining the commerce of Ajuda and other ports in Africa (situated

Art. 10. Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal, estando plenamente convencido da injustiça, e má politica do commercio de escravos, e da grande desvantagem, que nasce da necessidade de introduzir, e continuamente renovar huma estranha e factitia populaçaõ, para entreter o trabalho, e industria nos seus dominios do Sul da America, tem resolvido de co-operar com sua Magestade Britannica na causa de humanidade e justiça, adoptando os mais efficazes meios para conseguir em toda a extensaõ dos seus dominios huma gradual aboliçaõ do commercio de escravos. E movido por este principio, sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal, se obriga a que aos seus vassallos não será permittido continuar o commercio de escravos em outra alguma parte da costa d' Africa, que não pertença actualmente aos dominios de sua Alteza Real, nos quaes este commercio foi já discontinued, e abandonado pelas potencias, e Estados da Europa, que antigamente alli commerciaão; reservando com tudo para os seus proprios vassallos o direito de comprar, e negociar em escravos nos dominios Africanos da Corõa de Portugal.

Deve porem ficar distinctamente entendido, que as stipulaçoens do presente Artigo não seraõ com d eradas como invalidando, ou affectando de modo algum os direitos da Corõa de Portugal aos territorios de Cabinda e Molembo (os quaes direitos foraõ em outro tempo disputados pelo Governo de França), nem como limitando, ou restringindo o

his determination to co-operate with his Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice, by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual abolition of the slave trade; and his Royal Highness, in pursuance of his said declaration, and desiring to effectuate, in concert with his Britannic Majesty and the other powers of Europe, who have been induced to assist in this benevolent object, an immediate abolition of the said traffic upon the parts of the coast of Africa which are situated to the northward of the Line; his Britannic Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, equally animated by a sincere desire to accelerate the moment when the blessings of peaceful industry and an innocent commerce may be encouraged throughout this extensive portion of the continent of Africa, by its being delivered from the evils of the slave trade, have agreed to enter into a treaty for the said purpose, and have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries; viz:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right hon. Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Regiment of Militia of Londonderry, his said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna;

And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein, Count of Palmella, a Member of his Royal Highness's Council, Commander of the Order of Christ, Captain of a Company of the Royal German Life Guard; the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Anthony de Saldanha da Gama, a Member of his Royal Highness's Council and of his Council of Finance, Commander of the Military Order of St. Benedict of Aviz; and the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Joachim Lobo da Silveira, a Member of his Royal Highness's Council, and Commander of the Order of Christ; his Royal Highness's plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna:

Who, having mutually exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. That from and after the ratification of the present treaty, and the publication thereof, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Portugal to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave trade, on any part of the coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, upon any pretext,
or

upon the coast commonly called in the Portuguese language the Costa da Mina, belonging to or claimed by the Crown of Portugal; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal being resolved not to resign nor forego his just and legitimate pretensions thereto, nor the rights of his subjects to trade with those places exactly in the same manner as they have hitherto done.

Lução de co-operar com sua Magestade Britannica na causa da humanidade e justiça, adoptando os meios mais efficazes para promover a abolição gradual do traffico de escravos; e sua Alteza Real, em virtude da dita sua declaração, desejando effectuar de commum acordo com sua Magestade Britannica e com as outras potencias da Europa, que se prestaraõ á contribuir para este fim benefico, a abolição immediata do referido traffico em todos os lugares da costa de Africa sitos ao norte do Equador; sua Magestade Britannica e sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal, ambos igualmente animados do sincero desejo de accelerar a epoca, em que as vantagens de huma industria pacifica e de hum commercio innocente passaõ vir á promoverse por toda essa grande extensaõ do continente Africano, libertado este do mal do traffico de escravos, ajustaraõ fazer hum tratado para esse fim, e nomearaõ nesta conformidade para seus plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Sua Magestade el Rey dos Reynos Unidos da Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, o Muito Honrado Roberto Stewart, Visconde Castlereagh, Cavalleiro da Muito Nobre Ordem de Jarreteira, Membro da Honrosissimo Conselho Privado de sua dita Magestade, Membro do Parlamento, Coronel do Regimento de Milicias de Londonderry, Principal Secretario de Estado de sua dita Magestade para os Negocios Estrangeiros, e seu plenipotenciario ao Congresso de Vienna;

E sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal, os Illustrissimos e Excellentissimos Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein, Conde de Palmella, do seu Conselho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, Capitaõ da sua Guarda Real Alemãa;—Antonio de Saldanha da Gama, do seu Conselho, e do da sua Real Fazenda, Commendador da Ordem Militar de São Bento de Aviz; e Dom Joaquim Lobo da Silveira, do seu Conselho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo;—todos 3 seus plenipotenciarios ao Congresso de Vienna;

Os quaes, havendo reciprocamente trocado os plenos poderes respectivos, que se acharaõ em boa e devida forma, convieraõ nos Artigos seguintes:

Art. I. Que desde a ratificação deste tratado, e logo depois da sua publicação, ficará sendo prohibido á todo e qualquer vassallo da Corõa de Portugal a comprar escravos, ou traficar nelles em qualquer parte da costa de Africa ao norte do Equador, debaixo de qualquer pretexto, ou por qualquer modo que seja:

commercio de Ajudá, e outros portos de Africa (situados sobre a costa communmente chamada na lingua Portugueza o Costa da Mina), e que pertencem, ou a que tem pertençaõs a Corõa de Portugal; estando sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal resolvido a não resignar, nem deixar perder as seus justas, e legitimas pertençaõs aos mesmos, nem os direitos de seus vassallos de negociar com estes lugares, exactamente pela mesma maneira, que elles até aqui o praticavaõ.

or in any manner whatsoever: provided, nevertheless, that the said provision shall not extend to any ship or ships having cleared out from the ports of Brazil previous to the publication of such ratification; and provided the voyage in which such ship or ships are engaged shall not be protracted beyond six months after such publication as aforesaid.

II. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal hereby agrees, and binds himself to adopt, in concert with his Britannic Majesty, such measures as may best conduce to the effectual execution of the preceding engagement, according to its true intent and meaning; and his Britannic Majesty engages, in concert with his Royal Highness, to give such orders as may effectually prevent any interruption being given to Portuguese ships resorting to the actual dominions of the Crown of Portugal, or to the territories which are claimed in the said treaty of alliance,* as belonging to the said Crown of Portugal, to the southward of the Line, for the purposes of trading in slaves as aforesaid, during such further period as the same may be permitted to be carried on by the laws of Portugal, and under the treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

III. The treaty of alliance concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th February 1810*, being founded on circumstances of a temporary nature, which have happily ceased to exist, the said treaty is hereby declared to be void in all its parts, and of no effect; without prejudice, however, to the ancient treaties of alliance, friendship, and guarantee†, which have so long and so happily subsisted between the two Crowns, and which are hereby renewed by the high contracting parties, and acknowledged to be of full force and effect.

IV. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves, and engage to determine by a separate treaty, the period at which the trade in slaves shall universally cease, and be prohibited throughout the entire dominions of Portugal; the Prince Regent of Portugal hereby renewing his former declaration and engagement, that, during the interval which is to elapse before such general and final abolition shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of Portugal to purchase or trade in slaves, upon any parts of the coast of Africa, except to the southward of the Line, as specified in the 2d Article of this treaty; nor to engage in the same, or to permit their flag to be used, except for the purpose of supplying the transatlantic possessions belonging to the Crown of Portugal.

V. His Britannic Majesty hereby agrees to remit, from the date at which the ratification mentioned in the 1st Article shall be promulgated, such further payments as may then remain due and payable upon the loan of 600,000 *l.*, made in London for the service of Portugal, in the year 1809, in consequence of a convention signed on the 21st of April of

seja: exceptuando comtudo aquelle ou aquellos navios que tiverem sahido dos portos do Brasil, antes que a sobredita ratificação haja sido publicada, com tanto que a viagem desse ou desses navios se não extenda á mais de 6 mezes, depois da mencionada publicação.

II. Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal consente e se obriga por este Artigo á adoptar, de acordo com sua Magestade Britannica, aquellas medidas que possaõ melhor contribuir para a execuçaõ effectiva do ajuste precedente, conforme ao seu verdadeiro objecto, e litteral intelligencia; e sua Magestade Britannica se obriga á dar, de acordo com sua Alteza Real, as ordens que forem mais adequadas para effectivamente impedir que, durante o tempo em que ficar sendo licito o continuar o trafico de escravos, segundo as Leis de Portugal, e os tratados subsistentes entre as 2 Corõas, se cause qualquer estorvo ás embarcaçoens Portuguezas, que se dirigirem á fazer o commercio de escravatura ao sul da Linha, ou seja nos actuaes dominios da Corõa de Portugal, ou nos territorios sobre os quaes a mesma Corõa reservou ou seu direito no mencionado tratado de alliança.*

III. O tratado de alliança concluido no Rio de Janeiro, em 19 de Fevereiro de 1810,* sendo fundado em circumstancias temporarias, que felizmente deixaraõ de existir, se declara pelo presente Artigo por nullo e de nenhum effeito em todas as suas partes, sem que por isso comtudo se invalidem os antigos tratados de alliança, amizade, e garantia†, que por tanto tempo e taõ felizmente tem subsistido entre as 2 Corõas, e que se renovaõ aqui pelas 2 altas partes contractantes, e se reconhecem ficar em plena força e vigor.

IV. As 2 altas partes contractantes se reservaõ e obrigaõ á fixar por hum tratado separado, o periodo em que o commercio de escravos haja de cessar universalmente, e de ser prohibido em todos os dominios de Portugal; e sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal renõva aqui a sua anterior declaraçaõ e ajuste de que, no intervallo que de correr até que a sobredita aboliçaõ geral e final se verifique, não será licito aos vassallos Portuguezes o comprarem ou traficarem em escravos em qualquer parte da costa de Africa, que não seja ao sul da Linha Equinocial, como fica especificado no segundo Artigo deste tratado; nem taõ pouco o emprehenderem este trafico debaixo da bandeira Portugueza para outro fim que não seja o de supprir de escravos as possessoens transatlanticas da Corõa de Portugal.

V. Sua Magestade Britannica convem, desde a data em que for publicada, da maneira mencionada no Artigo primeiro, a ratificação do presente tratado, em desistir da cobrança de todos os pagamentos que ainda restem por fazer para a completa soluçaõ do emprestimo de 600,000 libras esterlinas, contrahido em Londres por conta de Portugal,

* See Martens' Supplement, vol. 5, p. 245.

† See Chalmers, vol. 2, p. 255.

of the same year; * which convention, under the conditions specified as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

VI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro, in the space of five months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(L.S.) *Castlereagh.*
 (L.S.) *Conde de Palmella.*
 (L.S.) *A. De Saldanha da Gama.*
 (L.S.) *J. Lobo da Silveira.*

Additional Article.

It is agreed, that in the event of any of the Portuguese settlers being desirous of retiring from the settlements of the Crown of Portugal on the coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, with the negroes, *bonâ fide* their domestics, to some other of the possessions of the Crown of Portugal, the same shall not be deemed unlawful, provided it does not take place on board a slave-trading vessel, and provided they be furnished with proper passports and certificates, according to a form to be agreed on between the two Governments.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(L.S.) *Castlereagh.*
 (L.S.) *Conde de Palmella.*
 (L.S.) *A. De Saldanha da Gama.*
 (L.S.) *J. Lobo da Silveira.*

no anno de 1809, em consequencia da convenção assignada aos 21 de Abril do mesmo anno; * a qual convenção debaixo das condições acima especificadas se declara por este Artigo nulla e de nenhum effeito.

VI. O presente tratado será ratificado, e as ratificações trocadas no Rio de Janeiro dentro do espaço de 5 mezes, ou antes, se possível fôr.

Em fé e testemunho do que os plenipotenciarios respectivos o assignarão e firmarão com o sello das suas armas.

Feito em Vienna, aos 22 de Janeiro de 1815.

(L.S.) *Castlereagh.*
 (L.S.) *Conde de Palmella.*
 (L.S.) *A. De Saldanha da Gama.*
 (L.S.) *J. Lobo da Silveira.*

Artigo Adicional.

CONVENÇIONOUSE, que no caso de algum colono Portuguez querer passar dos estabelecimentos da Corôa de Portugal na costa de Africa ao norte do Equador com os negros, *bonâ fide* seus domesticos, para qualquer outra possessão da Corôa de Portugal, terá a liberdade de faze-lo, logoque não seja á bordo de navio armado e preparado para o trafico, e logo que venha munido dos competentes passaportes e certidoens conformes á norma que se ajustar entre os 2 Governos.

O presente Artigo Adicional terá a mesma força e vigor como se fosse inserido palavra por palavra no tratado assignado neste dia; e será ratificado, e as ratificações trocadas ao mesmo tempo.

Em fé e testemunho do que os plenipotenciarios respectivos o assignarão e firmarão com o sello das suas armas.

Feito em Vienna, aos 22 de Janeiro de 1815.

(L.S.) *Castlereagh.*
 (L.S.) *Conde de Palmella.*
 (L.S.) *A. De Saldanha da Gama.*
 (L.S.) *J. Lobo da Silveira.*

No. 4.—ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the TREATY of the 22d January 1815, between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, for the purpose of preventing their Subjects from engaging in any Illicit Traffic in Slaves.—Signed at London the 28th of July 1817, in the English and Portuguese Languages.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, adhering to the principles which they have manifested in the declaration of the Congress of Vienna, bearing date the 8th of February 1815, and being desirous to fulfil faithfully and to their utmost extent, the engagements which they mutually contracted by the Treaty of the 22d January 1815, and till the period shall arrive when, according to the tenor of the 4th Article of the said Treaty, his Most Faithful Majesty has reserved to himself, in concert with his Britannic Majesty, to fix the time when the trade in slaves shall cease entirely and be prohibited in his dominions; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, having bound himself by the 2d Article of the said Treaty to adopt the measures necessary to prevent his subjects from all illicit traffic in slaves; and his Majesty

* See Martens' Supplement, vol. 8, p. 22.

Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having on his part engaged, in conjunction with his Most Faithful Majesty, to employ effectual means to prevent Portuguese vessels trading in slaves, in conformity with the laws of Portugal and the existing treaties, from suffering any loss or hindrance from British cruisers, their said majesties have accordingly resolved to proceed to the arrangement of a Convention for the attainment of these objects, and have therefore named as plenipotentiaries, *ad hoc*; viz. his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c., and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Don Pedro de Souza Holstein, Count of Palmella, &c. &c. &c., who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

1. The object of this Convention is, on the part of the two governments, mutually to prevent their respective subjects from carrying on an illicit slave trade.

The two high contracting powers declare, that they consider as illicit any traffic in slaves carried on under the following circumstances. First, Either by British ships, and under the British flag, or for the account of British subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever. Second, By Portuguese vessels, in any of the harbours or roads of the coast of Africa, which are prohibited by the 1st Article of the Treaty of the 22d January 1815. Third, Under the Portuguese or British flag for the account of the subjects of any other government. Fourth, By Portuguese vessels bound for any port not in the dominions of his Most Faithful Majesty.

2. The territories in which the traffic in slaves continues to be permitted under the Treaty of the 22d January 1815, to the subjects of his Most Faithful Majesty, are the following:

First, The territories possessed by the Crown of Portugal upon the coast of Africa, to the south of the Equator; that is to say, upon the eastern coast of Africa, the territory lying between Cape Delgado and the Bay of Lourenço Marques; and upon the western coast, all that which is situated from the 6th to the 18th degree of south latitude. Second, Those territories on the coast of Africa to the south of the Equator over which his Most Faithful Majesty has declared that he has retained his rights; namely, the territories of Molembo and Cabinda, upon the *eastern coast of Africa, from the 5th degree, 12th minute, to the 8th degree, south latitude.

3. His Most Faithful Majesty engages, within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this present Convention, to promulgate in his capital, and in the other parts of his dominions, as soon as possible, a law which shall prescribe the punishment of any of his subjects who may in future participate in an illicit traffic of slaves, and at the same time to renew the prohibition which already exists, to import slaves into the Brazils under any flag other than that of Portugal; and his Most Faithful Majesty engages to assimilate as much as possible the legislation of Portugal in this respect to Great Britain.

4. Every Portuguese vessel which shall be destined for the slave trade, on any point of the African coast where this traffic still continues to be lawful, must be provided with a royal passport, conformable to the model annexed to this present Convention, and which model forms an integral part of the same. The passport must be written in the Portuguese language, with an authentic translation in English annexed thereto, and it must be signed, for those vessels sailing from the port of Rio Janeiro, by the minister of marine; and for all other vessels which may be intended for the said traffic, and which may sail from any other ports of the Brazils, or from any other of the dominions of his Most Faithful Majesty not in Europe, the passports must be signed by the governor in chief of the captaincy to which the port belongs; and as to those vessels which may proceed from the ports of Portugal, to carry on the traffic in slaves, their passports must be signed by the secretary of the government for the marine department.

5. The two high contracting powers, for the more complete attainment of their object, namely, the prevention of all illicit traffic in slaves on the part of their respective subjects, mutually consent that the ships of war of their royal navies, which shall be provided with special instructions for this purpose, as hereinafter provided, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of having slaves on board, acquired by an illicit traffic, and in the event only of their actually finding slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for this purpose, as shall hereinafter be specified. Provided always, that the commanders of the ships of war of the two royal navies, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the instructions which they shall have received for this purpose.

As this Article is entirely reciprocal, the two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur unjustly, by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of the arbitrary detention: Provided always, that the visit and detention of slave ships specified in this

Article,

* See Declaration, p. 701.

Article, shall only be effected by those British or Portuguese vessels which may form part of the two royal navies, and by those only of such vessels which are provided with the Special Instructions annexed to the present Convention.

6. No British or Portuguese cruiser shall detain any slave ship not having slaves actually on board; and, in order to render lawful the detention of any ship, whether British or Portuguese, the slaves found on board such vessel must have been brought there for the express purpose of the traffic, and those on board Portuguese ships must have been taken from that part of the coast of Africa where the slave trade was prohibited by the Treaty of the 22d of January 1815.

7. All ships of war of the two nations which shall hereafter be destined to prevent the illicit traffic in slaves, shall be furnished by their own government with a copy of the Instructions annexed to the present Convention, and which shall be considered as an integral part thereof.

These instructions shall be written in Portuguese and English, and signed, for the vessels of each of the two powers, by the ministers of their respective marine.

The two high contracting parties reserve the faculty of altering the said Instructions, in whole or in part, according to circumstances; it being however well understood that the said alterations cannot take place but by common agreement and by the consent of the two high contracting parties.

8. In order to bring to adjudication, with the least delay and inconvenience, the vessels which may be detained for having been engaged in an illicit traffic of slaves, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, two mixed commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations named for this purpose by their respective sovereigns.

These commissions shall reside, one in a possession belonging to his Britannic Majesty, the other within the territories of his Most Faithful Majesty; and the two governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the commissions shall respectively reside; each of the two high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of changing at its pleasure the place of residence of the commission held within its own dominions; provided, however, that one of the two commissions shall always be held upon the coast of Africa, and the other in the Brazils.

These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions annexed to the present Convention, of which they shall be considered as an integral part.

9. His Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 22d of January 1815, engages to grant, in the manner hereinafter explained, sufficient indemnification to all the proprietors of Portuguese vessels and cargoes captured by British cruisers, between the 1st of June 1814 and the period at which the two commissions pointed out in Article 8 of the present Convention shall assemble at their respective posts.

The two high contracting parties agree that all claims of the nature hereinbefore mentioned shall be received and liquidated by a mixed commission, to be held at London, and which shall consist of an equal number of the individuals of the two nations, named by their respective sovereigns, and upon the same principles stipulated by the 8th Article of this Additional Convention, and by the other acts which form an integral part of the same. The aforesaid commissions shall commence their functions six months after the ratification of the present Convention, or sooner if possible.

The two high contracting parties have agreed that the proprietors of vessels captured by the British cruisers cannot claim compensation for a larger number of slaves than that which, according to the existing laws of Portugal, they were permitted to transport, according to the rate of tonnage of the captured vessel.

The two high contracting parties are equally agreed that every Portuguese vessel captured with slaves on board for the traffic, which shall be proved to have been embarked within the territories of the coast of Africa situated to the north of Cape Palmas, and not belonging to the Crown of Portugal, as well as all Portuguese vessels captured with slaves on board for the traffic, six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of the 22d of January 1815, and on which it can be proved that the aforesaid slaves were embarked in the roadsteads of the coast of Africa situated to the north of the Equator, shall not be entitled to claim any indemnification.

10. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay within the space of a year at farthest from the decision of each case, to the individual having a just claim to the same, the sums which shall be granted to them by the commissions named in the preceding Articles.

11. His Britannic Majesty formally engages to pay the 300,000 *l.* of indemnification, stipulated by the Convention of the 21st of January 1815, in favour of the proprietors of Portuguese vessels captured by British cruisers up to the period of the 1st of June 1814, in the manner following; viz. the first payment of 150,000 *l.* six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, and the remaining 150,000 *l.*, as well as the interest at five per cent. due upon the total sum, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention of the 21st of January 1815, shall be paid nine months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention. The interest due shall be payable

up to the day of the last payment. All the aforesaid payments shall be made in London to the minister of his Most Faithful Majesty at the Court of his Britannic Majesty, or to the persons whom his Most Faithful Majesty shall think proper to authorize for that purpose.

12. The acts or instruments annexed to this Additional Convention, and which form an integral part thereof, are as follow: No. 1. Form of passport for the Portuguese merchant ships destined for the lawful traffic in slaves. No. 2. Instructions for the ships of war of both nations destined to prevent the illicit traffic in slaves. No. 3. Regulation for the mixed commissions which are to hold their sittings on the coast of Africa, at the Brazils, and in London.

13. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged at Rio Janeiro, within the space of four months at furthest, dating from the day of its signature.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 28th day of July 1817.

(L. s.) *Castlereagh.*

(L. s.) *Conde De Palmella.*

FORM of PASSPORT for Portuguese Vessels destined for the Lawful Traffic in Slaves.

(Place for the Royal Arms.)

I, Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of the Marne and Transatlantic Dominions. &c. &c. &c. [or, governor of this province,] [or, Secretary of the Government of Portugal,] make known to those that shall see the present passport, that the vessel called _____, of _____ tons, and carrying _____ men and _____ passengers, _____ master and _____ owner, Portuguese, and subjects of the United Kingdom, is bound to the ports of _____ and _____ and coast of _____, from whence she is to return to _____, the said master and owner having previously taken the required oath before the Royal Board of Commerce of this capital (or the Board of Inspection of this province), and having legally proved that no foreigner has any share in the above vessel and cargo, as appears by the certificate of that royal board (or Board of Inspection) which is annexed to this passport. The said _____, master and _____ owner of the said vessel being under an obligation to enter solely such ports on the coast of Africa where the slave trade is permitted to the subjects of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, and to return from thence to any of the ports of this kingdom where alone they shall be permitted to land the slaves whom they carry, after going through the proper forms, to show that they have in every respect complied with the provisions of the Alvará of the 24th of November 1813, by which his Majesty was pleased to regulate the conveyance of slaves from the coast of Africa to his dominions of Brazil. And should they fail to execute any of these conditions, they shall be liable to the penalties denounced by the Alvará of * _____ against those who shall carry on the slave trade in an illicit manner. And as in going or returning she may, either at sea or in port, meet officers of ships and vessels of the same kingdom, the King our Lord orders them not to give her any obstruction; and his Majesty recommends to the officers of the fleets, squadrons, and ships of the kings, princes, republics, and potentates, the friends and allies of the Crown, not to prevent her from prosecuting her voyage, but, on the contrary, to afford her any aid and accommodation she may want for continuing the same; being persuaded that those recommended by their princes will, on our part, experience the same treatment. In testimony of which his Majesty has ordered her to be furnished by me with this passport, signed and sealed with the great seal of the royal arms, which shall have validity only for _____, and for one voyage alone.

Given in the palace of _____, the _____ of _____, in the year _____ after the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ.

By order of his Excellency,
(The officer who made out the passport.)

This passport, numbered (_____), authorises any number of slaves not exceeding _____, being _____ per ton, (as permitted by the Alvará of † _____) to be on board of this ship at one time, excepting always such slaves employed as sailors or domestics, and children born on board during the voyage.

(Signed as above by the proper Portuguese authorities.)

Castlereagh.

Conde De Palmella.

* This Alvará to be promulgated in pursuance of the 3d Article of the Additional Convention of the 28th July 1817.

† That is to say, the Alvará of the 24th of November 1813, or any other Portuguese law which may hereafter be promulgated in lieu thereof.

INSTRUCTIONS intended for the British and Portuguese Ships of War employed to prevent the Illicit Traffic in Slaves.

1. EVERY British or Portuguese ship of war shall, in conformity with Article 5 of the Additional Convention of this date, have a right to visit the merchant ships of either of the two powers actually engaged or suspected to be engaged in the slave trade; and should any slaves be found on board, according to the tenor of the 6th Article of the aforesaid Additional Convention, and, as to what regards the Portuguese vessels, should there be ground to suspect that the said slaves have been embarked on a part of the coast of Africa where the traffic in slaves can no longer be legally carried on, in consequence of the stipulations in force between the two high powers; in these cases alone the commander of the said ship-of-war may detain them; and having detained them, he is to bring them as soon as possible for judgment before that of the two mixed commissions appointed by the 8th Article of the Additional Convention of this date, which shall be the nearest, or which the commander of the capturing ship shall, upon his own responsibility, think he can soonest reach from the spot where the slave ship shall have been detained.

Ships, on board of which no slaves shall be found intended for purposes of traffic, shall not be detained on any account or pretence whatever.

Negro servants or sailors that may be found on board the said vessels, cannot in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention.

2. No merchantman or slave ship can, on any account or pretence whatever, be visited or detained whilst in the port or roadstead belonging to either of the two high contracting powers, or within cannon-shot of the batteries on shore. But in case suspicious vessels should be found so circumstanced, proper representations may be addressed to the authorities of the country, requesting them to take effectual measures for preventing such abuses.

3. The high contracting powers, having in view the immense extent of the shores of Africa to the north of the Equator along which this commerce continues prohibited, and the facility thereby afforded for illicit traffic, on points where either the total absence or at least the distance of lawful authorities bar ready access to those authorities, in order to prevent it, have agreed, for the more readily attaining the salutary end which they propose, to grant, and they do actually grant to each other the power, without prejudice to the rights of sovereignty, to visit and detain, as if on the high seas, any vessel having slaves on board, even within cannon-shot of the shore of their respective territories on the continent of Africa, to the north of the Equator, in case of there being no local authorities to whom recourse might be had, as has been stated in the preceding Article. In such case vessels so visited may be brought before the mixed commissions, in the form prescribed in the first Article of the preceding Instructions.

4. No Portuguese merchantman or slave ship shall, on any pretence whatever, be detained, which shall be found anywhere near the land, or on the high seas, south of the Equator, unless after a chase that shall have commenced north of the Equator.

5. Portuguese vessels furnished with a regular passport, having slaves on board, shipped at those parts of the coast of Africa where the trade is permitted to Portuguese subjects, and which shall afterwards be found north of the Equator, shall not be detained by the ships of war of the two nations, though furnished with the present instructions, provided the same can account for their course, either in conformity with the practice of the Portuguese navigation, by steering some degrees to the northward in search of fair winds, or for other legitimate causes, such as the dangers of the sea duly proved; or lastly, in the case of their passports proving that they were bound for a Portuguese port not within the continent of Africa: Provided always, that, with regard to all slave ships detained to the north of the Equator, the proof of the legality of the voyage is to be furnished by the vessel so detained. On the other hand, with respect to slave ships detained to the south of the Equator, in conformity with the stipulations of the preceding Article, the proof of the illegality of the voyage is to be exhibited by the captor.

It is in like manner stipulated that the number of slaves found on board a slave ship by the cruisers, even should the number not agree with that contained in their passport, shall not be a sufficient reason to justify the detention of the ship; but the captain and the proprietor shall be denounced in the Portuguese tribunals in the Brazils, in order to their being punished according to the laws of the country.

6. Every Portuguese vessel intended to be employed in the legal traffic in slaves, in conformity with the principles laid down in the Additional Convention of this date, shall be commanded by a native Portuguese, and two-thirds at least of the crew shall likewise be Portuguese: Provided always, that its Portuguese or foreign construction shall in nowise affect its nationality, and that the negro sailors shall always be reckoned as Portuguese, provided they belong, as slaves, to subjects of the Crown of Portugal, or that they have been enfranchised in the dominions of his Most Faithful Majesty.

7. Whenever a ship of war shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched, it shall be done in the most mild manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations; and in no case shall the search be made by an officer holding a rank inferior to that of lieutenant in the navy.

8. The ships of war which may detain the slave ships, in pursuance of the principles laid down in the present instructions, shall leave on board all the cargo of negroes untouched, as well as the captain and a part at least of the crew of the above-mentioned slave ship; the captain shall draw up, in writing, an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained ship, and the changes which may have taken place in it: he shall deliver to the captain of the slave ship a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the said vessel, as well as of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

The negroes shall not be disembarked till after the vessels which contain them shall be arrived at the place where the legality of the capture is to be tried by one of the two mixed commissions, in order that, in the event of their not being adjudged legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired. If, however, urgent motives, deduced from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or other causes, required that they should be disembarked entirely, or in part, before the vessels could arrive at the place of residence of one of the said commissions, the commander of the capturing ship may take on himself the responsibility of such disembarkation, provided that the necessity be stated in a certificate in proper form.

9. No conveyance of slaves from one port of the Brazils to another, or from the continent or islands of Africa to the possessions of Portugal out of America, shall take place as objects of commerce, except in ships provided with passports from the Portuguese Government, *ad hoc*.

Done at London, the 28th of July 1817.

Castlereagh. (L. s.)

Conde De Palmella. (L. s.)

REGULATION for the Mixed Commissions, which are to reside on the Coast of *Africa*, in the *Brazils*, and at *London*.

1. THE mixed commissions to be established by the Additional Convention of this date, upon the coast of Africa and in the Brazils, are appointed to decide upon the legality of the detention of such slave vessels as the cruisers of both nations shall detain, in pursuance of this same Convention, for carrying on an illicit commerce in slaves.

The above-mentioned commissions shall judge, without appeal, according to the letter and spirit of the Treaty of the 22d of January 1815, and of the Additional Convention to the said Treaty signed at London on this 28th day of July 1817.

The commissions shall give sentence as summarily as possible, and they are required to decide (as far as they shall find it practicable) within the space of 20 days, to be dated from that on which every detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where they shall reside; first, upon the legality of the capture; second, in the case in which the captured vessel shall have been liberated, as to the indemnification which he is to receive.

And it is hereby provided, that in all cases the final sentence shall not be delayed on account of the absence of witnesses, or for want of other proofs, beyond the period of two months, except upon the application of any of the parties interested, when, upon their giving satisfactory security to charge themselves with the expense and risks of the delay, the commissioners may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months.

2. Each of the above-mentioned mixed commissions, which are to reside on the coast of Africa and in the Brazils, shall be composed in the following manner:

The two high contracting parties shall each of them name a commissary judge, and a commissioner of arbitration, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of capture of slave vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulation of the Additional Convention of this date, may be laid before them. All the essential parts of the proceedings carried on before these mixed commissions shall be written down in the language of the country in which the commission may reside.

The commissary judges and the commissioners of arbitration shall make oath in presence of the principal magistrate of the place in which the commission may reside, to judge fairly and faithfully, to have no preference, either for the claimants or the captors, and to act in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 22d of January 1815, and of the Additional Convention to the said Treaty.

There shall be attached to each commission a secretary or registrar, appointed by the Sovereign of the country in which the commission may reside, who shall register all its acts, and who, previous to his taking charge of his post, shall make oath, in presence of at least one of the commissary judges, to conduct himself with respect for their authority, and to act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to his charge.

3. The form of the process shall be as follows:

The commissary judges of the two nations shall, in the first place, proceed to the examination of the papers of the vessel, and to receive the depositions on oath of the captain, and of two or three at least of the principal individuals on board of the detained vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the captor, should it appear necessary, in order to be able to

judge

judge and to pronounce if the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the Additional Convention of this date, and in order that, according to this judgment, it may be condemned or liberated: and in the event of the two commissary judges not agreeing on the sentence they ought to pronounce, whether as to the legality of the detention or the indemnification to be allowed, or on any other question which might result from the stipulations of the Convention of this date, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two commissioners of arbitration, who, after having considered the documents of the process, shall consult with the above-mentioned commissary judges on the case in question, and the final sentence shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the above-mentioned commissary judges, and of the above-mentioned commissioner of arbitration.

4. As often as the cargo of slaves found on board of a Portuguese slave ship shall have been embarked on any point whatever of the coast of Africa, where the slave trade continues lawful to the subjects of the Crown of Portugal, such slave ship shall not be detained on pretext that the above-mentioned slaves have been brought originally by land from any other part whatever of the continent.

5. In the authenticated declaration which the captor shall make before the commission, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, which shall be delivered to the captain of the captured vessel at the time of the detention, the above-mentioned captor shall be bound to declare his name, the name of his vessel, as well as the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of slaves found living on board of the slave ship at the time of the detention.

6. As soon as sentence shall have been passed, the detained vessel, if liberated, and what remains of the cargo, shall be restored to the proprietors, who may, before the same commission, claim a valuation of the damages which they may have a right to demand; the captor himself, and in his default his government, shall remain responsible for the above-mentioned damages. The two high contracting parties bind themselves to defray, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the indemnifications which may be granted by the above-named commission; it being understood that these indemnifications shall be at the expense of the power of which the captor shall be a subject.

7. In case of the condemnation of a vessel for an unlawful voyage, she shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the slaves who may be on board as objects of commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale, for the profit of the two governments; and, as to the slaves, they shall receive from the mixed commission a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the government on whose territory the commission which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers. Each of the two governments bind itself to guarantee the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it.

8. Every claim for compensation of losses occasioned to ships suspected of carrying on an illicit trade in slaves, not condemned as lawful prize by the mixed commissions, shall be also heard and judged by the above-named commissions, in the form provided by the 3d Article of the present Regulation; and in all cases wherein restitution shall be so decreed, the commission shall award to the claimant or claimants, or his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification: first, for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the claimant or claimants may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; that is to say, in case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified; first, for the ship, her tackle, apparel, and stores; secondly, for all freight due and payable; thirdly, for the value of the cargo of merchandise, if any; fourthly, for the slaves on board at the time of detention, according to the computed value of such slaves at the place of destination; deducting therefrom the usual fair average mortality for the unexpired period of the regular voyage; deducting also for all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargoes, including commission of sale when payable at such port; and, fifthly, for all other regular charges in cases of total loss; and in all other cases not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified; first, for all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable; secondly, a demurrage when due, according to the schedule annexed to the present Article; thirdly, a daily allowance for the subsistence of slaves, of 1 s., or 180 reis for each person, without distinction of sex or age, for so many days as it shall appear to the commission that the voyage has been or may be delayed by reason of such detention; as, likewise, fourthly, for any deterioration of cargo or slaves; fifthly, for any diminution in the value of the cargo of slaves, proceeding from an increased mortality beyond the average amount of the voyage, or from sickness occasioned by detention: this value to be ascertained by their computed price at the place of destination, as in the above case of total loss; sixthly, an allowance of five per cent. on the amount of capital employed in the purchase and maintenance of cargo for the period of delay occasioned by the detention; and seventhly, for all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall likewise be entitled to interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum awarded, until paid by the government to which the capturing ship belongs; the whole amount of such indemnifications being calculated in the money of the country

country to which the captured ship belongs, and to be liquidated at exchange current at the time of award, excepting the sum for the subsistence of slaves, which shall be paid at par, as above stipulated.

The two high contracting parties wishing to avoid, as much as possible, every species of fraud in the execution of the Additional Convention of this date, have agreed, that, if it should be proved in a manner evident to the conviction of the judges of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of a commissioner of arbitration, that the captor has been led into error by a voluntary and reprehensible fault on the part of the captain of the detained ship, in that case only the detained ship shall not have the right of receiving, during the days of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article.

Schedule of Demurrage or Daily Allowance for a Vessel of

100 tons to 120 inclusive	- £. 5	} per } diem.	201 tons to 220 inclusive	- £. 11	} per } diem.
121 tons to 150 inclusive	- 6		221 tons to 250 inclusive	- 12	
151 tons to 170 inclusive	- 8		251 tons to 270 inclusive	- 14	
171 tons to 200 inclusive	- 10		271 tons to 300 inclusive	- 15	

And so on in proportion.

9. When the proprietors of a ship suspected of carrying on an illicit trade in slaves, released in consequence of a sentence of one of the mixed commissions (or in the case, as above-mentioned, of total loss), shall claim indemnification for the loss of slaves which he may have suffered, he shall in no case be entitled to claim for more than the number of slaves which his vessel was by the Portuguese laws authorized to carry, which number shall always be declared in his passport.

10. The mixed commission established in London by Article 9 of the Convention of this date, shall hear and determine all claims for Portuguese ships and cargoes captured by British cruisers on account of the unlawful trading in slaves, since the 1st of June 1814 till the period when the Convention of this date is to be in complete execution, awarding to them, conformably to Article 9 of the Additional Convention of this date, a just and complete compensation, upon the basis laid down in the preceding Article, either for total loss, or for losses and damages sustained by the owners and proprietors of the said ships and cargoes. The said commission established in London shall be composed and proceed exactly upon the same basis determined in the Articles 1, 2, and 3, of the present Regulations for the commissions established on the coast of Africa and the Brazils.

11. It shall not be permitted to any of the commissary judges, nor to the arbitrators, nor to the secretary of any of the mixed commissions, to demand or receive, from any one of the parties concerned in the sentences which they shall pronounce, any emolument under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the present regulation.

12. When the parties interested shall imagine they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the mixed commissions, they may represent it to their respective governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence for removing, when they think fit, the individuals who may compose these commissions.

13. In the case of a vessel detained unjustly, under pretence of the stipulations of the Additional Convention of this date, and in which the captor should neither be authorized by the tenor of the above-mentioned Convention, nor of the Instructions annexed to it, the government to which the detained vessel may belong shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the government to which the captor may belong binds itself to cause the subject of complaint to be fully examined, and to inflict upon the captor, if he be found to have deserved it, a punishment proportioned to the transgression which may have been committed.

14. The two high contracting parties have agreed, that in the event of the death of one or more of the commissioners, judges, and arbitrators, composing the above-mentioned mixed commissions, their posts shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner: on the part of the British Government, the vacancies shall be filled successively in the commission which shall sit within the possessions of his Britannic Majesty, by the Governor or Lieutenant-governor resident in that colony, by the principal magistrate of the place, and by the secretary; and in the Brazils by the British Consul and Vice-consul resident in the city in which the mixed commission may be established.

On the part of Portugal, the vacancies shall be supplied, in the Brazils, by such persons as the Captain-general of the province shall name for that purpose; and, considering the difficulty which the Portuguese Government would feel in naming fit persons to fill the posts, which might become vacant in the commission established in the British possessions, it is agreed, that in case of the death of the Portuguese commissioners, judge, or arbitrators in those possessions, the remaining individuals of the above-mentioned commission shall be equally authorized to proceed to the judgment of such slave ships as may be brought before them, and to the execution of their sentence. In this case alone, however, the parties interested shall have the right of appealing from the sentence, if they think fit, to the commission resident in the Brazils; and the government to which the captor shall belong shall be bound fully to defray the indemnification which shall be due to them, if the appeal be judged

judged in favour of the claimants; it being well understood that the ship and cargo shall remain during this appeal in the place of residence of the first commission before whom they may have been conducted.

The high contracting parties have agreed to supply, as soon as possible, every vacancy that may arise in the above-mentioned commissions, from death or any other contingency. And in case that the vacancy of each of the Portuguese commissioners residing in the British possessions be not supplied at the end of six months, the vessels which are taken there to be judged, after the expiration of that time, shall no longer have the right of appeal hereinbefore stipulated.

Done at London, the 28th of July 1817.

(L.S.) *Conde de Palmella.*

(L.S.) *Castlereagh.*

Separate Article.—As soon as the total abolition of the slave trade for the subjects of the Crown of Portugal shall have taken place, the two high contracting parties hereby agree, by common consent, to adapt to that state of circumstances, the stipulations of the Additional Convention concluded at London the 28th of July last; but in default of such alterations, the Additional Convention of that date shall remain in force until the expiration of 15 years from the day on which the general abolition of the slave trade shall so take place on the part of the Portuguese Government.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Additional Convention aforesaid. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 11th of September 1817.

(L.S.) *Castlereagh.*

(L.S.) *Conde de Palmella.*

DECLARATION, signed the 3d of April 1819, touching *Molembo* and *Cabinda*, as described in the Convention of the 28th July 1817, between His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty.

WHEREAS a Convention, having for its object the prevention of the illicit traffic in slaves, was concluded between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Faithful Majesty, and signed at London on the 28th of July 1817:

And whereas by the 2d Article of that Convention, the traffic in slaves was declared still to be permitted to Portuguese subjects, only within certain territories therein described: And whereas the territories of *Molembo* and *Cabinda* are described by that Article to be on the eastern coast of Africa; and whereas this description is evidently a verbal mistake, the said territories of *Molembo* and *Cabinda* lying, in fact, upon the western and not upon the eastern coast of Africa:—

It is hereby declared by the undersigned, that the word “eastern,” in that part of the 2d Article above alluded to, shall be held to be annulled, and the word “western” to stand in its place; and the latter part of the Article in question shall accordingly be held to run thus:—

“The territories of *Molembo* and *Cabinda*, upon the western coast of Africa, from the 5th degree 12 minutes to the 8th degree south latitude.”

It was further agreed between the undersigned, that the present Declaration shall be considered as an integral part of the said Convention.

In witness and in faith of the above, the undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his Most Faithful Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at London, this 3d of April 1819.

(L.S.) *Castlereagh.*

(L.S.) *Conde de Palmella.*

No. 5.—TREATY between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, for the Abolition of the SLAVE TRADE.—Signed at Madrid, the 23d September 1817.

TRATADO entre Su Magestad el Rey de España y de las Indias, y Su Magestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, para la Abolicion del Trafico de Negros; concluido y firmado en Madrid, el 23 de Setiembre de 1817.

En el Nombre de la Santisima Trinidad.

HABIENDOSE manifestado en el 2 Articulo Adicional del tratado firmado en Madrid el dia 5 de Julio del año de 1814, entre su Magestad

TREATY between his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; concluded and signed at Madrid, the 23d September, 1817.

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

It having been stated in the 2d Additional Article of the treaty signed at Madrid, on the 5th day of July, of the year 1814, between his

gestad el Rey de España y de las Indias, y su Magestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, que "siendo conformes enteramente los sentimientos de su Magestad Católica con los de su Magestad Británica, respecto à la injusticia é inhumanidad del tráfico de esclavos, su Magestad Católica tomarà en consideracion, con la madurez que se requiere, los medios de combinar estos sentimientos con las necesidades de sus posesiones en América. Su Magestad Católica promete ademas prohibir á sus súbditos que se ocupen en el comercio de los esclavos cuando sea con el objeto de proveer de ellos á las islas y posesiones que no sean pertenecientes á España; y tambien el impedir, por medio de reglamentos y medidas eficaces, que se conceda la proteccion de la bandera Española á los extrangeros que se empleen en este tráfico, bien sean súbditos de su Magestad Británica, ó de otros estados y potencias."

Y consiguiente su Magestad Católica al espíritu de este Artículo, y á los principios de humanidad que le animan, no habiendo perdido nunca de vista un asunto que tanto le interesa, y deseoso de adelantar el momento de su logro, se ha determinado á co-operar con su Magestad Británica á la causa de la humanidad adoptando, de acuerdo con su dicha Magestad, medios eficaces para llevar á efecto la abolicion del tráfico de esclavos: suprimir el ilícito comercio de esclavos por parte de sus respectivos súbditos; y precaver que sean molestados ó perjudicados, por los cruceros Británicos, los buques Españoles que trafiquen en negros, conforme á la ley y á los tratados. Las 2 altas partes contratantes han nombrado en consecuencia por sus plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Magestad el Rey de España y de las Indias á Don Josef Garcia de Leon y Pizarro, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Real y distinguida Orden Española de Carlos III. de la de San Fernando y del Mérito de Nápoles, de las de San Alejandro Newsky y de Santa Ana de Rusia, y de la del Aguila Roja de Prusia, Consejero de Estado, y Primer Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal; y su Magestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda al muy Honorable Don Henrique Wellesley, miembro del muy Honorable Consejo Privado de su Magestad, Caballero Gran Cruz de la muy Honorable Orden del Baño, y su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario cerca de su Magestad Católica; los cuales habiendo cangado sus respectivos plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, se han convenido en los Artículos siguientes:

ART. I. Su Magestad Católica se obliga á que el tráfico de esclavos quede abolido en todos los dominios de España el dia 30 de Mayo de 1820, y que desde esta época en adelante no será lícito à ningun vasallo de la Corona de España el comprar esclavos, ó continuar el tráfico de esclavos en parte alguna de la costa de Africa, bajo ningun pretexto, ni de ninguna manera que sea; bien entendido, sin embargo, que se concederá un término de 5 meses desde dicha fecha de 30 de Mayo de 1820, para que completens

his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, that his Catholic Majesty concurs in the fullest manner in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of the traffic in slaves, and promises to take into consideration, with the deliberation which the state of his possessions in America demands, the means of acting in conformity with those sentiments; and engages moreover to prohibit his subjects from carrying on the slave trade, for the purpose of supplying any islands or possessions, excepting those appertaining to Spain; and to prevent, by effectual measures and regulations, the protection of the Spanish flag being given to foreigners who may engage in this traffic, whether subjects of his Britannic Majesty or of any other state or power.

And his Catholic Majesty, conformably to the spirit of this Article, and to the principles of humanity with which he is animated, having never lost sight of an object so interesting to him, and being desirous of hastening the moment of its attainment, has resolved to co-operate with his Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity, by adopting, in concert with his said Majesty, efficacious means for bringing about the abolition of the slave trade; for effectually suppressing illicit traffic in slaves, on the part of their respective subjects; and for preventing Spanish ships trading in slaves, conformably to law and to treaty, from being molested or subjected to losses from British cruisers. The two high contracting parties have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries, viz.:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley, a member of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty; and his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, Don Josef Garcia de Leon y Pizarro, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, of that of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of those of St. Alexander Newsky and of St. Anne of Russia, and of that of the Red Eagle of Prussia, Counsellor of State and First Secretary of State and of the General Dispatch, who, having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. His Catholic Majesty engages that the slave trade shall be abolished throughout the entire dominions of Spain, on the 30th day of May 1820; and that from and after that period it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Spain to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave trade on any part of the coast of Africa, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of five months from the said date of the 30th of May 1820, shall be allowed for completing

sus viages los buques que hubiesen sido legítimamente habilitados ante del citado día 30 de Mayo.

II. Queda estipulado, por el presente Artículo, que desde el día del cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado en adelante no será lícito á ningun súbdito de la Corona de España el comprar esclavos, ó continuar el tráfico de esclavos en parte alguna de la costa de Africa al norte del Ecuador, bajo ningun pretexto, ó de cualquiera manera que fuere; entendiéndose, sin embargo, que se concederá un término de 6 meses desde la fecha del cange de las ratificaciones de este tratado, para que puedan completar sus viages los buques que hubiesen sido despachados de puertos Españoles para la referida costa antes del cange de las dichas ratificaciones.

III. Su Magestad Británica se obliga á pagar en Londres el 20 de Febrero, de 1818, la suma de 400,000 libras esterlinas á la persona que su Magestad Católica designe para recibirlas.

IV. La expresada suma de 400,000 libras esterlinas se ha de considerar como una compensacion completa de todas las pérdidas que hubiesen sufrido los súbditos de su Magestad Católica, ocupados en este tráfico, con motivo de las expediciones interceptadas antes del cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado, como tambien de las que son una consecuencia necesaria de la abolicion de este comercio.

V. Siendo uno de los objetos de este tratado por parte de los 2 gobiernos el de impedir que sus respectivos súbditos comercien ilegítimamente en esclavos, las 2 altas partes contratantes declaran que considerarán como comercio ilícito de esclavos el que se haga en adelante del modo siguiente: á saber:

1. En buques Ingleses, ó que lleven pabellon Ingles, ó en cualquier otro buque y bajo cualquier pabellon, siempre que sea por cuenta de súbditos Ingleses.

2. En buques Españoles que hagan el tráfico en cualquiera parte de la costa de Africa al norte del Ecuador, despues del cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado; entendiéndose, sin embargo, que se concederán 6 meses para completar el viage de los buques, segun el tenor del Artículo II. del presente tratado.

3. En buques Españoles ó con pabellon Español, ó en cualquier otro buque y bajo cualquier pabellon que sea, por cuenta de súbditos Españoles, despues del 30 de Mayo, de 1820, en que ha de cesar el tráfico de negros por parte de la España, y despues de los 5 meses concedidos para el retorno de los viages empezados en tiempo hábil, con arreglo al Artículo I. de este tratado.

4. En buques bajo pabellon Ingles ó Español, de cuenta de los súbditos de cualquier otra potencia.

5. En buques Españoles, cuyo destino sea cualquier puerto fuera de los dominios de Su Magestad Católica.

VI. Su Magestad Católica, consiguiente al espíritu de este tratado, tomará todas las providencias mas oportunas para que tengan un cumplido efecto los fines saludables que en

pletting the voyages of vessels which shall have cleared out lawfully, previously to the said 30th of May.

II. It is hereby agreed, that, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Spain to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave trade, on any part of the coast of Africa to the north of the Equator, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels which shall have cleared out from Spanish ports for the said coast previously to the exchange of the said ratifications.

III. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay in London, on the 20th of February 1818, the sum of 400,000 *l.* sterling, to such person as his Catholic Majesty shall appoint to receive the same.

IV. The said sum of 400,000 *l.* sterling is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said traffic.

V. One of the objects of this treaty, on the part of the two governments, being mutually to prevent their respective subjects from carrying on an illicit slave trade, the two high contracting parties declare, that they consider as illicit any traffic in slaves carried on under the following circumstances:

1. Either by British ships and under the British flag, or for the account of British subjects by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever.

2. By Spanish ships upon any part of the coast of Africa north of the Equator, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty: provided, however, that six months shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels, conformably to the tenor of the 2d Article of this treaty.

3. Either by Spanish ships and under the Spanish flag, or for the account of Spanish subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever, after the 30th of May 1820, when the traffic in slaves on the part of Spain is to cease entirely: provided always, that five months shall be allowed for the completion of voyages commenced in due time, conformably to the 1st Article of this treaty.

4. Under the British or Spanish flag, for the account of the subjects of any other government.

5. By Spanish vessels, bound for any port not in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty.

VI. His Catholic Majesty will adopt, in conformity to the spirit of this treaty, the measures which are best calculated to give full and complete effect to the laudable objects

en él se proponen las altas partes contratantes.

VII. Todo buque Español que se emplee en el tráfico de esclavos, y cuyo destino sea á cualquier parte de la costa de Africa, en donde se pueda hacer legítimamente dicho comercio, llevará un pasaporte real, escrito en Español, con una traduccion auténtica en Ingles, anexa á él (conforme al modelo anexo, el cual constituye una parte integrante de este tratado), firmado por Su Magestad Católica, refrendado por el secretario de marina, y contrafirmado por el gefe marino superior del distrito, apostadero ó puerto, donde se habilita el buque, sea en España, sea en las posesiones coloniales de Su Magestad Católica.

VIII. La necesidad de este pasaporte para legitimar la navegacion de los buques negreros, no debe entenderse sino para la continuacion del tráfico al sur de la Línea, quedando en su fuerza los que se despachan ahora, firmados por el primer secretario de estado de Su Magestad Católica, y en la forma que se previno en orden de 16 de Diciembre de 1816, para todos los buques que salgan para la costa de Africa al norte, como tambien al sud de la Línea, antes del cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado.

IX. A fin de que se realice mejor el objeto de impedir el comercio ilegítimo de esclavos por parte de sus respectivos súbditos, las 2 altas partes contratantes se convienen mutuamente en que los buques de guerra de sus reales marinas, á quienes se darán al intento especiales instrucciones, de las que se hará luego mencion, sean autorizados para registrar los buques mercantes de ambas naciones, de los cuales se sospeche, con fundamentos razonables, que llevan á su bordo esclavos de ilícito comercio, y tengan asimismo facultad (aunque solo en el caso de hallarse á bordo los negros) para detener y llevarse los referidos buques, á fin de que sean juzgados por los tribunales establecidos con este objeto, segun se indicará despues; bien entendido que se haya de encargar á los comandantes de los buques de guerra que ejerzan esta comision, se atengan con el mayor rigor á las instrucciones que se les han de dar para dicho objeto.

Siendo este Artículo reciproco en todos respectos, las altas partes contratantes se obligan á resarcir las pérdidas que puedan sufrir injustamente sus respectivos súbditos por la detencion de cualquiera de sus buques sin suficiente causa legal. Debiéndose entender que esta indemnizacion será siempre á expensas del gobierno á que pertenezca el crucero que haya cometido el acto arbitrario; entendiéndose tambien que la facultad de visitar y detener los buques negreros, segun se expresa en este Artículo, solo podrá ejercerse por los buques Españoles ó Ingleses que pertenezcan á una ú otra real marina, y esten provistos de las instrucciones especiales anexas á este tratado.

X. Ningun crucero, sea Español ó Ingles, podrá detener á ningun buque negrero que no tenga, á la sazón, esclavos á bordo; y á fin de legalizar la detencion de cualquier buque Español ó Ingles, será necesario probar

jects which the high contracting parties have in view.

VII. Every Spanish vessel which shall be destined for the slave trade, on any part of the coast of Africa where this traffic still continues to be lawful, must be provided with a royal passport, conformable to the model annexed to the present treaty, and which model forms an integral part of the same. This passport must be written in the Spanish language, with an authentic translation in English annexed thereto; and it must be signed by his Catholic Majesty, and countersigned by the minister of marine, and also by the principal naval authority of the district, station or port from whence the vessel clears out, whether in Spain or in the colonial possessions of his Catholic Majesty.

VIII. It is to be understood that this passport, for rendering lawful the voyages of slave ships, is required only for the continuation of the traffic to the south of the Line; those passports which are now issued, signed by the first secretary of state of his Catholic Majesty, and in the form prescribed by the order of the 16th of December 1816, remaining in full force for all vessels which may have cleared out for the coast of Africa, as well to the north as to the south of the Line, previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

IX. The two high contracting parties, for the more complete attainment of the object of preventing all illicit traffic in slaves on the part of their respective subjects, mutually consent that the ships of war of their royal navies, which shall be provided with special instructions for this purpose as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of having slaves on board, acquired by an illicit traffic; and, in the event only of their finding slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for this purpose as shall hereinafter be specified: provided always, that the commanders of the ships of war of the two royal navies, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the instructions which they shall receive for this purpose.

As this Article is entirely reciprocal, the two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur unjustly by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels. It being understood that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of the arbitrary detention: provided always, that the visit and detention of slave ships specified in this Article, shall only be effected by those British or Spanish vessels which may form part of the two royal navies, and by those only of such vessels which are provided with the special instructions annexed to the present treaty.

X. No British or Spanish cruiser shall detain any slave ship not having slaves actually on board; and in order to render lawful the detention of any ship, whether British or Spanish, the slaves found on board such vessel

probar que los esclavos hallados á bordo han sido conducidos con el objeto expreso del tráfico, y que los hallados á bordo de los buques Españoles han sido tomados en la parte de la costa de Africa, donde esté ya prohibido el tráfico, segun el tenor del presente tratado.

XI. Los buques de guerra pertenecientes á las 2 naciones, que en lo sucesivo se destinen á impedir el tráfico ilegítimo de negros, recibirán de su gobierno una copia de las instrucciones anexas al presente tratado, las cuales serán consideradas como una parte integral del mismo.

Estas instrucciones se extenderán en Español y en Inglés, y serán firmadas, para los buques de cada nacion, por sus respectivos ministros de marina.

Las 2 altas partes contratantes se reservan la facultad de alterar, en todo ó en parte, las susodichas instrucciones, segun requieran las circunstancias; entendiéndose, sin embargo, que dichas alteraciones han de hacerse únicamente de comun consentimiento y con la concurrencia de las 2 altas partes contratantes.

XII. A fin de obviar el inconveniente que pudiera originarse de la dilacion en la adjudicacion de los buques detenidos por estar empleados en un comercio ilegal, se establecerán en el espacio de un año, á mas tardar, despues del cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado, 2 comisiones mixtas, compuestas de un número igual de individuos de ambas naciones, nombrados al intento por sus respectivos soberanos.

Una de estas comisiones residirá en territorio de su Magestad Católica, y la otra en una de las posesiones de su Magestad Británica; y los 2 Gobiernos se convendrán en cuanto á los parages de la residencia de dichas comisiones al tiempo de cangearse las ratificaciones del presente tratado, cada uno por lo respectivo á sus propios dominios; cada una de las 2 altas partes contratantes se reserva el derecho de mudar á su voluntad el lugar de residencia de la comision que ha de estar en sus propios dominios; entendiéndose, sin embargo, que una de las 2 comisiones habrá de residir siempre en la costa de Africa, y la otra en una de las posesiones coloniales de su Magestad Católica.

Estas comisiones decidirán las causas que se les presenten, sin apelacion, y conforme al reglamento ó instrucciones anexas al presente tratado, del cual han de considerarse como parte integrante.

XIII. Los actos ó instrumentos anexas á este tratado, y del cual constituyen una parte integrante, son los siguientes:—

1. Modelo de pasaporte para los buques mercantes Españoles, destinados al tráfico legítimo de esclavos.

2. Instrucciones para los buques de guerra de las 2 naciones, destinados á impedir el ilícito comercio de esclavos.

3. Reglamento para las comisiones mixtas que han de establecerse en la costa de Africa, y en alguna de las posesiones coloniales de su Magestad Católica.

XIV. El presente tratado, compuesto de 14 Articulos,

471.

vessel must have been brought there for the express purpose of the traffic; and those on board of Spanish ships must have been taken from that part of the coast of Africa where the slave trade is prohibited, conformably to the tenor of the present treaty.

XI. All ships of war of the two nations, which shall hereafter be destined to prevent the illicit traffic in slaves, shall be furnished by their own government with a copy of the instructions annexed to the present treaty, and which shall be considered as an integral part thereof.

These instructions shall be written in Spanish and English, and signed, for the vessels of each of the two powers, by the minister of their respective marine.

The two high contracting parties reserve the faculty of altering the said instructions, in whole or in part, according to circumstances; it being, however, well understood that the said alterations cannot take place but by the common agreement and by the consent of the two high contracting parties.

XII. In order to bring to adjudication with the least delay and inconvenience the vessels which may be detained for having been engaged in an illicit traffic of slaves, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, two mixed commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective sovereigns.

These commissions shall reside, one in a possession belonging to his Britannic Majesty, the other within the territories of his Catholic Majesty; and the two Governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the commissions shall respectively reside; each of the two high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the commission held within its own dominions; provided, however, that one of the two commissions shall always be held upon the coast of Africa, and the other in one of the colonial possessions of his Catholic Majesty.

These commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them, without appeal, and according to the regulation and instructions annexed to the present treaty, of which they shall be considered as an integral part.

XIII. The acts or instruments annexed to this treaty, and which form an integral part thereof, are as follows:—

1. Form of passport for the Spanish merchant ships destined for the lawful traffic in slaves.

2. Instructions for the ships of war of both nations, destined to prevent illicit traffic in slaves.

3. Regulation for the mixed commissions which are to hold their sittings on the coast of Africa, and in one of the colonial possessions of his Catholic Majesty.

XIV. The present treaty, consisting of 14 Articles,

14 Artículos, será ratificado, y cangeadas las ratificaciones, en Madrid en el término de 2 meses, desde esta fecha, ó antes si fuere posible.

En fe de lo cual, nos los infrascritos plenipotenciarios, en virtud de nuestros respectivos plenos poderes, hemos firmado el presente tratado, y hecho poner en él los sellos de nuestras armas.

Hecho en Madrid á 23 de Setiembre del año de nuestro Señor 1817.

(L. s.) *Jose Pizarro.*

Articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Madrid, within the space of two months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Madrid the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1817.

(L. s.) *Henry Wellesley.*

MODELO de Pasaporte para los buques Españoles que se destinaren al Tráfico legitimo de Esclavos.

DON FERNANDO por la Gracia de Dios, Rey de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, de las 2 Sicilias, de Jerusalem, de Navarra, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorca, de Menorca, de Sevilla, de Cerdeña, de Córdoba, de Córcega, de Murcia, de Jaen, de los Algarbes, de Algeciras, de Gibraltar, de las Islas de Canaria, de las Indias Orientales y Occidentales, Islas y Terra firme del Mar Océano; Archiduque de Austria; Duque de Borgoña, de Brabante y de Milan; Conde de Abspurg, Flándes, Tirol y Barcelona; Señor de Vizcaya y de Molina, &c.

Por cuanto he concedid opermiso para que el buque titulado
de porte de _____ toneladas,
que lleva _____
hombres de tripulacion, y _____
passageros, su capitán _____
y su propietario _____

ambos Españoles y súbditos de mi Corona, pueda salir con destino á los puertos de _____ y _____ y costa de Africa; de donde ha de volver á _____ habiendo prestado antes los expresados capitán y propietario el debido juramento y fianza ante el juzgado de marina del correspondiente tercio naval de donde salga dicho buque, y probado legalmente que ningun extranjero tiene parte alguna en el arriba mencionado buque y cargamento, como resulta, de la certificacion anexa á este pasaporte, dada por el mismo tribunal, en consecuencia de las diligencias practicadas en virtud de lo que prescribe la Ordenanza de Matrículas de 1802.

Los referidos capitán _____ y propietario _____ de dicho buque quedan obligados á entrar solamente en los puertos de la costa de Africa situados al sur de la Linea, y volver á cualquiera de los puertos de mis dominios, donde solo se les permitirá desembarcar los esclavos que conduzcan, despues de haber manifestado en debida forma que han cumplido en todo con las disposiciones de mi real decreto de 22 de Setiembre de 1817, por el cual se ha arreglado el modo de conducir los esclavos desde la costa de Africa á mis dominios de ultramar; y si faltasen á alguna de estas condiciones estarán sujetos á las penas establecidas por dicho decreto contra aquellos que hicieren el tráfico de esclavos de un modo ilícito.

Por

FORM of Passport for Spanish Vessels destined for the lawful Traffic in Slaves.

FERDINAND by the Grace of God, King of Castille, of Leon, of Aragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Cordova, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algeciras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the East and West Indies, Isles and Terra Firma of the Ocean; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan; Count of Apsburg, Flanders, Tirol and Barcelona; Lord of Biscay and Molina, &c.

Whereas I have granted permission for the vessel called _____ of _____ tons, and carrying _____ men and _____ passengers and _____ master and owner, both Spaniards, and subjects of my Crown, to proceed bound to the ports of _____ and _____ coast of Africa, from whence she is to return to _____

the said master and owner having previously taken the required oath before the tribunal of marine of the proper naval division from whence the said vessel sails, and legally proved that no foreigner has any share in the above-mentioned vessel and cargo, as appears by the certificate annexed to this passport, which certificate is given by the same tribunal, in consequence of the steps taken in pursuance of the directions contained in the Ordinance of Matriculation of 1802.

The said _____ captain and _____ owner of the said vessel being under an obligation to enter solely such ports on the coast of Africa as are to the south of the Line; and to return from thence to any of the ports of my dominions, where alone they shall be permitted to land the slaves whom they carry, after going through the proper forms, to show that they have in every respect complied with the provisions of my royal decree of the 22d of September 1817, by which the mode of conveying slaves from the coast of Africa to my colonial dominions is regulated; and should they fail in any of these conditions, they shall be liable to the penalties denounced by the said decree against those who shall carry on the slave trade in an illicit manner.

I therefore

Por tanto mando á los oficiales generales ó particulares, comandantes de mis escuadras y bajeles: á los capitanes generales de los departamentos de marina, comandantes militares de sus provincias, sus subalternos, capitanes de puerto, y otros cualesquiera oficiales y dependientes de la armada: á los vireyes, capitanes ó comandantes generales de reinos y provincias: á los gobernadores, corregidores y justicias de los pueblos de la costa de mar de mis dominios de Indias: á los oficiales reales ó jueces de arribadas en ellos establecidos; y á todos los demas vasallos míos á quienes pertenece ó pertenecer pudiere, no le pongan embarazo, causen molestia ó detencion; antes le auxilien y faciliten lo que hubiere menester para su regular navegacion; y á los vasallos y súbditos de reyes, príncipes, y repúblicas amigas y aliadas mías: á los comandantes, gobernadores ó cabos de sus provincias, plazas, escuadras y bajeles, requiero que asimismo no le impidan en su libre navegacion, entrada, salida ó detencion en los puertos, á los cuales por algun accidente se condujere, permitiéndole que en ellos se bastimente y provea de todo lo que necesitare; á cuyo fin he mandado despachar este pasaporte; el cual firmado para su validacion de mi secretario de estado y del despacho de marina, servirá por el tiempo que durare el viage de ida y vuelta; y concluido que sea, lo devolverá al comandante de marina, gobernador ú otra persona por quien se hubiese expedido, poniendo para su uso la nota que correspondere.

Dado en Madrid á

Yo El Rey.

[Aqui la firma del secretario de estado y del despacho de marina.]

Nota.—Este pasaporte, No. autoriza cualquier número de esclavos que no exceda siendo á proporcion de 5 esclavos por cada 2 toneladas (segun está permitido por el Real Decreto de 22 de Setiembre de 1817), exceptuándose siempre los esclavos empleados como marineros ó criados, é hijos nacidos á bordo durante el viage; y el mismo se expide por mí el infrascrito en el dia de la fecha, extendido á favor del habiendo precedido todos los requisitos prevenidos por el Real Decreto de 22 de Setiembre de 1817, y con la obligacion de devolverlo puntualmente al regreso del viage.

Dado en á de
del año de

[Aqui la firma del gefe de marina del tercio naval, del apostadero, de la provincia, ó del puerto donde se habilite el buque.]

(L.S.) *José Pizarro.*

I therefore command all general and other officers commanding my squadrons and ships; the captain generals of the departments of marine, the military commandants of the provinces of the same, their subalterns, captains of the ports, and all other officers and persons belonging to the navy; the viceroys, captain generals, or commandants of kingdoms and provinces; the governors, mayors, and justices of the towns upon the sea-coast of my dominions of Indics; the royal officers or judges of entries therein established; and all others of my subjects to whom it belongs or may belong, not to give her any obstruction, nor to occasion her any inconvenience or detention; but rather to aid her, and to furnish her with whatever she may want for her regular navigation; and of the vassals and subjects of kings, princes, and republics in friendship and alliance with me; of the commanders, governors, or chiefs of their provinces, fortresses, squadrons, and vessels, I require that they likewise shall not impede her in her free navigation, entry, departure, or detention in the ports to which by any accident she may be carried, but permit her to provide and supply herself therein with whatever she may be in need of; for which purpose I have commanded this passport to be made out; which, being signed for its validity by my secretary of state for the dispatch of marine, shall serve for the time that a voyage going and returning may last; after the conclusion of which it shall be returned to the commandant of marine, governor, or other person by whom it may have been issued, adding for its proper use the corresponding note.

Given at Madrid on

I The King.

[Here the signature of the secretary of state and of the dispatch of marine.]

Note.—This passport, No. authorizes any number of slaves, not exceeding being in the proportion of five slaves for every two tons (as permitted by the Royal Decree of the 22d of September 1817) excepting always such slaves employed as sailors or domestics, and children born on board during the voyage; and the same is issued by me the undersigned on the day of this date, made out in favour of who has previously conformed with all the formalities required by the Royal Decree of the 22d of September 1817, and is bound to return it immediately upon his return from the voyage.

Given at on the
of of the year

[Here the signature of the principal marine authority of the naval division, station, province, or port from whence the vessel clears out.]

(L.S.) *Henry Wellesley.*

INSTRUCCIONES para los Buques de Guerra Españoles é Ingleses empleados en impedir el Ilícito Comercio de Esclavos.

ART. I. TODO buque de guerra Español ó Ingles tendrá derecho, con arreglo al Artículo IX. del tratado de esta fecha, de visitar los buques mercantes de cualquiera de las 2 potencias, efectivamente empleados ó que se sospeche emplearse en el tráfico de negros, y si se hallaren esclavos á su bordo, con arreglo al tenor del Artículo X. del susodicho tratado; y en cuanto respecta á los buques Españoles, si hay motivos para sospechar que dichos esclavos hayan sido embarcados en cualquier punto de la costa de Africa donde no sea ya permitido el tráfico, con arreglo á los Artículos I. y II. del tratado de esta fecha, en tales casos únicamente, el comandante de dicho buque de guerra podrá detenerlos, y ya detenidos, los llevará, con la brevedad posible, para que sean juzgados por una de las 2 comisiones mixtas, establecidas por el Artículo XII. del tratado de esta fecha, á la cual se hallen mas cercanos, ó á la que el comandante del buque apresador, bajo su propia responsabilidad, crea poder llegar mas pronto, desde el parage en que haya sido detenido el buque negrero.

Los buques, á cuyo bordo no se hallaren esclavos destinados para el tráfico, no serán detenidos bajo ningun pretexto ó motivo.

Los criados ó marineros negros que se hallaren á bordo de estos buques no podrán en ningun caso considerarse causa suficiente para su detencion.

II. No podrá ser detenido con pretexto alguno ningun buque Español, mercante ó negrero, que se hallare en cualquier parte, ya sea cerca de tierra, ó bien en alta mar, al sur del Ecuador, durante el tiempo en que el tráfico ha de quedar lícito, segun las estipulaciones subsistentes entre las altas partes contratantes, á menos que se le hubiese empezado á perseguir al norte del Ecuador.

III. Los buques Españoles provistos de pasaportes en regla, que tuvieren esclavos á su bordo, embarcados en aquellas partes de la costa de Africa donde es permitido el tráfico á los súbditos Españoles, y que despues fueren hallados al norte del Ecuador, no serán detenidos por los buques de guerra de las 2 naciones, aunque lleven las instrucciones presentes, con tal que aquellos puedan justificar su derrotero, bien por ser en conformidad con el uso de la navegacion Española dirigir su rumbo algunos grados hácia al norte en busca de vientos favorables, ó bien por otras causas legítimas, como los riesgos del mar, debidamente probados. Entendiéndose siempre que en cuanto á los buques negreros, que fueren detenidos al norte del Ecuador despues de fenecido el tiempo hábil, la prueba de la legalidad del viage se ha de hacer por el buque detenido. Por lo contrario, con respecto á los buques negreros detenidos al sur del Ecuador, segun las estipulaciones del Artículo precedente, la prueba de la ilegalidad del viage deberá hacerse por el apresador.

Se estipula igualmente, que el número de esclavos

INSTRUCTIONS for the British and Spanish Ships of War employed to prevent the Illicit Traffic in Slaves.

ART. I. EVERY British or Spanish ship of war shall, in conformity with Article IX. of the treaty of this date, have a right to visit the merchant ships of either of the two powers, actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged in the slave trade; and should any slaves be found on board, according to the tenor of the 10th Article of the aforesaid treaty; and as to what regards the Spanish vessels, should there be ground to suspect that the said slaves have been embarked on a part of the coast of Africa where the traffic is no longer permitted, conformably to the Articles I. and II. of the treaty of this date, in these cases alone the commander of the said ship of war may detain them, and having detained them, he is to bring them, as soon as possible, for judgment before that of the two mixed commissions appointed by the 12th Article of the treaty of this date, which shall be the nearest, or which the commander of the capturing ship shall, upon his own responsibility, think he can soonest reach from the spot where the slave ship shall have been detained.

Ships, on board of which no slaves shall be found intended for the purposes of traffic, shall not be detained on any account or pretence whatever.

Negro servants or sailors, that may be found on board the said vessels, cannot in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention.

II. No Spanish merchantman or slave ship shall, on any pretence whatever, be detained, which shall be found anywhere near the land or on the high seas, south of the Equator, during the period for which the traffic is to remain lawful, according to the stipulations subsisting between the high contracting parties, unless after a chase that shall have commenced north of the Equator.

III. Spanish vessels furnished with a regular passport, having slaves on board, shipped at those parts of the coast of Africa where the trade is permitted to Spanish subjects, and which shall afterwards be found north of the Equator, shall not be detained by the ships of war of the two nations, though furnished with the present instructions, provided the same can account for their course, either in conformity with the practice of the Spanish navigation, by steering some degrees to the northward in search of fair winds, or for other legitimate causes, such as the dangers of the sea duly proved. Provided always, that with regard to all slave ships detained to the north of the Equator, after the expiration of the term allowed, the proof of the legality of the voyage is to be furnished by the vessel so detained. On the other hand, with respect to slave ships detained to the south of the Equator, in conformity with the stipulations of the preceding Article, the proof of the illegality of the voyage is to be exhibited by the captor.

It is in like manner stipulated, that the number

esclavos que los cruceros hallaren á bordo de un buque negrero, aun cuando no correspondiese con el del pasaporte, no será motivo suficiente para justificar la detencion del buque; pero el capitán y el propietario serán denunciados en los tribunales Españoles, á fin de que sean castigados con arreglo á las leyes del país.

IV. Todo buque Español destinado á emplearse en el lícito tráfico de esclavos, según los principios enunciados en el tratado de esta fecha, será mandado por un Español de nacimiento, y las 2-3as partes de su tripulación, por lo menos, serán Españoles. Entendiéndose siempre que la construcción del buque, sea Española ó extranjera, no influirá de ninguna manera sobre su nacionalidad; y que los marineros negros serán siempre considerados como Españoles, con tal que pertenezcan como esclavos á súbditos de la Corona de España, ó que hayan sido puestos en libertad en los dominios de su Magestad Católica.

V. Siempre que un buque de guerra encuentre uno mercante que se halle en el caso de ser visitado, se hará el examen del modo mas moderado, y con toda la consideración que es debida entre naciones amigas y aliadas; y en ningún caso se hará la visita por un oficial de grado inferior al de teniente de la marina de la Gran Bretaña, ó al de alférez de navio en la Española.

VI. Los buques de guerra que detengan barcos negreros, con arreglo á los principios establecidos en estas instrucciones, dejarán á bordo todo el cargamento de negros intacto, como tambien al capitán, y una parte, por lo menos, de la tripulación de dicho buque negrero; el capitán hará una declaración auténtica por escrito, en la cual expresará el estado en que halló el buque detenido, y las mudanzas que se hubieren hecho en él. Dará al capitán del buque negrero una certificación firmada de los papeles cogidos en dicho buque, como tambien del número de esclavos que se hubiesen encontrado á bordo al tiempo de su detención.

No se desembarcarán los negros hasta que los buques donde se hallan hayan llegado al parage donde se ha de decidir sobre la validez de la presa por una de las 2 comisiones mixtas, á fin de que en el caso de no ser adjudicados de buena presa, pueda repararse mas fácilmente la pérdida de los propietarios. Si no obstante hubiere algun motivo urgente, dimanado de la extensión del viage, del estado de salud de los negros, ó de otras causas que exigiese el desembarque de todos ó parte de estos, antes que el buque pudiese llegar al parage de la residencia de una de las dichas comisiones, el comandante del buque apresador podrá tomar sobre sí la responsabilidad de tal desembarque, siempre que acredite la necesidad con una certificación en debida forma.

VII. No se trasladarán esclavos de un puerto de las posesiones Españolas á otro, excepto en buques provistos de pasaportes del Gobierno de aquel territorio, expedidos *ad hoc*.

Hecho en Madrid, á 23 de Setiembre del año de nuestro Señor 1817.

(L. S.) *Jose Pizarro.*

number of slaves found on board a slave ship by the cruisers, even should the number not agree with that contained in their passport, shall not be sufficient reason to justify the detention of the ship; but the captain and the proprietor shall be denounced in the Spanish tribunals, in order to their being punished according to the laws of the country.

IV. Every Spanish vessel intended to be employed in the legal traffic in slaves, in conformity with the principles laid down in the treaty of this date, shall be commanded by a native Spaniard, and two-thirds, at least, of the crew shall likewise be Spaniards. Provided always, that its Spanish or foreign construction shall in nowise affect its nationality, and that the negro sailors shall always be reckoned as Spaniards, provided they belong, as slaves, to subjects of the Crown of Spain, or that they have been enfranchised in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty.

V. Whenever a ship of war shall meet a merchantman liable to be searched, it shall be done in the most mild manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations; and in no case shall the search be made by any officer holding a rank inferior to that of lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain, or of ensign of a ship of the line in the Spanish navy.

VI. The ships of war which may detain any slave ship, in pursuance of the principles laid down in the present instructions, shall leave on board all the cargo of negroes untouched, as well as the captain, and a part, at least, of the crew of the above-mentioned slave ship; the captain shall draw up, in writing, an authentic declaration which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained ship, and the changes which may have taken place in it: he shall deliver to the captain of the slave ship a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the said vessel, as well as of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

The negroes shall not be disembarked till after the vessels which contain them shall be arrived at the place where the legality of the capture is to be tried by one of the two mixed commissions, in order that, in the event of their not being adjudged legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired. If, however, urgent motives, deduced from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or other causes, required that they should be disembarked entirely or in part, before the vessel could arrive at the place of residence of one of the said commissions, the commander of the capturing ship may take on himself the responsibility of such disembarkation, provided that the necessity be stated in a certificate in proper form.

VII. No conveyance of slaves from one port in the Spanish possessions to another shall take place, except in ships provided with passports from the Government on the spot, *ad hoc*.

Done at Madrid, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1817.

(L. S.) *Henry Wellesley.*

— 7. —

A RETURN of the EXPENSES of LIBERATED AFRICANS, and of the LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT, in each Year, from December 1838 to December 1844, including Buildings and all Contingent Expenses, so far as the same can be made out at the Audit-Office, comprising Maintenance, Clothing, Medical Treatment, Fuel and Light, Salaries, Hire and Expenses of Buildings, and other Incidental Expenses.

STATION.	1839.			1840.			1841.			1842.			1843.			1844.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antigua -	504	-	3	497	8	4	447	11	9	421	5	4	407	18	1	327	5	9	2,605	9	6
Bahamas -	1,601	4	9½	1,340	15	1½	1,794	16	11	1,023	14	3½	750	10	10½	344	19	1½	6,856	1	11½
Bremen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	3	3
Cape of Good Hope -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,762	16	3	*8,552	13	1	1,698	14	4	-	-	-	17,014	3	8
Demerary -	221	2	9½	189	4	9	87	12	3	35	7	3	35	7	3	-	-	-	568	14	3½
Dominica -	50	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	6	10
Gambia -	2,237	10	1¼	2,079	11	2	1,496	15	8	1,189	15	-	238	17	9	69	-	-	7,311	9	8½
Havana -	800	12	8	-	-	-	1,261	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,062	3	3
Jamaica -	3,467	17	4	2,235	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,753	16	7
Mauritius -	192	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	9	11
Rio de Janeiro -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817	6	3½	970	5	6½	-	-	-	1,698	7	6½	4,485	19	4½
St. Kitts -	2	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	2
St. Helena -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,849	17	5	11,761	7	7½	6,117	7	1½	2,584	16	7	42,313	8	9½
Sierra Leone -	12,468	9	3½	9,467	9	4½	10,138	5	5	9,438	4	10	9,182	16	4	8,184	3	2	58,879	8	5½
Tortola -	420	13	5	397	10	2	369	5	-	378	3	7	370	19	6	291	4	6	2,227	16	2
£.	21,967	1	7½	16,257	19	¼	46,025	17	6½	33,800	19	9½	18,802	11	3½	13,499	16	8	150,354	5	11½

* £. 8,059. 3. 7. of this amount was defrayed out of colonial revenues.

Audit-Office, }
30 June 1845. }

W. L. Herries.
H. F. Luttrell.
Edw. Romilly.

471.

Under 8 oz.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1845.

(Mr. Hunt.)

RETURNS of the Number of Vessels furnished
with SLAVE WARRANTS, and other Returns
relative to the SLAVE TRADE.

SLAVE TRADE.