

App. No. 5.

adopted, one of two results would, in my opinion, follow; either our Courts would soon be closed for want of business, or, in the event of the magistrates attempting to enforce their views, the Government would speedily find the inhabitants of the country arrayed in hostility against it.

I assume that his Grace means that British magistrates on the Gold Coast should refuse to listen to cases involving, either directly or indirectly, the recognition of the existence of slavery, and I will state my opinion as to the probable consequences of adopting such a course.

The refusal to exercise judicial authority over the natives of the protectorate, a necessary result of the non-recognition of slavery, would, I consider, not only be fatal to our influence in this country, but would be very injurious to the natives themselves. Oppression, cruelty and injustice, which even at present are but too rife amongst this barbarous people, would become matters of everyday occurrence, and our Government would find itself in the presence of a deplorable state of things which it would be powerless to mitigate or prevent.

I have no doubt that much injustice is done by the want of a staff of efficient magistrates to administer justice in the outstations. But to withdraw our magistrates altogether from the cognizance of native cases, to abandon the people to the mercy of their own tribunals, too often steeped in corruption, and always swayed by the most degrading and superstitious beliefs, would at once take away any hope there may exist of reclaiming the inhabitants of this country from their wretched condition. I am not sanguine as to what it is in our power to effect in this part of Africa. Still, I believe that by well-directed efforts we may do a certain amount of good, even with the very limited means at present at our disposal. Not only is much misery, the necessary result of oppression and injustice, prevented by the fear of British justice, but the presence of a judge, perfectly impartial and unbiassed, ever ready to listen to and redress the wrongs of the injured, must gradually infuse into the minds even of the most benighted savages, some idea of right and justice, and inspire them with a sense of the advantages of good order, honesty, and fair dealing. I am therefore of opinion that the existence of British Courts on the Gold Coast confers benefits on the people, the loss of which would be felt as a serious evil. I am further of opinion, judging by the experience of more than a year, during which period, with a short interval, I have sat some days in every week as judicial assessor, that the inhabitants of the protected territories place a high value on British justice, and regard the Judicial Assessor's Court as the supreme appellate tribunal of the country.

To the question how far the relations of slave or pawn and master are recognised by British officers it is difficult to give a satisfactory answer. No perfectly comprehensive rules have been laid down on the subject, and therefore much is left to the discretion of the individual magistrates. The consequence of this has been that the practice has varied from time to time. I find, for instance, Mr. Connor stating in 1855 that where a slave runs away from his master into the fort or elsewhere, and the master applies to the Court to have the slave restored, it was always the custom if the slave could not prove unkindness on the part of the master, to order the slave to return to his master, and to give the aid of our constables, if requisite, to enforce the order. I have no doubt

as to the expediency of the course pointed out by Mr. Connor, but I do not think at the present day any judge would expose himself to the consequences of the violation of the law which such a proceeding would involve.

The only document I can find bearing on the subject is a memorandum for the guidance of the Courts issued in the beginning of the year 1858, during the administration of Sir Benjamin Pine; a copy of which I beg to enclose for the information of the Duke of Newcastle. For my own part, I may state I have never refused to listen to any case brought before me, whether the question of slavery was involved or not. When I cannot conscientiously make an order, I endeavour to prevent mischief by recommending an amicable arrangement, and this generally produces beneficial results, as the natives for the most part respect advices coming from an authority which they know to be perfectly impartial and unprejudiced.

With regard to the Duke of Newcastle's final suggestion that a period should be fixed after which the relation of master and pawn shall not be recognised by our Courts, I confess I am not sanguine as to the results of such a measure. I believe the institutions of slavery and pawning to be customs so deeply rooted in this country as to be incapable of eradication by any gentle means; nothing but the severest excision can ever cure that deep-seated disease which has now endured for ages. At the same time I shall be glad to co-operate in any steps which may in any degree mitigate evils, the extent and depth of which can be known only to those who have sat in the judicial seat of these settlements, and listened to the ever-recurring story of native oppression and native wrongs.

I have, &c.

(signed) William Hackett,
Acting Chief Justice and Judicial Assessor,
Gold Coast.

Enclosure in No. 3.

(Confidential.)

MEMORANDUM for the guidance of the Courts as to cases involving Slavery and Pawning.

Cape Coast Castle,
30 October 1857.

1. No Judicial Assessors, Commandant, or Justice of the Peace, shall on any account whatever compel or order a slave or pawn to return to his master.

2. In cases where it is proved that the master has been decidedly guilty of cruelty towards his slave, the slave may be emancipated and protected; in all other cases the Courts must simply decline to adjudicate.

3. In pawn cases, if the person pawned is other than the person who contracted the debt, the debt itself is not to be enforced by our Courts of Law, as founded on an immoral and unlawful consideration; but if the pawn is the person who contracted the debt, it is to be enforced like any other kind of debt.

4. Any British subject who directly or indirectly is implicated in slavery or pawning is guilty of felony.

^o Dated 30th October 1857. *Vide* Enclosure in No. 3.

felony; and in any such case the above-mentioned officers must, under all circumstances, emancipate any slaves or pawns belonging to the offender, and take prompt steps to have him brought to justice under Statutes 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 98.

By order,
(signed) Edward B. Andrews,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 4.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Pine, No. 43; dated Downing-street, 4 March 1863.

"I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatch of the 10th of December last, respecting the enlistment and treatment of slaves and pawns on the Gold Coast.

"You infer rightly, from my Despatch of the 26th of September, that the enlistment of slaves or pawns to serve in Her Majesty's forces is not to be practised.

"With regard to the system of pawning which is carried on in the protected territory, you state, and I am ready to believe, that the administration of justice would become practically impossible if the relation of master and pawn were ignored. You add that you are ready to instruct the courts

not to recognize this relation, except when it existed prior to a certain date; but you deprecate the issue of any proclamation to this effect.

"There may be sufficient reasons against such a proclamation (and some such reasons are obvious), but if the British courts are in effect to invalidate all transactions of this kind which may hereafter take place, it is clearly necessary that the population should know this, and that the British Government should choose its own mode and time for letting them know it, instead of leaving them to make the discovery, each for himself, as his case comes before the court.

"I wish you to inform me how you propose, in the absence of a proclamation, to give the natives sufficient notice that pawning transactions taking place after the present date (for I think the rule should not be retrospective) will not be acknowledged by British courts.

"British courts might very well be instructed to refuse to recognize the relation of pawn in the protected territory, not only where it originated subsequently to a given date, but also in cases where the pawn was not the person who had actually contracted the debt for which he was pawned.

"I am not, however, so solicitous to press upon the Local Government this or that particular measure, as to assure myself that they are taking substantial and not illusory measures not only to ameliorate the condition of the slaves within the sphere of British protection, but to prevent the enslavement of any person who has once become free, and thus to initiate a progress, however gradual, towards emancipation."

Appendix, No. 6.

PAPERS received from the Foreign Office, and laid before the Committee by the Clerk of the Committee. App. No. 6.

— No. 1. —

Mr. Ralston to Earl Russell.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord, London, 3 August 1863.

I beg to state to your Lordship that I have information from Monrovia that the Governor of Sierra Leone visited that city last April, and having arranged for a Board of British and Liberian Commissioners to investigate the question relating to the north-west boundary of the Republic of Liberia; and Commander Wildman, R.N., and Major Jones, 2d West India Regiment, and Messrs. J. J. Roberts and J. N. Lewis being appointed to compose this commission, these gentlemen met on the 25th of April, and continued their sessions from day to day until the 7th of May 0.39.

1863, when they adjourned *sine die*; and I am instructed by his Excellency the President of Liberia, to inquire of your Lordship whether the proposal made by the Government of Liberia, in consequence of these deliberations, relative to the subject of the commission, has been accepted.

It will give me great pleasure to be advised by your Lordship that this long-pending negotiation has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that I may announce it by the next mail steamer, leaving on the 23d of this month, for I know Mr. President Benson is exceedingly anxious for the termination of this matter before he retires from office (on the 1st of January 1864), as he is unwilling to leave his successor a legacy of trouble and discussion which have been so abundantly experienced during his administration of the Government of the Republic.

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If your Lordship would wish detailed information of all the discussions during the session of the joint Commission I shall be happy to furnish it, as I have a full report of each day's proceedings; or, if your Lordship should think a personal interview would give more satisfactory explanations, I shall be glad to call at the Foreign Office at any time.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Gerard Ralston.*

— No. 2. —

Mr. Layard to Mr. Ralston.

Sir, Foreign Office, 6 August 1863.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, inquiring, with reference to the conference which lately took place at Monrovia, between the British and Liberian Commissioners, for adjusting the Liberian boundary question, whether the proposals of the Liberian Government on this subject have been accepted; and I am, in reply, to acquaint you that the Report received from the Commissioners upon this question is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am at the same time to convey to you Lord Russell's thanks for your offer of personal explanations upon this question, of which his Lordship will avail himself if he should have occasion to do so.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. H. Layard.*

— No. 3. —

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Ralston.

Sir, Foreign Office, 12 Nov. 1863.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the British and Liberian Governments to settle the question of the Liberian boundaries on the north-west frontiers of the Republic, and I am to express to you his Lordship's regret that no satisfactory solution of this question has been arrived at by the Commissioners appointed for this purpose.

The only portion of the territories claimed by Liberia to which the British Commissioners find that the Liberian Government have made good their claim, is that called Sugaree, lying between Cape Mount and the Manna River, and Her Majesty's Government can therefore have no objection to acknowledge Liberian sovereignty over this part of the African coast. The title deeds produced by the Liberian Government in support of their claim to the Cassee and Gumbo terri-

ries are also considered by the British Commissioners as correct, should the parties who signed them have been possessed of the necessary power; but as the Liberian Government refuses to allow an inquiry to be made on this subject, it is not in the power of Her Majesty's Government to come to any final decision with regard to these two portions of the coast.

The deeds exhibited by the Liberian Commissioners in support of the Liberian claims to the Manna, Solyman, Gallinas, and Muttru territories, are not considered satisfactory. As regards the Manna and Solyman territories, the description in the deed of sale commences and ends at the same place, and the deed of cession is, moreover, only signed by one George Robin, who is not acknowledged as King of the territory.

As regards the Gallinas territory, the British Commissioners consider that the deeds exhibited only meant to give to Liberia a right to trade freely in the Gallinas territory and no other right, and the validity of these deeds is, moreover, denied by the King and Chiefs.

There remain, then, to be considered, the Liberian claims to the Muttru territory. With reference to this portion of the coast, the deed of cession describes it as commencing at the north-west angle of Gumbo territory, running along the sea-beach, a distance of 15 miles, until it strikes the line of territory owned by the Tuckers, and thence into the interior 60 miles; but the Liberian Commissioners cannot define it, and the Chief Tucker claims the territory and denies having sold, and Liberia acknowledges never to have purchased or acquired any territory from him.

Under the foregoing circumstances I am to state that, with the exception of the Sugaree territory, Her Majesty's Government would not at present feel justified in formally acknowledging the claims of Liberia to sovereignty over those portions of the African coast which have been under discussion, and which are now in the possession of other Native powers.

With several of the chiefs, whose territories are included in the territories claimed by Liberia, Her Majesty's Government have concluded treaties which are still in existence, and it would not be acting in good faith and fairness towards them to make arrangements with a third power affecting the territories and interests of such chiefs without in any way consulting them.

I am to add that Her Majesty's Government will at all times be ready to proffer their good offices in cases of difference between the Liberian Government and the chiefs of the territories adjoining the Liberian possessions; but I am, at the same time, to submit whether the interests of Liberia would not be better consulted by concentrating the exertions of the Government and people in the task of developing the resources of the territories now possessed by the Republic without dispute, rather than by seeking to extend Liberian jurisdiction over tribes and races who are unwilling to come under Liberian rule.

If the Liberian people are wisely governed, and the country becomes civilised and prosperous, the neighbouring people will be glad to be annexed to the Republic, and to such acquisitions of territory no European power could in fairness object.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hammond.*

— No. 4. —

Mr. Ralston to Earl Russell.

(Received 30 December.)

My Lord, London, 29 December 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hammond's letter of the 12th ultimo, written by direction of your Lordship, by which I am informed that Her Majesty's Government have not been able to come to a satisfactory solution of the question of the north-western boundaries of Liberia; that the only portion of the territories claimed by the Republic to which the Liberian Government have made good their claim is that called Sugaree, between Cape Mount and the Manna River, and therefore there is no objection to acknowledge Liberian jurisdiction over this part of the African coast; also that the title deeds exhibited by the Liberian Commissioners in support of their claim to the Cassee and Gumbo territories are considered as correct, should the parties who signed them have been possessed of the necessary powers; but as the Liberian Government refuse to allow an inquiry to be made on this subject, it is not in the power of Her Majesty's Government to come to any final decision with regard to these two portions of the coast.

Moreover, I am informed that the dreds exhibited by the Liberian Commissioners in support of their claim to the Manna, Solyman, Gallinas, and Muttru territories, are not considered satisfactory; and as regards the Manna and Solyman territories, the description of the deed of sale commences and ends at the same place; and the deed of cession is, moreover, only signed by one George Robin, who is not acknowledged as King of the territory.

And then, as regards the Gallinas territory, the British Commissioners consider that the deeds exhibited only meant to give to Liberia a right to trade freely, and no other right, and the validity of the deeds is denied by the King and the Chiefs.

And further, I am informed that there remains to be considered the Liberian claim to the Muttru territory, which the Chief Tucker claims, and he denies to have sold; and Liberia acknowledges never to have bought or acquired any territory from him.

And finally I am informed that, with several of the chiefs whose territories are included in the claims by Liberia, Her Majesty's Government have concluded treaties which are still in existence, and are unwilling to make arrangements with a third power affecting these territories and interests of the chiefs without consulting them; and that, under the foregoing circumstances, with the exception of the Sugaree territory, Her Majesty's Government would not at present feel justified in acknowledging the claims of Liberia to sovereignty over those portions of the African coast which have been under discussion, and which are now in the possession of the Native powers.

The perusal of this letter has filled me with regret and disappointment. I assure your Lordship its perusal by the President of Liberia, to whom it was sent by the mail of the 24th November last, will also cause him the deepest regret. The unsettlement of the north-west boundaries of the Republic, by the decision of the British Government, will lead to endless trouble and the

most unhappy results for the peace, welfare, and legitimate trade of that part of Liberia claimed to be under the jurisdiction of the government of the Republic.

When President Benson left London a year ago, he flattered himself that the results of his numerous and untiring efforts whilst here was the arrangement of the whole seaboard boundary of the Republic, from San Pedro on the south-east, along the coast line to the Shebar River on the north-west, thus making well-defined and natural boundaries which no one could misunderstand. The only exception to this was the necessity for having an insignificant local survey of the Jong River, for the purpose of ascertaining its precise course from the Shebar estuary, so as to settle the boundary for 60 miles back from the ocean.

Now to have the political jurisdiction over the Manna, Solyman, Muttru, and Gallinas territories called in question, and to substitute purely conventional and artificial boundaries for the north-west portion of the Republic, will lead to endless disputes and hostile feeling, which will be attended with the worst consequences.

To illustrate these apprehensions, I need only remind your Lordship of the bitter consequences which flowed from the conduct of Captain Smith, of Her Majesty's steamer "Torch," who called in question Liberian jurisdiction over the Gallinas territory, after we had exercised it for many years, to the entire suppression of the slave trade in that former infamous district for that nefarious traffic.

When Prince Manna was lately informed by Captain Smith that Liberian jurisdiction was questioned, he sent off a messenger to the slaver "Buena Ventura Cubano," and assured the Spaniard he might come with impunity, as regards Liberia, to get a cargo of slaves. The slaver came to Gallinas, and when he had landed his doubloons and merchandise for a cargo of human beings, Prince Manna sent off a message to President Benson, as he was bound to do by treaty agreement to suppress slave trade, to beg that a vessel of war might be sent to his country to capture the Spanish slaver. President Benson performed this agreeable duty; sent the "Quail" to Gallinas, captured the slaver, and, whilst under the flag of the Liberian prize master, the "Quail" having returned to Monrovia to get some fresh supplies to enable her to tow the slaver to that port for the purpose of undergoing trial before the Admiralty Court, Captain Smith, of the "Torch," came into the roadstead, and seeing the "Buena Ventura Cubano" under the Liberian flag, went on board and captured her, and burned her, notwithstanding protest and remonstrance on the part of the Liberian commander; and thus he destroyed all the evidence of guilt which could have been brought home to this vessel before a duly constituted court.

This was not the termination of the troubles arising from Captain Smith's interference; but in consequence of the Spanish slaver having been captured by the Liberian ship of war, the "Quail," the Spanish Government were offended, and they sent the war steamer "Ceres" to Monrovia to punish Liberia for interfering with their flag. The "Ceres" made an attack upon Monrovia, but, after a short but sharp engagement, the "Ceres" retired from the port much damaged, and then went to Fernando Po for the purpose of procuring a much larger Spanish naval force to come back and chastise the Liberians. Several Spanish war steamers were prepared for this expedition, but

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owing to the kind intercession of your Lordship with the Spanish Government at Madrid this contemplated attack was given up, and England assumed the responsibility of Captain Smith's act of destroying the "Buenaventura Cubano," thus absolving Liberia from the consequences that were to be apprehended.

Your Lordship is pleased to recommend that the Government and people of Liberia should devote themselves to the development of the resources of the territories now possessed by the Republic without dispute, rather than to seek to extend Liberian jurisdiction over tribes and races who are unwilling to come under Liberian rule. There can be no kind of doubt that the true plan of Liberia is to promote commerce, cultivate the land, and develop by all possible means the resources of the country, rather than to seek for extension of territory. This was the course that was intended, and would be carried out had not the recent efforts of a British officer interfered with this policy; and now we may expect, from the decision of the British Government, renewed trouble and disputes in regard to boundaries, which, instead of being natural and easily defined, as was recommended by the late excellent Admiral Washington, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and assented to by President Benson, will be intricate in the extreme, provided the British Government persist in, and the Liberian Government assent to, the determination announced to me in your Lordship's letter of the 12th November 1863.

I enclose two numbers of the "Liberia Herald," to show the feeling in regard to this important subject in Monrovia, which entirely confirms my anticipations of the evils to be expected from interfering with a policy pursued by the Liberian Government, which has been so successful in entirely suppressing slave trade upon 600 miles of coast, on many parts of which this dreadful traffic had been so energetically carried on before Liberian jurisdiction was exercised.

Your Lordship will recollect that wherever Liberia makes a treaty with the aborigines, slave trade is absolutely prohibited and prevented, and also that Liberia is bound by treaty stipulations with Great Britain to put down the traffic within her jurisdiction. But without good natural boundaries, and the exercise of political control, our efforts, however cordial, to prevent this dreadful trade (which may be expected to be immediately revived by Prince Manna in the Gallinas), will be of little avail in all ports over which we have hitherto exercised so successfully our influence.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Gerard Ralston.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

EXTRACT from the "Liberia Herald"
of 2 September 1863.

We learn from Sierra Leone advices that a disturbance has broken out within the domain of British rule in the Sherbro country. We know not when these outbreaks do not occur. If not in the Gambia, on the Gold Coast; if not there, in the jurisdiction of Cape Colony; and now

Prince Mannah has been instigated from some motive or other to destroy the property of British subjects, supposed to amount to 20,000*l.* sterling. Just at this time, when the British troops are engaged with Ashantees, and find such hard work to make anything like an impression on them in order to make those savages realize the valour of British arms and the prowess of British soldiers, Prince Mannah in turn commits depredations. We are a little at a loss to comprehend the force of the objections stated—that the Republic of Liberia cannot keep the natives in sufficient subjection to give security and protection to property—and urged as the reason why the south bank of the Big River at the Gallinas should form our northern boundary, and thereby cut us off from the Sherbro country. Taking the extent of our coastline, 600 miles, and the fewness and unfrequency of our hostilities with the native tribes, the objection appears the most futile that could be urged, and, indeed, as urged by the British Government, as more against than in their favour. Since 1849, in which year was our New Cess war caused by slave traffic, up to the present time we have had but two disturbances with the natives, and have since maintained order. And when the extent of our territory is thought of, in comparison to that of the British settlements, our difficulties are nothing compared to the never-ending wars in which British troops are constantly engaged.

We plead ourselves a little puzzled at the attitude of Prince Mannah towards the British Government. It was only in April last that, owing to false statements by him and others, Commissioners on behalf of that Government met in session here, and notwithstanding the most irrefragable proof by deeds of cession and other documents shown to convince them that the Sherbro country already was under our jurisdiction—that jurisdiction, consequently, extending to the Shebar River, the princes of the country being the parties on the one hand, contracting with the Liberian Government to the ceding the right of trade and political jurisdiction—they would not admit such proof as conclusive of our right and jurisdiction to the Shebar. And why? Because Prince Mannah and other associate and confederate chiefs had said that no such political jurisdiction had been ever by them ceded; and the mere assertion of these savages they held to be of greater validity than the documents executed in solemn and due form, and tendered in evidence by our Government as proof positive of our right, thereby claiming for heathen word-of-mouth greater weight than documentary covenants. But what is the character of those chiefs, and what the ruling passions of their actions? Dishonest to the core, and made up of selfishness, cupidity, and gain, in the acquisition of which no means is too dishonourable to employ. In making the representation that they were not under the political jurisdiction of Liberia, they expected and now receive pay from the British Government for the free trade of British citizens; and because stimulated by a further greed of gain and led on by their insatiable cupidity, because it suited their purpose, have wantonly committed brigandage on them. We do not think after this that Prince Mannah & Co. will be such a very desirable acquisition to the Sierra Leone Government.

We have only written on the subject to show that the alleged reason urged against confirming our right to the Sherbro country, and restricting our northern boundaries to the Gallinas territory,

is one totally groundless, as is proved by the present outbreak, seeing that, in the language of the Sierra Leone "Free Press," it becomes with them a question difficult to solve as to the best means requisite to keep in check the never-ending hostilities at the Shebar country.

We labour under no such difficulties. Our hostilities we check, and that effectually; and hence we have no "never-ending hostilities" within the jurisdiction of the Republic. And had it not been for the interference and hesitation of England, long ere this we should have taught Prince Mannah and his lawless and unprincipled confederates that, in associating with civilization, treaties and covenants are to be respected and carried out and property held sacred. We hope after this event, which proves that the British Government is not more capable of keeping the natives in order than others, that the righteousness and legality of our claim will be confirmed, and that the British Government will not endeavour to cramp our limits by assigning to us the Big River or Solyma as our northern boundary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

EXTRACT from the "Liberia Herald" of
16 September 1863.

MAKING the remarks that we did in our last respecting the course pursued by the British Commissioners appointed to settle and determine our north-western boundary, it is necessary that something further should be said in order to show how that Commission originated, and what our Government understood was its object.

We had, for the last two years past, requested the definite settlement and acknowledgment of our north-western boundary by Her Majesty's Government. We had assured that power of our ability to maintain order, rule, and authority within our jurisdiction; and with that ability, guaranteed full and sufficient protection to the property and persons of British residents or traders. When the President was in London last year, by correspondence the matter was again agitated; and so far settled as that all that seemed necessary was the appointment of a Joint Commission to survey the Jong River, which, together with the Shebar, was mutually understood should form our north-western boundaries. Accordingly, after the return of his Excellency, and in the early part of this year, in the "Philomel," arrived Commander Leveson Wildman, R.N., and Brevet-Major Jones, 2nd West India Regiment. We did expect that on the arrival of representatives on behalf of Her Majesty's Government the matter would have assumed a definitive form, and been placed beyond further delay, doubt, and negotiation. But it was not to be so; and our surprise and astonishment were truly great when we found they departed as far as they did from the pre-arrangement made in England. The course which they adopted was the farthest removed from all previous understanding that could be; and the terms offered and pressed upon us so humiliating that it was impossible for the Liberian Government to accept.

We had asked for recognition of territory as far as the Shebar: we had promised full ability to govern that country, and it was understood by us

that the survey of the Jong was for the purpose of settling and affixing our boundaries. Else, why the survey? But the Commissioners had not power to fix any boundary beyond the Solyma in the Gallinas. The Shebar and Jong were out of the question. The offer of the south bank of the "Big River" was urged upon us; and the stand which the British Government took, through their Commissioners, was undeviating and inflexible. It was impossible for us to accept their terms. We had already acquired, by agreements and treaties, political jurisdiction over the country, and could not give that up. It was inconsistent with the fact of our existence as an acknowledged power. The right had already been acquired from the natives, and all that we required was its sanction by a neighbouring Government. That power in effect ignored that right, and hence we could not accede to the acceptance of the Gallinas. The Commissioners had not power to fix beyond; and the Commission came to a close without effecting anything; and the question of our north-western boundary remains as far from determination as ever it was. We nevertheless claim to the Shebar.

We had heard of the unquiet state of the country, and our Government intended to send troops in the early part of the year to enforce order; but it appears that, after the President's departure from England, information was received from the Government of Sierra Leone that the native chiefs would not be reconciled to the Liberian jurisdiction and authority unless force was employed, and intimated that the employment of military force by our Government should not be; for, if used, it would seriously endanger British commercial interests in that portion of territory. This was intimated in a despatch from Her Majesty's Government to us early this year. Had it not been for this, we should have gone throughout the country and had everything as it should be, and had we done so it may be doubted whether the disturbances in the Sherbro, which we mentioned in our last, would have taken place.

— No. 5. —

Mr. Layard to Mr. Ralston.

Sir, Foreign Office, 3 February 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of December last, expressing regret at the determination arrived at by Her Majesty's Government upon the question of Liberian limits.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. H. Layard.

— No. 6. —

Mr. Ralston to Earl Russell.

(Received 26 March.)

My Lord, London, 23 March 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Layard's letter of the 3d of February 1864, written by direction of your Lordship, by which I am informed of the receipt of my letter of the 20th

App. No. 6. December 1863, in which I expressed regret at the determination of Her Majesty's Government upon the question of the Liberian limits.

I now have to state that I have received, by the last African mail, a letter from the Secretary of State, dated Monrovia, 5th February 1864, by which I am instructed by the President of Liberia to inform your Lordship that he has received the announcement of the determination of the British Government in regard to the north-west boundaries of Liberia with the deepest regret; and I am to express the opinion that if that course be adhered to on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the most disastrous consequences to the Republic must ensue. My letter of the 29th December 1863 must be considered of the nature of a protest (respectfully, I hope, it will be viewed) against the determination announced by your Lordship's letter of the 12th November 1863, as it was impossible for me, under the circumstances in which I was placed, that is to say, in the absence of the treaties with the aboriginal chiefs and other documents regarding the boundaries of the Republic, to reply in any other way than I did; but now, having received the President's instructions, I deem it my duty to send to your Lordship an exact copy of this letter, which is dated Monrovia, 5th February 1864, as a far better and more authoritative reply to your Lordship's letter of the 12th November than I can write. I venture to express the hope that this letter will explain away many objections, and also have the effect of changing the views of the British Government, or, at least, of inducing Her Majesty's Ministers to reconsider their determination in regard to the north-west boundaries, which is a matter of the most vital importance to the youthful Republic. I now annex a copy of the Secretary of State's letter as a principal part of this my reply, and I invoke your Lordship's attention to it.

There are, however, two points in this letter for which I beg the favour that special attention be given:—

1. To request that the deeds for the Manna and Solyma territories may be returned, as suggested by the President, for the purpose of correcting the evident mistakes that exist in them.

2. I am to call your Lordship's attention to the subject of appointing an English Consul, to reside at Monrovia, for the purpose of watching over the important matters which a clever and judicious man would promote most efficiently, not only in the interest of Liberia, but also in the advancement of the commerce and policy of the British nation.

Commending the enclosed letter of Mr. Blyden, the Secretary of State, to your Lordship's favour, I beg, &c.

(signed) Gerard Ralston.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Mr. Blyden to Mr. Ralston.

Department of State, Monrovia,
5 February 1864.

Sir,
I AM directed by the President to inform you that he has carefully read and considered Earl Russell's Despatch to you in reference to the question of the north-west boundary of Liberia,

dated 12th November 1863, and your reply to the same under date of 29th December 1863.

The President approves your letter to Earl Russell, and sincerely regrets the attitude now taken by the British Government on the subject. He thinks you were quite right in the fear you expressed at the disastrous consequences to this Republic of such a course, if adhered to, on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

The President directs me to say that though, in consequence of having just entered upon the duties of his present office, he finds himself pressed by a variety of engagements, he regards the question of north-west boundary now under discussion as of such great importance that he cannot suffer to pass the opportunity afforded by the present mail, without communicating with you on the subject.

The views of this Government upon the question have been so often expressed that it makes it difficult to enter upon the subject at all without reiterating what has been already said.

The President is deeply grieved that the oral statements of barbarous and heathen chiefs on a subject vitally affecting the prosperity of a rising Christian state should be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as entitled to more weight than the statements of Christian men, supported by written documents and by the known loyal conduct of the chiefs towards the Liberian Government since the cession of their territory, until very recently.

I am to request you to state to Earl Russell that Prince Manna has always acknowledged our jurisdiction in his territory, and has, on various occasions, sent information to this Government of attempted infractions of our revenue laws, and of the presence of slave traders in his vicinity.

It was on information sent to us by this same chief that the slavey "Buenaventura Cubano" was seized by the Liberian schooner "Quail;" and at all times, until very lately, Prince Manna's demeanour to the Liberian Government has been such as to prove, beyond a doubt, that he understood by the expression "political jurisdiction," contained in the deeds of cession, a great deal more than simply "the right to trade freely." This Government has good reasons for believing that both Prince Manna and some chiefs occupying the territories in question have been influenced in their whole course recently by mercenary motives, brought to bear upon them by certain foreigners; and for this reason the Government felt it its duty to refuse to suffer any formal inquiry to be made of them in respect to these matters, being disposed to take their action in the past as a true and sufficient exponent of the meaning and force they attached to the instruments of cession, or deeds of purchase granted by them.

As regards the mistake in the deed for the Manna and Solyma territories, the President requests you to submit to Earl Russell whether, in a case of such evident mistakes—arising, perchance, from oversight in the surveyors, or carelessness in the writers of the deeds—the documents will be returned for correction, or whether this Government is to be bound by the errors, whatever the intention of the grantors and the understanding of the purchasers or grantees may have been?

I am instructed to request you to urge upon the attention of the British Government that the attitude

attitude they have been pleased to assume on this important subject may be followed by an interminable series of difficulties. It is impossible not to see that if it should become generally known to the tribes within our borders that Her Majesty's Government sanction the repudiation by native chiefs of claims possessed on their territory by the Liberian Government, it would be a comparatively easy matter, in view of the intellectual and moral condition of the natives, for unprincipled foreigners to induce any number of them by dazzling promises to present complaints to the Foreign Office, denying Liberian jurisdiction. Let it once be known that the British Government recognize such a practice on their part as admissible, and the most deplorable results would inevitably follow. All the efforts of this Government, which have hitherto been so successful to suppress the slave trade, cultivate relations of peace with the aborigines, and to fulfil the duties of good and Christian neighbourhood, would be unavailing. You will spare no pains, then, to impress Earl Russell with these sad consequences.

As to the conventional or artificial line proposed by the British Government as our north-west boundary, that is to say, between Cape Mount and the Manna River, I am directed to request you to say that if this Government were to admit such a boundary, we should have an exposed and undefined frontier, and it would be impossible to secure ourselves against aggressions that would in such cases be likely to take place. The violation of our laws would be easy and frequent, and our territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction on that part of the coast would be merely nominal. It does not occur to this Government as altogether in accordance with "moral justice" that, because owing to the extent of our coast, we are not able to have an efficient force on every mile of it, therefore we must be subjected to encroachments and impositions from foreigners.

In reply to Earl Russell's recommendation, that "the interests of Liberia would be better consulted by concentrating the exertions of the Government and people on the task of developing the resources of the territories now possessed by the Republic, &c.," I am directed to request you to say, that the advice, as an abstract proposition, admits of no question; but the circumstances of Liberia are peculiar. This youthful Government, springing up on this coast, within a very brief period, consisting of African refugees from a most grinding oppression, founded upon the broad principles of civil liberty, sustained by various Christian powers, has engaged in the suppression of a nefarious traffic reproachful to civilized men, and destructive to the tribes of Africa. It is hardly necessary to recite the part which we have taken for the suppression of the horrible trade. The Government of Liberia has striven with the kind co-operation of Her Majesty's Government to abolish this inhuman traffic, a traffic which with an almost unconquerable inveteracy had taken hold upon the tribes of the coast. Our efforts have not proved entirely unsuccessful. This Government has, therefore, not deemed it at all inconsistent with its character and objects, if, in seeking to destroy this disgraceful trade, it should endeavour to enter into treaty stipulations with the tribes contiguous, in order to extend over their territories the influence of Christian liberty and law, and secure their co-operation in extirpating the evil; nor does it consider it as in anywise derogatory to its dignity, or at all incongruous with

039.

its high duty, to insist that those tribes who have, either for pecuniary or other considerations, ceded their lands to this Republic, shall adhere to their stipulations, especially when there are indications that such tribes are disposed to be refractory are influenced by unprincipled slave-traders and others in their opposition.

App. No. 6.

You are requested to communicate these sentiments to Earl Russell, signifying to him the President's approbation of your letter to his Lordship of 29th December 1863, and to add the expression of the sincere pleasure which it gives the President to receive the friendly assurance of a continued disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to render assistance to this government whenever any emergency may arise rendering such powerful aid necessary. The President is also pleased to recognize, and he cordially appreciates, the high and philanthropic motives which induce Her Majesty's Government to watch so carefully over the interests of the aborigines of this continent, to guard them against imposition, by using such caution in acknowledging the claims of others over territories claimed by them.

In closing this communication, I am directed by the President to avail myself of the opportunity to request you to urge upon Earl Russell, in view of the numerous complaints constantly sent to this Government needing our interference in difficulties arising between Her Majesty's subjects and the aborigines on the coast, the necessity of re-appointing, as soon as possible, a consul to represent British interests in Liberia.

I have, &c.
(signed) Edward W. Blyden.

— No. 7. —

Mr. Layard to Mr. Ralston.

Sir, Foreign Office, 2 June 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acquaint you that his Lordship has had under his consideration your letter of the 23d of March last, expressing the regret of the Liberian Government at the decision come to by Her Majesty's Government with reference to the Liberian boundaries, and requesting that this question may be reconsidered; and I am to inform you in reply that Her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the decision already come to in this matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. H. Layard.

— No. 8. —

Mr. Ralston to Earl Russell.

(Received 25 July.)

My Lord, London, 28 July 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Layard's letter of the 2d June ultimo, written by direction of your Lordship, by which I am informed that Her Majesty's Government do

App. No. 6. not see any reason for altering the decision already arrived at in regard to the north-western boundaries of Liberia.

In reply to this announcement, which will prove so unwelcome to the President of Liberia, I have to say that I have forwarded to Monrovia a copy of the above-mentioned Despatch, and that I must now wait until I receive fresh instructions. I must, however, in performance of my duty to my Government, repeat to your Lordship that the non-recognition of these boundaries of Liberia, which have been established for so many years, and from the settlement of which have resulted peace, absence of slave trade, and an improved condition of things, will, I apprehend, lead to the worst results unless Her Majesty's Government recede from their determination. I am therefore bound to express the deepest regret at this policy of the British Government—a policy so different from the generous and liberal conduct it has hitherto shown towards the Republic of Liberia, the most feeble of nations, but one which, though composed of Africans, has adopted the language, the religion, the laws, the manners, and the Constitutional Government of Great Britain, and is labouring to extend the blessings of freedom, civilization, and Christianity into the interior of Africa; a nation, lastly, which has ever believed that Her Majesty's Government had at heart to promote the extension and power of this rising state.

I have, &c.
(signed) Gerard Ralston.

— No. 9. —

Mr. Ralston to Earl Russell.

(Received 6 October.)

My Lord, London, 4 October 1864.

I HAVE been instructed by the President of Liberia to make your Lordship acquainted with his sentiments in regard to the refusal of Her Majesty's Government to reconsider their determination in regard to the north-west boundaries of Liberia, by sending a copy of the letter just received from the Secretary of State, Mr. Blyden, under date of the 5th August last, which I have the honour to enclose. It will be needless for me, after the several communications I have already made on the north-west boundary question, to refer to it again. I will, therefore, let the Secretary of State give the opinions of the President, for which I beg to invoke your Lordship's friendly consideration.

The subject of the appointment of a British consul to reside at Monrovia is one of great importance. Other nations have appointed, and are about to appoint, consuls to reside in Liberia, and their commerce will be augmented by this policy; and I hope the British Government will follow this example, as being likely to be attended with commercial and friendly relations between the two countries much increased.

I have, &c.
(signed) Gerard Ralston.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Mr. Blyden to Mr. Ralston.

Department of State, Monrovia,
5 August 1864.

Sir,
THE President has had under consideration the Despatch of Mr. Luyard, of the 2d of June, stating, by direction of Earl Russell, that "Her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the decision already come to with reference to Liberian boundaries."

The President is at a loss to conceive why the points in the Despatch of the 5th of February last, from this Department, which you were requested to lay before Earl Russell, namely, the returning of the deed for correction, and the re-appointment of a British consul in Liberia, are not so much as referred to in Earl Russell's reply. It would have been gratifying to the President to have received some expression from Earl Russell on these two points. The Government of Liberia has no difficulty in accounting for the stand which Her Majesty's Government still think proper to maintain, for we are not unacquainted with the fact that representations unfavourable to us have been made by parties interested in circumscribing within as narrow a compass as possible Liberian jurisdiction. Commercial jealousies, in spite of all the prudence and liberality which we have studiously endeavoured to practise towards them, have been excited among foreign traders, and have been directed against the Government of Liberia. To these unfortunate influences we attribute, in a great measure, the apparent dissatisfaction of some of the Native Chiefs, and their attempt to deny our right to lands purchased from them, or ceded in good faith by them to the Government of Liberia.

Knowing well that we set up no unfounded claims to the territories in question, we must continue to deplore the attitude of Her Majesty's Government, and to entreat them to consider the sad consequences to Liberia of such a posture on their part.

The President deeply regrets that Her Majesty's Government seem to be under the impression, which he infers from Earl Russell's Despatch of the 12th of November 1863, that Liberia is influenced by a desire of territorial aggrandizement. Such a feeling does not at all enter into the motives of this Government in insisting upon its right to the territories claimed. Nor is it actuated by any greed of trade. Our relations to the aborigines is no mere commercial relation, like that of Europeans generally who reside upon this coast; ours is a fraternal connection. They are our "kith and kin;" and thus far we have proved that our influence in civilizing and elevating them, by bringing them gradually within the restraints of civilization and subjecting them to Christian law, has been fully as successful as the influence of the oldest and most powerful European colony on the Western Coast. Our laws throughout the length and breadth of Liberia, unsupported by any standing armies or imposing military demonstrations, have been quite as much respected and obeyed, and just as effectual, to say the least, in promoting the object for which they were enacted, as the laws enacted under the menaces of European forts and garrisons.

The Government of Liberia, then, animated by a just regard for the true interests of the aborigines of the coast, have sought to win them over from

from the prosecution of the traffic in human flesh, rescue them from the fearful results which that traffic has introduced in their country, and organise among them an honourable and profitable industry from which will accrue a permanent system of trade and commerce between this coast and foreign nations. We feel, therefore, deeply grieved that after we have lawfully purchased certain tracts of territory, and secured political jurisdiction with the full consent of the chiefs over others, Her Majesty's Government should practically favour efforts now made on the part of some of those chiefs to repudiate our claims, and thus virtually encourage a state of things on this coast that will be highly detrimental to the true welfare both of the aborigines and of the Republic, whose mutual interests, present and future, require that all compacts formed between them should be sacred and inviolable.

Liberia is the only portion of Africa which her civilized descendants, returning from a painful exile of centuries, occupy; the only spot on this vast continent, the inheritance of the children of Ham, where any portion of that race can be said to hold an intelligent rule. To this bright spot thoughtful Africans everywhere are looking with the deepest interest. We may reasonably expect that after the war in the United States there will be an immigration of large numbers of blacks

from the western hemisphere into this Republic; and it is very much to be deplored that our territory, already very limited, a mere speck on the continent of our fathers, should be further circumscribed, and that, too, after we have exerted ourselves to enlarge our borders by fair purchase and honourable treaty stipulations, preparatory to the influx of our worn-out and down-trodden brethren from abroad.

The British Government are doubtlessly sincere in their proceedings on this question, wishing to protect the aborigines from imposition, and they would, in all probability, strongly repudiate all unfriendly designs to Liberia; yet it would seem impossible for any one acquainted with our circumstances to doubt that the decision they are pleased to adhere to will result in serious inconvenience, if not disaster, to this nascent State.

Under these circumstances, then, we trust that it will not be considered presumptuous in us to urge respectfully but earnestly upon Her Majesty's Government to review the decision at which they have arrived on this most important subject.

You will please submit to Earl Russell the above sentiments.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward W. Blyden.*

Appendix, No. 7.

PAPERS received from the Foreign Office, and laid before the Committee by the Clerk of the Committee.

— No. 1. —

(Translation.)

The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Sir
J. Crampton.

Sir, Madrid, 8 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that, according to information which the Government of the Queen, &c., has just received, transmitted by the Superior Governor of Cuba, there are at the present moment at different factories on the Coast of Africa 14,000 negroes ready to be embarked and sold as slaves. It is notorious, as the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is aware, that that worthy authority has captured five slave trading expeditions which, during the time of his Government, reached the waters of Cuba; on account of the well-known perseverance and activity with which the slave trade is prosecuted, all the results which are so much desired by the Government of Her Majesty, and which they make every possible effort to obtain, will not be arrived at unless the vigilance of the English cruisers on the Coast of Africa is increased.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty may be assured that the Government of Her Majesty will employ, as they hitherto have done, every means of repression in their power; but in order to attain the end which both Governments have proposed to themselves, it is necessary, as has already been pointed out, that on its part

the Government which your Excellency so worthily represents should take the proper measures for redoubling the activity of the English vessels destined for the suppression of the slave trade.

I avail, &c.

(signed) *A. Benavides.*

His Excellency Sir J. Crampton,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

(Slave Trade, No. 6.)

Sir *J. Crampton* to Earl *Russell*, K.G.

My Lord, Madrid, 12 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that Her Catholic Majesty's Government have received intelligence from the Captain General of Cuba that upwards of 14,000 negroes are held in readiness at different places on the Coast of Africa to be embarked and sold as slaves, and suggesting that Her Majesty's Government should take measures for increasing the vigilance of the British cruisers employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Crampton.*

The Earl *Russell*, K.G.

App. No. 7.

— No. 3. —

Earl Russell, K.G., to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir, Foreign Office, 27 April 1865.

I HAVE received your Despatch, Slave Trade, No. 6, of the 12th instant, enclosing the translation of a note from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty have received intelligence from the Captain General of Cuba, that upwards of 14,000 negroes are held in readiness at different places on the Coast of Africa to be embarked and sold as slaves, and suggesting that Her Majesty's Government should take measures for increasing the vigilance of the British cruisers employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

I have to instruct you to convey to Señor Benavides the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his communication.

You will state to his Excellency that the reports received by Her Majesty's Government from the African Coast show that the information furnished by the Captain General of Cuba is well founded, and that a considerable number of slaves are collected at various points on the coast for embarkation; but you will also inform his Excellency that the schemes of the slave traders to procure their exportation have, for some time past, been paralyzed by the vigilance of Her Majesty's cruisers.

In proof of this vigilance you will remind the Spanish Minister that the efforts of the notorious slave steamer "Cicéron" to procure a cargo of slaves have been frustrated on the occasion of her last two visits to the coast. My Despatches,

Nos. 11 and 12 of this series, of the 12th ultimo, will have conveyed to you the latest information respecting this vessel, by which it will be seen that a boat's crew, containing the mate and four seamen belonging to the "Cicéron" have been captured by a British cruiser in the neighbourhood of the Congo River whilst on their way to the shore to make arrangements for the shipment of a cargo of slaves.

The four seamen in question have been handed over by the commander of the British cruiser that made the capture to the Spanish authorities at the Canary Islands, to be dealt with in accordance with the Spanish laws.

The Government of Her Catholic Majesty will, therefore, have the means, if they have the will to do so, of ascertaining the true nature of the voyage on which the "Cicéron" has been lately engaged.

Her Majesty's Government are convinced that nothing would tend more to discourage the Cuban slave dealers, and to put a stop to the traffic, than the prosecution to conviction of some of the wealthy individuals who are well known to be deeply implicated in the Cuban slave trade, and who are notoriously interested in the slave steamer "Cicéron;" and Her Majesty's Government earnestly trust that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will avail themselves of the opportunity that will now be afforded them of prosecuting the owners, and others interested in the slave trading adventures of this vessel.

I am, &c.
(signed) Russell.

His Excellency Sir J. Crampton.

Appendix, No. 8.

PAPERS handed in by Mr. W. Wyld &c.

STATEMENT showing the Number of SLAVES Captured by HER MAJESTY'S CRUISERS, and Condemned in the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY of *England*, from 1848 to 1864 inclusive. App. No. 8.

Year in which Slaves were Condemned.	Number of Slaves delivered over on which full Bounties were Awarded.	Number having Died before Condemnation,		Number on which no Bounty was Awarded, the Captors having elected to take the Tonnage Bounties in lieu of the Slave Bounty.	TOTAL.
		On which Half Bounties were Awarded.	On which no Bounties were Awarded.		
1848 - -	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
1849 - -	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
1850 - -	352	- - -	- - -	123	475
1851 - -	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
1852 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	104	104
1853 to 1864 -	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
	352	- - -	- - -	227	579

STATEMENT showing the Number of SLAVES Captured by HER MAJESTY'S CRUISERS, and Condemned in the VICE ADMIRALTY COURTS in each Year, from 1848 to 1864 inclusive.

In the Year	Number of Slaves delivered over on which full Bounties were Awarded.	Number having Died before Condemnation,		Number on which no Bounties were Awarded, the Captors having elected to take the Tonnage Bounty in lieu of the Slave Bounty.	TOTAL.
		On which Half Bounties were Awarded.	On which no Bounties were Awarded.		
1848	5,550	166	223	33	5,972
1849	4,374	129	171	- -	4,674
1850	5,595	196	384	- -	6,175
1851	624	36	239	121	1,020
1852	127	2	4	- -	133
1853-4	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	90	90
1856	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
1857	909	- -	210	289	1,408
1858	32	- -	1	- -	33
1859	869	- -	119	- -	988
1860	2,149	82	355	69	2,655
1861	2,830	- -	220	188	3,238
1862	1,614	- -	36	339	1,989
1863	1,272	- -	153	- -	1,425
1864	178	- -	20	119	317
	26,123	611	2,135	1,248	30,117

App. No. 8.

STATEMENT showing the Number of SLAVES Captured by the Honourable East India Company's Vessel "CONSTANCE," and Condemned in the VICE ADMIRALTY COURT at *Bombay*, from 1848 to 1864 inclusive.

Year in which Slaves were Condemned.	Number of Slaves delivered over on which full Bounties were Awarded.	Number having Died before Condemnation,		Number on which no Bounty was Awarded, the Captors having elected to take the Tonnage Bounties in lieu of Slave Bounty.	TOTAL.
		On which Half Bounties were Awarded.	On which no Bounties were Awarded.		
1848 to 1854 -	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
1855 - -	- -	- -	- -	13	13
1856 to 1864 -	None - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none.
	—	—	—	13	13

RETURN of the Number of SLAVES Exported from the WEST COAST of AFRICA since 1848.

Year.	Imported into Brazil.	Imported into Cuba.	Imported into Portuguese Colonies.	Captured by Her Majesty's Cruisers.	TOTAL Exported.
1848	60,000	No return -	- -	5,972	65,972
1849	54,061	8,700	- -	4,674	67,435
1850	22,856	3,100	- -	6,650	32,606
1851	3,287	5,000	- -	1,020	9,307
1852	800	7,924	- -	237	8,961
1853	None - -	2,500	- -	none - -	2,500
1854	None - -	11,400	- -	none - -	11,400
1855	90	6,408	- -	90	6,588
1856	- -	7,304	- -	none - -	7,304
1857	No slaves imported since the year 1855.	10,436	- -	1,408	11,844
1858		16,992	- -	33	17,025
1859		30,473	- -	988	31,461
1860		24,895	- -	2,655	27,550
1861		23,964	900	3,238	28,102
1862		11,254	561	1,989	13,804
1863		7,507	16	1,425	8,947
1864		6,807	- -	317	7,124
					357,930

In addition to the foregoing, there were two cargoes of slaves introduced into the United States in the year 1859. The numbers were not known exactly, but were estimated at from 300 to 350 in each vessel.

TABLE of EXPORTS from the Port of *Lagos* during the Years 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859 inclusive.

Year.	Palm Oil.	Shea Butter.	Ivory.	Cotton.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1856	3,884	} No Return }	16,057	287	34,491
1857	4,942		24,118	868	114,848
1858	4,612		5,776	2,108	236,500
1859	3,980		31,636	1,767	198,305

Appendix, No. 9.

PAPERS handed in by Vice Admiral Sir *F. W. Grey*.ESTIMATED EXPENSE per Annum of the following SHIPS on the AFRICAN STATION (prepared in pursuance of a Memorandum from Vice Admiral the Honourable Sir *F. W. Grey*, K.C.B., dated 3 March 1865).

SHIP.	Wages.	Victuals.	Hull, Sails, Rigging, Stores, Wear and Tear.	Machinery.	Coals.	Medicines.	Pilotage.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rattlesnake; complement, 276 men -	12,001	4,996	5,746	1,776	3,757	57	7	28,340
Archer; complement, 170 men - -	8,162	3,377	2,706	840	1,073	55	19	15,932
Zebra; complement, 175 men - -	7,420	3,168	3,409	928	755	40	6	15,726
Ten Ships of "Mullet" Class -	One Ship; complement, 65 men.	3,424	1,177	1,539	326	475	29	6,973
	Nine others - - -	30,816	10,593	13,851	2,934	4,275	27	62,757
Investigator; complement, 30 men -	1,888	543	505	173	842	25	15	3,991
Handy (Tender to ditto); complement, 39 men.	1,550	706	935	178	311	25	- nil -	3,705
Wye; complement, 63 men - -	3,062	1,140	1,822	384	1,874	29	28	8,339
Isis (stationary); complement, 29 men -	1,347	525	3,376	Sailing	Sailing	20	-	5,268
Vindictive (ditto); complement, 55 men	2,519	996	3,303	ditto	ditto	20	-	6,838
TOTALS - - - £.	72,189	26,921	37,192	7,539	13,362	561	105	157,869

Note.—The annual expense of hull, sails, &c., machinery, coals, medicines, and pilotage for all the above ships (except "Isis" and "Vindictive"), has been taken from the Return prepared for the First Lord on 28th June 1864.

J. Beeby,

Accountant General.

Admiralty, 10 March 1865.

App. No. 9.

RETURN of the ANNUAL COST of HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS at *Ascension*, both Afloat and Ashore (prepared in pursuance of a Memorandum from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir F. W. Grey, K. C. B.).

		AMOUNT.					
Part I.—AFLOAT ESTABLISHMENT :							
Her Majesty's ship "Mæander," store ship. (Complement, including supernumeraries on 1st December 1864, 224 No.; viz.) :—		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages	- - - - - (Vote No. 1)	11,168	-	-			
Victuals	- - - - - (" No. 2)	4,054	-	-			
Hull, sails, rigging, stores, and wear	- - - - - (" Nos. 8 & 10)	3,516	-	-			
and tear)	- - - - - (" "						
Medicines	- - - - - (" No. 12)	35	-	-			
TOTAL AFLOAT ESTABLISHMENT		-	-	-	£.	18,773	-
Part II.—SHORE ESTABLISHMENT (as per printed Estimates for 1865-66); viz.:—							
Under Vote No 7, Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad:							
Allowance to the Captain	- - - of Her Majesty's ship	100	-	-			
Ditto	- Paymaster - - - "Mæander," in ad-	150	-	-			
Ditto	- Chaplain - - - dition to their full	40	-	-			
Ditto	- Surgeon - - - pay - - -	40	-	-			
Salary of the gardener	- - - - -	150	-	-			
Salary of the under gardener	- - - - -	55	-	-			
Salary of the under gardener and shepherd	- - - - -	55	-	-			
Allowance to the mistress of the infant school	- - - - -	16	-	-			
Allowance in lieu of stationery to the captain (10 L.), paymaster (40 L.), and chaplain (4 L.), and chapel allowances (8 L.)	- - - - -	62	-	-			
						668	-
Under Vote No. 9, Wages, Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad:							
Wages of artificers, &c., borne on the books of Her Majesty's ship "Mæander," for shore service.	- - - - -	1,337	-	-			
Wages of liberated Africans	- - - - -	1,100	-	-			
						2,437	-
Under Vote No. 11, New Works, &c. :							
Foundations for machinery	- - - - -	250	-	-			
Other works under 500 l. each; viz.:—							
Extending sanatorium at the mountain, for officers and men of the establishment.	£. 215						
Additional office accommodation for captain in charge, and clerks.	65						
Cleaning and deepening turtle-ponds	- - - 90						
New roof to St. George's tank	- - - 290						
New tunnel and cutting for an additional supply of water.	290						
Converting subaltern's cottage into sick quarters for officers.	100						
Improving ventilation, and ceiling hospital ward.	50						
Adapting rooms at hospital for officers	- - - 200						
Removing privies to leeward of hospital	- - - 50						
Paving verandah with cement	- - - 20						
New water-tank to contain 20 tons	- - - 60						
Barracks for marines	- - - 200						
		1,540	-	-			
Ordinary and particular repairs, and printing	- - - 250						
New machinery	- - - 190						
						2,230	-
TOTAL SHORE ESTABLISHMENT		-	-	-	£.	5,335	-
TOTAL COST		-	-	-	£.	24,108	-

Appendix, No. 10.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *Cardwell*, a Member of the Committee.

App. No. 10.

DEBTS of the Colonies on the West Coast of Africa.

C O L O N Y.	Debt to Crown Agents on 31 May 1865.	Other Liabilities Unprovided for on 1 January 1865.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
Gambia - - - - -	2,339	4,165	6,504
Sierra Leone - - - - -	1,439	nil.	1,439
Gold Coast - - - - -	1,046	1,491	2,537
Lagos - - - - -	2,413	2,082	4,495
TOTAL - - - £.	7,237	7,738	14,975

This statement is compiled from the Appendix to Colonel Ord's Report, except that the Debt to the Crown Agents is corrected up to the latest date.

The Parliamentary Grant for the present year only provides for the most ordinary current services, and it is by no means improbable that the debts of these colonies will be increased by the end of the year.

App. No. 9.

RETURN of the ANNUAL COST of HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS at *Ascension*, both Afloat and Ashore (prepared in pursuance of a Memorandum from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B.).

		AMOUNT.					
Part I.—AFLOAT ESTABLISHMENT :							
Her Majesty's ship "Mæander," store ship. (Complement, including supernumeraries on 1st December 1864, 224 No.; viz.):—		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages -	(Vote No. 1)	11,168	—	—			
Victuals -	(„ No. 2)	4,054	—	—			
Hull, sails, rigging, stores, and wear (and tear) -	(„ Nos. 8 & 10)	3,516	—	—			
Medicines -	(„ No. 12)	35	—	—			
TOTAL AFLOAT ESTABLISHMENT		—	—	£.	18,773	—	—
Part II.—SHORE ESTABLISHMENT (as per printed Estimates for 1865-66); viz.:—							
Under Vote No 7, Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad:							
Allowance to the Captain -	of Her Majesty's ship	100	—	—			
Ditto -	Paymaster -	150	—	—			
Ditto -	Chaplain -	40	—	—			
Ditto -	Surgeon -	40	—	—			
Salary of the gardener -		150	—	—			
Salary of the under gardener -		55	—	—			
Salary of the under gardener and shepherd -		55	—	—			
Allowance to the mistress of the infant school -		16	—	—			
Allowance in lieu of stationery to the captain (10 L.), paymaster (40 L.), and chaplain (4 L.), and chapel allowances (8 L.)		62	—	—			
					668	—	—
Under Vote No. 9, Wages, Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad:							
Wages of artificers, &c., borne on the books of Her Majesty's ship "Mæander," for shore service.		1,337	—	—			
Wages of liberated Africans -		1,100	—	—			
					2,437	—	—
Under Vote No. 11, New Works, &c.:							
Foundations for machinery -		250	—	—			
Other works under 500 l. each; viz.:—							
Extending sanatorium at the mountain, for officers and men of the establishment.	£. 215						
Additional office accommodation for captain in charge, and clerks.	65						
Cleaning and deepening turtle-ponds -	90						
New roof to St. George's tank -	290						
New tunnel and cutting for an additional supply of water.	290						
Converting subaltern's cottage into sick quarters for officers.	100						
Improving ventilation, and ceiling hospital ward.	50						
Adapting rooms at hospital for officers -	200						
Removing privies to leeward of hospital -	50						
Paving verandah with cement -	20						
New water-tank to contain 20 tons -	60						
Barracks for marines -	200						
Ordinary and particular repairs, and printing -		1,540	—	—			
New machinery -		250	—	—			
		190	—	—			
					2,280	—	—
TOTAL SHORE ESTABLISHMENT		—	—	£.	5,335	—	—
TOTAL COST		—	—	£.	24,108	—	—

Admiralty,
17 March 1865.

J. Beeby,
Accountant-General.

Appendix, No. 10.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *Cardwell*, a Member of the Committee.

App. No. 10.

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2822

I N D E X

TO THE

R E P O R T

FROM THE

S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E

O N

A F R I C A (W E S T E R N C O A S T).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 June 1865.

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A.

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2. *Part taken by the Lagos Government in the War with Ibadan.*
3. *Sources of Supply of Arms and Ammunition to the Abeokutans or Egbas.*
4. *Relations generally between the Lagos Government and Abeokuta.*
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6. *Territorial Claims of the Egbas.*
7. *Suggested British Consulate in Abeokuta.*
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2. *Relations of the British Government towards the Protected Tribes with respect to an Ashantee Invasion.*
3. *Effect as regards the Ashantees of an Abandonment of the Protectorate.*
4. *Offensive Power of Ashantee.*
5. *Question of Trade with Ashantee.*
6. *Advantage of a British Mission to the Country.*
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2. *Question of Labour Supply, irrespectively of further Import of Slaves.*
3. *Measures taken by the Spanish Government on the Coast, and by the Officials in the Island.*
4. *Feeling in Cuba against the Slave Trade.*
5. *Suggested Alteration in the Cuban Penal Laws.*
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DOMESTIC SLAVERY:

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2. *Gambia.*

3. *Gold Coast.*

4. *Lagos.*

5. *Oil Rivers.*

6. *Sierra Leone.*

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2. *Connection formerly between Gambia and Sierra Leone.*
3. *Recommendations of Select Committee of 1842.*
4. *System of Administration.*
5. *Revenue and Expenditure.*
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1. *Origin of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, and System of Administration down to the Year 1843.*
2. *Re-arrangement consequent upon the Select Committee of 1842.*
3. *Boundaries.*
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1. *Circumstances connected with the Cession and Occupation of Lagos; Treaties on the Subject:*

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1. *Gambia.*
2. *Gold Coast.*
3. *Logos.*
4. *Sierra Leone.*
5. *Generally as to the Military Expenditure on the West Coast, and the Retrenchment desirable.*

1. *Gambia:*

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2. *Gold Coast:*

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3. *Lagos:*

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4. *Sierra Leone:*

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5. *Generally as to the Military Expenditure on the West Coast, and the Retrenchment desirable:*

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1. Abeokuta and Lagos.
2. Gambia.
3. Gold Coast.
4. Niger.
5. Sierra Leone.
6. Other Evidence generally.

1. Abeokuta and Lagos:

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3. Gold Coast:

The Basle Mission was commenced in 1827, in the eastern district of the Gold Coast, but until 1843 it was not successful on account of the great mortality of the missionaries, *Schrenk* 3202–3204—Nature of the establishment of the Basle Mission on the West Coast, *ib.* 3206–3211—Other missionary societies also working on the coast, *ib.* 3212–3215—Operation of the Basle missionaries by means of schools, of preaching, and of agricultural and other industrial instruction, *ib.* 3216. 3398—Native teachers and preachers are employed extensively, *ib.* 3226, 3227—The children in the mission schools are taught the English language, *ib.* 3228.

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3. *Gold Coast*—continued.

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Several countries with which treaties have been made establishing mixed Commission Courts, *Wylde* 2646-2650—Several places at which there are mixed commission courts or Vice Admiralty courts; approval of the positions selected, *ib.* 2772, 2773—Approval of Sierra Leone and St. Helena as the places for the mixed Commission Courts, *Sir F. W. Grey* 3693—Constitution of the mixed Commission Court at Havana; there is at present no British arbitration, *Crawford* 4563-4566.

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ligence of the natives, *Swanzy* 4830-4833—Improved habits of the natives at Sherboro, in consequence of the British occupation, *Harris* 4923—Conviction that the native African is very capable of improvement and elevation, *Livingstone* 5698, 5699.

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NAVE:

1. *Separate Naval Station on the West Coast: Strength and Cost of the Squadron.*
2. *System of Blockade: its monotonous and trying Character.*
3. *Advantages respectively of Cruising and Blockading, for suppressing the Slave Trade.*
4. *Unhealthy Character of the Service.*
5. *Want of faster Ships.*
6. *Question of Reducing the Squadron.*
7. *Protection given to Commerce.*
8. *Instances of Interference with Vessels not Slavers.*
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1. *Separate Naval Station on the West Coast: Strength and Cost of the Squadron.*

The West Coast of Africa is now a separate naval station, and has been formed into three divisions, *Sir F. W. Grey* 3478, 3480, 3481—Witness explains the strength of the squadron on the Coast, and the stations of the different ships, *ib.* 3483-3491—The total cost of the squadron is 157,869 *l.* a year, *ib.* 3492-3494.

New arrangements by which the Commodore on the station is no longer under the Admiral at the Cape, *Edmonstone* 3983-3986—The extent of witness's station was from the Gambia to Little Fish Bay, and he had from thirteen to fifteen vessels under him; divisions into which these were arranged, *ib.* 3987-3990—Small size of the vessels when witness was on the station, *ib.* 4125, 4126.

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2. *System of Blockade: its monotonous and trying Character.*

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1. *Object of the Acquisition of Sherboro; Treaties on the Subject.*
2. *Trade and Revenue.*
3. *Administration of the Territory.*
4. *Claim of Liberia; Question of Transfer to that Power.*
5. *Other Particulars generally.*

1. *Object of the Acquisition of Sherboro; Treaties on the Subject.*

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1. *Origin of the Settlement; Annexations from Time to Time.*
2. *Treaties with Native Chiefs.*
3. *Government and Judicial System.*
4. *Revenue and Expenditure.*
5. *Climate.*
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1. *Origin of the Settlement; Annexations from Time to Time :*

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SLAVE TRADE:

1. *Treaties with Foreign Powers; Difficulties on the part of Spain.*
2. *Particulars of Export and of Captures since 1848; great Diminution in recent Years.*
3. *Cessation of Export to Brazil.*
4. *Effect, respectively, of the Settlements on Shore, and of the Squadron, in the Suppression of the Trade.*
5. *Bight of Benin.*
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2. *Import Trade in Ammunition, Spirits, &c.*
3. *Effect of the Settlements in the Interests of Trade.*
4. *Gambia.*
5. *Gold Coast.*
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