

owing to the bad weather the "J.M." met with an  
her voyage to Tahiti the friends who came  
from Sydney in that vessel have been detained  
here longer than they expected. We have enjoyed  
their society very much, and trust that their  
lives will long be spared to the church and  
to the Mission in these seas.

They left us in the "J.M." last Monday and were  
soon out of sight.

Last Saturday we saw a ship in the offing  
and soon afterwards we heard that it was the  
same that had taken off 50 natives from some  
island in order to make slaves of them in Paris.

The next day (Sabbath) a boat came on shore  
from that vessel bringing a wounded man  
to the Doctor here. As soon as I heard

49  
I went down to Mr. Melians, and Mr. <sup>49</sup>Ushelman  
the two Consuls here, and enquired of them if  
they could do anything to ascertain if any  
the Savage Islanders were on board that  
vessel, and if so liberate them: I also asked  
them if they could not prevent the wicked  
crew of that vessel taking off any natives  
from Samoa?

The Consuls however said  
they could not interfere in the matter  
as they had seen the ship's papers, and they  
appeared quite correct.

It is thought that one of the persons who  
came on shore was the Captain of the vessel  
though he denied this, and said he was only  
the supercargo. This person stated that  
there were 20 Savage Islanders on board, but

that he needs 250 more to make up his complement. He

We hear that there are 25 vessels engaged in  
this horrible trade, and that 10,000 natives  
are wanted altogether by the Peruvian Government.

These ships are fitted out at Valparaiso,  
and one of the Principals in this business  
is an Englishman.

Two of these vessels have been taken at  
Tahiti, by the French, and another one by  
an English man of war.

The supercargo of the vessel that called here  
offered a Foreigner on the beach 10 dollars  
for each native he could induce to go  
with them; and said that he should be here  
again in 5 weeks time to see if any could  
be obtained. I hope if he does come

his company  
aged in  
attires  
Government  
barains,  
business  
been at  
e boy  
led here  
dollars  
to go  
here  
cents  
comes

He will give them of war waiting to  
receive him, and then put a stop to their cruel  
trade.

I am sorry to say since I commenced this  
letter my little son has been taken very ill  
& I fear will not recover. He is nearly 12 months  
old, and till quite lately was a fine healthy little  
fellow.

A violent diarrhoea came on, and has  
now passed into that dreadful scourge of high  
countries viz dysentery.

We should like to  
keep him with us on earth a little longer, but  
if He to whom he belongs both by creation and  
dedication has need of him in the better land  
we desire though with bleeding hearts to say this  
will and not ours be done. Mrs G wishes with  
me in kindest regards to you & all

Apia March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1833

Dear Mother

You will see by the  
enclosed letter which I received  
the other day from one of ~~our~~ our  
The Island of  
Savaii that our  
work in that group of Islands  
has been ~~very~~ much hindered if  
not quite destroyed ~~and this~~.

The same ship I wrote about in  
my last letter ~~to you~~ went direct

to the coast and by  
I do not like bartering on the

from here to that group which  
these cruel deeds were executed  
which the enclosed letter records.

I have given as liberal translation  
as possible to the Teacher's note  
& I think it will speak for itself  
~~without any comment~~ not only  
to Christians, but to all freeborn  
men. That if not all the <sup>men</sup> ~~wake~~  
~~caravans~~ that were sent back <sup>from Samoa</sup> in  
the D.W. ~~from Samoa~~ have been  
taken away, by these wicked slavers  
and unless something is done

of which to be  
fears that all  
~~not some of~~  
South Pacific  
New Zealand  
already so  
been taken  
Two other  
the same  
took so much  
and the Capt  
the Teacher  
that if he  
him that  
a larger

here to that group which  
which needs wholehearted  
to the enclosed letter records.

me given as liberal translation  
possible to the Teacher note  
think it will speak for itself  
~~and any amount~~ not only  
Christians, but to all freeborn

That if not all the <sup>men</sup> ~~women~~  
~~men~~ that were sent back in  
D.M. ~~from Samoa~~ have been  
in away, by these wicked slavers  
unless something is done

of which to hinder these bad men I  
fear that all the small islands if  
~~not some of the larger ones~~ in the  
South Pacific will be quite depopulated  
Perry's islands, and Tokapuka are  
already, so it is said, and men have  
been taken off other islands.

Two other vessels called at Tokelau  
the same week as the one did that  
took so many of the natives away,  
and the Captain of one of them gave  
the Teacher 4 pieces of gold & told him  
that if he would get some men for  
him that he would also give him  
a large quantity of cloth, but the

Teacher told him that he neither  
wanted his money, or his cloth to  
buy new with, & that he had no  
authority over the natives. The Captain  
then desired to get Itaka (the Teacher) to  
go on board & go with them to the  
other islands of the group, but he  
refused. The Captain then inquired  
if there were any Teachers on the other  
islands & Itaka answered yes there are  
two there. He then told him to write  
to them & tell them that they were  
to get men & bring them to his vessel  
& the Teacher wrote as follows.

'The Captain of this vessel is going

to see  
with you  
of  
When the  
to  
to  
the  
very angry  
no more  
poor natives  
had said they  
sailing &  
The Captain of



him that he neither  
wishes, or has cloth to  
sell, & that he had seen  
near the natives. The Captain  
to get Maska (the Teacher) to  
go with them to the  
of the group, but he  
the Captain then enquired  
re any Teachers on the other  
Maska answered yes there are  
He then told him to write  
tell them that they were  
bring them to his vessel,  
his writes as follows.

of this vessel is going

you to seek them out the one  
in the land of the  
with you the other of them  
and the other because she is  
When the Captain received the letter  
the Teacher of the  
learning and she is now  
the Captain was  
very angry and if you have  
100 men being women. When the  
poor natives know what the Captain  
had said they began weeping &  
wailing & ran away to their boat.  
The Captain of the vessel then

Atcafu February 16. 1763

To Mr. M. S. J.

This is my letter to you.

Our land is in a very bad state. All the men have been taken away in a foreign vessel.

It was the ship of the Marquis Catholic Bishop. When the ship was near the land a boat was lowered & the crew came off to barter with us. The Captain of the ship said to me let the people take Coconuts and Tams to the ship & sell them & they shall receive in exchange for them cloth, shirts & drawers. I said to him you had better come on shore and buy, and he replied I do not like bartering on shore, it is far

letter in the vessel. I then enquired from  
what land have you come? and he answered  
we have come from a foreign country  
& the name of it is Sinsigofusa.

On account of this answer we doubted very  
much whether the ship had really come direct  
from a distant land, for I had been told  
by two men on board who were natives of  
Atia that this vessel had been to Apia but  
did not cast anchor there; only the Captain  
went on shore & the ship remained off there  
for two nights and then came direct to  
Tokelau.

6 Teacher they have taken away  
all the men from this island. They have  
taken the chief Oti that was in Samoa and  
thirty four others beside. We have only women  
and children here with the exception of

my men  
and children  
and some  
night,  
because  
and be  
are they  
have been  
seven  
well  
Another  
the way  
when oh  
has been  
by a  
of four  
again

Very great is the love of the women  
and children to their Parents, Husbands, Brothers,  
and Sons, and they do nothing now but weep  
night, and day. They neither sleep nor eat  
because they have no men to strike the Cocoa  
nut trees, and get food for them, so that they  
are dying from want. Another matter I  
have to relate is this, they have taken away  
seven boys from my school who could read  
well in the word of God.

Another fact I have to tell you relate to  
the wife of the Chief of this island, who  
when she heard the report that her husband  
had been taken away immediately gave birth  
to a child, but she did not feel the pains  
of parturition, on account of the intense  
anguish of soul she endured in the loss

of her husband, her people, and her son.

Such is the tyrannical manner in which the crew of this vessel have treated the people of this island. The good work that had commenced here is withered & dead.

If we had known the character of this vessel, not one man would have gone on board.

We were quite startled at the things done on our island.

Two men came on shore and told me that they had been sent by the Captain of the vessel to say that the people were to go off at once to the ships to barter, and one of them then returned to the ship in order to get ready the goods to pay them with in exchange for their fowls &c. When the first man reached the vessel the Captain bid them all go on deck and look at the barter goods, but this was a

substance of the Captain of the ship. Some of the  
arter goods were placed were placed in the cabin  
of the ship; there was fine cloth, red cloth, shirts,  
trousers, white cloth, and dark cloth. There were  
also some goods placed on deck. The Captain  
then said to the natives go and examine the goods  
on deck & those also below in the cabin.  
When they saw the fine cloth in the cabin they all  
went to look at it. The Captain then called to  
them, & when every one had gone below, one of the  
crew clothed them all, giving to each a shirt,  
a pair of trousers, and a hat. The natives were  
highly delighted at this and said to one another  
we have got clothing, to go to Chapel with snow  
but there were white men concealed in the cabin  
of the ship, each one with a drawn sword.  
These men had been hidden from the natives, and  
they <sup>knew</sup> nothing of their presence, but all these things

had been ordered by the Captain of the vessel.  
At this time there was not one native on deck  
with the exception of the chief of this island who  
was sitting up there. He arose and called to his  
people saying do not stay any longer below  
lest you spoil the goods of the white men.

When he said this he was standing at the door  
of the cabin, & the crew of the vessel rushed upon  
him & pushed him down below & shut the door  
immediately.

Two men told me afterwards that  
they had seen one of the crew pierce one of their  
companions with his sword & the blood was flowing  
freely, but they did not know whether he was  
alive or dead.

The ship then quickly sailed  
away. There is nothing we can do here now  
on account of the crying, and waiting because  
our land is wasted.

We think however that when they have taken away  
the strong men to some other island that when the  
ship will return again to fetch the women and  
children.

My question to you now is whether  
I shall forbid their going or not if the vessel returns  
again? Let me know soon lest the vessel quickly  
returns. That is all.

I am

Yours  
Thakoa.

Extract from

J. Chamberlain's Journal

July 4 1872 - Sept. 13 1872

Copied - in Red File

... with much ...  
... influence of ...  
... to ...  
... what they could to help ...  
... last year ... and his ...  
... to the ... and ...  
... with ...  
... and his wife in the ...  
... on the island for ... days ...  
... had a better opportunity of ...  
... into the troubles which arose with ...  
... I know only there were several ...  
... as the ... one after another ...  
... persons. ... to ...  
... together by the same gold ...  
... with going themselves they ...  
... their people to accompany them, the ...  
... the teachers so much ...  
... gold for all who should follow.

Ngatchara alone remained true to his  
 post and his people. The slaves presented  
 gold to him, telling him he should let  
 all go if he would only let his people go  
 though he should not care to follow. He  
 proved faithful to the trust reposed in him  
 and resisted all the temptations the de-  
 vils could think of - faithfully warning  
 his people against leaving their home.  
 He also warned the other teachers against  
 going, but in vain - they went. He and  
 his people remained. When all the  
 teachers had gone he gathered together all  
 the remaining natives from the various  
 islands and got them to settle down at  
 Amotika his settlement. They soon out-  
 numbered the people of the place. The  
 new comers quarrelled with the Amo-  
 tikans and soon afterwards with Ngatch-  
 ara. Notwithstanding these quarrels  
 all might have been well had a  
 missionary visited them annually  
 but for many years they were left alone.  
 When we returned Ngatchara we were  
 not aware that the party we called his  
 was really his own people, by whom he had  
 stood when others were leading or  
 encouraging their flocks into slavery.  
 It is impossible during the few hours  
 of Mr. Williams' stay at the island  
 to enquire into everything - or to find out  
 from the natives the right of a case.  
 The strong party at Amotika has really  
 business there and that is the party  
 about Ngatchara. Ngatchara's own people  
 whom he had laboured

List of vessels engaged in carrying natives of the South Sea Islands, between the 17<sup>th</sup> January and the 17<sup>th</sup> February 1863.

Arrived.

January 1863 Chilean Barque Religio Ingerson, Captain Jararqui, of 238 Tons from Easter Island, South Pacific, in 27 days, bringing 140 men, 86 women and 12 children. —

Peruvian Barque Carolina, Captain Sebastian Morales, of 150 Tons, from the Island of Oroa, with 122 natives. —

Peruvian Schooner Hermosa Dolores, Captain Geary, of 100 Tons with 162 natives. —

February — Peruvian Barque Rosalía, Captain Bolo, of 270 Tons, with 196 natives, of whom 27 are women and 10 children. —

Sailed

February 1863. Peruvian Barque Carolina, Captain S Morales, of 150 Tons, in ballast, for the Islands to bring Colonists. —

(Signed) G Reid

Master-Commander  
A.M.S. Harsh

Copy.

4  
216  
U. S. Navy  
H. M. Survey Ship "Hecate"  
Humphries Island, May 18, 1855

Sir

With reference to the Copies  
of correspondence with which  
you were good enough to  
furnish me, relative to certain  
Fossils under the Peruvian  
Clay having carried away  
Natives from the various  
Islands comprising the  
Micronesian Group, and  
Sold

William A. B. Lyngby Esq.  
U. S. N. Commissioner  
1<sup>st</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> — 2<sup>d</sup>  
Honolulu

and them at Callao and other  
parts of Peru; I beg to  
acquaint you that I have  
called at such of the Islands  
as lay near my route, for  
the purpose of gaining all  
possible information in  
connexion therewith; and  
I now forward for your  
information a copy of a  
letter I have addressed  
to the Naval Commander in  
Chief on this Station.

I It is beyond a doubt that  
these natives have been  
deluded away from their  
homes under promises which  
never will be nor were  
intended to be carried out;

and that, morally considered,  
the Quersian flag has been  
prostituted to as revolting  
a description of slave dealing  
as ever was practised on the  
West Coast of Africa.

3. If it does not come within  
the letter of the law to hold  
Spain answerable for the  
commission of such outrages,  
on the part of her citizens,  
or others sailing under her  
flag, then the only means  
by which the natives of these  
remote islands may hope to  
be protected from such  
piracy in future, would  
be that some one or more  
of the great powers of  
Europe should grant

18  
to them, the protection of their  
Flag, which the Natives of  
the Islands I have visited  
would most gladly accept.  
It has occurred to me whether  
the Government of the Sandwich  
Isles has sufficient power &  
influence, and if so would  
be willing to undertake  
the protection of these small  
Islands by receiving them  
under her flag. Yet the distance  
which separates some of them,  
and the absence of any naval  
power on the part of the  
Hawaiian Kingdom, seems  
to throw obstacles in the way  
of such a scheme ~~as~~ <sup>which</sup> would  
render it difficult of accom-  
plishment. I merely mention  
the subject, therefore, for

218  
Your consideration

5 I shall endeavour to communicate with other Solands when a similar kidnapping of the natives is said to have taken place between this and New South Wales; and should circumstances render it desirable to give more information on the subject, I recommend to your notice Mr Henry Light of Manning's Island, who trades between that place and Honolulu & who has vessels frequently visiting the Coral Solands, and is intimately acquainted with the Chiefs of many of them.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Captain

Henry Roberts

H.M. Survey Ship Endeavour

Vol. 1863

Relative to the Natives of the  
Islands of the Micronesian  
Group being carried and sold  
in Slavery

H.M. Survey Ship "Hecate"  
Sailing 8<sup>th</sup> May 1853

Having received from  
Sir George B. M. Commissioner  
and Consul General at the  
Sandwich Isles, copies of a  
correspondence between H.M.  
Charge d'Affaires in Chili,  
and the Naval officers on  
this Station

relative

to the Admiral  
Kingcome &c &c  
Commander in Chief  
Pacific

relative to certain vessels under  
the Peruvian flag having  
carried away the Natives  
from several of the Islands  
of the Micronesian Group,  
and taken them to Callao  
and other parts of Peru  
where it is alledged they have  
been sold into Slavery, I have  
considered it expedient in  
passing from the Sandwich  
Islands to New South Wales to  
call at such Islands as lay  
nearly in my track and to  
make such enquiries from  
the Native Chiefs & Missionaries  
as would throw some light  
on a transaction, which if  
correctly stated, would appear  
to call for the interference  
of all Civilized Government  
& I accordingly in the first

220.

instance touched at Fanning  
Island when I had been  
led to believe that considerable  
information might be gained  
on the subject.

3 Fanning Island is in  $3^{\circ} 52'$   
S. and  $159^{\circ} 27'$  W. it is one of  
the Coral Lagoon Islands, is  
inhabited by natives, and  
is thickly covered with Cocon-  
nut trees. I anchored inside  
the Lagoon on the 30<sup>th</sup> April.

4 This Island since 1847 has  
been in possession of English-  
men who have carried on  
a trade in coconut oil  
with Sydney, Tahiti and  
Honolulu. In 1852 it became  
the property of a Mr Henry  
English, who has resided  
on it ever since.

In 1856 Mr English obtained  
from General Miller, then  
Consul General at the Sandwich  
Isles, permission to hoist the  
British Flag, which permission  
was confirmed by Earl  
Clarendon in 1857 on the  
principle that any British  
Subject had a right to hoist  
the Flag over his own property  
on an uninhabited Island  
not claimed by any Foreign  
State

5 During the last ten years  
Mr English has been in the  
habit of hiring Natives from  
the neighbouring Islands,  
Generally from Roroua and  
Hunfrees, the latter Island  
in 10° 20' S and 151° 2' W,  
for the purpose of manufacturing

Cocoa Nut oil. These people  
 came by the consent of their  
 King, with whom a written  
 agreement is entered into,  
 and certain laws are laid  
 down for their guidance.  
 They engage themselves for  
 a period varying from  
 one to two years, perform a  
 certain daily amount of work  
 receive certain remuneration,  
 and at the end of their term  
 are returned to their homes  
 for which purpose Mr English  
 has two Schooners  
 to be far as I have been able  
 to judge, the arrangement is  
 a fair and equitable one,  
 advantageous to both parties,  
 and sought after by the

553  
Natives, they bring their Wives  
and families and Native  
Missionary teachers with them,  
and many, at the end of their  
term, renew their engagement  
I know Mr English and the  
Crews of his Schooners who  
have frequently met the  
Peruvian vessels, I have  
gathered information which  
if correct (and there is every  
reason to believe it to be so) leaves  
no doubt on my mind but  
that the Natives are enticed on  
board under false pretences,  
and that there is not the most  
remote intention of their ever  
being restored to their homes.  
Indeed the agreement which  
I have been able to procure  
from Mr English, to whom

222

it was sent by the King of Ruerson  
Island, and a copy of which  
I enclose, does not profess even  
to return them.

8 It is difficult indeed to see  
how such an arrangement  
could be carried out. The  
Natives, I am informed, are  
sold in Peru for about 300  
dollars a piece which is  
called not the price of the  
individual, but his passage  
money. Supposing the whole  
cargo to be sold or hired  
to a company in Peru,  
somewhat on the principle  
I have described as existing  
in Fanning Island and  
on some of the neighbouring  
Guano Islands which are  
owned by citizens of the

The United States, then it is  
presumed that 500 dollars  
would be charged to convey  
each individual back to his  
home, in like manner as  
it was charged to bring him  
to Callao; but this principle  
does not prevail in any degree,  
the people being sold, as  
I am given to understand,  
to individuals as servants,  
or labourers; and hence the  
improbability or impossibility  
of their new proprietors  
undertaking the responsibility  
of returning them in any  
given time.

Of the Islands on which  
these very questionable acts  
have been practised are  
Penrhyn

(Maknolamola)

This may certify that Eighty  
in all labourers have been engaged  
to proceed in the Brig "George Sarah"  
to Callao, & natives of Poto Poto \*;  
that their wages is four dollars  
per month each, and that they  
engage themselves to work upon  
the agriculture and domestic  
service of Peru during the  
full term of their engagement,  
and according to the printed  
form in such cases usually  
prescribed.

J<sup>r</sup> B. D. Clark  
January 27<sup>th</sup> 1862.

(No months wages has been paid  
in advance in order to leave  
without debt.

Poto Poto is Sanjos J<sup>r</sup> in Vol 11 of Long's Mission

(Matmolanola) Purson (Mok  
ahanga) Humphries (Manakaha)  
Danger Island. (Poko Poko)  
and Savage Island (Smuit)  
the latter in  $19^{\circ}$  South  $170^{\circ}$  West  
and the vessels are now gone  
to a group known as the  
Duke of York Islands, but  
called on our Admiralty  
Chart, Oatafu, Nukamono  
and Taka-kaapo or Bowditch  
Island they lie in about  $10.30$   
S  $171^{\circ}$  W

10 An attempt has also been  
made to take the natives  
from the Paumotu or low  
Archipelago, but I am  
informed that the French  
have seized two vessels  
there and sold them as  
prizes. Any Islands on

which European Missionaries  
are situated are carefully  
avoided.

11 Among instances which  
have been related to me by  
the crew of the "Mauida" schooner,  
I may mention the following.

Henry King, a seaman of  
the "Mauida" and a Citizen  
of the United States, was at  
Danger Island in the early  
part of April of this year.  
The "Caroline Dolores," under  
Russian Colours, was there  
at the same time. The Captain  
(Carl Staze) came on board  
the "Mauida", and said to  
her Captain (Copeland), in the  
presence of King, that if  
he had seen him at Heron  
Island, he would have  
given him 2000 dollars  
in cash, if he would have

225

put his Natives bound for  
Jaiming Island on board  
the "Dolores". He said also  
that it was his intention to  
give a feast on board to  
celebrate a pretended marriage  
between himself and one of the  
Natives of Pierson; and  
as soon as he had got as  
many people as he wanted  
on board, he would put  
his hatches on and be off.

He also told Captain Copeland  
that he had been at Savage  
Island, taken on board  
150 Natives; made a very  
quick passage to Callas;  
and returned, getting a  
second cargo. The 3<sup>rd</sup>

time the Natives resisted  
and he was wounded.

12. Captain Copeland was  
absent at the time of my  
visit to Fanning Island,  
conveying the Labourers  
whose time had expired  
back to Rorson Island  
in the "Marilda".

13. I am told that two  
Peruvian Vessels have been  
recently cast on shore at  
Rorson Island, and become  
Wrecks. I believe one of them  
to be the "De Lore".

14. There is no anchorage  
either at Humphries or  
Rorson Island, but vessels  
stand off and on, and  
the landing is good.

Nelson Island 10<sup>th</sup> May 1841.

226

14. I touched at Humphreys Island yesterday, and to day came on to this Island. At both places I assembled the Kings and Missionary teachers, and gathered from them the following statements. The King of Humphreys Island says that several vessels under Russian Colours have come to his Island for Natives; that he would not consent to their going; that about February this year a vessel came having 4 Natives on board from the Caroline Islands, and that they were going to remain a few days. They induced 2 Natives to come on board, and then immediately sailed for Nelson Island, where the Captain went on shore, and tried

To get the Natives to come with  
him: one of the two Natives  
before mentioned jumped  
overboard, swam on shore  
and told the others that they  
had been taken against their  
will. The people in the vessel  
fired upon them in the water,  
upon which the Natives of  
"Kuroon" kept the Captain in  
custody until the whole were  
given up; when they permitted  
him to sail. The name of this  
vessel is shown on one of the  
enclosed documents (Nos. 1  
15.) The King of "Kuroon"  
Island informed me that  
91 of his people had been  
taken away in October, 52;  
but that they went with  
their consent, and his ally,  
on condition that they were  
returned in one year; that

They were to be employed in  
light work, gathering cotton.  
On another occasion (in  
February 1853) a vessel came  
to Pearson Is<sup>l</sup>, and said  
that they intended to remain  
to trade. The King and 17  
Natives were induced to  
go on board; they then sent  
their boat to sound, & pretended  
that they wished to find  
a place to lay an anchor  
down for moorings: but, as  
soon as the people were  
on board, they shut the  
hatches on as many as were  
below (eight), upon which  
the rest (including the King)  
jumped overboard. One of  
the eight subsequently forced  
the hatch up, and escaped.  
The 7 were carried away.  
15. The Natives of these Islands  
appear to be in great distress  
at the idea of losing their

Friends. The Missionary Brig  
John Williams has lately been here,  
and told them that there is  
no hope of their ever being  
returned. The King of Peirson was  
induced to allow his own Son,  
a lad of 14 Years, to go away  
with a Mr Clark, master or  
Supercargo of one of the vessels,  
on the promise that he  
would educate and return  
him in one Year. I was  
shown some of the money  
with which the Peruvian  
vessels paid the Natives, and  
I enclose you some specimens  
of it. I likewise enclose you  
documents numbered from  
16 to 24 relating to these trans-  
actions, among them a  
petition addressed to me  
by the Kings of the two  
Islands, to the effect that  
I would endeavour to

get their funds returned.  
17 As there is no anchorage  
at either of the Solands,  
I am not able to remain  
so long as I otherwise would,  
in order to get a clearer  
insight into the various  
transactions which have occurred,  
but I shall probably obtain  
further information at the  
Navigator Solands, and, if  
so, will forward it from  
there or Sydney -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Geo. Henry Richards.  
Captain.

RECEIVED  
5 JAN  
1865

Foreign Office  
January 9. 1865

Answered  
letter to Head } 21<sup>st</sup> Jan 1865

Sir,

I am directed by  
Earl Russell to transmit  
to you for the information  
of His Grace the Duke  
of Newcastle, the  
correspondence as noted  
in the Margin with  
Her Majesty's Charge  
d'affaires in Chile  
respecting a case of  
Kidnapping, some Natives  
of Buchanan's Island

In the Southern Pacific

by a vessel under the  
Chilean Flag, and I  
am to request that in  
bringing these papers  
under the consideration  
of the Duke of Newcastle  
you will state that  
Lord Russell would  
beg to recommend the  
subject to His Grace's  
attention.

I am, Sir,

your most obedient  
humble servant

Wm. Pitt Rivers

a Slave Trading case than anything else  
as if so I hardly see why it is  
specially recommended to the Duke  
of Newcastle's attention, unless with  
reference to your Bill to facilitate  
the conviction of persons guilty of  
Slave Trading, &c. in Antislavia &  
the Island of the Pacific Ocean.

And as regards this  
Bill I would take this opportunity  
of calling your attention to the  
Letter to the Treasury of 4 April 62  
with reference to payment of costs  
of prosecutions under it which has

unimpaired) that the Foreign Office  
wish to support the idea of including  
kidnapping & receiving the countries  
in wh. it is carried on as British  
Colonies. —

Assum. that G. G. has secured these  
papers with much respect but that  
you do not perceive any method by  
wh. this department can be of assistance  
in putting an end to these disgraceful  
practices.

And with reference to the last paragraph  
with L. H. Pearson ~~has~~ is calling their  
attention to our letter of 4 April, and  
observing that it will be very desirable to  
come to a decision respecting the death  
pith allowed in that letter. Since  
recent outrages had recently taken place  
in the Polynesian islands, & that they were  
committed, as far as <sup>4th</sup> appeared, by  
British subjects illustrated the necessity  
of taking <sup>the most</sup> effectual steps possible for  
the protection of the native population

Private

British Legation  
Lima 29<sup>th</sup> April 1862

My dear Sir

Will you be pleased to acquaint  
Earl Russell that, since the departure of the  
last packet, nothing new has transpired in  
regard to the affairs of the Equator, Sir  
Ribeyro appointed Thursday last the 26<sup>th</sup> instant  
at 2 P.M. for an interview on this subject,  
but between twelve and one of that day,  
I received a note from Sir Galus, the first  
officer, stating that the Minister was prevented  
by indisposition from receiving me at the  
time appointed, since which date I have not  
heard from H. E.

A. H. Layard Esquire

se se se

An Englishman of the name of Byrnie has succeeded in obtaining from the Peruvian Government a decree, permitting him to introduce into Peru, Colonists from the Islands in the South West Pacific, for the purposes of Agriculture.

Mr Byrnie is still here, but so unwell that I have not been able to see him, as soon as possible I will furnish his Lordship with special information on the subject. I understand the Colonists, men and women, are to be procured from the New Hebrides Islands.

I remain

My dear Sir

Yours very truly

John Barton



Raiatea Panu 5<sup>th</sup> 1863

Rev<sup>d</sup> and Dear Sir,

As it has now arrived at the time, when we generally take our yearly statistics, and make up our accounts. I here send you an account, not so good as would have given more pleasure - We have enjoyed peace, this year, and more quietness, than we have enjoyed for some years past.

We hear that our young king has arrived at Huahine on his way hither, what he may prove to be, we know not, as he has resided with his parents on Tahiti the greater part of his life. We understand his parents are with him. - The french Steamer brought them to Huahine and we believe is now gone after some men, or officers from Peru, who it is reported, are going among the various groups of islands in the Pacific, she has caught one vessel with 150 natives of the Paumotu on board. Those islands are claimed by the french of course the vessel will be condemned - a number of vessels are reported to be.

(F.O. / 112.) Australia

A. H. Layard Esq. M.P.

*Vertical*

Drawing Room,  
21<sup>st</sup> January 1863

MINUTE	1063
M. Hall 15	JAN 16
W. E. East	
Sir R. Rogers 17	
W. G. Fortescue	
Duke of Newcastle	

*copy*

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter <sup>of the 5<sup>th</sup> inst.</sup> enclosing correspondence with Her Majesty's Charge d'affaires in Chile respecting a case of the kidnapping certain natives of Pensby's

Island by a vessel sailing under the Chilean flag

*2 Drafts*

Grace has perused  
these papers with much  
regret but that he does  
not perceive any method  
by which this department  
can be of assistance  
in putting an end to  
these disgraceful practices

2  
proposers

My

1.3.

Brit. Leg.  
Santiago Oct. 17 / 62

My Lord

Mr Watson a British subject residing in Valparaiso recently brought to my knowledge a case of kidnapping of about 200 persons from Peirrhyn's Island in the Southern Pacific, by a vessel under the Chilean flag, and in which those unfortunate persons were, as he states, carried to Callao & there disposed of for \$50,000 (Fifty thousand dollars).

I have no personal knowledge of Mr Watson but

I immediately communicated the information he gave me to the Chilean Gov<sup>t</sup>. I have also written to H. M. Ch. & Aff. at Lima as well as to Sir Thomas Maitland, & my letter to the latter I have send under flying seal to the Senior naval officer at Callao.

I have the honor to enclose for your Lord<sup>ship</sup>'s information a copy of Mr. Watson's letter to me, and of my correspondence on this subject with the Chilean Min. for For. Aff.

From Incl. no. 4 Y. & C. will perceive that the alleged kidnapping vessel did not belong

when she was sold at Callao

As yet I am unable to say if Mr Watson's statement is correct, but I hope to be able to do so shortly, and I shall not fail to communicate to G. L. such further information as may reach me from the Chilean Govt or elsewhere

I have &c

(Signed)

W. Taylor Thomson

Valparaiso  
Oct 7. 1862

Sir I humbly beg leave to  
call your attention to a most  
flagrant act of injustice and  
gross outrage of humanity, that  
has lately come under my  
notice, and which, after  
the facts of the case become  
known will I trust, command  
the interferences of H. B. M<sup>o</sup> Rep<sup>ts</sup>  
in the Southern Pacific

There is in the latter Ocean  
an Island called Penrims  
that contained about 1500 inh.<sup>s</sup>  
in an uncivilized state, the  
only intercourse they had  
with Europeans having taken  
place within the last eight  
years, their principal occupation

is that of diving for pearl shells; they are an inoffensive race, and vessels frequenting the Island have never been molested. I now learn that a vessel called the David Thomas bearing the Chilean flag went to Peurua's Island the Capt. with the connivance of a white resident of the name of Payne succeeded in inveigling on board some two hundred of the unfortunate inhabitants and taking them to Callao sold them at a rate that left him an outlay of 10,000 dolls. a profit of 40,000 - Pay sold them because with uncultivated persons in a place where their

that a vessel called the David  
Thomas bearing the Chilean  
flag went to Peurinus Id. and  
the Capt. with the connivance  
of a white resident of the name  
of Payne succeeded in inveigling  
on board some two hundred  
of the unfortunate inhabitants  
and taking them to Callao sold  
them at a rate that left him  
an outlay of 10,000 dolls. a  
profit of 40,000 - Isay sold  
them because with uncultivated  
savages in a place where there  
is no established Govt, contracts  
such as are made in China  
to legitimize the exportation of  
Coolies are impossible. Other  
vessels are chartering, with a  
like object in Callao, and  
if

race, and vessels frequenting  
the Island have never been  
molested. I now learn  
that a vessel called the David  
Thomas bearing the Chilean  
Flag went to Peurua's Island  
the Capt. with the connivance  
of a white resident of the name  
of Payne succeeded in inveigling  
on board some two hundred  
of the unfortunate inhabitants  
and taking them to Callao sold  
them at a rate that left him  
an outlay of 10,000 dolls. a  
profit of 40,000 - Pay sold  
them because with uncultured  
savages in a place where there  
is no established Govt, contracts  
such as are made in China  
to legitimize the exportation of  
Coolies are impossible. Other  
results are chartering, with a

if this new species of slave Trade  
 continues, lawful commerce  
 amongst the Islands must be  
 given up, for the natives will  
 become so exasperated that  
 they will take vengeance on  
 the first defenceless vessel  
 that falls into their hands.

I speak advisedly for I  
 have lived at Tahiti, know more  
 or less of the native character,  
 and the fact of my having  
 been named by the Protectoral  
 Govt. Juge du Tribunal de  
 Police Correctionnelle sh<sup>d</sup> entitle  
 me to credence.

The transaction that I  
 have related in my humble  
 opinion concerns both the  
 U.S. & P. & C. to H.

they will take vengeance on  
the first defenceless vessel  
that falls into their hands.

I speak advisedly for I  
have lived at Tahiti, know more  
or less of the native character,  
and the fact of my having  
been named by the Protectoral  
Gov<sup>t</sup> Juge du Tribunal de  
Police Correctionnelle sh<sup>d</sup> entitle  
me to credence.

The transaction that I  
have related in my humble  
opinion concerns both the  
Chilean & Peruvian Gov<sup>ts</sup>, the  
first owing to the employment  
of her vessels in the Trade, &  
the latter from the fact that  
the expatriated people of  
Peru

28  
Purvis are lauded on her  
shoes. Confident that the  
foregoing statement will meet  
from you the attention it merits  
I have,

(Signed) Henry Watson

Brit. Leg.

Santiago Oct. 10.

Sir I have the honor to transmit to Y. E. the extract of a letter which has been addressed to me by a Brit. Subj. residing at Valparaiso, in which it is stated that about 200 of the uncivilized inhabitants of Poirrians Id. in the S. Pacific had been unweiged on board of a vessel bearing the Chilean Flag called "David Thomas" and transported to Callao where they had been disposed of for 50,000 dolls.

My object in bringing this circumstance to Y. E.'s knowledge is to beg you will be so good as to inform me if the

1400 the Chilean Govt have  
recd any informatn on  
this matter, & if not to  
request that G. E. would  
be pleased to institute an  
enquiry into the accuracy  
of the alleged statements

I take. Se

(Signed) W. J. Thomson

Santiago Oct 11/62

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday's date in which you state to me that it had come to your knowledge, that a Chilean vessel had by deceitful means taken from the Island of Penrinn, situated at the Southern extremity of the Pacific, and inhabited by inoffensive savages about 200 of them, who were transported to Callao, & had been sold there for the sum of 50,000 dolls

In confirmation of what is set forth you accompany the extract of a letter relating

been so good as to  
communicate to me, and  
for which I give you my  
best thanks, is the first I  
have received upon the subject  
and I have hastened to  
transmit it to the Minister  
of Marine requesting him  
to take the necessary steps  
to ascertain the truth of the  
acts communicated, with  
the same object I shall by  
the first opportunity address  
the Consul of the Republic at  
Caldas & on receipt of the  
reports of this functionary  
& the Minister of Marine I  
shall communicate the same to  
you  
Meanwhile I take &c

Santiago Oct 15/62

Sir

In Resp. of the 11<sup>th</sup> Inst  
I had the honor to say to you  
that I had asked reports  
from the Min. of Marine  
respecting the case of the  
"David Thomas" which you  
had brought before me in  
your note of the previous day.  
The reports asked for were  
communicated to me yesterday  
and the result is, that the  
vessel in question on the  
9<sup>th</sup> of Jan. last no longer  
belonged to the Chilean  
Marine having been sold  
in Callao, & the documents  
which constitute the nationality of

of the vessel delivered to the  
Consul of the Republic in  
that Port.

Nevertheless it is my  
intention to request by the  
next mail a report from  
the aforesaid Consul, in order  
to learn whether the "David  
Thomas" had made an undue  
use of the Chilean Flag hoisting  
it after she had no right  
to do so

J avoil &c

(signed)

Manuel Ant. Focornal

Brit. Leg. Secy.

Santiago Oct 31/62

(Written in margin)

usillo. Peru.  
animai "

ercedes }  
Wholey }

barbara }  
omez }

liza Mason Chilean

illa }  
argarita }

My Lord

With ref. to my despatch no. 3. of the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. I have the honor to acquaint G. L. that having been informed that six vessels (as noted on the margin) two of which are Chilean had been recently despatched in ballast from the Port of Callao to Polynesia, with the object of kidnapping some of the uncivilized islanders in that quarter I brought this circumstance to the knowledge of the Chilean Min. for F. A. & gave him the names of the vessels supposed

to be engaged in this  
illicit traffic - There is  
not yet time for the Chilean  
Govt to have rec<sup>d</sup> from its  
agent at Callao the report  
it had called for on this  
matter, but the Chilean  
Min. informed me that  
when he Commun<sup>d</sup> to the Pres<sup>t</sup>  
of the Rep<sup>t</sup> the allegations  
against the Capt. of the  
"David Thomas" H.E. had  
ordered that the most  
stringent measures should  
be adopted against those  
convicted of being engaged  
in this traffic

I hereby leave to inclose an

an order issued in this matter by the Peruvian govt to the Prefect of the Province of Callao, in which it is stated that the govt had received reliable information that children and even adults are being publicly sold at prices from two to three hundred dollars per head.

I have &c

(signed) W Maylow Thomson

F. O. Dec. 17/82

Sir I have received your  
Disp. No. 3 of the 17<sup>th</sup> of Oct.  
last together with its  
inclos<sup>es</sup> relating to an alleged  
act of kidnapping 200 Persons  
natives of Peurhyns Island  
in the S. Pacific Ocean by  
the master of the "David  
Thomas" a vessel under  
the Chilean flag.

I have to acquaint you  
that I approve the steps  
taken by you to investigate  
this affair, and if the  
parties engaged in it are  
amenable to Chilean laws you



Papeete, Tahiti, March 3, 1868.

My Lord,

With reference to the Despatches, numbered 18 and 19, which I did myself the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 24th of November and 15th of December last, upon the subject of the serious abuses that were being committed in those seas by certain ships engaged in collecting South Sea Islanders for conveyance to Peru as labourers;

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship two numbers of the official newspaper of Tahiti containing further particulars showing the fraud and violence which are resorted to in the prosecution of the traffic in question.

Your Lordship will find in the within Papers detailed evidence of the systematic kidnappings

Wm Earl Russell R. S.

Kidnapping of Natives lately practised at the Spanish  
Possession of the Marquesas Islands by a Peruvian  
Ship called the "Empress", which succeeded in treacherously  
securing a making-off with about <sup>26</sup> of  
the Natives.

Other important particulars will be  
found in the enclosed Paper relative to a  
piratical outrage that was perpetrated in the month  
of December last by no less than eight vessels  
(seven Peruvian and one Spanish) assembled  
together at Easter Island - a distant and  
unfrequented spot about midway between Tahiti  
and Valparaiso.

It appears that the Masters of the  
Vessels last alluded to, finding that the Easter  
Islanders would no longer go off to their ships,  
resolved upon a combined expedition for the  
purpose of seizing them on shore. Their crews,  
to the number of about eighty men, were in  
consequence

consequence armed and landed, and, by surprise and force, succeeded it seems in capturing and carrying off nearly two hundred of the Natives, who were afterwards shared out amongst the different ships in proportion to the number of men that had been furnished for each towards the expedition.

Several of the Islanders are stated to have been killed in the course of this bucanizing shaft upon them.

The greater part of the Islanders that were captured were shipped on board one of the vessels present, which was dispatched with them to Coo, thence it is said to be sold on account of their captors.

The intelligence of these lawless proceedings at Easter Island was brought to this Port about a fortnight ago by the Peruvian Pirigantine 'Cora', - one of the eight vessels engaged in the transaction.

From Easter Island, the "Core" had proceeded to the Island of Paape, or Oparo, about 10 leagues to the south of Tahiti, and there she was seized by the natives, and then sent hither under the circumstances which are also described in the printed Paper enclosed.

I understand that the "Core" is likely to be kept at Tahiti until instructions shall have been obtained from the French Government, for the case, neither Paape nor Easter Island being under French Protection.

I furthermore learn that the Colonial Commissioner is about to send to the French Charge a Affaire at Lima not only the accompanying evidence of the operations effected by Peruvian Ships at the French Possession of the Marquesas, but likewise some of the witnesses, and also a Marquesan Interpreter, - with a view I believe to ascertaining from the Peruvian Government (under whose license this

this so-called emigration, is carried forward) the  
 restitution of the kidnapped Natives, as well as the  
 repression of such piratical aggressions upon French  
 Territories.

Two other African Ships, besides the  
 "Cora" remain meanwhile under detention at this  
 port, namely-

The "Serpente Marina", charged with having  
 unduly attempted to procure Natives from the Gambia  
 Islands (under French Protection).

And the "Mercedes de Wholou", seized in  
 the act of illegally carrying off 151 Natives of the  
 Paumotu Islands, which are Dependencies of Tahiti.

The trial of the latter vessel will take  
 place before the local Tribunal in a few days,  
 and I shall deem it my duty to inform your  
 Lordship in due course of the result, as well as  
 of the decision which may be come to with  
 respect to the "Serpente Marina".

In conclusion, I beg leave to add  
that I send copies of the enclosed printed papers  
to Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Lima, to  
the Senior British Naval Officer at Callao and  
also to the Commissioner in Chief of H. M. Majesty's  
Naval Forces on the Coast, within the limits  
of which latter it appears very probable that  
some of the Peruvian Immigration ships may already  
have extended their operations.

I have the honour to be with etc.

Highest respect,

My Lord

Yours Lordships

Most obedient

servant

J. G. Miller



In their anxiety to get to the boats, they go below when the natives are chased and the ships sail off with them.

In some cases however the natives are afraid to go on board when the boat is lowered, and they give chase to the canoes, firing on them, killing some, and wounding others, by that means intimidating the natives, when they surrender at once to the superior force.

The trade of the Islands is thus endangered, and the labor of the Natives is hindered.

Your Hon. Lord that unless immediate steps are taken to prevent these vessels visiting the Islands there will be loss of life and property, for the Islanders will take revenge, and the innocent will suffer instead of the guilty.

I have the honor to be  
Your Lordship's

Most obedient

Henry the servant

John L. Williams  
to B. No. 1000

British Consulate

Apia Upolu Samoa

9 February 1863

My Lord

I have to inform your  
 Lordship that it is currently  
 reported, that twenty five vessels  
 have been fitted out in Callao,  
 under Peruvian colors, and partly  
 owned by British Merchants,  
 for the purpose of visiting the  
 islands in the South Seas, and  
 kidnaping the islanders, and  
 then taking them away to the Coast,  
 then selling them for Two to  
 Three hundred dollars each.

Yesterday one of these vessels  
 visited this Port, but would not  
 come to an anchor, the person  
 who came on shore was an  
 American of Salem, named -  
 Pitman. He stated that the  
 vessel in the offing was the "Rosa  
 Patricia" of Callao, 300 Tons

John B. Mayette under

Secretary of State

Foreign Office



Chili color was at Savage Island  
 where there is a Protestant Mission-  
 ary (Rev. J. Lawes) last December, and  
 carried off between 30 and 60 of the  
 natives. From these natives  
~~of that~~ island, who have arrived  
 in this Port, and who were at  
 Savage Island when the islanders  
 were taken off I hear, that the  
 people were quite willing to leave  
 and go, but it was with an under-  
 standing that they were to be away  
 only five months when they would  
 be returned.

From the statement made by  
 the boat crew, and the person  
 representing himself as the super-  
 cargo I think they are not very  
 scrupulous as to how they engage  
 these islanders.

As to the agreement it is quite  
 a farce my Lord, for these  
 islanders cannot understand  
 its meaning even if interpreted  
 for they no idea as to time.

It is further reported that

there

Three of these vessels have been taken, two at Tahiti by the French, and one in the Coast.

These vessels if allowed to cruise amongst the Islands and carry off the islanders will soon destroy the trade in the South Seas, and render it unsafe for trading vessels to visit most of the islands, as the natives being in many cases unable to distinguish friend from foe, would take their revenge and destroy the vessel, and kill the crew of the first ship visiting them after the "Hidocappin".

I have the honor to be

Your obedt Servant

Wm. B. Williams

Humble Servant

John C. Williams

H. B. M. Consul

## FOR PERU.

## CONTRACT.

No.

AGREEMENT MADE at \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 between  
 \_\_\_\_\_ on the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ on the other part

a native of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Let it be known by this contract, that I freely and of my own will declare to have with \_\_\_\_\_ Captain  
 to embark on the vessel \_\_\_\_\_  
 for the purpose of going to that country, obliging myself from the moment of  
 my arrival to place myself under the orders of the said \_\_\_\_\_ for which  
 purpose I will enter his service as a cultivator, gardiner, shepherd, servant, or labourer in  
 general, for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ years, which will be reckoned from the day I enter his  
 service, during which period I will plough the fields—clear the lands—take care of cattle—  
 work in the gardens, and finally I will do any other kind of work, I may be required to do, make  
 myself useful besides, with what knowledge of mechanics I may possess.

Be it known, that I agree of my own free will, that the said \_\_\_\_\_ years will begin to be reckoned  
 from the day I enter service as already said, and that I understand perfectly, that the word  
 month \_\_\_\_\_ will be taken and is taken as signifying a month of the calendar, and that the word  
 year \_\_\_\_\_ will be taken and is taken as signifying twelve of these months.

Be it known, that during said term of \_\_\_\_\_ years I will not work for myself, nor for any  
 other person, but only for the benefit of \_\_\_\_\_ or of him to whom he  
 may have transferred this contract, and that I will not absent myself from the house of these  
 persons without a written permit to do so.

Be it known, that I am allowed for each of my daily meals one hour, and that the work time  
 will be that, which is customary in the place or town I may be sent to.

Be it known finally, that I bind myself to observe all and every one of the above clauses, not  
 only with \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs, executors or agents, but with all those persons to  
 whom the present contract may be transferred, in agreement with a decree of January 7<sup>th</sup> 1859, for  
 which purpose I authorize them from this very day, so that after having thus acted, they will  
 have no responsibility towards me.

Be it known likewise, that I the undersigned agent in \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ bind myself  
 in his name, that as soon as the vessel may arrive, that the said \_\_\_\_\_ will  
 pay him monthly for his labour the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ giving him besides lodging, sufficient &  
 wholesome food, a physician, if any is to be had in the place, attendance and medicine in his  
 illness, that may not arise from his immoral conduct, and when there are no public hospitals.

Be it known, his passage and maintenance from here to Peru will be on account of \_\_\_\_\_  
 as likewise all expenses it may be needful to make on the voyage.

Be it known, that three days will be granted in a year, so that this party may fulfil his religious  
 duties.

AND in fulfilment of every thing above stated, we declare that previous to making our respec-  
 tive signatures we have read for the last time closely and attentively every one of the engagements,  
 that mutually have been made, in order, that at no time nor under any circumstances ignorance  
 may be pleaded, or to find reason for any claim, except in case of non compliance with any one of  
 the above conditions, and declare that we have agreed to all and every one of them,  
 It witness where of, we sign the present solemn contract.

# EMIGRACION POLINESA

## PARA EL PERU.

### CONTRATA.

*N.º*

CONVENIO CELEBRADO en  
Nuestro Señor de 18... entre

hoy día

año de

edad

años y de oficio

por una parte; y por la otra

Cosara, solemnemente por el presente contrato que yo  
espontáneamente declaro haber convenido con el señor D.

libre y

embarcarme

en el buque

Capitan

con el objeto, de

trasladarme a aquel país, obligándome desde mi llegada a ponerme a las órdenes del expresado señor; para llenar  
cuyo objeto, entrará a servir en clase de cultivador, hortelano, pastor, criado ó trabajador en general, por espacio

de... años; contados desde el día, en que entre a servir; durante cuyo período araré los campos,

desmontaré terrenos, cuidaré ganados, atenderé a las huertas y en suma haré cualquiera otro trabajo, cuando para  
ello sea requerido, haciéndome útil además con aquellos conocimientos de mecánico y artesano que pudiera poseer.

Cosara, que convengo de mi libre voluntad, que el mencionado período de... años, comenzará  
a contarse desde el día que entre a servir como se ha dicho, y que tengo perfectamente entendido: que la palabra  
mes se tomará y se toma, como significante de un mes de calendario y que la palabra año se tomará y se toma, como  
significativo de doce de dichos meses;

Cosara, que durante el referido período de años no trabajaré para mí, ni para ninguna otra persona, sino solo en  
beneficio del señor D.

trato, y que no me ausentaré de la casa de estos sin un permiso por escrito.

Cosara, que solo tendré una hora para cada una de mis comidas diarias; y que el tiempo y duración de mi trabajo  
cada día será el mismo de costumbre de lugar ó pueblo á que se me destinare.

Cosara, finalmente por lo que pudiera haber lugar, que me obligo a la observancia de todas y cada una de las  
clausulas arriba expresadas, no sola con el señor D.

legatarios, apoderados ó agentes, sino con todas aquellas personas á quienes fuere traspasado el presente contrato,  
con arreglo al decreto de 7 de Enero de 1859, para lo cual los autoriza desde hoy entera y completamente, sin que  
después de hecho esto pueda ligarles ninguna responsabilidad hacia mí.

Cosara, así mismo por mi parte, como yo el abajo firmado, apoderado del señor D.

no obligo formalmente en su nombre, á que tan pronto como sea posible después de la llegada a su destino del  
buque arriba referido, dicho señor D.

por su trabajo la suma de... le pagará mensualmente

siendo además alojamiento, suficiente racion de alimento  
sano, medicos, siempre que lo hubiere en el lugar, y asistencia y medicinas, en toda enfermedad, que no provenga de  
su mala conducta, y donde no hayan hospitales públicos.

Cosara, que el pasaje y mancion de este desde aquí al Perú, sera de cuenta del señor D.  
como así mismo quantos gastos se viere en la necesidad de hacer en el tránsito.

Cosara, que se concederá al mismo tres dias de su año nuevo par cumplir sus funciones religiosas:  
Y EN CUMPLIMIENTO DE TODO LO ESPUESTO ARRIBA, declaramos ambas partes que antes de poner  
nuestra respectiva firma hemos leido por la ultima vez clara y detenidamente todos y cada uno de los empeños á que  
mutuamente nos obligamos, á fin de que en ningún tiempo ni en ninguna circunstancia, pueda argüirse ignorancia  
ni haber lugar á reclamo, excepto en el caso de faltar al cumplimiento de cualquiera de las condiciones arriba espe-  
sadas con todas y cada una de las cuales estamos de perfecto acuerdo. —

Es prueba de todo lo cual firmamos hoy día el presente solemne contrato.

TESTIGO.

Copied and in Red File

from  
G. Galt & P. G. Bird

Journal of 3rd Missionary Voyage to  
the Tokelau or Union group of islands  
Jan 1863

16.

and were very grateful for the return of a portion of their former  
to in the John Williams (The <sup>Small mission</sup> ~~mission~~ canoe belongs to Atafu). The  
reception of the people of Atafu gave great satisfaction,  
as the people of Atafu had been threatened with war by Utafa for  
embracing Christianity. From this terror they are now delivered.

The population of this group may be estimated thus,  
Atafu 140  
Nukunono 140 } Atafu consists of 63 islets.  
Fakaofo 250  
About 530

As early as practicable the Atafu castaways went ashore with  
their canoes. We followed in the ship's boat. The surf was high  
but after getting a thorough wetting we got safely on shore. We  
went at once to Makai's house, which though small is neatly  
plastered. It is furnished with a bedstead, table, and chairs  
of his own manufacture. So too is Masafala's house, which is  
done by, only <sup>that</sup> his house is divided into three very small rooms.  
The church is not plastered, but it is nicely <sup>situated</sup> ~~situated~~ and has  
boards to protect the worshippers <sup>from</sup> ~~from~~ rain. It is

Skinner  
steak.

Teach. - Jess  
St. - [unclear] - [unclear]  
[unclear] - [unclear] - [unclear]  
[unclear] - [unclear] - [unclear]  
[unclear] - [unclear] - [unclear]  
[unclear] - [unclear] - [unclear]

On the sea stress brought  
the wind a right as he is led

(Celtic sea 1 case)

Let it blow on storm

As' He be warm

There's a sailor and of shalder and the ship we blue above.

and he starts in the world will know that he is here

Halleluia for the folks will stare o p o p o. Look right in

<sup>the</sup>  
A → o → a → m → e → ( → ) → . → a → o

1 part of the in water song

Copied and put in Red File

I heard from Okatai that 180 persons have been baptized

by the teacher since our last visit. In consequence of the advice I then gave some money of which was resolved upon to adopt four cows for the preservation of order amongst their people one of these laws abolished tapping. But this view of provision. The general appearance of the people is much improved.

Some of the old men were given for the better and on the island \$2 5.0 in cash and 350 hats as a first payment to some religious object.

The children are greatly in want of elementary books of slates &c. I gave them as many slates as I could from what some funds in Mollungong provided.

It was with much satisfaction that we gave them 200 pieces of figured native cloth from the church members of Savaii. These are to be freely distributed amongst these poor people a noble gift indeed from a people who are themselves but ill provided in respects of clothing. Some say that of last year's harvest mentioned to me that the 1000 lbs of the native cloth of the Bankapaka natives. It had been our hope the liberal donation is owing.

The people freely made a contribution of coconuts and also to the missionary work.

With very little to spend another day with them in order to hold a service with them and have some of the duties of youth, but in consequence of some of the not some desirable to do so we must not do so. There are some for the school.

Wed. 12th. With little to spend another day with them in order to hold a service with them and have some of the duties of youth, but in consequence of some of the not some desirable to do so we must not do so. There are some for the school.

I gave them some money, clothes and could have what some funds in Wellington, New Zealand.

It was a great satisfaction for that we gave them 500 pieces of figured cloth, which you the church members of Savage Island. They are to be given to the most amongst these poor people—a noble gift indeed, from a people who see themselves but ill-provided for in respect of clothing, in any way to help last year I casually mentioned to one another the Rev. W. Lewis the substitute condition of the Bunker's health, and the best kind conditions the liberal donation to us.

The people here with a considerable present of provisions to and land to the same of work.

I felt very anxious to spend another day with these islanders, in order to hold a service with them, and to convince them in the doctrine of Jesus Christ, but on account of the darkness in the night, and some disagreeable conditions, however, at present, therefore we must sail for Manihiki.

Iru vaine?

Yesterday night she seemed to be looking for a new revelation, but today she conversed with me of her feelings about God's ways of God's command in a better land from the ways of the canibals, — she was yet to follow the ways of the canibals, of her birth, to the deep, after a religious death is at all times a mystery, but especially so on board a vessel.

mysterious

ague

nearby

committed

Sabbath morning the vessel was repaired today by Captain and one of the sailors, to be restored to our service, that shall render benefits?

securing

restored

render

At noon we went ashore to the beautiful cocoa-plant trees and were with pictureque morning Manihiki was sighted at overcast the village covered

morning

overcast

covered

pictureque

church and the teacher's house very conspicuously standing out  
refreshes the eye of the voyager

<sup>We</sup> ~~The~~ were soon seated in Apolo's house and refreshments were  
brought for the visitors By the time tea was concluded, the church  
members — men & women — had assembled with their offerings  
of cocoa-nuts ~~they were delighted to shake hands with our party. These~~  
small islanders appear to be remarkably healthy, judging from the  
appearance of the inhabitants. No deaths occurred at Apolo's station  
during the past year. Only two or three died last year at Taiti's  
village <sup>one of whom was a church member</sup> At Apolo's station 5 have been admitted to church fellowships  
Five have been admitted at Taiti's village. There have been no  
Exclusions at either station. The little island altogether presents  
a most encouraging aspect

The people were astonished at the return of Uvairakoo; one of  
them was washed overboard by a storm when on their  
way some months since from Uvairakoo to Wakarusa. There were  
none natives of this island in the canoe; after being a month at  
and being full of provisions, the remaining four were dead  
than alive, was drifted ashore at Wakarusa, one of the Ellice's Group  
These four islanders were drifted a distance of about 1,000 miles  
in frail canoes! It seems that the weather beat their exhausted  
will, and were very anxious to be instructed in the way of life. Ellice  
and Uvairakoo found their way to Uvairakoo, and found it was in the  
habitation of a native with the hope of being sent hereafter to  
Uvairakoo by the same boatman. Uvairakoo was intended to  
do this, but he should convey his wife to Uvairakoo. But upon our  
arrival at Uvairakoo we found that she had long since died. She  
of the same name was brought in by our boat, and we  
could tell her name, and her husband's name, and her good will. He was  
eager to go to Uvairakoo with us, and we were glad to see him.

... those that last year at Fata's  
... have been admitted to church  
... there have been no  
... altogether present

The people were distressed at the return of Stevakose, one of  
those who were driven on by their canoe by a storm when on their  
way some months since from Nanikiki to Kakamago. There were  
nine persons on this island in the canoe; after being a month at sea  
and losing several numbers, the remaining four were dead  
than were were drifted ashore at Nakamadai, one of the Ellice's Group

These four islanders were drifted a distance of about 1,000 miles in  
a frail canoe. It seems that the weather beat their exhausted guests  
well and was very anxious to be instructed in the way of life. Eliteina  
and Malua found their way to Malua, the former is now in the  
Institution at Malua with the hope of being sent hereafter to  
be a teacher. Samoa brethren, as a teacher. It was intended that

the other three should accompany his wife to Samoa. But upon our  
arrival we found that she had long since died. The friends  
of the survivors were delighted to hear that they were living and sent

on to Eliteina with substantial proofs of their good will. The most  
earnestly hope that the Directors with sanction the sending of the  
Gospel to other groups now are 5 small islands also together speaking

a dialect perfectly intelligible to our natives, and outlying for the  
word of life. Most unwilling were they to part with Malua and  
his companions. The very children were torn up and divided out leaf  
by leaf to these most interesting islanders who are longing for the  
bread of life.

It is to be regretted that the intense interest felt by the native  
islanders with regard to their brethren who are so anxious to receive  
instruction. I trust that when the Ellice's Group returns from  
England she will be permitted to visit the Ellice's Group (in some charts

named De Peyster's Group) and these islands do not  
Apolo gave to my care the contributions for his station in  
aid of the London M. S.

manchikain

expecting  
not  
their  
of

... to be added to the number of the church.  
... being the amount received by him for  
... Bible news on last visit to this island.  
... from the other islets, ...  
... that ... would cut off his ... he did  
... till late in the afternoon, all  
... must ... until the next day  
... vessel

The teachers are greatly interested in ... books for ...  
... particulars were gathered here in regard  
... these ...  
... from ... of these ... the ...  
... to ... in other ...  
... and utterly wrecked, but ...  
... at the end of a fortnight the third ... back from  
... having a ... and took ...  
... of the ... part of ...  
... that they ...

In fact ... together ...  
... number of ...  
... and ...  
... was ...  
... on shore ...  
... to their ...  
... to the ...  
... But the ...  
... people ...  
... do not ...  
... and the ...  
... to

Report of Rev'd W.W. Gill  
Samoa to Mangaia 1863

Copied and put in Red File

I suppose that there are at Rakaanga at present 320 inhabitants 60 are at Fanningo Island where they have been accustomed to go for years past, and where they have always been liberally treated by Messrs. Bicknell.

No church members have died since our last visit here. Nor have any excommunications taken place. No additions have been made. Jarvis has 4 deacons & thinks of setting apart other two. He says that all the services & schools, both on the Sabbath & on week days are diligently attended.

Contributions received at Rakaanga for the last year  
in

and of the London Trust Society

Cash £ 60.0.0 also 10 small rolls of muslin to be sold  
Payments for Bills left here by me on our last visit

Cash £ 6.17.0, besides 4 small rolls of muslin

Payment due to the Rarotongan Institution  $\frac{3}{4}$  6

David has thus sold out the bills, and wants a new supply of the  
New York Books, of A.M.S. books, of Arithmetic, & of Church History.

Altogether we were much gratified by our visit to Rarotonga. I  
do not think that either our brother the Rev. J. C. Vivian or myself  
will ever easily forget the very gratifying scenes witnessed by us here  
May God's blessing continue to rest upon the labors of his servants.  
And may these people be protected from the hand of those who  
would undo the blessed work which has been accomplished here.

At sunset we returned on board and made sail for  
Peeahyoo.

On Wednesday March 11<sup>th</sup> we sighted Oukayee. Early in the morning  
of the 12<sup>th</sup> we went ashore at Omooka. Here Sigatikea his supplies; and found  
to our deep regret that he is the only teacher left at Oukayee. His supplies for  
five teachers must be taken on to Rarotonga and given to the charge of  
the Rev. J. Thomas. - We found this island to be depopulated.

In July last a French man-of-war, a steamer, arrived. Capt. Park  
acted as agent for the French government in getting away 130 natives, 20  
to work at Tahiti for a period of two years, and one then to be brought  
back to their own land. The Peahyoo natives are to be paid 2 dollars per  
month - to plant sugar cane and coffee. The agreement is in  
the possession of Sigatikea

At the close of the same month (July) a bark arrived here from  
Callao. Taute went on the bark with 200 natives. He went back to  
Callao direct.

Not long afterwards a brig came commanded by George  
named "Williams" having supercargo. They stated their wish to get  
natives to go to "Tiamataraagi" which is said to be in the neighborhood  
of the Peahyoo

may God's blessing continue to be upon the labors of his servant.  
And may these people be preserved from the hand of those who  
would undo the blessed work which has been accomplished here!

At sunset we returned on board and made sail for  
Punahoa.

On Wednesday March 11<sup>th</sup> we sighted Punahoa. Early on the morning  
of the 12<sup>th</sup> we went ashore at Onok. I gave Legatikara his supplies, and found  
to our deep regret that he is the only teacher left at Punahoa. The supplies for  
five teachers must be taken on to Paeotonga and given to the charge of  
the Rev. P. Khaman. We found the island to be depopulated.

In July last a French sailing ship, a steamer, arrived. Capt. Clarke  
acted as agent for the French government in getting away 130 natives, the  
age to work at Tahiti for a period of two years, and are then to be brought  
back to their own land. The Punahoa natives are to be paid \$4 dollars per  
month, — to plant sugar cane, bread and coffee. The agreement is in  
the possession of Legatikara.

At the close of the same month (July) a bark arrived here from  
Callao. Taviti went in this bark with 200 natives. He went back to  
Callao direct.

Not long afterwards a bark came from the same command by George's  
man named "William" being in charge. They stated their wish to get  
natives to go to "Titimatarangi" which is said to be in the neighborhood  
of Fanning's Island, in order to get "back to work". Khaman went with  
35 natives, the most of whom expressed their intention of returning to  
Punahoa as soon as possible on account of the scarcity of food here.

In June last a bark from a brig arrived together from Callao,  
the bark proved to be that which in the former proceeding had taken  
away Taviti and the natives. The new crew on the bark, from the  
brig. Upwards of 50 must have been taken away in this vessel.  
Another statement (in a letter) would make it probable that upwards  
of 80 left, but I think the former statement is likely to be true with  
the population of the island. The bark was bound for Paeotonga.

of our last night here, I got from the teachers a very minute account of the actual population of each islet. It is however very clear, that more than 2500 Rarotonga Islanders have been carried to Pella to work as slaves in the mines since we were last here. I judged it is almost certain that the 35 tubs every, professedly to collect "beak-li-mer" are also to be sold into slavery. The same vessel touched at Rukapuka & the Captain offers to come back in a large vessel to take away the natives of both islands, how far "beak-li-mer" a very large number would be aboard; it could only be to deliver them and then to dispose of them as slaves.

On Sat. last another bark and another brig arrived. The latter anchored inside the lagoon, neither vessel succeeded in their object; for not one of the few remaining natives left.

The entire remaining population scattered over the various islets is 80. Seni, the white man who was agent to the slaving captain, is still living here. Unhappily the natives are so scattered over the various islets that it is difficult for them to meet on the Sabbath for worship. 40 people are still at Tepeka with Iqatikaro. I urged Iqatikaro to collect the people together for united Sabbath worship. Let them come on the Saturday from their various islets and leave again on Monday after the conclusion of the school. If they have no canoes, let some be bought. Iqatikaro reports that 30 church members are left; but in consequence of the cholera no Sab. Love-taken place, the ordinance has not been administered lately. He has no wife. But it would be easy to purchase some partner. There are plenty of pearl shells in the lagoon, but not of full size yet.

There left 40 pearl shells from Tepeka as a contribution. In former times they had not removed to Tepeka. I urged Iqatikaro to send for them and to see that they are delivered to the missionary's bark may next touch for

As this last another bark and another brig arrived. They  
anchored inside the lagoon. Neither vessel succeeded in their object  
for not one of the few remaining natives left.

The entire remaining population scattered over the various  
islets is 80. "Beni", the white man who was agent to the slaving captains  
is still living here. Unhappily the natives are so scattered over the various  
islets that it is difficult for them to meet on the sabbath for worship.  
40 people are still at Lemoha with Ngatikaro. I urged Ngatikaro to  
collect the people together for united sabbath worship. Let them  
come on the Saturday from their various islets and leave again on  
Monday after the conclusion of the school. If they have no canoes, let  
some be made? Ngatikaro reports that 30 church members are left;  
but in consequence of the changes that have taken place, the ordinance  
has not been administered of late. He has no wine. But it would be  
easy to purchase some as they are plenty of pearl shells in the lagoon  
but not of full size yet.

Sea left 40 pearl shells for Tefuka as a contribution from the people  
to the funds of the Society, but they had not been removed to Lemoha. I urged  
Ngatikaro to send for them fast to see that they are delivered to  
captain Williams whenever the missionary bark may next touch here.

I told the teacher to remain at his post, to do the duty of an  
evangelist, and to re-visit the ordinances of Christianity, which seem  
to have been almost neglected and forgotten by some of these poor  
creatures in the great changes which have so suddenly taken place.

The coconut trees look healthy. They are now bearing fruit  
there is every appearance of abundance. It was far otherwise when we  
were last here.

The great majority of those who have lately departed on the  
full expectation of being brought back to their own lands although it  
is to be feared that very few ever will. They went with their teachers hoping  
to be cared for and instructed by them. Now entirely deceived have

the few teachers been! I cannot help blaming them for not writing for information either to Rarotonga or Aitutaki, or taking such an important step. The few left behind seemed quite unaware of the true character of the parties who have desolated their island.

About 415 natives of Penrhyn have been removed since our last visit. Of this number 250 are clearly slaves, and perhaps those taken away by the French are not much better off.

The Gallies vessels have taken from Penrhyn at least - 250  
Rakaanga 87  
Rukapitaka 140  
Nieve (upward of) 50  
527

Thus we have traced out slavery.

At midday with heavy hearts we returned on board and set sail with a fair wind for Aitutaki.

On Monday March 16<sup>th</sup> we landed at Aitutaki. We were grieved to find that the Rev. H. Poyle has been very ill since we last met, but has been mercifully spared to labor for the spiritual good of this interesting people. The missionary party was most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Poyle. Next day we were present at the opening of a new school-house at Taipai and took part in the services. In the afternoon of the same day we sailed for Rarotonga, leaving Mr. Poyle on board, and laden with the good things freely bestowed on the missionary ship by the generous natives of Aitutaki.

March 19<sup>th</sup> we made Rarotonga. Our friends are well. Mr. Krause had been confined of a little girl two days previously. Having concluded our winter business ~~we~~ we gave a copy of our minutes, on the afternoon of 20<sup>th</sup> we sailed for Manuaia, where we arrived in safety on the 25<sup>th</sup> of the month. It is a year from the date of leaving my station. Adieu to the friends and friends!

William Myrall Gill

21-3-63

Confused with Jack Freeman's TS that has been converted as a result

Miss Hinkley

Medicine Office

Ms B 1.1.1.1

Richard de J. Williams

March 10th 1863

I beg to draw your attention to the following facts

On the 15th of Dec. Mr. J. Williams, a native of the island of Rarotonga, was

seen at the Missionary Office, where he was engaged in some business

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

deceased, and who was seen to be in a state of great distress

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

deceased, and who was seen to be in a state of great distress

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

deceased, and who was seen to be in a state of great distress

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

deceased, and who was seen to be in a state of great distress

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

deceased, and who was seen to be in a state of great distress

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

deceased, and who was seen to be in a state of great distress

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

deceased, and who was seen to be in a state of great distress

and was accompanied by a woman, who was identified as the wife of the

account of the  
 merchant of Callao, connected with the bank, a Peruvian. As they were, however,  
 with 150000 of the island of Callao, a rather small place. It was  
 that he does not see but having some money in the bank, he had admitted  
 as a witness, but said that there is a small part of the landward side he could  
 easily discharge money. He said that he had obtained 125 notes of 1000  
 shillings, but sent them to the bank by another person. He stated that  
 he had upwards of 20 shillings. He stated that there were  
 upwards of 500 in hand but would have been the present money, but he  
 refused to say what had become of the remaining 30. The notes in hand  
 had not photocopied any papers, but he would make them do so before they  
 reached the Peruvian coast, but these papers are not from him.  
 but a form of 6 years certificate is not found, and \$1000 a month  
 more. The document is already drawn up, but it would not require a  
 moment's consideration to be amended that the present nature could  
 not possibly understand the true nature of good a single  
 document. They have not a regular acquaintance with the English  
 language.

The real object was making the best of them, as they are generally  
 forgotten, to have others there are any men of war get sent  
 them to make the money of some one will be granted with the  
 to direct them where they might get up.

The foregoing particulars are known to J. P. Robinson & Co. 23 No. 1  
 at Callao. Only on the morning of the 9th of the month.

for the track. A few days later the John Williams voyaged another way  
made for Otago Island.

Next morning at sunrise the snow was about 5 miles from us  
and kept us on track, with the small craft <sup>and</sup> her anchors up  
constantly awaiting our approach. The wind <sup>blowing</sup> a little in fact &  
when she made sail and proceeded to the south, we were surprised for the

reason "strong" of  
& with it we made Otago Island, and found the island about  
dyspeptic. The natives had been taken away rather two or three weeks  
previous to our visit. A brig from Callao was there just. They got

'Gaddy' a British subject and a notoriously character, who has recently been  
living on Otago Island, to act as their agent. They proposed to the  
people to take them to the station as soon as they were to bring them back  
good wages, and engaged at the end of that time to bring them back  
to their own land. I pattern of cloth I was given to read as an advertisement

type; - the one left with their friends. Amongst was Otago  
the ship to <sup>insure</sup> their interest. The result was that 20 natives of Otago  
Island 'left at the bay' - 17 men and three women. Amongst these only  
went was one of their teachers and his wife. He doubtless went to take the

others <sup>with</sup> enough of his people. The expedition have then from people  
has desired by their own orders. - They have engaged them another  
month in two months hence to fetch the rest of the men they have  
captured. Another bark arrived at Otago Island, she was  
of about the same time & bark from Callao, but proposed to  
mistaken for the John Williams; she too was from Callao, and the natives

of Otago Island, and  
and the departure  
from Otago Island  
by the 10th

the 10th of  
Otago Island  
the 10th of

the 10th of  
Otago Island  
the 10th of

the 10th of  
Otago Island  
the 10th of

the 10th of  
Otago Island  
the 10th of

the 10th of  
Otago Island  
the 10th of

heard, before the day  
went, the  
was  
desired by these men - others - they have engaged them - they have  
been desired by these men - others - they have engaged them - they have

went on two months since to fetch the river for  
subjugated. Another

about the same time a boat arrived at Danga's Island. The crew  
mistaken for the John Williams; she too was from Callao's, but prepared to  
take return to Galveston's Island, to make over-land, and then would  
proceed

(13) to Sydney, 70 British native women board. In the best of  
nearly 50 men and women were taken away, desired by the fair  
promises made to them of being brought back two years hence. Words  
there 10 children were taken making a total of 60 natives carried away.

with slavery by this vessel - "Gaddy" went with them.  
In addition to the vessel referred to as being reported at Danga's  
Island, about the end of April, another is reported next month - on the  
same island. What is to prevent them from rendering the beautiful

Island entirely desolate?  
The story about taking on the natives to Galveston's is a  
palpable lie. It is a number of natives would not be needed for the  
purpose. It is not every thing that Callao merchants would get on  
a large vessel to go on such a distant expedition with as simple as  
of paper.

It can be seen in places - the same Island, our fellow  
have been lately desired and subjugated by these slaves. I have done all  
I could to advise the men against it. But they do not understand  
the matter, nor having had intercourse with foreigners before, except  
when the "humanity" had too much to do with the full great Britain.

most of these  
JHEM1

sign

of the paper

now teacher

ought to come

remaining

that is what

they afterwards  
long came to  
pardon under  
great occasion  
Island and  
by long water  
he said that  
others and  
to land  
enjoying  
on to Sydney

are expected

of the paper

now teacher

ought to come

remaining

that is what

most of these

JHEM1

sign

of the paper

now teacher

ought to come

remaining

19th May

which has given to them the standard the fighting the people and the blowing  
of wildyokem, and which has been found hard by the friends of the people  
and the destruction, permit the dream of glory to emerge undisturbed the

fair islands of the Pacific? They learned the following  
In the 4th of March we arrived at Kamohaka. I learned the following  
from the 10th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the 10th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 12th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 13th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the 14th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 15th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 16th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the 17th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 18th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 19th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the 20th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 21st of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 22nd of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the 23rd of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 24th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 25th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the 26th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 27th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 28th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the 29th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 30th of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka  
the 31st of March 1802 that the people, or the people, arrived at Kamohaka

the teaching of American history  
to me very much interested  
But the day steadily improved to all the people, mostly men and boys  
they afterwards put all the slaves on board the boat, and sent them on. Every  
long came back again to Kamukiki, in hope of getting up there. Every  
possible indication was given. There was no more. But all on board  
great sensation. The captain said he would go on to Satekyuka (Ompoge  
behind good Sikelan. For having to purchase a canoe to replace the sailing  
17 large water canoes saved from the wreck. Should be replaced with  
to said that the captain who had been crushed with his views for their  
visions and would be put to death.

1. 1. 1881 boat de wrecked above, a boy called at Kamukiki. He  
too looked from Callao. On our mind entertainment of the captain here  
regarding being of no great, or equally took his distraction. He seems  
on to Satekyuka and Sikelan. I am sorry to add that his small  
we expected here from Callao. He would be able to take away the remainder  
of the property more & from the wreck. He asked if our dog and  
our teacher at Kamukiki. He was very prominently in every way  
opposed to some property from the wreck and in showing it. But in the  
remaining property of a interesting small value. The party when  
real that the property of the wreck would be expected to some or compel  
to become slaves.  
on Monday boat set on water at Satekyuka. The teacher asked that

succeeded  
presence

at Sumatra that a bag arrived here from Mankelke and <sup>the</sup> presence of a bag of sugar cane, and under the same promise of bringing them back at the end of the year! <sup>some</sup> month (1803) a bag and a bark arrived from Callao, - but not from Surabaya. The bark was full of gold and silver and I succeeded in getting 80 persons (native families, some of them inland. They succeeded in getting 80 persons (native families, some of them inland) to go with them.

to Mr. Pitt. <sup>mistook</sup> fast

ashore

fast another bag and another bark arrived at Appharanga. The people <sup>mistook</sup> the bark for the "John Williams". The day and the bark <sup>no</sup> immediately went ahead, and were only too glad to get ashore again when they discovered their mistake. The day resolved that in case of his people should go, gave a grain and decisive refusal to the refusal of applications for men from their vessels. The sea-stalks were brought a boat and brought it as near to the way as they could. Several loads were entered into by the gift of biscuits and articles of trifling value. When they had on the way got some loads, they moved off to their vessel, taking good care that the boat should not escape.

that suspected <sup>entertained</sup>

entertained

entertained against them by the Persian words. The last <sup>entertained</sup> entertained against them by the Persian words. He will change entertained against them by the Persian words.

John addressed the entire body of people on the subject. On Wednesday August 11<sup>th</sup> & on next Sunday were the military bands remaining there. I gathered the following particulars: - I saw that a band of 100 natives of Callao, & 100 of the same kind as the natives of Callao, for the purpose of being employed in the service of the Government.

the best instructed law. Of course I learned the chief part of the  
the only danger entertained against them by the German world.

I also addressed the entire body of people on the subject. From the solitary <sup>teacher</sup>

4th Wednesday 8. and 11th in small English room the following heads  
remaining there I gathered the following particulars: -

English last a French man <sup>remained</sup> I was removed 130 nations in 1841. 9  
read the agreement, which states that they are to work at Calicut for two years

and one then to be brought back. I found one to enquire whether the said  
two year agreement on the part of the French government. - It appeared that

payment is 4 dollars for each man, women, and strong child.  
At the close of the meeting <sup>the meeting</sup> a habeas corpus was granted here from  
the <sup>English</sup> <sup>captain</sup> proceeded in copying one of the teachers and 200

natives on board. <sup>the</sup> <sup>went</sup> <sup>back</sup> to Callao direct.  
But long after a small team - wanted "what came" - to get another

to go to "St. Michael's", which is said to be said of the law, in order to  
collect food & man; another teacher was entrusted with 35 natives. I have

impression that the "back to man" is but a pretence, as the same Captain  
traded very recently at "Singer Island" and made arrangements to take

you very large number of natives from that island on the bank which is  
shortly to arrive there. Another

Callao. The first found to be that where had taken away the teacher and  
200 natives in the July preceding. Another teacher went from the bank

to the bank from then 50 natives must have followed them  
teachers on the margin. How many more must surely find out but

find the people and some children are taken to the <sup>populous</sup> island.

1829 739

In February lost another

In February lost another smaller boat and another big one, but none

Upon the occasion of the latter's being at Warley's, he has been asking me

if I think a white man would be willing to buy a Warley's, he has been asking me

agreed for the vessel would. He wants me to give him the other aboard and

where he stays work was done, they brought him back to Warley's,

4th Nov 1818. value of this year has been removed since our last

visit has been quite like by the number more than

rather, doubtless to work as shown in the number of 50

On the latter account have taken from 110

Shakaanga of least 87

Shakaanga of least 250

527

What more these mischievous vessels have done it is impossible for

me to say. But I venture to hope that the day of retaliation will be put a

near at hand, and that the history of your country will be put a

period of this misdeeds

protect these defenceless

men

men

men

men

near at hand, and that the ...  
panel to the ...  
Council at ...  
notice from the ...  
before the ...  
for those ...  
A ...

A ...

William Wyatt Gill

J. E. ...  
H. B. M. ...

where I met some of my own

P. S. ...  
people from ...

we made ...  
great ...  
canoe ...  
strongly assent

showed ...  
strongly assent

SUCCESSOR ...  
strongly assent

copied

Some arrived at Rapa after 6 days very unpleasant sailing  
on our arrival there our worst hopes were more than realized -  
we soon found that disease had been doing its work & more  
than one third of the population had been removed by death -  
The people complained of devastations wh. disease had wrought  
them but first one of them reflected on themselves for the defect  
of immorality wh. they did, but alas wh. brought destruction  
on their land.

You are doubtless familiar with many details respecting the  
vessels wh. have been infecting the Islands of these seas, how had they  
been depopulated some Islands have murdered many of the inhabitants  
of others & taken off perforce scores of natives from others, One vessel was  
taken by the natives of Rapa & the Capt. & Crew secured & with the assistance  
of prisoners resident on the Island the vessel & its Capt. were taken to  
Papeete & safely deposited in the hands of the French Government, & regarded  
by them as a lawful prize, \$6000 was awarded to the Rappahs for the  
courage & state. At that time afterwards however a reverse was  
experienced by these poor natives, the Peruvian government had taken  
an interest against this system of slavery, & as an earnest of their  
determination they chartered a vessel & re-embarked 360 natives of  
various Islands of this ocean extending from Easter Island on the  
East to the American group at the West. Soon after leaving the coast  
of Matipoa & Easterly, broke out on board, & before they reached  
Rapa 344 of these poor creatures had been committed to the deep  
after almost brutal treatment & inhuman neglect. On sighting  
the Island of Rapa the Capt. bore down & as they approached the shore  
they lowered a boat, the natives from the shore looking on with mingled  
fear & pity, soon however they were enlightened as to the nature of the  
visit of this ship, as the Capt. & crew conveyed 16 poor  
unfortunate human beings to their shore with a peremptory request  
to the people to receive them, at first they hesitated & were  
was this showing on them, the Capt. rebuked saying he would not take  
them any farther if they would not receive them he would take  
them back to the vessel & then throw them overboard & they may swim  
for their lives, the Rappahs then received them into their houses,  
the result is stated above, over one third of their population have  
been taken off by the disease. The natives were from Tokelau  
Island of the Tongan group, the Pacific group, Anahulu, Leticia &  
various other Islands. 1/4 of them still remain on the Island they

were very anxious for us to take them on board the S. M. Williams  
been home to their respective Islands but they had scarcely  
recovered from their sickness. As the Capt. did not go ashore with  
me for the satisfaction of these poor Creatures I told them if they would  
get out to the vessel the Capt. would give them a beautiful dinner  
wh. resulted in a negative. I was quite of the Capt's opinion that it  
would have been unsafe, I remained on shore a few hours but  
the people who were scattered all over the Island here part of the disease did  
not abate & after attending to the business part of the Mission I  
deemed it prudent to return to the vessel. They had contributed in their  
distress abt \$60 to the Society & about 600 lb. of bread wh. we were  
not able to bring away & for wh. no sale would be found. These poor dear  
people are willing to do something for the Society but they have no money.  
I had thought my sympathies towards the people were formerly strong  
but never did I feel so deeply as I left the shores of Rapa on  
the 27<sup>th</sup> of Feb. I longed to remain in order to administer to their  
wants & the desponding exclamations of "Ehane" the Teacher, to be carried  
to "Rapa rahi" or Easter Island of wh. Island they have traditions  
still remaining that of their gods are still found there on the island. They  
are gods, some are dead others are dispersed through fear & I am left  
alone. I pointed him to God and intreated him till he looked  
him & he will receive them.)

On leaving Rapa, we sailed for Tahiti where we arrived on the 10<sup>th</sup>  
of March. We also called at Huahine & took on Mr. & Mrs. Buff & family  
& on the 16<sup>th</sup> we arrived at Raiatea. The vessel was again here  
for 2 or 3 days at Raiatea but on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March she sailed off  
for Mangai.

Satisfying to the great goodness of our Heavenly Father in preserving  
us & bringing us home again improved in health & vigour we return  
upon our work with a reliance on him for success.  
With kind regards to yourself & the friends  
in wh. Mrs. Green joins me  
I remain  
Yours very truly  
James L. Green

Copy of letter from J.C. Williams

sent to Gov. Young  
who sent it on to  
Duke of Newcastle

16-3-63

Copied

*[Faint, mostly illegible cursive handwriting]*

inform

vessel

owned

Merchant

natives

means

numbers

Unless

*[Faint text at bottom of page]*

MUSIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

C.O. 20/526

CO. RIGHT RESERVED - FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY APPLY TO COMPTONWELTH NATIONAL LIBRARY OR MITCHELL LIBRARY.

a ship to the ...  
Trade ...  
will be ...  
most ...  
circumstances ...  
able ...  
see ...  
Maranders

The "Three Sisters" had gone  
off to the lower part of ...  
of ...  
be about ...  
pursued at once

captured  
John C. Williams  
W. H. ...

MINUTE  
Mr. De ...  
at F. U. ...  
not Hog ...  
W. C. ...  
Lake of New ...

W.

28-Jan-'64  
J.C. Williams  
Consul at Apia to F.O.

Copied

and being exposed 21 days at sea. During their passage the  
gig capsized but they succeeded in righting her again  
but by this accident they lost a large portion of their food  
and water so that when they reached Upolu one biscuit

had to be divided between four of them for one days supply.  
The U.S. Whaling Barque Swift was wrecked at the  
Island of Saratonga. The crew all saved.

Many of the Islands have suffered severely from wars  
under Peruvian colors. The Master or supercargo and crew of  
one of these vessels went on shore on one of the low islands  
and drove some of the natives into their boats at the point of  
the bayonet. At some of the islands the natives have been  
entrapped on board then urged to go below to kill what they  
saw when the boats were sent upon them & off sailed the  
vessel.

All Savage Islands (where there is a Protestant Missionary) are  
well peopled on the people on the Canoes, and killed one or two  
and wounded others thus intimidating the Islanders when  
they gave themselves up to the boats they then were carried on  
board & taken away.

Englishmen, Americans, Germans & Spaniards have been  
engaged in the kidnaping of the Islanders. One Patrick  
Conroy an Irishman who has been living amongst the  
natives for many years, has by persuasion (he knowing the  
language) thrice induced some natives to go, but when these  
means failed he has carried these thrice into execution  
first on the deposed natives & killed one or two and  
wounded others when they gave themselves up.

These infamous proceedings have on many ways injured  
the trade of the Islands rendering the natives extremely  
suspicious of all foreign vessels visiting them and  
unwilling to expose themselves to the danger of trading.

The following is a list of Ships calling at this  
Port during the past year.

English  
H.M.S. ...  
H.M.S. ...  
Tahiti and  
Pro  
U.S. of ...  
Hamburg  
Santarbo  
Peruvian  
Tonga

The following  
For labor  
Home & ...  
Home ...  
Labor ...  
Interaction

Apia  
25  
No 17  
My Dear  
your ...  
New ...  
24th

English & Colonial	33	5575
W. M. S. & Hawaii	1	900
W. M. S. & Sandwich Islands	1	460
Spanish under Spanish	5	390
"    "    "    "    "		
U.S. of America	15	5339
Hamburg	36	3939
London & Co.	3	460
Prussia	1	300
Singapore	4	14
	104	45310

The following are the rates of wages

Sea Labourers. One dollar per day either Cash or Bonds  
 House & Ship Carpenters \$2 1/2 or \$3 per day  
 Thru one Servant \$1 1/2 or \$1 50 per week  
 Extra wages \$12 per ton or \$14 per month  
 Indebted money. @ \$2 10 per Bond per ann

Apia Upolu

28 January 1864

John C. Williams

H. B. M. Consul

No 19

British Consulate

Apia Upolu

20 Jan'y 1864

My Dear

I have the honor to enclose to  
 your Excellency the Annual Trade Report of  
 these Islands for the year 1863 in duplicate

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours truly &c

London

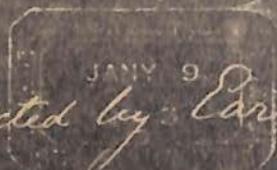
John C. Williams

H. B. M. Consul

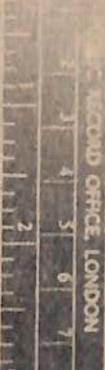


Foreign Office

January 3. 1863.



Sir I am directed by Earl  
Russell to transmit to you for  
the information of the Lords  
Commissioners of the Admiralty  
the correspondence noted in the  
margin with Her Majesty's  
Charge d' Affaires in Chili  
respecting a case of Kidnapping  
some natives of Rourhyns Island  
in the Southern Pacific by  
a vessel under the Chilean  
Flag and I am to request  
The Secretary to the Admiralty



RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference

Adm. 1

5850

COPYRIGHT RESERVED FOR PERMISSION  
TO REPRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY APPLY  
TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES, 86 COLLEGE AVENUE,  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138, OR  
DEPARTMENT OF HERALD AFFAIRS,  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.

that in bringing these papers  
under the consideration of  
the Lords Commissioners of  
the Admiralty, you will  
state that Lord Russell would  
beg to recommend the subject  
to the attention of the Board  
of Admiralty.

I am  
Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble servant.

*W. Russell*



*See separate minute*

*See copy*

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Adm. 1 5850

COPYRIGHT RESERVED - FOR PASSAGE  
TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
TO NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA  
CANBERRA, NATIONAL LIBRARY STORES, OR  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.

L.O. Dec 17. 1862



Sir I have received your  
Desp. No. 3 of the 17<sup>th</sup> of Oct.  
last together with the  
Incl<sup>ts</sup> relatg to an alleged  
Case of Kidnapping 200 Persons  
natives of Peruvians Isld. in  
the S. Pacific Ocean, by  
the master of the "David  
Thomas" a vessel under  
the Chilean flag.

I have to acquaint  
you that I approve the  
steps taken by you to  
investigate the affair, and  
if the Parties are amenable  
to Chilean laws you will

W. T. Thompson Esq. omit

omit no effort to procure their  
punishment, and the restitution to  
their homes of the kidnapped Islands.  
signed Russell

5  
Clipp  
James  
Pamphlet  
1862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON						
Reference						
Edm. 1						
5856						
COPYRIGHT RESERVED FOR THE TO HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS WELLINGTON, N.Z.						

British Legation  
Santiago 16/11/1871



My Lord H.

Mr Watson a British subject residing in Valparaiso recently brought to my knowledge a case of Kidnapping of about 200 persons from Durhuini Island in the Southern Pacific by a vessel under the Chilean Flag and in which those unfortunate persons were as he states carried to Callao and there disposed of for \$50000 / fifty thousand dollars.

I have no <sup>personal</sup> personal

knowledge

RECORD OFFICE LONDON

References: **FOUN. 1 5850**

COPYRIGHT RESERVED - FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY APPLY TO NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA, COMMONS, MITCHELL LIBRARY, STONEY, OR DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

knowledge

knowledge of Mr Watson  
but I immediately <sup>communicated</sup>  
the information he gave  
me to the Chilean Govt.  
I have also written to  
Doni charge d'affaires  
at Lima as well as  
to Sir Thomas Maule and  
my letter to the latter  
I have sent under flying  
seal to the Senior Naval  
Officer at Callao.

I have the honor to  
enclose for yr information  
a copy of Mr Watson's  
letter to me and of my  
correspondence on  
this subject with the  
Chilean Minister

Yours

for Foreign Affairs -  
Wellcome no 4 G.L. will  
perceive that the alleged  
kidnapping vessel did  
not belong to the Chilean  
Mercantile marine after  
the 9<sup>th</sup> of January when  
she was sold at Callao

As yet I am unable  
to say if Mr Watson's  
statement is correct, but  
I hope to be able to do  
so shortly and I  
shall not fail to  
communicate to G.L.  
such further information  
as may reach me  
from the Chilean  
port or elsewhere.

I have to

(sd) J. G. Thomson



RECORD OFFICE, LONDON  
Reference:  
Adm. 1 5850

COPYRIGHT RESERVED - FOR PERMISSION  
TO REPRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY APPLY  
TO NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA  
CANBERRA, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SWITZERLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Valparaiso  
Oct. 7. 1862

Sir

I humbly beg leave to draw your attention to a most flagrant act of injustice and gross outrage of humanity that has lately come under my notice, and which after the facts of the case become known will I trust command the interference of U.S. in R.R. in the Southern Pacific.

There is in the latter ocean an island called 'Purumio' that contained about 1500 inhabitants in an uncivilized state the only intercourse they had with Europeans having



Reference:  
Adm. 1 5850

COPYRIGHT RESERVED - NOT FOR REPRODUCTION  
BY NATIONAL ARCHIVES OR ANY OTHER  
FEDERAL AGENCY, STATE, LOCAL, OR  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

having taken place within the last eight years, their principal occupation is that of diving for Pearl Shells. They are an inoffensive race and vessels frequenting the island have never been molested.

I now learn that a vessel called the 'David Thomas' bearing the Chilean Flag went to Peruvia's island and the Captain with the command of a white resident of the name of Payne succeeded in inveigling on board some two hundred of the unfortunate inhabitants and taking them to Pallas sold them

them at a rate that left  
them on outlay of ten  
thousand dollars, a  
profit of forty thousand.  
I say old them because  
with uncultivated  
savages in a place where  
there is no established  
government contracts  
such as are made in  
China to legitimize the  
exportation of coolies are  
impossible, other vessels  
are chartering with  
a like object in  
fallas, and if this  
new species of Slave Trade  
continues lawful commerce  
amongst the island must  
be given up, for the natives  
will become so exasperated  
that they will take vengeance  
on



Adm. 1

5850

GOVERNMENT RESERVE - FOR PRESENTATION  
TO NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE  
OF NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA  
CANBERRA, ACTON, DISTRICT LIBRARY STREET, OR  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.

on the first defenceless vessel  
that falls into their hands.

I speak advisedly for  
I have lived at Tahiti  
know more or less the  
native character and  
the fact of my having  
been named by the  
Protectoral Court "Juge du  
Tribunal de Police coutumier"  
should entitle me to  
cedence.

The transaction that I  
have related in my humble  
opinion concerns both  
the Chilean and Peruvian  
ports the first owing  
to the employment  
of her vessels in the  
Trade and the latter  
latter

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:

P. 107. 1

5851

COPYRIGHT RESERVED - FOR PERMISSION  
TO REPRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY APPLY  
TO NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA,  
CANBERRA, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SWITZERLAND,  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.

letter from the fact that  
the expatriated people  
of Surinam are landed  
on her shores.

Confident that the  
following statement  
will meet ~~your~~ you  
the attention it merits.

I have to

Yours faithfully  
H. Watson

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				2		

Reference  
P.C.M. 1 58511

COPYRIGHT RESERVED - NOT TO BE  
REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY  
OR BY ANY MEANS WITHOUT THE  
PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR  
GENERAL, NATIONAL ARCHIVES,  
CANBERRA. MITCHELL LIBRARY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Copy  
No 4

Santiago Oct 31/1862

My Lord,



With reference to  
my despatch Slave Trade  
No 3 of the 17<sup>th</sup> instant  
I have the honor to  
acquaint y. L. that  
having been informed  
that 6 vessels (as noted  
in the margin two of  
which are Chilean  
had been recently dispatched  
in ballast from the  
Port of Callao to Polynesia  
with the object of  
kidnapping more  
of the uncivilized  
islanders in that part

Truxillo  
apaurma  
Mascara  
a 2 hoodys  
Barbara  
Joonez  
Elijah Phason  
Wella  
Maypita

The Earl Russell

Edm. 1

5850

TO NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA  
CARRERA, MITCHELL LIBRARY, STONEY, OR  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.

I brought this circumstance  
to the knowledge of the  
Chilean Minister for Foreign  
affairs and gave him  
the names of the vessels  
supposed to be engaged  
in this illicit traffic.

There is not yet time for  
the Chilean govt. to have  
recd. from its agent a  
call as the report it had  
called for on this matter  
but the Chilean Minister  
informed me that  
when he communicated  
to the President of the  
Republic the allegations  
against the Captain  
of the "David Thomas"

It had indeed that  
the most stringent  
measures should be  
adopted against those  
convicted of being  
engaged in this traffic.  
I beg leave to enclose  
an Extract from the  
"Comercio" Newspaper  
of Lima of the 29<sup>th</sup>  
September, being the  
translation of an  
order issued in this  
matter by the Peruvian  
Jt to the Prefect of  
the Province of Callao  
in which it is stated  
that the Jt had  
re<sup>ce</sup> reliable information  
that children and

even adults are  
being publicly sold at prices from two to  
three hundred dollars per head!

signed W. Thomson

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adm. 1 5850						
FOR THE RECORD OFFICE OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS WELLINGTON, N.Z.						

Santiago 15th Dec 1850

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday date in which you state to me that it had come to your knowledge that a Chilean vessel had by deceitful means taken from the Island of Puerco situated at the Southern extremity of the Pacific and inhabited by inoffensive savages about two hundred of them who were transported to Callao and had been sold there for the sum of 50000 Dollars

W. Thomson Esq.

RECORD OFFICE LONDON						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adm. 1 5850						
COPYING ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MICROFILMS DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS WASHINGTON, D.C.						

dollars - the confirmation  
of what is set forth you  
accompany the extract  
of a letter relating to the  
case.

The notice you have  
~~been so good as to~~  
communicate to me  
and for which I give  
you my best thanks  
is the first I have  
rec<sup>d</sup> upon the subject  
and I have hastened  
to transmit it to the  
Minister of Marine  
requesting him  
to take the necessary  
steps to ascertain  
the truth of the  
acts

acts communicated with  
the same object I shall  
by the first opportunity  
address the Council of  
the Republic at Calles  
and on receipt of the  
reports of this functionary  
and the Minister of  
Marine I shall  
communicate the  
same to you

(1<sup>st</sup>) In a Journal

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adm. 1 8850											
RECEIVED											
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE											
LONDON											

Autieys Oct 15/62

My  
relation

Sir,

I in despatch of the 11<sup>th</sup>  
 inst I had the honor to say  
 to you that I had asked  
 reports from the Minister  
 of Marine respecting  
 the case of the "David  
 Thomas" which you had  
 brought before me  
 in your note of the  
 previous day. The  
 reports asked for  
 were communicated  
 to me yesterday  
 and the result is,  
 that the vessel in  
 question on the 9<sup>th</sup>  
 of January, last was  
 the Brit. Ch. d'Affaire longer

copy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adm. 1 5850									
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 15, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, W.1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.									

longer belonged to the United  
States having been  
sold in Callao and the  
documents which  
constitute the nationality  
of the vessel delivered  
to the Consul of the  
Republic in that Port.

Nevertheless it is  
my intention to request  
by the next mail  
a report from the  
aforesaid Consul  
in order to learn  
whether the 'David  
Thomas' had made  
an undue use of the  
Chilean Flag <sup>hoisting</sup>

it after she had not  
right to do so  
signed (M. A. Tocornal)?

Santiago

Oct 10 1862

105

I have the honor to transmit  
to you an Extract from a  
letter which has been addressed  
to me by a British subject  
residing at Valparaiso  
in which it is stated  
that about 200 of the  
uncivilized inhabitants  
of Peucinus island  
in the South Pacific  
had been inveigled  
on board of a vessel  
bearing the Chilean  
Flag called "David  
Thomas" and transported  
to Callao where they  
had

FILED RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Adm. 1 5850

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1862  
PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.  
15, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.

MS  
Don a Journal

had been disposed of for  
50000 Dollars

My object in bringing  
this circumstance to G. E.'s  
knowledge to beg you will  
be so good as to inform  
me if the Chilean port  
have received any information  
on this matter and  
if not to request  
that G. E. would be  
pleased to institute  
an enquiry into  
the accuracy of  
the alleged statements.

I take to  
(sw) G. J. Thomson



POST OFFICE RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

3	4	3	6	7
1	2	3	4	5

Adm. 1 5850

Copyright reserved - Not to be reproduced  
to reproduce photographically any  
to National Library of Australia  
Canberra, Mitchell Library, Sydney, or  
Department of Internal Affairs  
Wellington, N.Z.

Confidential



It is very seldom I doubt  
what is stated by any  
individual - but I don't  
believe one word of  
Mr. Watson's statement

Adm

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

Reference

Adm. 1 5850

COPYRIGHT RESERVED - FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY APPLY TO NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS WASHINGTON, D.C.

I think this is a comment made on receipt of info. before.

It is very seldom I doubt  
what is stated by any  
individual - but I don't believe  
one word of Mr. Watson's statement

Adm

the system and having an amount of all sorts, which would have  
entirely a pleasing effect. You will, I hope, receive with interest  
the news of our intention to publish a book for the young natives, which  
you will observe has the name of "The School House" and has been  
and hinges for the school house. This was done to encourage the natives  
who themselves laid out a considerably large man on the building  
large as the school house is, it barely suffices to accommodate all our  
children.

The church at Samarua has lately lost its oldest deacon, Deravai. His  
end was peace. He sleeps in peace, we doubt not. For about 25 years he has  
filled the office of deacon and has ever proved himself to be the steady  
friend of the Gospel. His worthy remark that he was the great warrior of  
the Heathen party who about 40 years ago fought on behalf of idolatry  
and all its vices. Little enlightened as they then were by Christianity, the  
victors of and the lives of their foes, asked them to give up their idols, and  
then gave up for their occupation a certain district of the island, which they  
have ever since cultivated and held upon in peace. At the time of his death  
Deravai was considered to be the most gifted speaker on the island. How  
often have I been delighted by listening to the striking illustrations of sacred  
truth. He would draw from the annals and practices of the past! When  
living at Samarua, we always found a valuable friend in Deravai. And to the  
last, notwithstanding the growing infirmities of age, he proved himself ready  
in every way to render help. Not that he was without faults of character, but  
wholly the excellencies greatly preponderated. This was scarcely to be expected  
from one in whom the false deities were believed to dwell, so that when he spoke  
it was so ~~one~~ inspired. That the Gospel of Christ had effected a mighty change & had  
been in humility to him of Him who spoke as never man spoke.  
The King's son, David, who you will remember was stolen away in Jan'y  
1868 by the Peruvian slaves, has just returned from Saliti after his

prolonged absence, we feel not a little thankful to God for sparing his life and permitting him to return in peace. God grant that his heart may be brought under the full power of the Gospel, so that he may hereafter prove a blessing to his people. You may imagine the aged King's joy at one view beholding the face of his dear

I thanked you in my last for Alfred's Greek Testament. A week after, the Lalla Rookh, Capt. Hamilton, came bringing supplies from Sydney. At the same time I received a letter from Mr. May stating that the following packages had been forwarded Sydney per "Mail of India":

1 case from Mrs. G. Gill  
1 box Mr. Parrott  
also 5 parcels

By the reel by one per Lalla Rookh  
July 1st 1841

2 from Mrs. G. Gill } enclosed in general  
1 Alfred's Greek Test. } one to Capt. Williams  
1 Bible } & marked to M.S. No. 1

None of these  
have come to  
Land mess,  
May 1841.

1 parcel from Mrs. G. Gill in letter to Mr. G.

Of course I feel much disappointed, & fear that Alfred's valuable work may get injured by long stowage. Capt. Hamilton thought some all that exp. bill of lading required. Did these things come and Sydney at all?

We are very thankful for the timely supplies of flour, milk, sugar &c. recd. per Lalla Rookh. I know not what we should have done without them. It was very thoughtful & kind of the Society's agents in Sydney, & I feel a degree of hesitation in troubling you, but they unexpectedly recd. a large supply of tea from Sydney, I should feel obliged to send the order for tea from England. Also I should like to order a supply of sweet oil.

I thank you by the act of June, in the good providence of God, our goods will arrive in London per "Savannah". I feel sure that the Lord will use their power for his good. Of course no further

Du Sallauscht

1868

Dutch Consulate  
Uperia Uperia 14<sup>th</sup>

My Lord.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch N<sup>o</sup> 10, dated Foreign Office November 3, 1868, and in compliance with that despatch I now have to report to your Lordship that not any of the kidnapped natives from Savage Island, Ganger Island or the Union Group have been returned to their respective Islands altho the "Ellen Elizabeth" Muller Master with a Peruvian officer on board landed about one hundred and ten men, women, and children from the Stengomills Group on Penryhn and I herewith enclose depositions made by two parties who were in the Brig, shewing the treatment the natives received of the Peruvian Officer's hands

I have the honor to be

H. B. M.  
 Secy of State  
 for Foreign Affairs  
 London.

Your Lordship's  
 Most Obedient  
 Humble Servant  
 John C. Williams  
 H. B. M. Consul

Island of Uperia  
 Harbor of Uperia

I sheweth I Adolphus Bassett formerly of the Island of Santol near to the Isles of Jersey in the Channel but have been for the last fifteen years sailing out of London, Sydney, and Melbourne, being duly sworn de depose and say that on the ninth day of March 1868 whilst at Sydneyham Island in the Stengomills Group I agreed with the Master of the Chile Brig "Ellen Elizabeth" (no par agreement produced) to accompany him as Interpreter to San José, San Blas, and San Francisco. That at the time of my joining the Brig there were about fifty Chile Islanders on board, we took off Sydneyham Island about twenty five, and about twelve women and one man from Drummond Island and from Hope Island about fifty, but when we started from the Islands we had on board in all one hundred and sixty one we sailed them for Peru, but on the passage many of them died from cold, and weak for they had no pumps, and want of food. After arriving at San José, San Blas, and San Francisco that we could not land the natives, when a Peruvian Officer was sent on board, after we had been at anchor some

Three months with orders not to land the natives, but to carry them back to their own islands, after repairing the vessel at Paita & calling at Tombao for water we sailed for the South Sea Islands, on our voyage we sighted on high island when the officer wanted to land the natives but the Master of the vessel would not agree to that for there was no food on the Island as we came on to Perry's Island when one hundred and ten of the natives were landed. The sick ones were glad to land but the well ones were anxious to go to their own lands. On the passage the Peruvian Officer was very unkind to the natives beating them with ropes and flogging them. The natives had Rice twice a day about a Gumbler full each time and about three Gumblers of water per day. The Peruvian Officer treated the natives very unkindly & through him that they were landed at Perry's Islands instead of their own. He took one of the women to live with him.

And further deponent says he not

Liquid Adolphus Roseard

Sworn to before me this 21<sup>st</sup> day of June 1864

*(Signature)*

John C. Williams

H. B. M. Consul

Island of Upolu

Port of Apia

Shawth I John Tullent formerly of Denmark but now temporarily residing in Apia being duly sworn do depose and say that I joined the Chile Brig Ellen Elizabeth Master Thacker at Tamboraque on a voyage to the South Sea Islands for the purpose of returning the Islanders to their own islands, we sailed to Paita & Tombao & from there to an high island when the Peruvian Officer on board and the Master proposed to land the natives but not being able to effect a landing and there being no food on the Island they were not landed. But we sailed to Perry's Island we landed about One hundred & eleven men women & children belonging to the Kingmull's Group. The people were forced on shore & landed against their will for they wanted to go to their own islands. On the voyage to Perry's Island the Peruvian officer used to flog them with a whip & rub bar and to pass over their bodies for his amusement some sickness or infection of them died from overwork & hunger for they had always to eat the same Rice was served out twice a day to the natives about three Gumbles of

trunk full each time, the rice was cooked, & a little in  
cups of cold water twice a day. The natives were badly  
treated on board by the Peruvian officer & the master & the  
men the dying thrown over board before they were dead.  
The Peruvian officer, Master & Mate each had a woman to  
live with them.

And further deponent saith not  
Signed Johan Felling.

Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of June 1864.  
 John C. Williams  
 H. B. M. Consul.

N<sup>o</sup> 9

British Consulate  
 Apia, Upolu, Samoa  
 19 June 1864

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of despatch  
 dated Foreign Office Nov 5<sup>th</sup> 1863 in which I am requested to  
 state the date of my leaving this Office on my temporary  
 absence. Mr C has Mr Starland took charge of the  
 Consulate on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of May 1863.

With reference to the half of my salary which has been  
 stopped I herewith enclose an order from Mr C as to the  
 amount to be allowed to him as per condition 6<sup>th</sup> of  
 Circular N<sup>o</sup> 15 on the Consular General Instructions.

I have the honor to be

to the  
 Secretary of State  
 for Foreign Affairs  
 London

Your Lordships  
 Most Obedient  
 Humble Servant  
 John C. Williams  
 H. B. M. Consul

Given at my office at Apia  
 19<sup>th</sup> June 1864

To the Accountant of  
the Board of Trade  
London.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your most obedient  
Humble servant  
John G. Williams  
H. B. Consul

ct 11.

British Consulate  
Apia, Upolu, Samoa  
1. July. 1861.

My Lord.

I have the honor herewith to enclose  
for your Lordship's inspection the enclosed commun-  
ications to the Accountant of the Board of Trade  
Accompanying it are Inclosures which comprise the  
accounts of this Consulate with Her Majesty's  
Government for the quarter ending 30 June.

My Lord. I have had to charter the Brig  
Lalla Rookh to proceed up to Sanger Island to bring  
to this Port the crew & the Missionary passengers of  
the bark 'John Williams'; for she was wrecked at that  
Island on the 17<sup>th</sup> of May. Sent by the Brig a  
certain amount of goods to be given to the inhabi-  
tants of Sanger Island for their kindness to the  
shipwrecked party. These people have shown  
kindness and have not avenged the injury they  
have received from the Peruvian vessels for over one  
hundred & forty of their countrymen have been  
kidnapped and not one has to this date yet  
been returned.

Trusting that the ships I have taken will

9-2-63 to 23-3-63

Copied

Report of the Rev. Mr. Gill's voyage from Samoa to Mangaia 1863

On Monday the 2<sup>d</sup> of Feb. at noon we set sail for the Hervey Group, having on board 11 passengers for business.

1 passenger (Deacon cart-away) for Manihiki.

3 widows of teachers from the west.

1 daughter of a deceased teacher.

12 Abolitionists from the Humboldt.

20 Total of restive passengers.

Before leaving Apia, I married Sameka basia, the widow of Sameka who died at Apia into Saote, a Parotongan teacher labouring on Upolu. May they be useful and happy!

The Abolitionists on board are church members who assisted the crew of the Humboldt in bringing their vessel to Apia. They made Samoa in 8 days. Captain Edwards speaks very highly of their conduct, and says that his own crew were so exhausted by incessant pumping that his vessel could not have reached Samoa, but for the timely assistance obtained at Apia.

Yesterday (Feb. 8<sup>th</sup>) a bark stood off the harbour of Apia. The supercargo brought on shore a man shot through the arm. The wound was dressed by Dr. Grace. The supercargo reported the bark as the "Rosa" of Callao, sailing of course under the name of Callao. She is in the employment of "Higginson" and Santiago Higginson is a wealthy British merchant at Callao. In connection with plantings he has undertaken to furnish 10,000 natives of the South Sea for the American mines. Twenty vessels are said to be engaged in this trade. Two poor islanders are entrapped on board vessels, and their names forced to sign drawn-up documents, purporting that they are willing to serve 10 years at \$6 per month wages, &c. &c. How is it utterly impossible that these poor fellows should understand the nature of such documents? Of course the real object is to conceal the real nature of the whole transaction — which is the slave trade, revived on the South Sea in the name of Christianity. When full of slaves these vessels set sailing to Callao, discharging their living cargo at a small place to the south of the port. The kidnapping

## 20 Total of native passengers

Before leaving Apia, I married Samaka Vaine (the widow of Samaka who died at Papeete Santo) to Buiarotonga, a Rarotongan teacher labouring on Ufale. May they be useful and happy!

The Aitutakians on board are church members who assisted the crew of the Humboldt in taking their vessel to Apia. They made Samoa in 8 days. Captain Edwards speaks very highly of their conduct, and says that his own crew were so exhausted by incessant pumping that his vessel could never have reached Samoa, but for the timely assistance obtained at Aitutaki.

Yesterday (Feb. 10<sup>th</sup>) a bark stood off the harbour of Apia. The supercargo brought on shore a man shot through the arm. The wound was dressed by Dr. Grace. The supercargo reported the bark as the "Rosa" of Callao, sailing of ~~to the~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~purpose~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~employment~~ ~~of~~ ~~"Higginson"~~ ~~and~~ ~~"Santiago"~~. Higginson is a wealthy British merchant at Callao. In connection with Santiago he has undertaken to furnish 10,000 natives of the South Seas for the Peruvian mines. Twenty vessels are said to be engaged in this horrid trade. Our poor islanders are entrapped on board vessels, and then are forced to sign cleverly-drawn-up documents, purporting that they are willing to serve 6 years at \$6 per month's wages, &c. &c. How it is utterly impossible that these poor fellows should understand the nature of such documents. Of course the real object is to conceal the real nature of the whole transaction — which is the slave trade, revived in the South Pacific amongst Christian nations. When full of slaves these vessels set sailing to run into Callao discharge their living cargo at a small place to the south of that port. The kidnapper realises £40 on each man and woman. They are resold for £50 a piece.

This wretched man is an American, a native of Baltimore. His name is Pittman. He owned that he obtained 45 natives of Easter Island, but sent them on by another ship. It appears that no fewer than 7 vessels lay off Easter Island at one time for the purpose of kidnapping natives. He ~~owned~~ <sup>reported</sup> that there were ~~on board~~ ~~the~~ ~~"Rosa"~~ ~~upwards~~ ~~of~~ ~~20~~ ~~native~~ ~~natives~~. To-day he confesses that he had upwards of 50 of them on board (his tally with what Mr. Laves told us when at Niue). We are left to conjecture the fate of the remaining 30. Did they run upon the wretched man who are enslaving them and were they overpowered by the whites? — Pittman offered to a person at Apia who is well acquainted with the islands \$10 a head for natives to be

entrapped on board his vessel. He also offered \$1000 to this party to go with him for a month to fill up his vessel. I need not say that both offers were indignantly refused. — Pitman says that two cargoes of Portuguese Islanders have been sold on the coast at high prices. They are to work in the mines till they die!! This man's real object in coming ashore seems to have been to ascertain whether any men of war, English or French, are yet on the coast after their slaves; — also to obtain information as to the islands where he is most likely to succeed in his diabolical project.

The captain of the "Albatross" was for his way to enter Upernivik harbour. Just as she anchored there J. C. Williams, Esq. of the U.S. Navy, thought he would be justified in detaining her. Unfortunately there was no man of war here to give her chase and to overhaul her.

It is perfectly astounding that such proceedings should be permitted in the 19th century. The fair islands of the Pacific are to be despoiled of their inhabitants to fill the pockets of a few unprincipled villains. Our missions are to be uprooted by men far worse than the heathen who bow down to idols of wood and stone. Peaceful and legitimate <sup>trade</sup> will speedily come to an end in the Pacific, if such crimes should go unpunished. Repairs will be doubtless made upon the innocent and unoffending. Will not the British Government, over the heads of the oppressed and the world, ~~send a fleet of ships to put down so atrocious a traffic?~~

Tuesday Feb. 10th at midnight the slave was about five miles from us, and right in our track, with her small sails in and courses up, evidently awaiting our approach. The wind shifting a little we tacked, when she made sail and proceeded to the North, as we suppose for the Tokelau or Union group.

Saturday 14th Feb. We have been becalmed for several days; but are now favoured with a light breeze. Sarbanie is ill; of dysentery.

Sabbath 15th To our consternation and grief our excellent steward Williams is attacked by

likely to succeed in his diabolical project.

The Captain of the "Horn" was far too wary to enter Apia harbour, so she anchored there. J. C. Williams, Esq. H. B. M. C. thought he would be justified in detaining her. Unfortunately there was no man of war to give her chase and to overhail her.

It is perfectly astounding that such proceedings should be permitted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The fair islands of the Pacific are to be despoiled of their inhabitants to fill the pockets of a few unprincipled villains. Our Missions are to be uprooted by men far worse than the heathen who bow down to idols of wood and stone. Peaceful and legitimate <sup>trade</sup> will speedily come to an end in the Pacific, if such crimes should go unpunished. Repitals will be doubtless made upon the innocent and unoffending. Will not the British Government, ever the defender of the oppressed and the friend of the ~~free~~ ~~people~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~South~~ ~~Pacific~~ ~~islands~~ ~~be~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~put~~ ~~down~~ ~~so~~ ~~repulsive~~ ~~a~~ ~~traffic~~?

Tuesday Feb. 10<sup>th</sup> at sunrise the slaver was about five miles from us, and right in our track, with her small sails in and courses up, evidently awaiting our approach. The wind shifting a little we tacked, when she made sail and proceeded to the North, as we suppose for the Tokelau or Union group.

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. We have been becalmed for several days but are now favoured with a light breeze. Robson is ill; — of dysentery.

Sabbath 15<sup>th</sup> To our consternation and grief ~~our~~ ~~captain~~ ~~William~~ ~~is~~ ~~attacked~~ ~~by~~ ~~that~~ ~~dire~~ ~~disease~~, ~~dysentery~~. Captain Williams is attacked by that dire disease, dysentery.

Monday Feb. 23 Sighted Bukinpunka. About 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday the 24<sup>th</sup> we were close along shore. It was long however before a canoe came off to us with Okatai the teacher, for our last visit the "John Williams" was speedily surrounded with canoes. We soon learnt the reason for the change. In the latter part of Jan. last a brig arrived here from Oahu all on board speaking Spanish. They got "Daddy", a notoriously bad fellow living here, to act as their agent. They proposed to the people to take a number of them to Callao to work for two years at a certain rate of wages, and engaged at the end of the time specified to bring them back to their own island. Eight fathoms of cloth was paid to each as an "advance", — this was left with their friends. Liberal presents were given to the chiefs to insure their favor. The result

that 20 natives of Bukapuka left in the brig; - 7 men and three women. Amongst them was one of the teachers "Ngatimooari" (his wife accompanied him). He doubtless thought it to be his duty to go and take spiritual charge of them. How egregiously has the poor fellow been deceived by these men stealers! They have engaged to send another vessel two months hence to fetch the wives of the men they have thus entrapped.

About the same time a bark arrived. She was mistaken for the "John Williams". She too came from Callao, but professed to take natives to "Palmerston's Island" to make cocoa-oil, and then would proceed to Sydney. They had on board 70 heathen natives. In this bark unhappily 50 men and women of Bukapuka went, deceived by the fair promises made to them. Beside these 10 children were stolen by the Captain; making a total of 60 carried away into slavery by this bark. - "Paddy" went with them.

The natives who went in the brig were all picked men, the old and feeble remain to take charge of the young children.

40 natives have been removed from this island within a few weeks. A vessel is expected next month; another the month after; - on the same evil errand. What but the powerful arm of Great Britain can prevent these slavers from rendering this and many other beautiful and fertile islands entirely desolate.

Our decided impression is that the bark we saw at Apia and that crossed our path on the 10th instant is the vessel that was lost here. The story told to the people here about making cocoa-oil at Palmerston is a glaring falsehood, invented by "Paddy" who once lived on that desolate island, to put the natives off their guard. I believe that no Callao merchant would deem it a profitable speculation to fit out a large vessel to convey natives to such a distant island in the hope of obtaining a few tons of oil.

It is more than probable that the bark came from Embury, and that it was mainly through the agency of Jona that "Ngatimooari" was led to take the fatal step of abandoning his work here. I feel

About the same time a bark arrived. She was mistak-  
for the "John Williams". She too came from Callao, but proposed  
to take natives to "Palmerston's Island" to make cocoa-oil,  
and then would proceed to Sydney. They had on board 40  
natives. In this bark unhappily 50 men and women of Boko-  
went, deceived by the fair promises made to them. Beside the  
10 children were stolen by the Captain; making a total of 60  
carried away into slavery by this bark. - "Paddy" went with them

The natives who went in the brig were all picked men,  
the old and feeble remain to take charge of the young children.

140 natives have been removed from this island within  
a few weeks. A vessel is expected next month, another the month  
after, - on the same evil errand. What but the powerful arm of  
Great Britain can prevent these slavers from rendering this  
and many other beautiful and fertile islands ~~entirely desolate~~

Our decided impression is that the bark we saw at Apia  
and that crossed our path on the 10th instant is the vessel that  
was last here. The story told to the people here about making  
cocoa-oil at Palmerston is a glaring falsehood, invented  
by "Paddy" who once lived on that desolate island, to put the natives  
off their guard. I believe that no Callao merchant would deem it  
a profitable speculation to fit out a large vessel to convey natives to  
such a distant island in the hope of obtaining a few tons of oil.

It appears that the bark came from Oahu, and that it  
was mainly through the agency of "Jozia" that "Legatimocari" was  
led to take the fatal step of abandoning his work here. I feel  
greatly grieved with Ekatai for giving his consent. His statement  
that it was impossible to restrain the people who were delighted  
with the fair promises made to them; - and therefore they thought  
it advisable that Legatimocari should go to take charge of his  
people and to maintain Christian worship amongst them.

His man accompanied us on shore. There were but few adults  
to greet our arrival. I held a long conversation with Itaima and Pitah  
the two principal chiefs of the island and explained to them the true  
nature which induced white men to take away the natives of Boko-  
and begged them to permit us more to leave.

I learned from native that 100 persons have been baptized

not come on to Apolo's station till late in the afternoon, and  
their contributions must therefore stand over until the next  
of the missionary vessel.

The teachers are greatly in want of elementary books for their  
schools. <sup>Bible & Hymn books for the natives.</sup> Some important particulars were gathered here in regard  
to the slaves who inhabit these seas.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> of November within three days (brigantines?) arrived  
at Manihiki from Callao. Two of them anchored outside the reef. The  
third went on to Rakaunga. On the 12<sup>th</sup> the two brigs at anchor were  
driven ashore and utterly wrecked; but no lives lost. The stores, &c. &c.  
were saved. At the end of a fortnight, the third brig came back from  
Rakaunga, having a number of captives on board, and took away the  
crews of the two wrecks and the most valuable part of what was saved.  
Not a native of Manihiki did they succeed in dragging away.

In fact, last a bark and a brigantines came here together from Callao  
a large number of Peruvian Slaves were on board, with our teachers  
Toa and Josa; - the former in the bark, the latter in the brig. An  
American was supercargo of (I think) the bark. He brought Josa with  
him on shore to show over the teachers here, Apolo and Vaiti, and the  
chief, to their views. Money and cloth were offered to the chief  
and to the teachers by these slaves if they would let the people  
go. But the chief steadily refused to let his people go. In great rage the  
captains departed for the Peruvians. It appears that ~~then~~ they after-  
wards put all the Peruvian natives on board the bark. Josa was kept  
on board the brig as interpreter. The brig came back again to  
Manihiki. They once more tried hard to get a cargo of natives.  
They now proposed to offer the islanders a higher rate of wages (6  
dollars per manum instead of their first offer of 5 dollars). Again they  
attempted to bribe the chief. But happily he remained firm,  
refused the bribe, and did not permit one of his people to go.  
The captains and got into a great rage, and said that they would  
get what they wanted elsewhere and ~~started off~~ they ~~went~~ for  
Pukapuka and Tokelau. I omitted to state that on leaving they  
insisted upon being permitted to buy at a nominal price ~~the~~  
water casks saved from the wrecks. They said to in their compliance  
with their demands, that the captives who had been wrecked were in

rows and would shortly be put to death.

Last month (February) the sixth slave called here. She too was a brig from Callao, the nets and equipment of the Captain (or supercargo) being of no effect, she speedily took her departure, for (as was supposed by Apolo) Tukap-ha and Tokelau.

No effort has been spared by these men to entice these Messianic and Christian islanders, but owing to the firmness of the chief and teachers none have been or get entrapped. I was however very anxious that two more vessels are expected here from Callao this month, professedly to take away the remainder of the things saved from the wrecks, but the remaining property is of no great value in the estimation of Capt. Williams. So that it is pretty clear that they are resolved once more to attempt to get slaves here.

These islanders do not appear to have suspected the true character of these men-stewards. The distance and their ignorance of the place deluded them. Of course I did all I could to enlighten their minds on the subject, and intreated the chief on no account to allow his people to be entrapped. A few days since a vessel brought a letter from the Rev. E. Krause of Rarotonga addressed to the various teachers and warning them against these slave

270 natives of Manihiki are at present on Tanning's Island. They are daily expected to return, and grant that they may not fall into the hands of any of these slave vessels.

With grateful hearts for what we have again witnessed of the grace and power of the Gospel, we took our leave late in the afternoon of this interesting little island.

On Thursday March 5<sup>th</sup>, at dawn, we sighted Rarotonga, about 10 miles off. Teacher Fairi came on board. Fairi is their first and only teacher. He is a mild and interesting man, about 50 years of age. He like his brethren in Manihiki, has been eminently useful in his work. He stated that he their students for the last few years have

... as yet entrapped. I was how-  
ever, to learn that two more vessels are expected here from Cal-  
cutta, professedly to take away the remainder of the things saved  
from the wrecks. Now the remaining property is of no great value, in  
the estimation of Capt. Williams. So that it is pretty clear that  
they are resolved once more to attempt to get slaves here.

These Islanders do not appear to have suspected the true  
character of these men-stealers. The distance and their ignorance  
of the place deceived them. Of course I did all I could to enlighten  
their minds on the subject, and entreated the chief on no account  
to allow his people to be entrapped. A few days since a vessel  
brought a letter from the Rev. E. M'haire of Rarotonga addressed  
to the various teachers and warning them against these slave

270 natives of Manihiki are at present on Rarotonga Island.  
They are daily expected to return, and grant that they may not  
fall into the hands of any of these slave vessels.

With grateful hearts for what we have again witnessed  
in Manihiki of the grace and power of the Gospel, we took our leave  
late in the afternoon of this interesting little island.

On Thursday March 5<sup>th</sup>, at dawn, we sighted Rarotonga,  
about 10 o'clock a teacher Tauri came on board. Tauri is their first  
and only teacher. He is a mild and interesting man, about 50 years  
of age. He like his brethren in Manihiki, has been eminently useful in his  
work. He stated that he three students for the Institution have  
been sent on to Tititake with their wives.

Tauri stated that in Nov. last a brig arrived here from  
Manihiki, and succeeded in obtaining 50 persons, entire families, to  
go to Pella, under the pretence of planting sugar cane, and with the  
promise of being brought back at the end of a year!

In the latter part of the same month a brig and a  
bark arrived here from Pella, - but from Manihiki. The bark was  
filled with natives of that island. They succeeded in getting 30 persons at  
Rarotonga to go with them, - whole families as in the former instance.

In Feb. last another brig and another bark arrived here. The

people mistook the bark for the "John Williams". The tender and <sup>chief</sup> ~~ten~~ <sup>chief</sup> ~~ten~~ innocently went aboard, and were only too glad to get ashore again when they discovered their mistake. The chief had resolved that no more of his people should go. He gave a firm and decisive refusal to the repeated applications for men from these vessels. The men-stealers soon left their boat and brought it as near to the boat passage as they could. Several lads were enticed into the boat by the gift of biscuits and trifling presents. When they had got <sup>seven</sup> lads in this way, they ran off to their vessel, taking good care they should not get ashore again.

I greatly regret that 20 church members have been taken away in these vessels, and with the rest are doubtless doomed to a life of slavery.

Sadi, like the other natives, had no idea whatever respecting the true character of these 14 slaves. Hence the directors may ~~and~~ perceive our serious drawback in these excellent men our nation. Their simplicity of character, their kindness to visitors, their utter ignorance of the depths of depravity and deceit in the heart of wicked white men, render them the easy dupes of designing characters.

We went ashore as early as practicable. It was a beautiful day, if some was one of our passing loveliness. The entrance to the lagoon was enchanting. The village, reminded me of some of old England's ~~and~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~island~~ ~~was~~ ~~brighter~~ ~~and~~ ~~holter~~, and the graceful plume of the cocoa-nut tree reminded me that we were within the tropics.

The children were congregated on white coral beach awaiting our arrival with hymns. We made our way to Sadi's new house, only just finished. It is a very neat and substantial building of stone, with a veranda in front. The interior consists of three spacious rooms, with suitable furniture manufactured by Sadi himself. Over the entire floor were spread clean and neatly woven mats. Venetian windows take the place of glass panes. — As at Manihiki structured members, men and women, came to salute us and to present a few cocoa-nuts for our use as an expression of kind feeling. We were much surprised by the entire juvenile population — the children

off to their vessel, taking good care they should not get ashore

I greatly regret that 20 church members have been taken away in these vessels, and with the rest are doubtless doomed to life in slavery.

Fair, like the other natives, had no idea whatever of the true character of them as slaves. Herin the (white) men may perceive no serious drawback in these excellent men our nation. Their simplicity of character, their kindness to visitors, their utter ignorance of the depths of depravity and deceit in the heart of white men, render them the easy dupes of designing characters.

We went ashore as early as practicable. It was a beautiful day of some was one of our passing loveliness. The entrance to the bay is enchanting. The village, reminded me of one of old England's villages. ~~of the cocoa-nut tree reminded me that he is within the tropics.~~

The children were congregated on white coral beach awaiting our arrival with hymns. We made our way to Fair's new house, only just finished. It is a very neat and substantial building of stone, with a veranda in front. The interior consists of three spacious rooms, with white furniture manufactured by Fair himself. Over the entire floor were spread clean and neatly woven mats. Benches in windows take the place of glass panes. — As at Saanichikan the church members, men and women, came to welcome us and to present a few cocoa-nuts for our use, as an expression of kind feeling. We were much amused by the entire juvenile population of the island carrying procession to ~~the~~ <sup>great</sup> Fair's. Mothers put the tiny hands of their babies into ours but we might notice the little things. A fine healthy race they are, and I rejoice that many of them can read the bible well. The little ones learn their letters. Some are at the school.

The children now collected in front of the house to sing through some of their favorite hymns, with an ~~air~~ <sup>air</sup> of deep joy. We and Jesus loved of any and all in their own language, as the children were singing and

18

Managers, about Mac's  
July 1st 1863

My dear Doctor

You have already heard of the drings of the Peruvian slavers at Tonga  
Island, Wangai Island, Rarotonga, and especially at Pukapu. Some of our  
people have recently sailed in the "John Williams". We hear that many thousands of the  
peaceful inhabitants of these islands have been decimated by these men, slaking  
thirst with captivity on the Peruvian coast. From this island four have been  
obtained, to date July 25<sup>th</sup> with a vessel here as explained in a paper taken from the  
businessy book. It cannot be detailed by 3 natives put off by seeing the vessel they  
saw and their mistake. But upon being assured that it was an American ship,  
the natives finally made fast their canoe and five of them clambered on deck.  
Dressed spirits were given to each of them, and they about looking unaccountably over the  
ship's side at their friends. The three below were found that the rope had been cut  
by the white man, and fearing for the safety of their companions on deck they about  
hauled to them to the sea. The white man overboard and swim to the canoe. One of the  
two below was enough left to attempt to pull off the boat, but was kept prisoner by  
the other five. The white man jumped ashore with the rest and was quickly away again.  
One of the five states in the presence here and intended purchase of the boat, and  
any other man.

Being one take next to the American Clerics another of them called  
slaves called herein. The vessel came ashore and out at the table shown 1 now  
with the white man & false entry in the shipping book. He wanted to see the  
owner's report. He proceeded to the shore where they gave him a principal chief  
with his wife and gave them a good dinner. He then gave him a bag of gold contain  
(he is worth) 25,000 to be property of the vessel chief upon conditions  
the capture with 100 slaves. The chief says he was very glad to get the  
and taking his wife to sail that he would, another of it. Upon returning notwithstanding  
dressed manner with Rapa, the teacher, to depart. The man states  
all the provisions said, one bundle had money to the English boat boat

discussing of the subject of false entry here. He thinks that with the  
was he on deck of the ship last. He afterwards filled up with foot  
Capt. Bickell of the American whaler "Remond" (19 hundred tons) was he at anchor at  
Sunday Island. Through disease 130 had died, or died only 70 remained alive at  
that time.

It appears that 6 Peruvian slaves have been taken by and returned by the  
French authorities at Tahiti, and one by the natives of Rapa. suppression  
At the 6 inquiries 24 poor natives were found one of the slaves

her spirits liberally spread out grating for sweet escape of the and enraged of the she where

... on American whalers and intending to fold her in. To some of them dragged ... below to an entertainment which was ... a good number were below, the fatal net ... upon them. The few left on their vessels in deck struggled ... a knife through the shoulder ... jumped overboard. Five succeeded in making their ... The poor heathen vowed that they would devour ... they got into their power. It seems that the steward ... objected to taking the natives by force. The ... in one of the most savage islands ... to the natives to kill and eat them. Happily ... escaped and got to Tahiti, where they told their tale to the French authorities.

Steamer of these endeavours line of captain came firing upon rush these by the called women were

Another painful occurrence was related to me by the Commander of the French Steamer, the "L'Esperance", who has had the good fortune to capture one of the American slaves. He relates the proceedings of the latter slaves at "Easter Island", the natives of which are still farther off the island at the same time, but not being successful in their endeavours to destroy the natives, the masters resorted upon a more enterprising line of action. The crews of the six slaves were put under the command of the senior captain, and pulled ashore in their boats, all well armed. Quantities of biscuit and salt were scattered on the beach to decoy the poor natives. About 500 of them came to divide the spoil. At length the appointed signal was given by the firing of the senior captain's pistol. The whole body of buccanniers now fired upon the unsuspecting multitude. Ten were killed and numbers wounded. A rush was now made by the invaders to cut off the retreat of the affrighted and defenceless natives. 300 captives were secured and put on board the boats. These were equally divided among the six vessels. — As the boats pulled along there was a loud voice exclaiming upon a point of rock. When the natives were scattered by the firing they took themselves to the sea and swam for their lives. The slaves called to the boats to come into their boats, but as they did not seem inclined to obey, they were deliberately shot dead. As the boats passed on their way numbers of <sup>men</sup> ~~men~~ women and children were observed to be hiding behind the overhanging rocks. These were all shot — but they set sail with their unhappy captives. One of the

examining those who had fallen & his lot in the previous day considered that one poor old woman would not repay the cost of her keep, and therefore quickly ordered her to be thrown overboard.

And then as to their fate in Peru. They are employed at the mines, at plantation work, at digging guano, — indeed at all kinds of work. On one plantation 75 died in three weeks from the effects of hard work, bad food, change of climate, and brutal treatment. Many are employed in digging guano in the Chin Chin Islands (I am not sure of the orthography). These poor creatures are prevented from walking during the day by a collar with spikes. They cannot run away, as their legs are chained together. They are held in view of the worst torments. If any die a hole is dug in the guano and the body thrown in, itself no doubt to become guano in due time. — Many of the unhappy Chinamen who preceded them were driven to commit suicide by ripping up their own hands. As the Spaniards dare not now get slaves from China, they are trying the experiment of getting them from a much nearer source — by depopulating the South Sea Islands.

I have not drawn upon fancy for these particulars. These are real and well known facts. The question now is are these proceedings to be continued, or made unoffending, cheerless, and to some extent unillegitimate, and shall these islands be left a prey to their horrid traders in human flesh? Amongst the captives are five coloured preachers of the Gospel. — Unless the matter be speedily dealt with the captives must all perish. In two or three years hence not one will be left to tell the tale of woe. Natives of the Tropics for the most part are unaccustomed to labor, they cannot long endure the barbarous treatment they receive. The silver and guano-bearing mines, as well as the guano islands, of Peru will continually require fresh supplies of labourers. Are these poor islands to be made deserts for the purpose? Is the legitimate and lawful traffic in gold & c. which has of late years sprung up between the United and the Mexican Colonies to be destroyed by this new species of slave trade? — The French authorities at Paita have acted vigorously in the matter. Will the English Government be unmerciful spectators of this first outrage?

our common humanity. The King of this island appeals to the Queen of Great Britain for the rescue of his own poor slaves of the worst kind. Right extra papers to be forwarded by the British Government to Lima without delay, accompanied by a demand for the liberation of the Captives?

Trusting that the cry of these poor African slaves will not be unheeded by the friends of liberty, humanity, and Christianity, and that some means will speedily be devised to free the sufferers.

Amman, Hyderabad, October,

Yours very truly,

William Wyatt Gill

Robt A. Freeman D.D. }  
Lancaster House, London }

Maryana,

S. Pacific

July 28<sup>th</sup> 1882

Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson  
Foreign Secretary, &c.

My dear Sir,

I have hurriedly written out a few notes on my visit to the neighbouring islands in the John William which I now forward to you. I have been somewhat discouraged by the state of affairs among our churches. I only wish could have said something of a more pleasant & hopeful nature. What I sincerely trust is that the Directors or at least the Committee who more particularly have to do with the interests of this group will endeavour to thoroughly understand the present low spiritual state of our mission & render to us their full sympathy & aid.

Our contributions on Maryana from May 1881 to May 1882 have reached a higher sum than some previous years & out of by far the contributions from any other island of the group. So far there is encouragement as well as in the numerous presents sent from the people to New Guinea. Not a few of these presents I have had in hand for some time.

the Chile dollars, and with the exception of those sent to you thro' the Rev. J. L. Green last August, I have been unable to obtain bills for them from any house of business on this group. I have therefore handed over to the Captain of the John Williams, the sum of one thousand one hundred & fifty dollars (\$1150-00) to be taken up by the Rev. J. P. Underland & for which I have a receipt. You should receive from him due acknowledgment of the sum.

Total Manzanian Contributions \$ 1403. 00

### Reimbursement

Bills sent home through	
Rev. J. L. Green August 1851	350. 00
Paid to Teacher Badaraka	50. 00
Expenses on Manzanian for Preachers,	
Students, & rethatching & repairing	
the Mission Store House	339. 00
Put on board the J. W.	664. 00
	<u>\$ 1403. 00</u>

I had monies in hand from the outstations which I also sent on board making the above sum \$1150.  
I have now also \$500 in hand from my present visit. Should any favourable chance of procuring this sum to you occur

I will send it, but failing an opportunity it  
must go on next year to Sydney unless I hear  
to the contrary from yourself.

I am sorry to find that only two invoices  
have come to hand for our goods thro' the  
Mission House. The rows of these bills will  
involve me in much trouble & difficulty  
since I have to refund myself here for goods  
& materials purchased for the mission and  
which my salary pays for in London. I  
will enclose the vouchers as stated in my  
yearly acc and if the bills for those things  
I have bought last year can be obtained  
& sent to us early we shall be very  
thankful as all mistakes will be avoided.

With kind regards to yourself  
in which Mrs Harris joins.

Believe me

Yours faithfully

Geo. A. Hoopes

and 2011

## Eleven days cruise in the John Williams.

---

The John Williams arrived at Mangaia on the evening of the 12<sup>th</sup> July. Owing to favourable winds she was more than two weeks before the time specified in her timetable having had a splendid run from Sydney to Tahiti in 24 days. Captain Kirkpatrick as I expected had no instructions to visit any of our out-stations this year but having gained a little time he very readily consented to my request to take me on to Rarotonga and visit the neighbouring islands of the group providing I did not detain the ship beyond a few days.

We left Mangaia on Thursday the 13<sup>th</sup> inst with Mr. Gill on board and reached Rarotonga the following day. The same evening Mr. Gill & I talked over together the interests & work of the mission. I enclose the minutes which were passed at our meeting. I was sorry to learn from some brother that Rarotonga politically has recently been passing through a very critical & unhappy time, but now things are a little quieted and more hopeful. Oram is the name of

Rarobonga both in regard to the white & natives.  
The missionaries was an anxious worrying  
life in the midst of them.

Saturday I was on board again. What a  
jolly & delightful vessel she is! Her lively  
instruments transcend in unpleasantness  
all the ships & schooners it has been my  
lot to sail in.

Sunday we had a special evening  
service here in the saloon cabin. I  
was glad to see so many of the sailors  
and officers present. They joined very  
heartily in singing some of Sankey's  
hymns. I gave them an address from  
the words - "Behold I stand at the door  
& knock."

#### Maunke

On Monday morning we were in sight of  
this island. The wind being light we  
could not get up to the N. side of the island  
before noon. On landing I found Joseph  
the teacher had recently been bereaved of his  
wife, she had been ailing for some time.  
Maintaining an excellent character I did  
not remove him but gave some needful  
advice for his future plans.

His report for the past year was not of an  
encouraging nature, the members of church

man's sake giving him much trouble in  
connection with his work. He has during the  
past year protested against some wild ideas of  
his people in their determination to sing hymns  
at their public services in the Tahitian tongue.  
In consequence of Joseph's refusing to give his  
consent to their opinions & fancied some little  
disturbance had been created. At a  
meeting of deacons and Kings we discussed  
together the subject & found their extravagant  
notions were altogether worthless & dark and  
felt called upon to rebuke them for their  
unreasonable & rebellious behaviour. I told  
them if they were not satisfied with the bible &  
hymn book in their own tongue they had  
better send for those in the Tahitian language  
and a Tahitian teacher to instruct them.  
The simple fact is that they are anxious to  
make the service of song in God's house  
a free exercise of movement.

In regard to the day school I was sorry  
to find that the children attend only every  
alternate month, a plan devised by deacons  
& teachers in order to lighten their burdens  
& enable the children to aid them in their  
plantation. From my experience it is vain  
to expect natives to go to school to learn to read  
if every other month the school is closed to  
them. I advised that the children should be  
taught in the school for several months  
consecutively & not lay down to them

non remain. The whole of the money collected for  
 church purposes throughout the year was \$105-00.  
 The teacher's salary was paid out of this \$60.  
 leaving the balance \$45 for the L.M.S. there  
 was a desire on the part of the deacons to  
 appropriate this contribution for other pur-  
 poses on the island, but I endeavored to  
 point out that it was a duty incumbent upon  
 them to give something to our society,  
 especially as this island is so exceedingly  
 fertile and yield so richly every kind of  
 produce.

Number of church members	140
Admitted throughout the year	4
Recommunicated	4
Attendance at school	100
Population	1187
Contributions to L.M.S.	\$ 45
Teacher's salary	\$ 60

Mitiaro

Mitiaro was in sight the following morning,  
 I was on shore about ten o'clock. Kump  
 the teacher has grown immensely fat and  
 looked like a better man. I should say he  
 does not sufficiently eat himself or does  
 not deny his appetite any of its longings.  
 A new house had been built for the teacher.  
 Since I last visited the island. It is certainly  
 an improvement on the old one but more than

that I cannot say.

Kumu informed me privately that all the former church members are addicted to smoking. Referring to the subject in presence of the deacons I found it was true. I advised the teacher to allow one month to elapse before we took any active steps to put down this disreputable habit. If all women persisting in it to be expelled from the church after that time.

Kumu had been paid \$50 for his salary, some part of which he informed me he had divided among his deacons, otherwise he could not live at peace. The Mitians are poor compared with other islanders of the group Copra being the only article of produce they sell to the schooners. After exhorting the deacons & teacher to diligence & sincerity in Christ's vineyard I closed our meeting with prayer & left for the boat.

Church members	89
Admitted throughout the year	14
Not communicated	5
Attendance at school	50
Population	207
Contributions to L.M.S.	\$ 40.00
Teacher's salary	\$ 50.00

#### Atiu

Leaving Mitians we sailed direct for Atiu and landed the following morning. Three

miles & exceedingly rough walking brought us  
to the village situated in the centre of the  
island. We found Neamaru the teacher well  
Along private conversation with him put me  
in possession of the sad state of the church  
& people. He is almost helpless in his position.  
The fears I had entertained from reports &c. were  
more than realized. The natives of Ahi are in  
a low & pitiable condition. I sent for the three  
kings to meet me with the deacons, but only  
one saw fit to make his appearance. My  
chief reason in wishing to see these important  
personages was because most of the power of  
the island is in their hands and none will  
dare to hinder their despotic power save  
the white missionaries. Two of these kings  
during the past year have been stepping out  
of their provinces by taking upon themselves  
the right to divorce certain of their people &  
to marry others, whom it was not lawful to  
marry producing thereby disturbance and  
lawlessness throughout the island. I had  
a long discussion on the subject & finally  
obtained a promise from the King present  
to let alone all laws relating to marriages &c. and  
allow the teacher to settle them for the future.  
But this was not the only troublesome & unpleasant  
subject I had to investigate. I had heard  
that the whole island had just recently  
been flooded with the strong drink from England.  
I found it was only a mistake. One whole tribe

after the other had given themselves over to the drinking of orange beer & the white man's "Kava". Not until I insisted on knowing how far the Church was connected with this disgrace were the numbers told me. Eighty male Church members have been excommunicated in consequence of this drink. It grieved me very much to hear this sad story, but when Church members are such only in name entirely destitute of spiritual religion and in many instances without common morality we cannot wonder that even rightly by such characters should all at once yield themselves up to evil.

The contributions to the S. have dwindled down to \$50. this year. The last time I was at Atiu they were \$100. There is perhaps the reason which by mere chance I discovered. The Church is in debt to one of the traders on the island to the extent of two or three thousand dollars. The natives have plenty of good land with abundance of produce if they will work, but their idolatry and it is their policy to be so since the Kings of Atiu are very exacting in their demands from their subjects. The school house is in a most deplorable condition, a place I told them more suitable for pigs than for human beings. Two of the Kings have each erected a splendid palatial edifice within a stone's throw of the eccles-

inastical buildings the miserable delapidated appearance of which forming a striking contrast to the splendour of the former & which of itself speak volumes.

There was no present of food for the ship.

Church members	480
Admitted throughout the year	140
excommunicated	112
Attendance at school	184
Population	1002
Contributions to L.M.S.	\$ 50.
Teacher's salary	\$ 100.

I did not fail to earnestly speak to the King & Deacons (20) & to exhort them to commence afresh the work of God on this island. They pledged themselves to do better. May God help them to keep true to their word. We left towards evening & reached the ship just before sun set.

### Titutaki

We did not get to this island before Friday midday. Several boats came off to the vessel crowded with natives. In consequence of some mischief done on the part of the Titutakian crew it was necessary for the Captain to go on shore to pay them off. & re-ship other side. We spent the entire evening

with Doane & Costa the two native pastors  
endeavouring to understand as thoroughly  
as possible the condition of the church and  
people. sickness of various kinds is still  
prevalent among all classes of the natives.  
They have not yet ceased from bewailing  
their fate in still being without a white  
missionary to aid them in their bodily  
& spiritual ailments. The population of  
the island amounts only to 1146 which  
if correct shows how fast the Titutakians  
are dying out. I think if it were put to the  
vote of the people they would be willing to  
pay the entire salary of a white missionary  
could they obtain one. Costa the pastor  
of Nepae has become lamentably fat and  
bulky. He is about to commence a plan  
for reducing his immense coporeal frame  
and toward this end has purchased a  
large quantity of vinegar.

Two vessels had brought strong drink  
to the island during the past year and  
the natives had purchased it. A great  
number of church members had also  
fallen from their steadfastness through  
immorality, twenty in Antauaga and  
thirteen in Nepae. About 28 had been  
admitted into church fellowship. There  
appear to be two great parties on Titutaki one  
of whom is ever anxious to follow out the  
plans & ideas of the white people, the other

is striving in an opposite direction. The  
Titutukians I am sorry to see are fast  
becoming rowdies, much of their former polite-  
ness & humility having forsaken them.

I had not time to examine the school  
which after the fashion in some other islands  
are open only every alternate month. Unless  
my advice is taken on this subject the  
children are sure to grow up deplorably  
ignorant, there being no home teaching  
whatever among natives.

There is a peculiar sadness one cannot  
help but feel in looking at the present  
spiritual condition of the churches in these  
islands. It is emphatically worldly and  
wreath the spirit of the world. My heart often  
aches at what I see and hear. Titutuki  
however is not altogether without its bright  
side. I was glad to hear that money had  
been collected to buy paint & oil for the  
purpose of painting the Chapel, school &  
Mission House. I paid the Teacher's  
salaries out of the S.M.S. contributions  
leaving the sum of \$1405.75 for the  
Parent Society.

The usual gift to the John Williams &  
his crew were presented by the church and  
people consisting of pig, yams, bananas,  
pumpkins, Caly He Fe, etc.

I held a meeting with the deacons on the  
following day - Saturday and rebuked them

to steadfastness & liberality. I have endeavoured  
to dissuade the people from undertaking  
a proposed voyage to Kaiatea. I told them I  
was sure no good could come from such  
a visit and I advised them to stay at  
home and look after their wives, children  
& land. As a rule all such visits are  
demoralizing in their results.

We left Tititaki on Saturday afternoon  
with a fair wind for Mangaia and  
arrived here on Monday morning  
after a quick cruise of eleven days  
round the group.

---

will not acknowledge on account of his conduct  
yet the people still cleave to him. Therefore they ignore  
them as a church. Yet a goodly number have  
been admitted this year at all the stations, between  
<sup>thirty</sup> and forty or upwards. I have not the particulars.

On reviewing the year we have reason to be thankful  
and take courage. Mr. Vivian conducts the schools  
with vigour and is improving in the language.  
At all is well he will soon proceed to Persimmon to  
examine into the state of affairs there, and S. D. will  
hold the anniversary of the Society. There the minister  
is to receive a certain portion of what they collect. If  
they collect more he has more if less he has  
less. They have lately had much sickness there and a  
many have died, but most among the children or kind  
of bloody flux or dysentery, it has been going through  
different Islands. It is said to be propagated from the  
Vessels bringing back the kidnapped people, of whom  
so many had died on their passage. The case or two oc-  
curred on Tahiti, but Mr. Green's prompt measures  
appears to have arrested it. The few cases reported here

all recovered except one. The few cases reported on this Island, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January to Pora Pora have all got better. The cold did not last long. Some time before, it was very bad and had not been so bad again. The fear seems to be over, all the people on Pora Pora are reported as recovering. A meeting of greatly alarmed Melanians, they called a national fast a day of humiliation and prayer, the meeting for prayer was well attended and a deep seriousness pervaded all classes. This was so far encouraging. Our thoughtless and reckless young people have need of something to rouse them to serious thought. The repeated calls of the Gospel have not yet reached their hearts with sufficient power to change their conduct. We are removing one and another occasionally from their ranks, but not to the extent we wish. Encouraging but not people are trying for us give us confidence and disappointments. It is trying to win them of all the good and better things return as the Lord has been so good to us allowing us in the midst of all our sin to have some of the precious souls have to be saved. We are trying to bring into his mercy the people of this Island. We are trying to

added to our numbers, to encourage us in our  
perplexities with the other stations.

The bloody flux has been among us during the  
year, the remains of what had visited the other Is-  
lands brought by the Kidnappers. It has taken off  
several children whose cases were very bad. Others  
we have had but <sup>few</sup> deaths. So far as I know we were  
the last visited and hope it is over, on all the  
Islands.

Our school children are preparing for their  
Christmas feast, labouring at their tasks and recita-  
tions for the coming day, but <sup>our</sup> ~~lost~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~do~~ <sup>it</sup>  
I must be content to have particulars. With the  
trials we are passing will end <sup>in</sup> the real welfare  
of the cause of Christ and the justification of the  
Church. My days of labour are drawing to a close,  
"begin to get feeble and bound by rheumatism"  
May God bless his cause abundantly, and send  
out labourers, more abundantly useful than we  
have been is the prayer of My dear Sir Your  
truly George Platte.

P.S. I enclose a receipt for a small sum  
due to the Society, which I beg you will give  
to the Treasurer to place to my account with the  
Society, The London Missionary Society.

She has left a widow & one child who will wait the arrival  
of our new Missionary vessel to return to their Island home.

I have mentioned above Brother Morris' name. It has been  
our pleasure to enjoy the society of our colleagues & his  
wife & family for a few days past. Mrs. M's <sup>health</sup> has not been  
good of late & we all thought a change would be beneficial.  
They arrived here from Tahiti on the 19<sup>th</sup> ultimo & left us  
again on the 21<sup>st</sup> en route for Tahiti, we were glad  
to see them, & to find their progress in Tahiti appear  
as encouraging.

I have recently heard from Happa & am pained  
indeed at the intelligence received. You will remember  
the report I gave you of our visit there, how that I  
deemed it unsafe to remain long on the Island, wh. opinion  
is now confirmed. The Island is almost depopulated  
a report states that there are only about 20 Male Adults  
left on the Island. This state of affairs has been produced  
by the cruel conduct of the Peruvian Capt. mentioned  
in my report.

I am now able to report to you of the extension  
of our Missions through various agencies, to the yet  
unutilized Islands of the Australasian group, there are  
about 80 unpopulated in the group & the greater portion of  
them inhabited by heathens unconverted.

We are well & in earnest in our work &  
with this report to the Director I trust  
yourself in the same manner joins

Yours truly  
Wm. A. Spooner D.D.  
L. Green

The greatest of our trials however has come from  
the Peruvian govt who have sent out on number of vessels  
(14?) to the various groups around us to entice the people to  
go & work for them under promise of very good wages.  
The poor people were not aware that their destination was  
the <sup>Chirika</sup> Islands, there to work in hopeless servitude  
in the worst possible kind of slavery. The French govt in  
Tahiti has captured 2 of these slave vessels & I am told  
condemned them, freeing the people (200). From the  
<sup>27</sup>  
Mangaia Islands I hear nearly all the inhabitants are  
carried off. I have informed His Excellency Sir George Grey  
who seems to take a great interest in our missions (according  
to his various letters to me) of it, and hope something may  
be done for our poor defenseless people. I have already  
written to every island where I could get an opportunity  
warning our dear native teachers of that danger.

Copied

people as that slave had cherished the hope he  
would succeed good old Maroku who ardently  
desired it. The greatest of our trials however  
has come from the Peruvian Government, who have sent  
out a number of vessels (14?) to the various groups around  
us to entice the people to go and work for them under promise  
of very good wages. The poor people were not aware that  
their destination was the Chincha Islands there to work in  
hopeless servitude in the worst possible kind of slavery.  
The Peruvian Government in Taliti has captured two of these  
slave vessels and I am told, condemned them, turning the people  
from the Mangerongaro Islands I hear nearly all the  
Inhabitants are carried off. I have informed Mr. Middleton  
Mr George Hey (who seems to take a great interest in our <sup>Missionary</sup> according to his  
various letters to me) of it, and hope something may be done for our  
poor defenceless people. I have already written to every island  
where I could get an opportunity warning our dear native  
teachers of that danger.

I am also sorry to say that my  
own health is no more good and therefore feel great anxiety  
to have a fellow labourer in Rarotonga, for though I may  
be able to hold out a few years longer it will require  
a few years to fit a young brother for the work. It  
would be a very great relief to me if it should disable  
me to see my successor stepping into my place. I feel  
the responsibility of the work heavy upon me and long  
for a kind brother to share it. Please send me help as soon  
as you can and I will be glad to hear from you.

All copied

Mr. [Name] + Mr. [Name]  
[Name]  
Consul of the U. States of America  
Tahiti, Society Islands, Dec. 23<sup>d</sup> 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report to your  
excellency a matter of great interest and  
some importance that occurred in our  
quiet Waters, and which respectfully is  
submitted to your knowledge.

It seems  
that a number of vessels under the flag  
of "Terai" have lately sailed from the  
European ports with written authority  
from their government, to proceed to the  
Polynesian Islands to which also the  
Society Islands belong in order to re-  
ceive immigrants under written con-  
tracts (a blank form of which is here  
enclosed) to work on plantations in  
Terai. The number of said vessels ac-  
cording to the reports here is about  
seventeen to about from the 10 of all  
kinds & size. One of said vessels is  
with the name of "Mercedes de Whaley"  
belonging to an English merchant.

Mercedes de  
Whaley

taken

Galilee was taken upon the high seas as  
an "Slave" by the French steamer La  
Lance, a vessel of 1000 tons, whilst having  
151 such negroes on board. - The superior  
gun American of New York, with the  
name of Byron has brought success in  
making his escape by running off in the  
last usually attached to the imper vessel  
& succeeded in entering some island, into  
which the steamer could not follow him.  
The Brig was then taken, a prize crew pla-  
ced on her and the same is now awaiting  
an indictment. - Among the officers of our  
fleet there is an American by birth, a Phi-  
ladelphian by his physician's consent  
name, Dr. Joseph Brodsky, who claims  
the protection of the U. States; - he <sup>produced</sup>  
to me a U. S. passport, the description  
of which corresponds with the proprietors  
person's signature, is issued by and  
at the time of Mr. Daniel Webster as the  
Secretary of State, with which said pas-  
sant he (the Doctor) travelled all over  
Europe, returned in 1830 to the U. States,  
and departed again in 1840, to Galilee.

Philadelphia

where he  
medicine  
that he  
that he  
simult  
U. States  
The do  
only in  
is still  
there is  
Kosci  
heavily  
pecun  
man  
Up to  
step, fo  
present  
I have  
govern  
great  
grow  
that  
great  
the  
whi

where he has ever since been practicing  
medicine. He <sup>swore</sup> before me & signed,  
that he had <sup>formerly</sup> changed his nationality,  
that he is a Usonian, that he bears  
true allegiance to the constitution of the  
U. States and also swears has <sup>done</sup> so.  
He claims to belong to a respectable fa-  
mily in Philadelphia, that his father  
is still living there & that his grandfather  
was one of the patriots that came with  
Washington to America. There can be  
hardly any doubt left that he is an Ame-  
rican born man, judging him from his  
manners, customs & conversation.

Up to this time, I have made no official  
step for I shall guide myself with all  
possible prudence & dignity, and since  
I have heard that the french colonial  
government retains given up the ac-  
cession of treating the vessel as if her  
crew are "piratical" and that they will  
treat them as having committed a  
great breach of some french laws against  
the custom & passengers act, all of  
which remains to be seen, - I thought

it to be advisable

distinct

it to be advisable to await some distinct  
development before I would express fu-  
nally upon said matter. A few weeks  
before the arrest of the above mentioned  
Brig as a ~~slave~~ <sup>slave</sup> on about the com-  
mencement of November last past, two other  
Ternian vessels entered this port in order  
to obtain supplies, one large Brig in  
the command of an American ma-  
ster with the name of "Tenny" but which  
said Brig was released for want of pro-  
per evidence and a Ternian Bark  
"Lepente" formerly the "Batti-  
merian bark" "Lomare" which is still  
here detained on suspicion of being en-  
gaged in the same traffic. - Said Bark  
has had a large supply of rice & other ar-  
ticles & also hanks already made up  
in the storage on board. - There are no  
Americans on board said vessel, but one  
Englishman, who graduated as a Phy-  
sician in some medical college of Penn-  
sylvania a few months ago. -  
From the conversation & expressions  
made of those who have engaged

to emigrate to. True by written contracts  
they have been forced by no means to leave  
their country but engaged on their own  
free will & accord for the reason that  
they dislike the French - Up to this  
time nothing has transpired that could  
you light upon the subject matter and  
I shall be happy to support the fur-  
ther development of the cause at  
an early opportunity when our co-  
passion & enterprise offer themselves.

I am in your most obed<sup>t</sup> personal

Joseph Warden

W. St. Bonou

You, Secretary of State

Washington

Consulate of the U. States of Am.  
Tahiti. April the 9<sup>th</sup> 1863

Sir  
I refer respectfully to my former two  
despatches of Decbr 21<sup>st</sup> 1862 and February  
21<sup>st</sup> 1863, in which I have had the honor  
to inform the Hon. State Department  
about Peruvian vessels engaging natives  
of the Society & the Polynesian Isles  
as laborers to work in Peru.

This matters  
have come to a development, and it was  
proved in the present trial, that these na-  
tives have been mostly enticed to come  
on board of those vessels, when they were  
made intoxicated and then carried off  
against their wills (kidnapped). The  
Columbian Court sentenced the Captain  
of the Peruvian Brig Mercedes to 10  
years to five years, and Dr Knapp the sur-  
geon (an American by birth) to  
ten years imprisonment with hard labor.  
Dr Probst the physician of said Brig &  
the American who claimed the protection of  
the U. States, appeared as principal witness  
in the case, but he contradicted himself  
such that before he could leave the Court  
was arrested under the charge of having  
committed perjury. I went to the Govern-  
ment stating to him the disadvantages  
of a judicial proceeding - wherein five  
different foreign languages had to be translated

and requested him for the sake of American  
nationality & for no other reason to overlook  
Krotzky's mistakes, which were done and  
Krotzky released from prison, but ordered to  
leave the island with the next vessel, which he  
did.

In answer to my private communication  
I have the honor to transmit to <sup>you</sup> a Sa-  
harian Newspaper, giving an insight how  
these savages manage to obtain emi-  
gration.

I am, Sir, your most obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

Joseph Vänder

Ch. Consul

Hon. Secretary of State

Washington.

# MESSAGER DE TAITI

Journal Officiel des Établissements français de l'Océanie.

Année 17e — N. 2

### TE VEA NO TAITI.

MANANA EA FEBRUARI 29.

En Vente au Bureau de la presse.  
N. 120. — Prix mensuel 2 fr. — Trimestre 6 fr. — Annuel 20 fr.  
En Nouvelle-Calédonie, 30 centimes.

Abonnements — Les 25 premiers jours 5 fr. — le reste à 4 fr.  
En dehors de 25 jours, il se paie 5 fr. — en comptant.  
Les Abonnés étrangers paient le port de la première insertion.

#### SOMMAIRE

**LES CONTRIBUTIONS**. — **TERRAIN**.  
**ÉTAT CIVIL OFFICIEL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.  
**ÉTAT CIVIL OFFICIEL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

#### PARTIE OFFICIELLE.

##### ÉTAT CIVIL

**Art. 1.** — Quatre personnes de 22 ans de naissance, payables en deux  
tranches.  
**Art. 2.** — Quatre personnes de 22 ans de naissance, payables en quatre  
tranches.

#### PARTIE NON OFFICIELLE.

##### ADMINISTRATION DE L'HONNÉTÉTÉ

**SERVICES DES CONTRIBUABLES D'ÉTAT**. — Les contribuables et après de  
payer...  
**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.  
**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

##### SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

ment à ses ordres...  
**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

**ÉTAT CIVIL**. — Avis concernant les contributions  
de l'Etat. — **ÉTAT CIVIL**. — **NOMINATION**. — **ARRÊTÉS**. — **PROCES-VERBAUX**. — **RECEVES**.

Le Résident des Marquises, M. de Lapon, et le Capitaine de la Gendarmerie, M. de Lapon, ont été reçus par le Gouverneur de Tahiti, M. de Lapon, le 14 novembre 1892. Ils ont été reçus par le Gouverneur de Tahiti, M. de Lapon, le 14 novembre 1892. Ils ont été reçus par le Gouverneur de Tahiti, M. de Lapon, le 14 novembre 1892.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

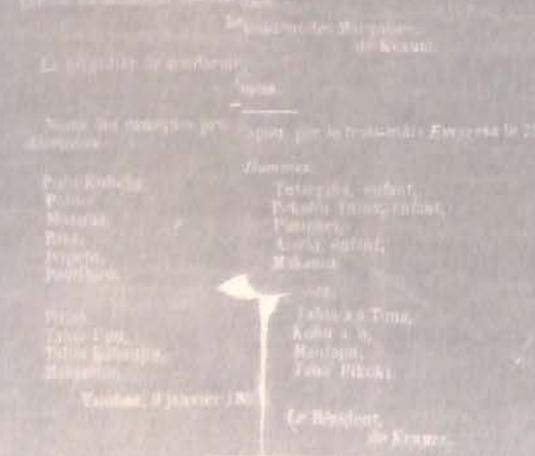
**Le Résident des Marquises, M. de Lapon, et le Capitaine de la Gendarmerie, M. de Lapon.**

**Épisode de la vie de l'indigène, M. de Lapon, le 14 novembre 1892.**

Nommé en français, Tahiti, Païti, Kaiti, Kaiti, et Naupaka. Le troisième jour, le 14 novembre, l'indigène a été reçu par le Résident des Marquises, M. de Lapon, et le Capitaine de la Gendarmerie, M. de Lapon. Ils ont été reçus par le Gouverneur de Tahiti, M. de Lapon, le 14 novembre 1892.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

**Le Résident des Marquises, M. de Lapon, et le Capitaine de la Gendarmerie, M. de Lapon.**



**Le Résident des Marquises, M. de Lapon, et le Capitaine de la Gendarmerie, M. de Lapon.**

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Après la conversation avec le docteur, étant informé qu'il n'y avait rien de grave, le capitaine de Lapon a décidé de rester à l'île pendant quelques jours pour surveiller de près l'état de santé de l'indigène. Le docteur a été remercié et a pris le chemin de retour.

Deuil de S. S. Le Comte Alfred, ne à L'Empire, neveu de M. de L'Empire, fut un Résident des Marquises à Tahiti, le 11 Mars 1863.

Le bateau des Indes a pris serment de dire la vérité.

L'Empire est arrivé dans la baie de Cap-Henri, le 17 Décembre, à 6 heures par les routes en venant de l'ouest. Le capitaine de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 29 Décembre, dans l'après-midi, à 4 heures. Le 31, dans la soirée, le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire, le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Résident de KERMEL.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

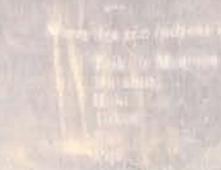
Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.

Le Gouverneur de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, a été reçu par le Résident de l'Empire, M. de L'Empire, et par les autres résidents de l'Empire. Le bateau des Indes est parti de l'Empire le 1er Janvier 1863, à 10 heures.



Portrait of a resident of the Marquesas.





...deuxième...

Interrogatoire du nommé Francisco Martinez, cuisinier à bord du Cora.

Q. Vous jurez de dire la vérité ?
R. Je le jure.
D. Avez-vous fait partie de l'expédition qui a eu lieu à l'île de Pâques pour savoir des canots ?
R. Non.
D. Quels sont les hommes du bord qui ont pris part à cette expédition ?
R. Je ne me rappelle pas leur noms, mais je crois qu'il y en avait quatre en tout tant le canot.

R. Je ne me rappelle pas leur noms, mais je crois qu'il y en avait quatre en tout tant le canot.

Q. Comment se nomme-t-il ?
R. C'est impossible, vous ne dites pas la vérité, vous avez vu les neuf canots qui ont été conduits à bord du Cora ?
R. Oui.
D. Vous avez demandé certainement d'où ils provenaient ?
R. Non.
D. Vous n'avez jamais entendu dire qu'on avait pris des hommes de terre ?
R. Oui, quand les hommes sont revenus à bord, ils me l'ont dit.
D. Que ne le dites-vous tout de suite ?
R. Les matelots ont dit qu'il y avait eu une bataille à terre.

R. Non, j'étais mal avec tout l'équipage, et d'ailleurs j'étais très occupé à la cuisine.

Q. Le petit garçon de l'île de Pâques se trouvait-il à bord ?
R. Ce petit garçon était l'un des neuf prisonniers que l'on avait ramassés sur l'expédition, on n'en a envoyé que huit au Pérou.
D. Pourquoi a-t-on gardé cet enfant à bord ?
R. Je ne sais.

R. Non, j'étais mal avec tout l'équipage, et d'ailleurs j'étais très occupé à la cuisine.

Q. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.
D. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

Q. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

Q. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

Q. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

Q. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

Q. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

Q. Où est-il allé ?
R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.

R. On l'a donné l'emprisonner le nommé Francisco Martinez, qui a fait une fautive déclaration relativement à Mariano.





Consulate of the U. S. of America  
at Tahiti February 20<sup>th</sup> 1843

Sir J.

I refer respectfully to my dispatch of the  
21<sup>st</sup> of December 1842 in which I had the honor  
to inform the Hon. State Department of the un-  
lawful carrying nation emigrants from the Society and  
Polynesian Islands by American vessels.  
From the French Colonial government sources  
we learn here that from 17-18 such American  
vessels have left their coast and have engaged  
emigrants either by contract or by force, and  
that all of those vessels created an immense  
disturbance among the French and the native po-  
pulation of the 203 so called Society Islands  
and of them have been taken prisoners either  
by the French or the British govt<sup>s</sup> and brought here  
The Bark Surprise master - the Barge Mer-  
curio de Wholey & the Barbara Peiny (which was  
however introduced) and the Brigantine Coratawai  
took their trials. The expedition is here regard-  
ed as a national one and was filled out with

the grant of the French government, however  
the french have committed mistakes and cruelties  
besides against these vessels. There are quite a  
number of Americans engaged in said traffic  
ing Jenny master of the Barbaro of Lyons - D.  
Broclashy of a Philadelphia - with his freight  
at New York of the Brig. Du Whoby and J.  
Nicols of Massa captain of the Brigantine  
Caro & several others not yet known whose  
nearly any one of them obtain the protection of  
the U. S. but none of them except D. Broclashy  
possess the least to prove their American  
nationality. The most of them are in fact  
the Grand Jury having found in most cases a  
Bill for "arrestation illegales et sequestrations de  
personnes" and though up to this time no Bill was  
found against D. Broclashy - but I am afraid  
that they will the matter complicating itself  
from day to day more and more.

The French Govern-  
ment and her Britannic Majesty's Council of In-  
dies have ordered a fleet of their respective na-  
tionalities to cruise in the South Sea and  
to make <sup>or stop</sup> the traffic, said fleet will reach  
our waters within two months if not sooner.

Several <sup>20</sup> Toruvian vessels have their run on stations  
under the flag of the U. States and have been detected  
but none of them captured and all of these have  
been brought to this port <sup>we</sup> in possession of the  
U. S. flag. - The French have only a small brass  
steamer of 250 horsepower <sup>in arm</sup> with four side  
guns and an old storeship of two guns in these  
waters to protect their interests and these two ves-  
sels have committed several mistakes in catching  
the buhaniers as they are called here - the fol-  
lows being too hasty - One of said Toruvian  
vessels a Bark, the name of which being unknown  
for the reason that these vessels do not carry their  
names on any visible part of their hulls, had  
the impudence to enter the port of Huachin  
under the flag of the U. States, commencing to  
engage emigrants and when detected by the pilot  
let off in a hurry said port & went to sea but  
was not seen since.

Under these above men-  
tioned facts, I must it my duty to give notice  
to our ministers Messrs Th. H. Nelson and to  
Ch. Robinson in San Francisco also to the  
Commander of any Squadron or vessel of War  
at Panama to dispatch a man of War to this

waters in order to protect our American commerce  
not only against the Indians, but also against  
any outrages which might be committed by ves-  
sels of other nations, or by the militia  
of their residing possessions. Indians who come  
away from Oregon or California to escape the  
struggle in their States - No American man  
of War has touched here since 1846 and Ameri-  
can interest has undergone a severe trial on  
account of it.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant  
Joseph Vander

W. T. Coontz

Hon. Secretary of State  
Washington

American Embassy

Received

No. 1

Joseph Vander  
W. T. Coontz

Feb 27 1853

There are two mysterious vessels now in harbor; they  
were both Texvians but condemned on account of  
their being engaged in the late heartless game of <sup>or</sup>mitting  
one of them to a fair prize. <sup>the</sup> <sup>man</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>war</sup> <sup>which</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>now</sup> <sup>under</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>command</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Mr.</sup> <sup>Hart</sup>. The other  
is for sale belongs to an English and an American <sup>secessionist,</sup>  
secessionist. There are conflicting reports about these two  
vessels - they are under no flag up to this time - I  
watch their proceedings very closely day & night  
and shall prevent any rebel outfitting if in my power.

and good Lord - the Elevated Son of God - will be  
wonderful points in his Elevated Son of God and his  
Lifted is at once a delicate and most difficult thing among  
circumstances - On this matter I had happily visited  
the Experience and Bright of Churches of the good and  
Venerable William of the Church - the Rev. Chf. B. B. B.  
has made by his own conduct the Examination, Exposed  
himself highly pleased with the outcome in intelligence  
and the apparently healthy true of his, he had visited  
The Church at Haver had just completed a substantial  
Stone School house, and he had the singular qualify  
cation of opening a large Stone Chapel at this point  
by the people under the superintendance of this Society  
People those architectural beauties - I have  
seen in the History Group - The aspect of this branch  
our William has most encouraging - the Contributions in  
aid of the London Missionary Society, were £20 - 0 - 0 but  
as Chf. William took the various sums at our Station  
gave his receipt for them, these monies were lost in the  
S. H. to this movement he can testify as since the  
Week the receipts too are missing - Calling at Tititaki he  
took leave of our friends who could only daughter who  
by accident entirely had been taken to the Island  
and accompanied by my youngest daughter, he proceeded  
on voyage through the Group towards Sydney - Our  
first station was the Peurshym Islands - he had seen  
the and the Chf. William 60 of these Islands whom he  
had picked up in our group - and who had been taken  
from the boat - by different Ship Masters under the  
form of their protest since when they could no longer  
stand the rapidity of their case Masters were cast off  
any where however distant from Sydney and Cape Horn  
the Lake Church of the Group - the sailing ship in the station  
voyage through the Group of East and West of the

2  
Wrote these unfortunate circumstances, as an Angel of Mercy in  
Kindly returns them to the bosom of their Childhood as soon  
of which I will have their Migratory Propensities is with  
a passing song as death - We our arrival at this our  
first station I found that the Numbers that on the  
Maintenance of our Missionary Operations were 700 and  
watches over by 6 of our Educated Evangelists from the  
Substitution at Paritago has been reduced to the very  
small number of 60 - Both our Teachers at this time  
such has been the havoc, that the new system of traffic  
in human flesh has made - Migrating with peruvian  
Cotton and their Cultivators - We also found here one  
hundred and eleven Strangers the remainder of a very  
large number who had come from their various nations  
but who from a burst of indignation from the Californians  
and Australia West. Secured by being rigorous Leprosy  
since action from the French and English Consulates in  
the Pacific Ocean - had been returned by the Peru-  
vian Government and steadily thrown down anything  
to hide the wickedness of the natives against these unfortun-  
ate children of the happy Isles - Some feelings of civility  
our Teachers at the instance of the original Settlers have  
agreed to be would distribute these few services through  
our Mission Stations for aught they had been under  
No Christian teaching - We felt so surprised at the wishes of  
these poor people for the Gospel of the Lord - Inevitable words  
hardly ever at any of our Stations - We have been



is better than any other island - this is the last and most  
recently changed state of the Hervey Group - and as  
such is expected to find it yet in its former and  
important stage -

Having now before me the the Project  
under the first attempt to land - teachers at danger island  
the vegetation but on some - the islanders had so much  
the wild language of culture in their looks - as to  
as to our suggestion of letters to them - they just  
he nearly bodily seized upon our teachers at the first  
offer made to them - from an instinctive yet unrefined  
wile participation of good to rob them from - still they  
have made great advances in respect of culture and  
education - supplied to them by our evangelists - their  
high-brows - against them - their birds and predatory  
of life - their voracious propensity gave them  
a low pre-eminence in the Polynesian family - so  
to make them the object of the South Sea - the Polynesian  
however never saw hands that he on this night - they must  
be taken from them - for they were quite gifts at  
our disposal from our Church at Adelaide - which we  
Commissioners to distribute among the other forward islanders -

We approached this island  
with an unaccountable peculiarity of feeling - impulsive  
stirring within us - our first beholding the colours for they are  
true in number - indication of haste - a sort of excitement  
history which which distress in literal grief might be described  
- ed - what does this hand findeth to do - No it with all  
they might - for there is no hope - no cheer - no knowledge -  
wisdom in the grave - "Whither thou goest" - in darkness  
the light and glowing winds the Embury's in our approach  
it there that evening - In the jubilant month of May on  
the evening of the 10th the days of the setting sun fell on the  
village or mission station of danger island - although somewhat  
distant, yet were our teachers houses and a small mission  
chapel brought out in bright and pleasing relief - we had nearly  
hope to meet our friend on shore that night, but as darkness  
came off and light set in - we found ourselves to a large sub-  
mission to the present advice of our labor before - would however

No 11 fol 26.

Butcher's Consulate  
Apia Upolu Samoa  
1 July 1844

My Lord  
I have the honor humbly  
to enclose for your Lordship's inspection  
the enclosed communication to the  
Accountant of the Board of Trade,  
Accompanying it are Enclosures  
which comprise the accounts of  
this Consulate with Her Majesty's  
Government for the quarter ending  
30 June.

My Lord, I have had to charter  
the Brig Lalla roch to proceed  
up to Tangue Island to bring  
to this Port the crew, & the  
Missionary Passengers of the  
bark John Williams, for she  
was wrecked at that Island  
on the 17<sup>th</sup> of May. I sent by  
the Brig a certain amount of  
goods to be given to the inhabi-  
tants of Tangue Island for their  
kindness to <sup>the</sup> ship wrecked party.  
These people have shown kindness  
and have not avenged the injury  
they have received from the Mission-  
aries.

Her Britannic Majesty's  
Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs  
Admiral's Office

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1			2	

Reference:—  
F.O.58/102

CO  
BE  
ALL  
PUR

... for one One hundred & forty  
of these countrymen have been kidnapped  
and not one has to this date yet  
been returned.

Trusting that the steps I have  
taken will meet with your Lordships  
approval, and that the accounts you  
will allow to pass.

I have the honor to be  
Your Lordships  
Most Obedient  
Humble Servant.  
John C. Williams  
H. B. M. Consul

British Consulate

Apia Upolu Samoa  
19 June 1864

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No 10. dated Foreign Office November 3. 1863. and in compliance with that Despatch I now have to report to your Lordship that not any of the Kidnaped natives from Savaga Island. Tangua Island, or the Union Group have been returned to their respective Islands, altho the "Ellen Elizabeth" Muller master with a Peruvian officer on board landed about one hundred and ten men, women and children from the Kingsmill Group on Penryhn. and I herewith enclose depositions made by two parties who were in the Brig. shewing the treatment the natives received, of the Peruvian

Her Majesty's

Secretary of State

for Foreign Affairs

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1			2		

Reference :-

F.O.58/102

COPYING  
BE REPR  
ALLY  
PUBLI

*business office hours*

*I have the honor to be*

*Your Lordships*

*Most Obedient*

*Slave the servant*

*John C. Williams*

*Wm. M. Cousens*

Island of Upolu

Harbour of Apia

Sheweth I Adolphus Bassett  
formerly of the island of Sanot, near  
to the Isle of Jersey in the channel but  
have been for the last fifteen years  
sailing out of London, Sydney,  
and Melbourne being duly sworn  
do depose and say that on the ninth  
day of March 1863 whilst at Syden-  
ham Island in the Kingsoille Group  
I agreed with the Master of the  
Chile Brig Ellen Elizabeth (as per  
agreement produced) to accompany  
him as Interpreter to San Jose  
Lambigeau. That at the time of  
my joining the Brig there were about  
fifty black Islanders on board, we  
took off Sydenham Island about  
Twenty five - and about twelve  
women and one man from Dummer  
Island, and from Hope Island about  
fifty, but when we started from  
the Islands we had on board in  
all One hundred & sixty one, we  
sailed then for Peru, but on the  
passage many of them died from  
cold - and work, for they had to  
pump - and want of food. After  
arriving at San Jose Lambigeau  
found that we could not land  
the natives - when a Peruvian

officer was sent on board after we had  
been at anchor some three months with  
orders not to land the natives but to  
carry them back to their own islands.  
after repairing the vessel at Paita &  
calling at Tombas for water we sailed  
for the South Sea Islands, on our voyage  
we sighted an high island, when the  
officer wanted to land the natives but  
the Master of the vessel would not  
agree to that for there was no food  
on the Island so we came on to  
Penrylan's Island, where one hundred  
and ten of the natives were landed  
the sick ones were glad to land but  
the well ones were anxious to go to their  
own lands. On the passage the Peruvian  
officer was very unkind to the natives  
beating them with ropes and tarring  
them. The natives had Rice twice  
a day about a tumbler full each time  
and about three tumblers of water per  
day. The Peruvian officer treated the  
natives very unkindly & through him  
that they were landed at Penrylan  
Island instead of their own. He took one  
of the women to live with him  
and further deposed sayeth not.

A Dolphin's passage

From before me this nineteenth day of  
June 1841 John C. Williams  
H. B. McConnel

Islands of Upolu

Harbour of Apua.

I sheweth I John Fullen formerly  
of Denmark but now temporarily  
residing in Apua being duly sworn  
do depose and say, that I joined  
the Chile Brig Ellen Elizabeth  
Muller Master at Tombiageque  
on a voyage to the South Sea Islands  
for the purpose of returning the  
islanders to their own Islands. we  
sailed 1. Paita & Tombas & from  
there to an high Island where  
the Peruvian officer on board and  
the Master proposed to land the  
natives, but not being able to effect  
a landing and there being no  
food on the Island they were not  
landed, but we sailed to Penryhn  
where we landed about 200  
hundred and eleven men women  
and children belonging to the  
Kingsmill Group. The people  
were forced on shore & landed  
against their will for they wanted  
to go to their own islands.

On the voyage to Penryhn Island  
the Peruvian officer was used  
to flog them with a whip & cut  
taw and grease over their bodies  
for his amusement. Some  
sixteen or seventeen of them died  
from overwork & hunger for

They had to be always at the pump.  
Rice was served out twice a day  
to the natives about three quarters  
of a tumbler full each time.  
The rice was cooked, and a little  
tea cup of cold water twice a day.  
The natives were badly treated on  
board by the Peruvian officer & the  
Master. I have seen the dying  
thrown over board before they were  
dead. The Peruvian officer - Master  
& Mate each had a woman with  
them.

And further deponent sayeth not.

Johan Felling

Sworn to before me this nineteenth day  
of June 1864

John C. Williams  
W. B. M. Council

