



stating that the Government  
being convinced that the introduction  
of Polynesians into Peru was of  
little advantage to the country  
and that it was subject to  
many objections, had entirely  
abolished the traffic, and  
that Vessels already engaged in  
introducing the so-called  
Emigrants, would be on their  
arrival subjected to a severe

examination.

~~subjected~~

level

Lord Russell does not  
see any objection to a  
communication to this effect  
being made to the several  
governors of the Australian  
Colonies, but His Lordship  
would at the same time  
suggest that considering the  
objectionable nature of the  
traffic any further proceedings  
connected with it should

be carefully watched and reported to Her  
Majesty's Government. Harrington?

after above  
27/9 R

Sir F. Rogers.

7215  
9/28. The Foreign Office report that the  
Danzon's fort have stopped the entrance  
of Baltic Sea Steamers into Port, & re-  
-port that the Antebellian <sup>Government</sup> should be  
informed.

Prepare a circular memorandum to  
the Antebellian fort & to Zealand in the  
form of the F.O. letter.

and then dispose of the several  
despatches rec<sup>d</sup> from the Antebellian  
Government on the subject; then -

Gen. of S. I. V. 1850. 7142. 0001. 0165. 9146.

Acknowledge receipt of these dispatches

d in answer refer the Gov. to the Comptroller

above referred to - send a copy of 9146 in

this mail to the I.O. for information, together

with a copy of the Circular. { observing that it will  
with L<sup>d</sup> Russell's communication  
with the Adj<sup>ts</sup> to ensure that  
the proceedings will be

Mr. J. C. ... acknowledge & refer

the Gov. to inform the Government that their Petition

Anderson's,

has been laid before the Gov. as he will have

by the Circular, the Provisional Govt. have given

up the Traffic.

2205. 9100. Tasmania - same course with

these regulations - 9100 to I.O.

9196. Victoria in? this mail. Ask:

receipt a copy to the Comptroller, adding that

the Petitions (?) to the Lords & Commons will be

The duty prescribed: which I conclude may  
be done by the Duke & Dr. Latimer  
and send to P.O. with 9146.

Send the Admiralty copies of  
their despatches not already sent & their  
a copy of the Circular.

W. G. L. left

ular

15 Copies

The Governors of the  
Australian Colonies & New Zealand

D.D

10<sup>th</sup> October

Sir

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| MINUTE    | 1863 |
| SEPTEMBER |      |
| Wedgewood | 25   |
| ...       | 25   |
| ...       | 26   |

I have the honor to inform you that in the month of June last the Sec<sup>y</sup> of State for Foreign Affairs received through H. C. L. 's Chargé d'affaires in Peru a note from the Peruvian Government, stating <sup>that</sup> that Govt., being convinced that the introduction of Polynesians into Peru was of little advantage and was open to many and grave objections, had entirely abolished the traffic; and that moreover the vessels already engaged in introducing the so called

(7 Drafts  
to Govts and Offices)

129  
1493  
S. Australia  
New Zealand  
Tasmania  
N. Zealand





N<sup>o</sup> 50

Gove Browne

2 f m

D.S.

10<sup>th</sup> October/63

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatches  
N<sup>o</sup> 51 of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June and  
N<sup>o</sup> 60 of the 18<sup>th</sup> of July; the  
former transmitting two Petitions,  
one from the Roman Catholic  
Bishop and Clergy, the other  
from the Mayor of Hobartton  
praying that the Natives  
kidnapped from the Pacific  
Islands by ships sailing under  
Prussian Colours may be restored  
to their several homes, the

YES  
SEPA

25

26

1881  
the latter enclosing a  
letter addressed to yourself  
by Mr F. H. Kentlowe in  
reference to the same subject.

In reply I have to  
request that you will  
~~inform~~<sup>inform</sup> ~~acquaint~~ these gentlemen  
with contents that the German  
Govt has <sup>already infd H.M.G.</sup> entirely put a  
~~stop to this traffic in~~  
stop to this traffic in  
immigrants, as you will learn  
from my circular despatch  
of this days <sup>date</sup> day

I have &c

Miss Daly

No 44  
2 forwarded

D. S.

10<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> / 63

Sir

I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt  
of your despatch No 36  
of the 26<sup>th</sup> of June transmitting  
a Memorial to the Queen from  
the Clergy of the Colony on  
the subject of kidnapping  
in the South Pacific Ocean.  
This Petition has been laid  
before the Queen and Her  
Majesty was pleased to  
receive it very graciously.

In reply I have the request





inserted.

O.S.

7 Oct/63.

Page

Sir

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge your letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> <sup>ultimo</sup> ~~inst~~, in which you state that Earl Russell has been informed by the Peruvian Govt that they have abolished the traffic in introducing Polynesians into Peru, and in reply I am to transmit to you for his Lordships information a copy of a Circular despatch <sup>which His Grace has addressed</sup> to the Governors of the Australian Colonies making this fact known to them.

1863  
SEP  
25  
26

I am at the same time to  
transmit to you copies of  
two further despatches which  
have been received from the  
Governors of N.S. Wales, <sup>Victoria</sup> and  
~~India~~ Tasmania, in connection with  
this subject.

sep. 2 4 July  
(9146)  
no. 60 - 187  
(9108)  
25 July 1850  
919 h

I am to observe that it  
will rest with Lord Russell so  
to communicate with the  
L.C. of the Admiralty as  
to insure a ~~strict watch~~  
that any further proceedings  
of this nature may be  
watched.

I am  
Yours

The Admiralty

Answers

D. S.

9<sup>th</sup> Oct 1863.

Sir

With <sup>reference</sup> to your letter of  
 the 19<sup>th</sup> ultimo on the subject  
 of kidnapping natives from  
 the South Pacific Islands, I am  
 directed by the Duke of Newcastle  
 to transmit to you for the  
 information of the L.C. of the  
 Admiralty copies of further  
 despatches from the Governors  
 of Victoria, N.S. Wales and Tasmania  
 containing information  
 relative to the same subject,

~~Tasmania~~  
 together with a copy of a circular  
 which is attached to the present

UTE 1186  
 58 pl.  
 Wedgewood 25  
 26

July Victoria  
 196  
 July N.S.W.  
 196  
 July Tasmania  
 106

No. 73 <sup>Extra</sup> ~~Journal~~

Young Bart

D.S

10 October /63

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, the numbers of which <sup>and dates</sup> are noted in the margin, on the subject of the Traffic carried on in kidnapping natives from the Islands in the South Pacific by ships sailing from certain ports in South America.

In reply I have to refer you to my circular despatch of this day's date, from which you will learn that the Peruvian Govt has stopped this so called Immigration

and you will

|      |      |
|------|------|
| E    | 1863 |
| Wood | SEPR |
| 25   |      |
| 26   |      |

- 16 March
- 21 May
- 22 June
- 20 June
- 4 July



You will be good enough  
to make known this to the  
Gentlemen who signed the  
Memorials contained in your  
despatches of the 20<sup>th</sup> and  
25<sup>th</sup> of June

I have &c



protection

These Petitions to the Lords  
and Commons will be duly  
presented in the next  
session of Parliament, and  
in the mean time you will  
be good enough to inform  
those Gentlemen by whom  
the Petitions are signed, that  
the Peruvian Govt has  
<sup>informed them</sup> that they have  
already put a stop to  
this traffic, as you are  
informed in my circular  
despatch of this day's date.

(? W. who says  
that the this  
don't let one  
speak the  
allegation

Initial Letter

M



Admiralty.  
19 August.

Ans & 7 Sept/65 ✓  
Letter J.O. inf 7 & 8 Sept/65 ✓

Sir,

In reply to your letter of  
the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant, relative to  
the kidnapping of natives  
from the Islands in the  
Pacific for service in Peru;  
I am commanded by my  
 Lords Commissioners of the  
Admiralty to send you  
herewith, for the information  
of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle  
a letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> May last

W. L. P.

W. L. P.

W. L. P.

and its enclosures from Mr. Flomingham  
No 50, <sup>n</sup> the last letter received  
upon that Subject from  
Dear Admiral Kingcome, —  
from which my Lords  
have reason to believe that  
it will be unnecessary to  
take any further steps  
in the matter. —

The letter, enclosed, is  
sent in original, <sup>with its enclosures</sup> and I am  
to request that they may  
be returned to this Office. —  
I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

3

Received on the subject, from the Gov. of N.S.W.

8001 }  
8165 }

from the Gov. of Tasmania 8205

and from the Governor of S. Australia 8013

It will not now I apprehend  
be necessary to insert the minutes  
on 8001 N.S. Wales & 8013 S. Aust:

The letter must be acknowledged

& the enclosures returned, as

requested - W.D.

The statement  
that the Peruvian  
Govt. has prohibited  
this traffic is  
very important  
and

Mr. Mack - 22.4.1895

The information contained in these  
papers is very satisfactory & I  
trust that dispatches should  
be once prepared informing

the various interested  
the decision of the  
Peruvian Government

By the present  
small dispatches  
have been

4 and satisfactory; but as it rests on the authority of HM's minister at Lima, we ought rather to receive the information from the Foreign

Office before we undertake to announce it to the Colonies.

I should ack<sup>d</sup> the Admiralty letter and express satisfaction at this intelligence and return the enclosures. To that Office I think that we need send no more of the Governor's complaints now in our hands.

But to the Foreign Office I would send copies of all the despatches just received with complaints. I should then say that the Duke of Newcastle has received from the Admiralty a despatch from the Rear Admiral at Lima, enclosing a despatch of HM's minister at that place dated the 5<sup>th</sup> of May last, in which he states that the Peruvian Gov<sup>t</sup>, moved by the abuses committed in Polynesian Iniquity had put an end to that traffic and had ordered a strict enquiry into





Secretary to the  
Admiralty.  
also to Foreign Office.

Entered

D.S.  
7 Sept  
Aug 1863

| MINUTE            |    |
|-------------------|----|
| M. Blake          | 31 |
| M. Elliot         |    |
| W. H. Rogers      | 1. |
| M. C. Fortescue   |    |
| Duke of Newcastle |    |

my

Sir

I am directed  
by the Duke of Newcastle  
to acknowledge the  
receipt of your letter,  
with its enclosures, of  
the 19<sup>th</sup> instant, and  
I am to express the  
great satisfaction  
with which his Grace  
has learnt that the  
Peruvian Government

the kidnapping of  
natives from the  
South Sea Islands.

The enclosures to  
your letter are  
herewith returned.

I am &c.  
J. Rogers.

South Australia

mond Legu.

Anteaud.

to  
ally

O. S.

8<sup>th</sup> Sept 1863

|          |      |
|----------|------|
|          | 1863 |
| ITE      | SEP  |
| Blake    | 1    |
| Whit-    |      |
| ingers   | 1    |
| Enterson |      |
| Marshall |      |

Sir

With reference to  
 previous correspondence  
 respecting the  
 kidnapping of natives  
 from islands in the  
 South Pacific Ocean,  
 I am directed by the  
 Duke of Newcastle  
 to transmit to you  
 copies of further

Aug

despatches on the subject  
which have been  
received from the  
Governors of New South  
Wales, South Australia,  
and Tasmania.

Separate  
80

Separate  
8

no.

no.

I am to request  
that you will state to  
Earl Russell that the  
Duke of Newcastle  
has received from  
the Admiralty a  
despatch from the  
Rear Admiral at  
Lima, enclosing a  
despatch of the

Majesty's Minister at  
that place dated the 5<sup>th</sup>  
of May last, in  
which he states that  
the Peruvian Government,  
moved by the abuse  
committed in  
Polynesian Emigration,  
had put an end to  
that traffic, and  
had ordered a strict  
enquiry into the  
conduct of all vessels  
previously engaged  
in it which were  
then on their way

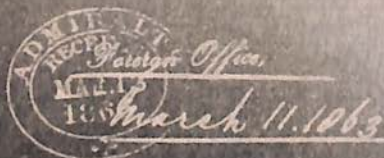
home.

The Duke of

427  
Newcastle would be glad  
to be informed whether  
this information has  
reached his Lordship,  
and whether it may  
be communicated  
to the several Governors  
of the Australian  
Colonies.

I am &c

J. Rogue.



MARCH 17  
1863

Sir,

I am directed by Earl Russell  
to transmit to you to be laid before the Lords  
Commissioners of the Admiralty

copies of two despatches which have been received  
from the Emperor's Charge d'Affaires

in Paris, containing information  
regarding the importation of Polyarsenic  
Colomato into France.



I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

The Secretary to the Admiralty

P.S.

Mr. Stansfield  
No. 20. / 63  
5  
No. 23

Lima Jan. 28. 1863.

My Lord,

With reference to Y. L.'s Despatch  
No. 5 of Nov. 26 last, received in  
London prior to my departure  
from England, instructing me  
carefully to watch the proceedings  
taken under the privilege granted  
by the Peruvian Gov<sup>t</sup>. to certain  
parties for importing Polynesian  
colonists to Peru, I beg to state  
that since my return I have  
given the subject my attention.



Soon after my arrival I was  
visiting Admiral Sir Thomas  
Sutland on board H. M. S. ship  
"Bacchante" I conversed  
with him about these new  
emigration enterprises, and

found  
Earl Pappe. K. G.



found him alive to the <sup>matter</sup>,  
however Sir Thomas seemed to  
think that there was difficulty in  
obtaining here positive information  
as to whether the Pacific Islanders  
that were being imported into  
Pom, were procured by force or  
came of their own free will, and  
said that the best way for  
ascertaining this, would be when  
one of of H. M. S. ships visited the  
Polynesian Islands where her  
commander could have by making  
enquiries proof how the process of  
obtaining the natives was carried  
on, and detect and report upon  
any such abuses as might be  
practised.

In this opinion of the Admiral  
I most assuredly concur and would  
a vessel be despatched to the  
Islands (Marquesas, Friendly and  
New

new Helvides groups) to carry out  
an investigation it would be the  
swiftest and best way of arriving  
at real trustworthy information.  
In speaking with the French  
Charge d'Affaires, M. Lefevre, on  
the subject of this immigration,  
I found him inclined to believe  
that use is had resorted to in  
obtaining them; and he even told  
me that the way in which the  
affair was managed, was when  
the natives, swimming out probably  
to the ship for the sake of procuring  
provisions, as a famine or great  
scarcity is said to reign in some  
of these Islands, that liquor was  
administered to them, and that  
drift under its influence the  
vessel put to sea, and thus the  
natives had no other alternative  
but to proceed on the voyage. The  
French Charge d'Affaires did not  
mention the grounds he had for  
making

Copy

Lima

No 23

January 18. 1865

My dear

I find by yesterday's paper that vessels continue to arrive at Callao, one after the other with Polynesian

On Saturday entered the "Atlante" (P. time) proceeding from the Islands of Senhyan in 50 days bringing some individuals.

Yesterday two other vessels entered the Port one named Carolina coming from the Island of "Poa" in 28 days, bringing 100 Colonists, the other the "Hermann Solano" proceeding from

the East Mouth

the









not long after the date of the Decree  
concerning them which Mr Murray alludes to  
as having been received by your Excellency from  
Her Majesty's Charge & Affairs at Lima.

I have the honour to be with  
the highest respect,

My Lord

Your Obedience

Most Excellent

Warrant

J. Miller



British Consulate,

Papeete, Tahiti, October 15, 1863

My dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> of March last and to my reply of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, I avail myself of this first opportunity (per Schooner "Araoi") to inclose to you extracts of two letters received by me from Teou and containing the satisfactory intelligence of Davida, the son of the King of Mangia and his companions, having been found.

I likewise transmit herewith a list recently furnished to me by the French authorities at this place, whereby you will learn that Davida, together with certain other natives

Natives

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Nyall Gill  
 Resident British Missionary  
 Mangia.

Natives of the Island of Mangai named in  
the list, left Callao on 24th last on board  
of the French Mail Steamer "Diamant" bound for  
this port.

The two members of the "Pipango"  
so "Lakite", also included, will inform you that  
in consequence of the small-pox being unfortunately  
broken out on board of the "Diamant", Daveta  
and the other Islanders were landed by boat  
at the Marquesas Islands instead of at Papeete  
You will however, at the same time perceive  
that the French Authorities at Tahiti have  
announced their intention to facilitate as  
soon as circumstances will permit, the return  
of Daveta and his companions to their homes

Begging of you to be good enough  
to communicate this intelligence to the King  
of Mangai

Believe me, &c

(signed) G. C. Miller

H. B. M. Consul

Papeete, Tahiti, March 3. 1862.

My Lord,

With reference to the Despatches, numbered 18 and 19, which I did myself the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 26th 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 procurement of the traffic in question.

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

The Earl Russell R. S.

Kidnapping of Natives lately practised at the French  
Possession of the Marquesa Islands in a schooner  
ship called the Empress, which succeeded in treacherously  
securing and making-off with about twenty-six 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 solitary and  
unfrequented spot about midway between Tahiti  
and Valparaiso.

It appears that the success of the  
Vessels last alluded to, induces that the British  
-Salanders would no longer go off to their ships  
involved upon a combined expedition for the  
purpose of seizing them on shore. This event,  
to the number of about eight men, were in  
consequence

consequences, landed 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 by each towards the expedition.

Several of the Islanders are stated to have been killed in the course of this buccannery shall 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 Peru, where it is said to be sold on account of their captives.

The intelligence of these lawless proceedings at Carter Island was brought to this Port about a fortnight ago by the Peruvian Brigantine 'Corra', one of the light vessels engaged in the transaction.

From

From Easter Island the 'Coro' had proceeded to  
the Island of Rapa, or Rapa, 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 'Coro' is likely to  
be kept at Tahiti until instructions shall have been  
obtained from the French Government upon the case -  
whether Rapa and Easter Island being under French  
Protection.

I furthermore learn that the Imperial  
Commissioner is about to send to the French  
Charge d'Affaires at Lima not only the documentary  
evidence of the abductions 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 demanding  
from the Peruvian Government (under whose license  
the

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 Brazilian ships, besides the  
 "Corra" remain meanwhile under detention at this  
 port, namely-

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

And the "Merenda de Whaley", seized in  
 the act of illegally carrying off 121 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  
 Excellency in the 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 Chargé d'Affaires in Lima to  
the Senior British Naval Officer at Callao and  
also to the Commander in Chief of her Majesty's  
Naval Forces on the Australian station into the  
limits of which latter it appears very probable that  
some of the Peruvian immigration ships may already  
have extended their operation.

I have the honor to be, with the  
highest respect,

Very truly  
yours

J. G. Miller

Secretary

to the Admiralty

J. G. Miller





me that the Peruvian  
Government had prohibited  
the Emigration entirely and  
ordered that all vessels  
engaged in this traffic should  
not upon their arrival be  
allowed to communicate  
until a severe investigation  
had taken place to see that  
the proceedings were legal

I have informed Mr. Consul  
Miller that the United States  
will shortly visit the  
Islands; and Captain the  
Arch.

and reports will be directed  
to communicate with your  
Legation.

Yours  
signed, John Hayes  
Consul General  
Chief

The *Second Foreign Office Schedule* (No. 29)<sup>1</sup> of 1923 was the first to apply to records in the Foreign Office itself. It authorized the elimination of duplicates, minor and routine correspondence, documents relating to Messengers' expenses, formal letters authorizing free deliveries, consuls' life certificates,<sup>2</sup> and minor accounting records. To these the *Third Schedule* (No. 117) of 1938 added copies of printed papers emanating from other government departments, records relating to the details of consular accounts, and papers (other than those of the Establishment and Finance Department) relating to the appointment, etc., of individual consular officers and to leave arrangements of members of the Diplomatic Service. The *Fourth Schedule* (No. 202) of 1946 extended the elimination of records to the Establishment and Finance Department, providing for the destruction of records relating to accounts and to such establishment matters as accommodation, equipment and stationery unless they constituted precedents, were of political, legal or historical use or interest, contained important information not available from other sources or were otherwise specially ordered to be kept.

In addition there were special schedules for various departments of the Office. The *Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Department Archives) Schedule* (No. 31) of 1924 provided for the elimination of correspondence, reports on individual firms, the 'country' registers and the indexes of the Foreign Trade Department. The *Foreign Office (Passport Office) Schedule* (No. 211) of 1947 authorized the destruction of application forms for passports and visas, impounded and expired passports, minor or ephemeral correspondence and papers, and establishment and accounting records. Two schedules, the *Foreign Office (Control Office) Schedule* (No. 205) of 1946 and the *Foreign Office (German Section) Schedule* (No. 254) of 1950, regulated the elimination of valueless records of the Control Commissions established in Germany and Austria after World War II.

The elimination of material among consular archives was authorized by the *Foreign Office (Consular Archives) First Schedule* (No. 30) of 1920, which provided for the destruction of duplicates, minor correspondence, marine protests, etc., applications for passports and visas, accounting records, and returns and other papers of minor or ephemeral importance. This was the first Foreign Office schedule to apply to records still accruing as opposed to those already in the Public Record Office. It was superseded by a *Second Schedule* (No. 280) in 1953, which added to the categories of 1920 a wider range of shipping documents, and copies of notices of and caveats against marriages.<sup>3</sup> The *Foreign Office (Consular Archives: Tahiti) Schedule* (No. 105) of 1936 authorized the transfer of certain correspondence and miscellaneous records of the Papeete Consulate, 1826-1888, which would otherwise have been destroyed, to the Mitchell Library, Sydney.<sup>4</sup>

With one exception archives of diplomatic missions were not subject to a schedule until 1946, when the *Foreign Office (Archives of H.M. Missions) Schedule* (No. 200) was issued, authorizing the elimination of correspondence not of political

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in brackets following the titles of the schedules mentioned hereafter are those assigned to them in the collection of schedules from 1914 onwards kept in the search rooms of the Public Record Office. Where material in the classes of *General Correspondence* between 1915 and 1920 was weeded under this and the succeeding schedules an appropriate entry was made in the General Register (see p. 73 above).

<sup>2</sup> For surviving specimens of records relating to Messengers' expenses and free deliveries see pp. 75-76 above; for a specimen volume of consuls' life certificates see F.O.83/204. Other records in these three categories which were already in the P.R.O. in F.O.96 were destroyed (see OBS 1049/15).

<sup>3</sup> For specimens of records destroyed under this schedule see F.O.900/5-7.

<sup>4</sup> See also F.O.687/19.

Special.

British Consulate, Lima

December 6<sup>th</sup> 1862

My Lord

I have the honor to report to  
Your Lordship that I have just  
received authentic intelligence of  
the fitting out and despatch of an  
Expedition from Callao in Peru, for  
the ostensible purpose of obtaining  
Immigrants among the Islands of  
these seas, for service in that  
country. It is disguised Slavery.

It appears that the first vessel  
employed

Earl Russell

employed in this traffic left Callao  
about the middle of this year.

She obtained at Penoupha Island,  
situated about six hundred miles  
to the North-west of Raiatea, and  
inhabited by an exceedingly poor and  
ignorant race of people, between two  
and three hundred so-called Immigrants.

Their services were disposed of at so  
great a profit - realising one hundred  
dollars - eight pounds - per man, that  
the cupidity of speculators was aroused  
and a fleet of ten or twelve ships was  
at once fitted out.

At Lima, Companies in small shares  
have been got up for the purpose of  
engaging in this abominable traffic,  
and several old and unseaworthy

113  
vessels, long laid up at hulks, have  
been fitted out for voyages to the  
Islands. The sufferings of the wretched  
victims crowded into bad ships, and  
under a tropical sun may be easily  
imagined, - in fact it will be a repetition  
of the horrors of "the middle passage" -

The plan pursued at the Island of  
Parava in the Dangerous Group near  
Taiti, and under the French Flag, and  
from which two hundred natives were  
taken, is probably the one followed in  
most cases. Contracts ready printed  
in Spanish with blanks for names and  
dates are on board - some well-paid  
and unscrupulous Europeans (of whom there  
is generally no lack in the Islands) act  
as Interpreters, and attest the document -  
Induced by his representations by

presents, perhaps under the influence  
also of spirits to which they are greatly  
addicted, the ignorant Islander affixes  
his crops to a document which dooms  
him to protracted servitude, if not to  
the hard fate of spending his days in  
a foreign and distant land, and the  
toil, to which, from his previous habits  
of life, he is entirely unaccustomed, and  
under which he will probably sink.

I have very little doubt that few, if  
any of the Natives that obtained, have  
any clear idea of either the place to  
which they are to be conveyed, the work  
they are to perform, or the time,  
perhaps a life, which they may be  
compelled to pass there—

If such a system of kidnapping





great obstacles in the path of Commerce.

Pending the arrival of one of Her Majesty's Ships at these Islands, which the Admiral Commanding may probably think it right to send, I can do no more than warn the Inhabitants of such Islands as are near me, to be on their guard, and not go on board strange vessels, until they have ascertained their real character and purposes, and by no means to consent to go away with any Stranger, under promise of reward or of being brought back at a certain time to their own country; and this I have accordingly done - printing out to them at the same time what has actually taken place in their own neighbourhood.

I trust that what I have thus

will meet with Your Lordships  
approbation -

115

I regret that this despatch cannot  
be transmitted at an earlier period  
to Your Lordships, but communication  
between Raiatea and Paiti is uncertain.

I have the honor to be

with respect, My Lord

Your Lordships most Obedient

Humble Servant

James St. Wodehouse

H. M. Consul Soc<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>

No 14.  
social

British Consulate Raiatea  
April 6<sup>th</sup> 1863

My Lord

I had the honor in a special  
Despatch dated December the sixth  
1862, to call your Lordship's attention  
to the expedition fitted out at Callao  
in Peru for the purpose of procuring  
Immigrants from the Islands in the  
Pacific - I therein stated my belief  
that it was disguised Slavery, and  
that few if any of the Natives thus  
engaged had any idea of either the

Earl Russell

Place

place to which they were to be conveyed,  
or the nature and duration of the  
work which they would be called  
upon to perform. Recent events have  
but too fully confirmed this opinion.

A Peruvian Brig, having on board  
one hundred and fifty two Natives  
belonging to various Islands of the  
Poumotou Group, was captured on  
the third of December 1862 by the  
"Latouche Treville" War Steamer attached  
to the French local Squadron at Tahiti.  
A portion of the Natives, were landed  
at their different Islands, and the  
remainder conveyed to Tahiti to give  
evidence against the Captain, and others,  
who had, under false promises, induced  
them

them to embark on board the "Mercedes a de Wholey" - 178

The Captain of the Brig, a man named Lee Knapp, pilot and Interpreter, and a French resident at the Pau-motu Group, were imprisoned at Tahiti to await their trial.

The following charges were brought against them.

"For having premeditatedly, by means of fraudulent practices, imposed on the credulity of the Natives, and further, as concerned Grandidet the French resident, abused the confidence placed in him by the Natives, and brought on board the Mercedes a de Wholey one hundred and

fifty two Natives belonging to Islands  
under the French Protectorate, and  
detained them there with the intention  
of taking them to Peru contrary to  
certain articles in the French penal  
code. With having further anchored  
amongst Islands closed to foreign  
Vessels, and then embarked Monsieur  
Grandet, and one hundred and fifty  
Natives without the permission of  
the French Government."

The Frenchman died in prison at  
Pahiti before the Trial, which took  
place on the ninth of March 1863.

The charges were fully proved, and  
the evidence disclosed a shameful

story of deceit and fraud.

179

The proposal made to the Natives was to go to a country a little beyond Pitcairn's Islands, where they were to be employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, cane and rice - They were to receive £1 five dollars or one pound per month with food, clothing, and lodging. They were further assured that they should return when they were tired of their work, indeed Lee Knapp told some of them that they should go back in two months times. Such, my Lord, was the picture placed before these credulous Islanders. What were its true colors? dark and gloomy enough! A lifelong exile in a distant land.

severe and unwonted toil! - security  
fare - the fetter, and the lash!

A license was produced in Court  
from the Government of Peru, for the  
introduction of Polyneesian Immigrants  
into the Chincha Islands, by a Monsieur  
Calderon a Guano Contractor, who  
probably contracted with the owner  
of the Mercedes a de Whaley for such  
supply of laborers or rather Slaves!  
It is true the license is given on the  
understanding that "the law of the  
fourteenth of May 1862 N<sup>o</sup> 281-62 is"  
to be complied with, and Monsieur  
Calderon on his part, engages to respect  
international rights, justice, and





engages his heirs, or those whom  
he shall appoint." and moreover the  
contracts are transferable and endorsable,  
like a Bill of Exchange. What is this  
but Slavery? transferring a human  
being from one man to another as  
if he were a chattel.

That I have not overestimated the  
probable hardships and cruelties the  
poor people will have to undergo is  
pretty clear from the account given  
by a sailor of the Mercedes a de Whaley  
of what he had himself witnessed  
at the Chincha Islands - he says  
speaking of the Chinese coolies, "I have  
seen them with spiked iron collars"  
round their necks - "I have seen an"  
"ocean knock a man down with

an iron bar - they were half starved

181

"and so wretched was their existence

"that many of them destroyed themselves  
in despair by throwing themselves down  
"from the tops of the rocks." and this  
notwithstanding that there is a Peninsular  
Governor living on the Island!

Such was the fate reserved for these  
poor Islanders, and with but little, if  
any chance of escape, except by death,  
for they would be two thousand miles  
distant from their own Land, and  
entirely in the hands of strangers -

The sentence passed upon the  
Captain and his accomplice Lee Knapp  
was I understand ten years imprisonment

for

for the Captain, and five for Lee Knapp  
together with a fine of one thousand £1000  
pounds for which sum the owners of  
the vessel would be held responsible.

At the Marquesas Group, also under  
the Protectorate flag, drugged spirits  
were a means used to get the Islanders  
on board, besides attempts made to  
detain by violence those who had  
gone on board out of curiosity, at the  
invitation of the Captain. But the  
crowning act of the piratical Expedition  
and that which revealed the true  
character of its Agents is the story of  
the Island of Paques!

Before this Island situated near  
the Hervey Group longitude 158° W.



upon them, and make them prisoners.

The Captains, and some men furnished with articles likely to attract the attention of the Natives, remained on the beach— About five hundred Islanders having collected, the signal was given to fire and ten Natives fell. The Natives fled in all directions, about two hundred were taken on board and divided amongst the different ships. The Captain of the "Coris" a Brig afterwards taken by the Natives of the Island <sup>of Rapa,</sup> and now at Tahiti, was seen with his own hands to kill two of the wretched Islanders who had climbed up a rock for shelter, because they would not descend at his command.



want of neatness in this Despatch.

I am laboring under the disadvantages of bad pens and paper, and I have also during the last year of my residence here, suffered so much from weak eyes, brought on by the heat of the Climate and the great glare of a tropical sun, that I am often unable to read or write at all without great inconvenience - my eyes filling with water after looking at paper closely for any length of time, a thing I have never suffered from before.

I have the honor to be

My Lord, with respect

Your Lordship's most Obedient

Humble Servant

James St. John

H. M. Carter



British Consulate  
Papeete, Tahiti April 22<sup>nd</sup>  
1863.

In reply to the papers transmitted  
by you in my letters dated the 15<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>  
Each of the 4<sup>th</sup> Vols. - I do myself the honor  
of forwarding you under a separate  
cover copies of two numbers of the  
Tahiti newspaper "Messager"  
which give the particulars of the  
trial which has lately taken place before  
the Criminal Tribunal at Papeete  
in respect of the American Brig  
"Mercedes de Whaley" which vessel  
has been seized by the French  
gun Steamer "La Touche" (Travailleur  
amongst the Gambier Islands  
(Dependencies of Tahiti) in the month  
of December last about in the  
act of illegally carrying off a large  
number of natives of those islands  
with the intention of conveying  
them to Peru -

11.2 + 1.3 of 1863

Chief Justice's judgement of the case

which will be found at the end of the  
report of the proceedings upon the trial  
Referred to (Messenger No 13 March 23<sup>rd</sup> / 68)  
it will be seen that the Master of the  
"Mercedes de Whaley" La person employed  
on board of that vessel as Interpreter  
to the natives have been found guilty of  
the fraudulent abduction & sequestration  
of natives of the Annamite Islands,  
and that the Master was furthermore  
convicted of having unduly entered  
Ports of those Islands that are closed  
to foreign Goods Ships as also of having  
embarked on board of his vessel  
one hundred & forty of the natives or  
French Subjects, without the requisite  
permits of the Competent Authorities.  
The Master of the "Mercedes de Whaley"  
was, in consequence  
sentenced by the Tribunal to three  
years penal labour (travail forcé)  
under the 341<sup>st</sup> Article of the French  
Penal Code determining the punishment  
applicable to the offence of "sequestration  
of persons" & was besides sentenced  
to a fine of 3,500 francs for having entered

Ports of the Sandwich Islands 136  
contravention of the local laws and  
to a further fine of 1500 francs for  
having embarked one hundred  
fifty natives from these Islands,  
and a Frenchman in consequence of  
violation of the local Regulations.  
The vessel necessary is the *Suzette*  
and so to secure the payment of  
such fines.

The person employed as Interpreter  
at Pohna as it will be observed, sentenced  
to ten years of Penal labor in  
pursuance also of the authorized  
Article 341<sup>st</sup> of the Penal Code  
against the restriction of Persons

Both Prisoners have petitioned  
for the Imperial Clemency. In the  
meantime they have been sent  
for detention to the French Military  
post at Pohna on this Island.

With regard to the Peruvian *fragata*  
*Serpiente marina* the Peruvian  
brigantine "Cara" which will have  
been seen in the enclosed as my  
former letters she under detention at  
Pohna. The above authorities have





made in this Port by the Supercargo and  
boat's crew, that they are not very  
scrupulous as to the means they use  
in getting the natives, already numbers  
have been taken from Penryhn and  
Sabage Islands.

Unless steps be taken to put  
a stop to these Kidnappers, the Trade in  
the South Sea Islands will be ruined, for  
the natives in most instances not being  
able to distinguish friend from foe,  
will take revenge on the first vessel visiting  
them after these "Marauders"

The "Rosa Patricia" has gone  
off to the Union Group in search of  
more men, and she is likely to be about  
here for some weeks yet unless she  
can



8321 A. S. Wallis

Foreign office

August 25. 1863

Sir,

RECEIVED  
26 AUG  
1863

With reference to your letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant, inclosing a copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, containing a suggestion that any of Her Majesty's Ships despatched in search of the Peruvian Vessels engaged in the Traffic in Natives from the Pacific Islands should be furnished with Slave Trade Warrants, I am directed by Earl Russell to request that you will state to the Duke of Newcastle



Newcastle that Great Britain has  
no power by Treaty to interfere  
with any but the African Slave  
Trade.

I am,

Sir, your most obedient  
Humble servant,

W. Lloyd

26<sup>th</sup> Aug -  
- papers are in circulation  
- in the subject - received  
- I had no mention  
- determination of  
- for the

San Grace's information. A proposed  
letter to the Foreign Office for which  
I sent down a minute yesterday  
will elicit the information whether  
the Peruvian Govt really have given  
up the trade, about which I fear  
there must be some mistake.

This letter, I apprehend  
may be pretty -

FH 26 August -

N. 27

RECEIVED  
1 SEP  
1863

Foreign Office

~~Sept 1863~~ 1863

Sir,

I am directed by ~~the~~ Earl  
Russell to acquaint you, for the  
information of The Duke of Newcastle  
— that He has received a Note  
from the Peruvian Minister at this  
Court stating that Don Manuel José  
<sup>a native of Lima;</sup>  
Palacios, has been appointed Peruvian  
Consul General in the Kingdom <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>Jalisco,</sup> and requesting  
that Her Majesty's Exequatur may be  
issued to that Gentleman to enable  
Him to act in the above capacity;  
and I am to request that you will  
advise The Duke of Newcastle to

Answer by Sept/63 ✓

inform Lord Russell if there is  
any objection to the issue of such  
Exequatur to Sr. Palacios.

I am, Sir

Your most obedient  
humble servant,

W. Mayer

W. Mayer

I do not know why the Duke of  
this question should be asked  
the office of the Secretary  
for the Portuguese  
town of which  
the Duke's house,  
by the  
fact

RECEIVED  
29 JUN  
1863

Treasury Chambers  
27 June 1863

For reasons why this Bill was not proceeded with see memo  
to the Hon. Secy. - The letter appears in Green list of Oct. 63  
See also correspondence in Green list with regard to the release  
to effect the rights denied of the same have appeared to the Hon. Secy.

8/2/63

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letters dated the 14<sup>th</sup> of March, 1862, the 4<sup>th</sup> of April, 1862, and the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1863 relating to the Draft of a Bill "to facilitate the conviction of persons guilty of Criminal Offences in the Australian Colonies and in the Islands of the Pacific," and submitting for the consideration of this Board whether the expenses of the prosecution of offenders and of the attendance of Witnesses should be charged upon Imperial

My Lords request that you will state to the Duke of Newcastle that they would feel much objection to the admission of any expenses except those for the attendance of witnesses under Section 3 of the Draft Bill, and then only when the Prosecutions had been instituted by order of the Governors of the Colonies.

My Lords also consider it necessary both as a check upon the amount of the expenses, and also because the suppression of the crimes in question concerns the Australian Colonies fully as much as the Imperial Government, that the Bill should provide that the Local Government, where the case is tried, should bear one half of the expense of the attendance of witnesses.

The Australian Colonies appear to me to have nothing to do with the matter.

The Fortunes

This bill which has been  
asleep at the Treasury since the 4<sup>th</sup>  
April 1862 has been stirred up  
in consequence of some recent  
misdoings reported by the Gov. of  
K.S.W. in 5008, N.I.W. also.  
63.

The legal provisions were settled  
by the Law Officers - note draft  
approved by Mr. R. Palmer and  
attached to 3721 N.V. Wales.  
1860

Then came the question  
of rapines - the F.O. suggested  
that the rapines sh<sup>d</sup> be borne  
by the colony (if any) in 4<sup>th</sup> the  
offender was dismissed 3082  
1862

The C.O. proposed that  
the rapines sh<sup>d</sup> be borne 5 to  
Emp<sup>l</sup> Gov<sup>t</sup> and the Treasury (as  
it appears to be) by keeping

N.S.W. in 5008 N.S.W. all.  
63.

The legal provisions were settled  
by the Law Officers - were draft  
approved by Mr R. Palmer and  
attached to 3721 N.S.W. all.  
1860

Then came the question  
of expenses - the F.O. suggested  
that the expenses sh<sup>d</sup> be borne  
by the Colony (if any) in as the  
offender was dismissed  $\frac{3092}{1862}$

The C.O. proposed that  
the expenses sh<sup>d</sup> be borne by the  
Imp<sup>l</sup> Gov<sup>t</sup> and the Treasury (as  
it appears to me in a very happy  
spirit) propose that only the half the  
expenses of the witnesses (the  
Colony bearing the <sup>other</sup> costs of prosecution)



should be borne by the subject, not  
and that only when the  
Government had "constituted the  
prosecution"

My own view is that the  
Empire is responsible for the wrong  
of British subjects in these  
Pacific Islands, and is abandoning  
its position to a certain extent in  
throwing the <sup>burden of prosecution</sup> ~~burden~~ on (devils) God!  
But I think it ought to be the duty  
of one or the other of the States,  
to be held, as a consequence of the two.  
I would therefore either make the  
prosecution an Imperial Prosecution  
the Government being authorized to seize  
the property of persons altogether and  
to be in no degree dependent on  
the Government of the responsible  
State, and I would leave it entirely  
to the responsible State to prosecute a

It to become a direct letter in case the colony had  
an offender committed who refused to prosecute.  
If necessary law being what it is, I incline to  
the latter mode of proceeding.

Pacific Merit, and in abandoning  
 its duties to a certain extent in  
 throwing the <sup>cost of prosecution</sup> duty on (denial of) God!  
 But I think it ought to be the duty  
 of one or the other of the other, &  
 not to depend on a concurrence of the two.  
 I would therefore either make the  
 prosecution an Imperial Prosecution  
 the Governor being authorized to issue  
 the necessary warrants altogether and  
 being in no degree dependent on  
 the concurrence of the Responsible  
 Govt; or I would leave it entirely  
 to the Responsible Govt. to prosecute a  
 crime as they pleased, only giving  
 them such legal forms as are  
 requisite for that purpose.

It to become a dead letter in  
 an offence committed and not  
 by the Governor's law being

beyond the  
 officer's  
 jurisdiction

That is, I do not think that  
 the law is as it is, or that  
 the law is as it should be.

Council Jones (Fiji)

Prepare Dft calling his attention to the circumstances connected with the recent Peruvian attempt to kidnap Pacific Islanders, & desiring him to watch & give advice

It might be well to give him generally the substance (in short) of the various Reports and of our Instructions.

JM

Sept. 9/63

Draft.

Paul Jones

(Fiji)

No 4

40.

September 25 1863

Sir, I have to inform you that the serious attention of His Govt. has of late been called to the subject of certain attempts made by ~~the~~ Peruvian Vessels to kidnap natives of the Pacific Islands.

A privilege having been granted by the Peruvian Govt. to a Company formed at Lima for the purpose of introducing Colonists from the N. Hebrides various Vessels were fitted out under licenses from

the Peruvian Govt  
for the conveyance  
of those Colonists.

The Proceedings of  
the Masters of the  
Ships in question  
could <sup>however</sup> appear to have  
rapidly degenerated  
into a species of  
Slave trade & His  
Councils at Tahiti &  
at Raiatea reported  
that <sup>at least</sup> a Peruvian  
Vessels were in the  
habit of either  
forcibly abducting  
or <sup>else</sup> by deceitful  
promises inducing  
Natives of the  
Pacific Islands  
to emigrate to  
Peru.

Two Peruvian

Merchant vessels  
the "Serpiente Marina"  
& "Barbara Gomez", forming  
part of a fleet of some  
ten or twelve ships  
dispatched from  
Callao, <sup>on a similar expedition</sup> called at  
Tahiti in <sup>the month of</sup> November  
last for the purpose  
of collecting natives.  
& one of these vessels  
was detained there  
on its being discovered  
that two natives  
of the Gambier  
Islands were on board,  
who had been carried  
away from their homes  
against their will.

Shortly afterwards  
the Peruvian brig  
"Mercedes de Whaley"  
was seized by a

Council Minutes no 18  
Nov. 29/62

Council Minutes no 19  
Dec. 15/62  
at Rodenhorn  
with ap. 16/62

French War Steamer  
in the act of carrying  
away 151 natives  
from the Paumotu  
Islands, whom the  
master had induced  
to embark under  
false promises.

In the month of  
Dec. following, eight  
Vessels undertook  
an expedition to  
Easter Islands &  
succeeded in capturing  
& carrying off nearly  
200 of the Islanders,  
who it appears were  
divided among the  
several ships, & <sup>then</sup> ~~then~~ <sup>departed</sup>  
to Peru, where to be  
sold on account  
of their Captors.

Similar acts of

Mr. Miller  
no 5 March 3/03.

france & violence  
were resorted to by  
Peruvian ships in  
the Marquesas Islands

In principle  
Herr Chase's affairs  
at Lima was, <sup>through</sup> accordingly  
instructed carefully  
to watch the Proceedings  
connected with the  
Immigration in  
question & if  
necessary, to remonstrate  
~~with the foot~~ <sup>with the foot</sup>; That  
gentleman accordingly  
addressed a Note  
to the Peruvian  
Foot, strongly protesting  
in the name of  
Herr's foot against the  
practices above  
referred to & urging

Apr. 30/03



that every means  
should be made to  
prevent their  
recurrence.

The Minister for  
Foreign Affairs replied  
that the Peruvian  
Govt had of their  
own accord decided  
to abolish the traffick  
in Polynesian slaves,  
and that the vessels  
then on their road  
home wd be on their  
arrival be placed  
"in absolute  
incommunication"  
so that they might  
be subjected to  
a severe examination.

These measures  
were carried into

In Mr. Jerningham's Deb.  
Nov 1 May 12/53

Effect. a <sup>number</sup> of <sup>men</sup> were  
moreover placed  
at the disposal  
of <sup>each of</sup> the Islanders  
as were willing  
to return to their  
homes; to Alui "Tribune"  
was ordered to the  
South Sea Islands  
~~islands~~ and the  
Commander was  
instructed to use  
all the means in  
his power to warn  
the Natives, so as  
to prevent their  
being entrapped  
into making contracts  
to serve in Peru.

I have now to  
instruct you to furnish  
me with a full  
Report of any

Proceedings of the  
nature of those above  
adverted to which  
may come under your  
notice & you will  
give the natives  
within your (local  
jurisdiction, such  
information & advice  
as may tend to  
preserve them  
from the dangers  
to which they may  
possibly be exposed  
in connexion with  
skin traffick.

5 Nov

233.

Richardson  
Sutherland  
L. J. P. P. P.  
Sherrin

To Sept 25

Cont. Jones  
926



and much

moved

recitals

prints

numerous

earnestly devoted to, and  
 moved by the recitals which have  
 appeared in the public prints  
 of a numerous and influential  
 population of (Christians amongst  
 whom had spent years of labor  
 in the Islands) united upon one  
 to express their views. A large  
 and most respectable public meeting  
 was held (the Speaker of the Legislative  
 Assembly in the Chair) and resolutions  
 were passed with the view of praying  
 for the intervention of Her Majesty's  
 Government to arrest the evil, and  
 obtain the liberation of the unfortunate  
 people

could

people, having a full and complete  
 knowledge of the true state of affairs  
 here with a view to the  
 Executive Committee of the Education  
 Department, my being unable  
 to transmit to him and by your grace  
 the State, and indeed, I am bound  
 to speak for the State and though  
 the locality is not within the  
 limits of my Government, I feel  
 that it is no more than my duty  
 to give your Grace and the  
 Her Majesty's Government all  
 information and assistance  
 in my power in such a case.

transmit

signed etc.



have been carried on board  
 under the pretence of <sup>trading</sup> commerce  
 and have been forcibly detained  
 and that some in attempting  
 to regain their liberty have  
 been killed or wounded, and  
 in one instance nearly the  
 whole of the male population  
 have been thus forcibly carried  
 away - that at least Two  
 thousand Natives have been  
 secured and enslaved.

Your Memorialists have  
 been further informed that  
 the French Government of  
 Tahiti has promptly inter-  
 posed to rescue those taken  
 from Islands under the  
 French Protectorate, four  
 Vessels have been seized, one  
 condemned and sold - a  
 Captain and supercargo  
 have been tried found guilty  
 and condemned to penal  
 servitude. The Natives on  
 board have been restored  
 and the Peruvian Government  
 has been required to restore  
 all the Natives taken from  
 their Islands or pay heavy

damages for those that are  
 missing.

Your Memorialists  
 cannot ascertain that this  
 interference has reached further  
 than the cases of those taken  
 who have been taken from  
 Islands under the French  
 Protectorate. They believe  
 that but few Vessels have  
 been cruising in that quarter  
 that three or four were at  
 the same time in the  
 neighbourhood of last month.

That several Islands under  
 the charge of Agents of the  
 London Missionary Society  
 have been visited, and more  
 than four hundred Natives  
 have been carried away, have  
 been decoyed on board in some  
 instances and in others  
 attacked by parties of armed  
 men and taken on board  
 by force. Most of these  
 are members and officers  
 in the Churches planted by  
 the Missionary Society.

Your Memorialists have  
 the pains in the South Sea



Islands which are sustained  
 by a large annual expenditure  
 of British and Colonial money  
 and their safety and constant  
 efficiency are greatly imperiled  
 by these practices, these  
 far as Information has  
 arrived have not yet been  
 visited but they cannot  
 but sympathize with a  
 kindred Society who from  
 fields of labour are daily  
 damaged and whose  
 and Church members have  
 been forcibly carried into Slave

office

Your Memorialists are  
 strongly of opinion that a  
 weak and oppressed people  
 should be protected from  
 fearful an outrage upon  
 their rights as human beings  
 and communities.  
 that The Expatriation of  
 British Wealth and the  
 labours of Ministers sent  
 by British Churches to  
 these people should secure  
 the powerful shield of  
 protection from such a  
 direct Violation of International

Law That the large  
 expenditure of the British  
 Government in preserving Slave  
 Trade to its concerns and  
 supporting the Trade on the  
 Coast of Africa should induce  
 prompt measures to crush  
 it never has commenced in  
 the South Sea Islands

That unless this system  
 is speedily checked it will  
 imperil the lives of Her  
 Majesty's Subjects and  
 materially damage mercantile  
 operations in the South Seas

Your Memorialists would  
 therefore earnestly beseech Her  
 Majesty's Government to take such  
 steps as will put an effectual  
 stop to this nefarious traffic  
 and to demand from the former  
 Government the restoration of  
 those Natives who have been  
 so barbarously kidnapped  
 from their churches and homes

And Your Memorialists  
 will ever pray for

Signed on behalf of the  
 Executive Committee -

John Ryland

General Secretary of Mission



















PAID  
1863

M

Foreign Office.

March 19. 1863

RECORD OFFICE  
MAR 25  
1863  
ADMIRALTY

Sir. *W*

I am directed by Earl Russell  
to transmit to you, to be laid before The Lords  
Commissioners of the Admiralty, with reference to  
my letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> instant  
copies of two despatches which have been received

Birmingham  
11. 1863  
No 34

from Her Majesty's Charge d' Affaires at  
Lima.  
(Containing further information respecting  
the introduction of Polynesian colonists  
into Peru.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient


humble servant,

Secretary to  
the Admiralty

3

Lima February 9. 1863

My Lord,

I beg to enclose copy of  
a further Report H. B. M.'s Acting  
Consul at Callao respecting the  
Polynesian Emigration. 

It appears from it that two  
seamen named John O'Neil and  
Charles Winter, who had proceeded  
to the Pacific Islands in the Peruvian  
brig Truxillo which lately returned  
to Callao, presented themselves at  
the Consulate and made a statement  
which I now have the honour to  
submit

Earl Russell. &c.

submit to your Lordship for perusal.

It would seem that during the Voyage according to information given to Depoents by the Crew of the Boat that was sent on shore at an Island called "Monganared" that the Chief of that Island, his wife, a woman, and two boys were taken by Force for the purpose of compelling them to proceed to some other Islands to act as Interpreters, after which it would appear the Vessel went to "Rackapana" where the Chief was left behind; but at other Islands, it is stated by these Seamen many Polynesian were received on board by their own free will and consent  
Upon

Upon the Deponents informing Mr. Robertson that a "Native" Frank, was detained on board against his will, and that he requested to be allowed to see the British Consul, as he claimed British Protection, on the ground that the Island of Mackand belonged to Great Britain, the Consul requested that the "Canaca" Frank might be brought before him, which was accordingly done.

After carefully examining this man, Mr. Robertson says that the statement made regarding him by the Deponents turned out to be either false, or a misunderstanding  
on

on the part of the Informers, as  
this Frank is one of the Crew  
of the Fracillo, and earns sixteen  
dollars per month, had never  
requested to be taken to the  
Consulate, nor had any complaint  
to make whatever, further spurring  
the Council that all the Colonists  
who came to Peru in the Fracillo  
did so willingly.

In this case the above may  
possibly be correct, as in others;  
according to what is said here;  
but if the Natives, in general have  
left their homes of their own  
free will, how is it, from what  
I hear, that they don't in many cases  
seen

seem inclined to work at the Peruvian "Haciendas" to which they have been taken. In their own Islands they appear to be not much accustomed to labour, and probably had they been fully aware of what would be exacted of them at Peruvian Farms, where the labour required is not perhaps excessive to a man accustomed to toil, their free consent if such has been acquired would not have been so easily obtained by speculators in Polynesians.

Mr. Robertson considers that these speculations will die a natural death on account of the unwillingness which these Emigrants<sup>s</sup> evince for work. However, I believe there are now in the Port of Callao a good many of Polynesians<sup>s</sup> waiting to be relocated by those who

Who may purchase their contracts.  
I have seen some of these individuals  
in the streets of Lima, who appear  
erect and well built, but evidently  
ill at ease in their clothes, and  
not wearing much the appearance  
of agriculturists; in fact they  
looked to me very primitive  
specimens of humanity.

Since writing the above I find in  
the "Comercio" of Lima Feb. 8 an  
article upon Polynesian Emigration,  
"Extract copy" of which I now have  
the honour to inclose.

This states that "the Polynesian  
Immigration to Peru is becoming a  
very serious affair and that it is  
being converted into real "Trata"  
meaning Slave Trade; that the  
authorities and populations of  
the Islands of the Protectorate are  
becoming alarmed, and that they  
are taking measures to prevent  
the



the continuation of this criminal traffic and to capture the vessels engaged in it.

Information from the Messagers of Faite is then detailed, the substance of which I wish endeavour to give G. A. It states that the "Antouche Ferille" had gone to the Island of Suamotu in search of the vessels indicated by the natives as being guilty of acts which have the character of Piracy; that some natives had been embarked in these vessels deceived by one or many residents who have made themselves the mediums of these criminal ambuscades, and after having received advances in commodities and money designed making a voyage of three or four months with the intention of afterwards returning to their Islands. Mention is then made of the letter

letter which the French Commissioner  
has addressed to the chiefs of the  
Archipelago of "Tuamotu" a dependency  
of the Protectorate which revealed  
all the indignation which these  
operations had caused.

It says that the Islands of  
"Fakarava" and "Parua" were  
the centre of these recruitings and  
that the "Catonche Reville" would  
soon be able to give information  
on that point. It also added that  
it was certain that the Gov<sup>ts</sup> of  
France and England when they  
knew that the natives of "Peevii"  
were the objects of such speculations  
would adopt efficacious means  
that no flag should cover the  
agents of speculations which bear  
such similarity to slave trade.

It also states that the Queen had  
wished her husband and eldest  
son to bear to the Islands of  
Tuamotu

Therese's tokens of her sympathy,  
at the same time severe  
reprimands to the Chiefs who had  
permitted themselves to be so grossly  
deceived as even to forget  
respect

of the Imperial

As Peston? apparently a Chilean  
writing from Papeete says according  
to an extract in listening to the  
authorities of a Protectorate, the  
Prep and the representation which  
deserves credit, that it appears  
undoubtedly that the Polynesian  
emigration is the result of  
moral questions the quality  
who send only to the Polynesian  
cannot affirm that there  
exists between them and the

contract

a man from home  
a letter in a long  
and it is not a form  
can be made as honest very  
near to it. The American  
man is like the man ignorant  
of his duties to make the man  
of the world and like the man  
has no real interest in the  
contract which is based upon  
his person.

The operator sells the business  
according to his age for 125 up  
to 250 dollars and does not  
trouble himself respecting the  
work to which he is to be bound.  
This is making of man a  
merchandise. There is work that  
is an attack against morality and  
humanity. He is not maintaining  
the French Diplomatic Agent  
and Peru has pretended that Peru has to

answer

violation

Laws

believe that her duty (honour)

oblige

should

who

presence of her

sold as goods

savage The nation who has

without self-contradiction

such revolting

If wants hands

a thousand means of attracting

legitimate Immigration without

costing

casting

man kind

fact

Some of the vessels

our God

unworthy

offence

Polyesian Emigration be permitted

...but let them come as  
you may, but not under the  
inbodge of speculators, let them  
...the contract, not sold.  
If the truth of the matter is such  
...to be known up to the  
present time prevent it, a remainder  
...ability, might when the  
gov't of ... It is necessary that this  
...should give explanations; it  
behoves that America should  
...the world should know  
...treated, they abuse  
...been ignorant of the  
...let them put an end to  
...of the inter, let the  
evil be repressed with all the  
energy of justice and offended  
community.

I beg to offer the foregoing so  
without making any observations of

of my own having  
any official data or private  
information from Pacific

Elaborate on the subject  
with regard to what may be  
ascertained it will respecting  
physician's information I shall  
continue to direct Mr. Robertson  
to receive what information he  
may be able to obtain

I have etc

W<sup>m</sup> Stafford

Fermingham?



Copied

Letter

No 34

July 12/63

My dear

after I had finished  
my despatch No 31 of  
the 9th instant I rec<sup>d</sup>  
via Valparaiso from  
Mr Muller of A. M.'s Court  
at Valparaiso a despatch  
forwarding another  
through me under  
Flying seal for G. L.  
giving information  
respecting the proceedings  
of Polynesian speculators  
in the Pacific Islands.

Some of this information  
is new to me, but other  
parts of it which had  
been already in the  
the *Lat. Herald* public.









several fig-trees recently introduced from Fanning's Island, the natives did not know its name, but when told that it was the fig tree mentioned in Scripture they were much pleased, but on these low islands can have very little to do, as weeding and planting are out of the question on islands but a few feet above level of the sea and merely covered with sand. Here there is a patch of good soil where they plant "pouaka," a coarse, hard kind of taro. Fishing must be the grand employment of life on such islands as these. The people may savagely begged us to spend three months with them to teach them.

The group was now broken and we all assembled in the chapel. The building was tolerably full, not withstanding those who have a notion of "fix" their house probably for ever. After singing, reading of the Scripture and prayer, I gave them an account of the spreading of the Gospel in the islands of the West and Sikkim, &c. and then I embraced the very favourable opportunity of explaining to them the real object contemplated by those unprincipled men who visit these islands for ever, and entreated them not to be deceived by their fair promises. I felt bound to speak out as the people are so confiding and unsuspecting. After an hour thus agreeably spent in our beautiful house of prayer, we remained awhile at the house of the teacher answering the questions put to us on various subjects.

It appears that there are at Rukiangi at present 320 inhabitants, but were absent at Fanning's Island, where they have been accustomed to go for years past, and where they have always been most liberally treated by James Dickinson.

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

Contributions were received at Rukiangi for the first year in

of ... of Arithmetic, & of Church History.  
Altogether we were much gratified by our visit to Rukaranga. 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 PEARL HARBOR.  
On Wednesday March 11<sup>th</sup> we sighted Honolulu. Early on the morning of the 12<sup>th</sup> we went ashore at Kona, gave Legatikara his supplies, and found to our deep regret that he is the only teacher left at Honolulu. The supplies for five teachers must be taken on to Rarotonga and given to the charge of the Rev. F. Thause. We found this island to be depopulated.

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

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

Not long afterwards a brig came enquiringly for natives. The man named Williams being in charge. They stated their wish to get natives to go to "Titimatarangi" which is said to be in the neighbourhood of Taveuni Island, in order to collect "beehive" Hawaiian went with 35 natives, the most of whom expressed their intention of returning to Honolulu as soon as on account of the scarcity of food here.

In Jan'y last a bark and a brig arrived together from Callao. The bark proved to be that which in the July preceding had taken away Tavoiti and the natives. Tava now went in the bark, Josia in the brig. Upwards of 50 must have been taken away in this vessel. Another statement (in a letter) would render it probably that upwards of 100 left, but I think the latter statement is hardly consistent with the depopulation of the whole where Tava & Josia laboured <sup>on</sup> ~~at~~ the occasions.

of our last visit 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 250 Pohnape Islanders have <sup>been</sup> carried to Raithe to work as slaves in the mines since we were last here. I judged it is almost certain that the 35 taken away, professedly to collect "beak-to-mer" are also to be sold into slavery. The same vessel touched at Bakerpuka & the Captain? to come back in a large vessel to take away the natives of that island. Now for "beak-to-mer" a very large number would be absurd; it could only be to deliver them and then to dispose of them as slaves.

In Feb<sup>o</sup> 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. "Bene", the white man who was agent to the slaving captain is still living here. Unhappily the natives are so scattered over the islets that it is difficult for them to meet on the Sabbath for worship. 40 people are still at Lemoka with Iqatikaro. I urged Iqatikaro to call 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 ~~do not~~ do, a union "be made". Iqatikaro reports that 30 church members are left, but in consequence of the charges 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 there are plenty of pearl shells in the lagoon, but not of full size yet.

I have left 90 pearl shells for Iqatikaro as a contribution from his people to the funds of the society, but they had not returned to Lemoka. I urged Iqatikaro to send for them fast to see that they are delivered to Messrs. 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 re-



...for "back to ever" a very large number would be aboard; it  
may be to discover them and then to dispose of them as slaves.

So Feb 6 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 in P.O. "Bemi", 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  
the people are still at Lemoka with Sigatikearo. I urged Sigatikearo 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. Sigatikearo 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 there are plenty of pearl shells in the lagoon,  
but not of full size yet.

He left 40 pearl shells for Sepuka as a contribution from his people  
to the funds of the society, but they had not returned to Lemoka. I urged  
Sigatikearo to send for them first to see that they are delivered to  
the mission. Whenever the missionary bark may next touch here

I told the teacher to remain at his post, to do the duty of an  
angel, and to re-actuate 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 cocoa nut 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 left, departed - the  
expectation of being brought back to their own land, although it is  
to be feared that very few ever will. They went with their teachers, but  
to be cured for and instructed by them. How entirely deceived have

the poor 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 Manuava have been removed since our last visit. Of this number 250 are chiefly slaves, and perhaps those taken away by the French are not much better off.

The Dallas vessels have taken from Pukapuka at least - 250

Rakiaanga 87

Bikapaika 140

Neve (upward) 50

527

Thus we have traced out briefly.

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. Mr. Doyle 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. Doyle. Next day we were present at the opening of a new school-house at Baipai and took part in the services. In the afternoon of the same day we sailed for Rarotonga,

having Mr. Doyle 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. Brown had been confined by a little girl two days previously. My committee business (I enclose a copy of our minutes), on the afternoon of 20<sup>th</sup> we sailed for Mangaia, where we arrived in safety on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June - just a year from the date of leaving my station. Blessed be God for his mercies!

William Hall Gill

JULY

9446 New South Wales

Separate

Copy to a copy of 7 Oct/63. en 2.0  
Copy Adm. - 9 Oct/63 v 9 2/3



Government House

Sydney 4 July 1863

My Lord Duke

With reference to my  
former despatch Separate  
of date June 20<sup>th</sup> 1863, I have  
the honor to forward herewith  
for your information a copy  
of a communication which  
the Consul at Tahiti has  
addressed to the Senior Naval  
Officer on the Australian Station.

His Grace  
The Duke of Newcastle

L

2. Your Grace will  
perceive that the Bourgeois  
Brig. *Monsieur de Whately*  
has been seized by a French  
War Steamer, and that the  
Master and another man  
who acted as interpreter,  
and pilot were put upon  
trial and sentenced under  
the 341<sup>st</sup> Article of the French  
Penal Code. So that it would  
appear the French authorities  
are taking vigorous  
measures to repress the

attempts of the kidnappers

from etc.

(Copy)

British Consulate  
Lepidate, Tahiti, April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1863

Copy to Tahiti  
21/22 24/25 27/28

With reference to the papers  
transmitted to you in my letters dated  
the 15<sup>th</sup> of December last and the 4<sup>th</sup> ultimo,  
I do myself the honor of forwarding to you  
under a separate cover, copies of three  
numbers of the official newspaper "Propriete  
de Tahiti" giving the particulars of a trial  
that had lately taken place before the  
Criminal Tribunal at Papeete, in respect  
of the American Brig "Proceder de Whooly"  
whose report had been seized by the French  
war steamer "L'Esperance" amongst  
the numerous Islands (Nependances) situated  
in the mouth of Huahine last, whilst in the  
act of illegally carrying off a large number  
of the natives of those Islands, with the  
intention of conveying them to Peru.

By the Judgment of the Tribunal  
which will be found at the end of the  
report of the proceedings upon the trial  
referred to, (Propriete, N<sup>o</sup> 17, of Decr 23 1862)  
it will be seen that the Master of the  
"Proceder de Whooly" and a member of the  
board of that vessel, and the interpreter  
and

Master  
person employed  
board  
interpreter

Commander in Chief  
of the Royal Naval Force  
at the Australian Station  
Sydney

and Pilot have been found guilty of  
the fraudulent introduction & transportation  
of Naturalized of the French Colonies, and  
that the matter was fully  
considered of having <sup>and also</sup> entered  
Ports of those Islands that are closed  
to Foreign going Ships, <sup>also</sup> as well of having  
embarked on board of his vessel, one  
hundred and fifty of the Naturalized  
& French subject, without the requisite  
permits of the competent Authorities.

The Master of the "Duc de Valmy"  
was it will be found, in consequence  
sentenced by the Tribunal to Five years  
Penal Labour ("travaux forcés") under  
the 341<sup>st</sup> Article of the French Penal Code  
determining the punishments applicable  
to the offence of "sequestration of persons".  
He was besides sentenced to a fine of  
3,500 francs for having entered Ports  
of the French Colonies in violation  
of the Local Laws, and to a further  
fine of 15,000 francs for having  
embarked one hundred and fifty  
Naturalized from those Islands, and a  
Frenchman, likewise in violation  
of the Local Regulations. The benefit  
of impunity is to be denied and held  
to require the payment of such fines.



Memorandum



Copy to O. Conson 12 Aug 63  
Copy to A. S. 13 Aug 63

Government House  
Singapore 11 Aug 1863  
My dear Sir

With reference  
to the dispatch of date 10<sup>th</sup> March 1863  
marked Separate, I have the  
honour to inform your Grace  
that a French newspaper the  
"Le Pays de Saïgon" states that  
the reports filed out in relation  
to collect duties from the  
Islands of the Empire for  
service in this amount in  
numbers to 15 or 20. This

Yours Grace  
Walter of Newcastle

papers



papers are all quite <sup>regular</sup> regular.

3. Some of the earlier attempts seem to have succeeded, and cargoes of the natives of the Islands were delivered or sold in Callao. Lately the French cruisers have been on the alert.

The Peruvian brig "Mercedes a de Whaley" was seized on the Island of Juan Fernandez last December on the act of carrying away the natives, and the case was sent before the territorial Courts for adjudication.

4. Another Peruvian brig, the

Cora

The Cora has been seized by  
 the natives of the Island of Rapa  
 led by their chief Inamite. She  
 had been for three days lying off  
 the Island and had made  
 several attempts to seize or  
 destroy the people.

The "Cora" is stated to be  
 the south vessel which touched at  
 Rapa with similar <sup>intended</sup> purposes,  
 and to be filled up like several  
 other Hawaiian vessels which  
 have been seen at Tahiti with  
 false decks - three boilers of large  
 size, and large supplies of  
 water.



any thing despatched towards  
 the Islands <sup>search</sup> in relation of the  
 African Affairs in question  
 should be furnished with  
 Slave papers, as no authority  
 exists here for <sup>issuing</sup> such  
 documents, they have to  
<sup>mention</sup> the suggestion for  
 your Grace's consideration.

I have the honor to be

Very obedt Servant

Your Grace's

Most Obedt Servant,

John Young

800/ N. S. Wales  
Separate

194

RECEIVED  
15 AUG  
1863

Copy of a copy of 8 Sept 63  
to Admiralty  
base

Government House  
Sydney, June 22<sup>d</sup> 1863

My Lord Melville

I have been requested  
to transmit to your Grace the  
enclosed copy of the resolutions  
unanimously adopted at a  
Public Meeting to protest against  
the encroachments recently perpetrated  
in the South Sea Islands by  
Slave Ships from North America.

I beg also to forward a  
printed statement which has

Yours Grace  
Duke of Newcastle

been



## THE PERUVIAN SLAVERS IN THE PACIFIC.

The principal authorities to which I am indebted for the facts embodied in the following statement, are the Rev. Henry Niebet and the Rev. Henry Gee, Missionaries in Samoa; the Rev. W. G. Lawes, Missionary on Savage Island; J. C. Williams, Esq., H.B. Majesty's Consul for Samoa; a gentleman in Valparaiso, engaged in mercantile pursuits, whose name I am not at liberty to mention; Captain Webster, of the *Flyler* (Fish); Maka and Samuella, native teachers; and the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

The first attempts to capture and carry into slavery natives of the Isles of the Pacific, so far as our information goes, were made among the small islands of the Tahitian Group, under French protection, somewhere about twelve months since. To the honour of the French authorities at Tahiti, they adopted prompt measures to put a stop to these iniquitous proceedings. One vessel, the *Mercedes* Ulrich, was seized with over 150 natives on board. These, of course, were all rescued. The vessel was condemned and sold, and the captain sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the supercargo to ten. These infamous men are now undergoing their punishment. Four or five other vessels have also been seized by the French, and have had their career as slavers abruptly brought to a close. We are not in possession of particulars as to how they have dealt with the several vessels they have captured. One was allowed to return to Callao, having sold all her rice and other provisions, so as to render it impracticable for her to proceed on her voyage as a slaver. Four others were being detained at Tahiti at the close of April, one of which had been abandoned by her captain, who had fled.

But the French have done more than merely seize vessels and rescue those found on board, they have followed the matter up to head-quarters, demanded of the Peruvian Government every native who has been taken from islands under their protection, and for every one who is missing they are demanding heavy damages. Thus the French are adopting the right course, and for the part they are acting they are entitled to, and will have, the thanks of the civilized world. So far as appears, however, their efforts hitherto have been confined to the islands under their protection, and these are but a very small part of the countries exposed to the ravages of the man-stealers. That they are quite disposed to extend their efforts beyond their own territory, we cannot doubt but, as a matter of fact, they have not yet done so, and in all the other exposed regions no check has been or is being imposed upon the perpetrators of these deeds of cruelty and blood.

It appears that early this year as many as from 1500 to 2000 hapless beings, collected from the different islands, had been conveyed to South America, and at this date the traffic is being carried on with unabated vigour.

We know from reliable authority that twenty-five vessels have been fitted out for this iniquitous and revolting trade. These were fitted out in Callao, and cleared from that port, under pretext that they were coming to hire labourers. All was to be done by fair arrangement—a thing, by the way, that bears the stamp of absurdity on its face. To mention but a single difficulty: they would find the natives of every separate group speaking a different dialect; and that would be an effectual barrier in the way of entering into an agreement. But their subsequent proceedings show that they were not at all sincere in their professions. They were fitted out to capture labourers. And in the

actual bondage, or were on their way or have had their lives cut short by the cruelties which they have been exposed to from good authority, that it is dead to 10,000, of course making no account of their way to their destinations, or of their captors. Such a claim claims our sympathies to the highest degree. It may be questioned whether it is more urgently calling for prompt action than was presented to a Christian community the simple artless tales of the Missionaries, Maka and Samuella, and he would be entitled if his soul is not in the depths. One of the most touching yet come to light connected with this that on the morning following the murderous proceedings took place the natives, while their hearts were flowing because fathers, husbands, torn from their embrace, should be in prayer, not to invoke vengeance on guilty oppressors, but to pray that they might be changed, and that they might be wretched courses. How like the angels they profess to be—"Father, know not what they do." And the of men who rushed upon Captain upon their shores, as he expressed who themselves were in the same state that in which they were found by influence must the Gospel have exerted.

Still more touching, perhaps, that floating hell where the perished. When they supposed the which they had been wont with the God in their happy homes—now united in their accustomed exercises sang praises to God, and, no doubt, shore, sought blessing for the natives were being so cruelly wronged.

The following extract from Mr. [Name] traces these remarks:—"When the of the capture, the natives on board making a long tack; but they were really off. They then held a to be done; the young men were and crew, tying them all up, and and, when the natives were all on crew and letting them go; but they lest any of the foreigners should. Two white men, armed, guarded the shut down, and the poor creatures men. They kept knocking at the the ship, and calling to be let out; the white men went down and got of wood for making a noise. thought it was about the time they united in their wretched prayer."

On the following day the the shore. Some natives of the ship and of what kind. There is evidence of much of their native language of course is well known by the natives, but it is not known to the white men. A man





## SLAVERS IN THE PACIFIC.

ties to which I am indebted for the following statement, are the Rev. Henry Henry Geo, Missionaries in Samoa; H.B. Majesty's Consul for Samoa; taken, engaged in mercantile pursuits, at liberty to mention: Captain Webb (Fish); Maka and Samuella, native *Morning Herald*.

to capture and carry into slavery the Pacific, so far as our information of the small islands of the Tahitian protection, somewhere about twelve honour of the French authorities at prompt measures to put a stop to these

One vessel, the Mercedes Ulholy, 150 natives on board. These, of ed. The vessel was condemned and sentenced to five years' penal servitude to sea. These infamous men are punished. Four or five other seized by the French, and have had abruptly brought to a close. We are particulars as to how they have dealt with the captured. One was Calleo, having sold all her rice and to render it impracticable for her to as a slaver. Four others were being the close of April, one of which had a captain, who had fled.

to do more than merely seize vessels and on board, they have followed the "captives," demanded of the Peruvian slave who has been taken from islands, and for every one who is missing pay damages. Thus the French are active, and for the part they are acting will have, the thanks of the civilized world, however, their efforts directed to the islands under their protection a very small part of the countries of the sea-stealers. That they are not their efforts beyond their own territory, but, as a matter of fact, they have in all the other exposed regions no being imposed upon the perpetrators of and blood.

only this year as many as from 1500 to collected from the different islands, South America, and at this date the are with unabated vigour.

the authority that twenty-five vessels of this infamous and revolting trade, in Calleo, and cleared from that port, were coming to hire labourers.

The arrangement—a thing, by the way of expediency on its face. To which they would find the natives of making a different slave, and the mode is the way of entering such proceedings show the nature of these enterprises. Dependent on the course of those who go to the islands. And it is in the discovery that was

actual bondage, are on their way to the land of doom, or have had their lives cut short by the hardships and cruelties which they have been exposed to. And, we know from good authority, that it is designed to raise the numbers to 10,000, of course making no account of those who die on their way to their destination, or lose their lives in encounters with their captors. Such is the state of the case that now claims our sympathies—a case deplorable in the highest degree. It may be questioned whether ever a case calling more urgently for prompt and effective interference was presented to a Christian community. Let any one read the simple artless tale of the Karotoogan and Samoan teachers, Maka and Samuella, and he must be strangely constituted if his soul is not stirred to its lowest depths.

One of the most touching incidents that has yet come to light connected with the whole affair is the fact that on the morning following the dreadful day on which the murderous proceedings took place at Savage Island the natives, while their hearts were bleeding and their tears flowing because fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons were torn from their embrace, should lift up their voice to God in prayer, not to invoke vengeance upon the heads of their guilty oppressors, but to pray that their hearts might be changed, and that they might be led to abandon their wicked courses. How like the spirit of Him whose followers they profess to be—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And these are the descendants of men who rushed upon Captain Cook when he landed upon their shores, as he expresses it, like wild boars, and who themselves were in the same state twelve years ago as that in which they were found by Cook. What a mighty influence must the Gospel have exerted upon them!

Still more touching, perhaps, is the scene on board that floating hell where the poor captives were confined. When they supposed the hour had arrived at which they had been wont with their families to worship God in their happy homes—now no longer theirs—they united in their accustomed exercises; they prayed and sang praises to God, and, no doubt, like their friends on shore, sought blessing for the miserable men by whom they were being so cruelly wronged.

The following extract from Mr. Lawes painfully illustrates these remarks:—"When the ship sailed on the night of the capture, the natives on board thought she was only making a long tack; but they soon found that they were really off. They then held a council as to what was to be done; the young men were for seizing the captain and crew, tying them all up, and then taking the ship in, and, when the natives were all safe on shore, untying the crew and letting them go; but the old men overruled this, and said that no foreigners should be killed in the affray. Two white men, armed, guarded the hatchway, which was shut down, and the poor creatures below were in total darkness. They kept knocking at the door, deck, and sides of the ship, and calling to be let out. After a while, some of the white men went down and beat them with great pieces of wood for making a noise. When the poor captives thought it was about the time of their evening worship, they united in their wretched confinement, in singing and prayer."

On the following day the vessel stood in towards the shore. Some natives, ignorant of the character of the ship and of what had transpired, went on board. These in confinement recognized the well-known sounds of their native tongue. They shouted for help but of course in vain. By desperate efforts they succeeded in knocking a hole in the door large enough to let one through at a time. A number succeeded in reaching the deck, and

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lamp of absurdity on its face. To  
difficulty: they would find the natives  
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character of their enterprise. De-  
are not the resorts of those who go  
to engage labourers. And in re-  
vessels further discover their true  
to the port whence they come, but  
burs. They do not, however, seem to  
y. The necessity for this is avoided  
a keeping with the whole cha-  
gs. They have a depot at an  
land. This island is about thirty-six  
e in longitude 109 W., and latitude  
hey have completely swept the island  
even vessels assembled at the island,  
of their crews, no doubt thoroughly  
natives, and carried them off. Hav-  
people, they took hogs, poultry, and  
ired, and burned the houses, probably  
they wanted for their own purposes.  
vers carry the wretched beings whom  
ze, and a schooner plies between the  
carrying cargo after cargo to slavery

id to be in whole or in part owned by  
Callao, and this house is further said  
a firm in Liverpool.

It called from Samoa on the 12th of  
three of these vessels about that group  
ifferent islands, with the view of pick-  
boat that might venture out to sea.  
een caught. The crew consisted of  
one Portuguese. The captain was  
agnese go. The Samoans he carried

that called off Samoa there were 300  
ands, and the captain wished to obtain  
his cargo. Think of 700 human  
the most perfect freedom, crowded on  
in the heart of the tropics! We have  
pecting the following islands and the  
them:—Fitiangi, 100; Pukapuka,  
ngarongaro, 40; Tokelau, 60; Savage  
on these islands, 420. These islands,  
Savage Island, which lies in latitude  
70 W., all lie towards the line about  
d longitude W. from 160 to 172. On  
at Fitiangi, we have missions, and  
we are in possession of the informa-  
er that we might have been in utter  
has taken place. And this  
speculations as to what may  
of other islands where no  
all the tale of their wrongs, such  
High Island, from which, it is said, a  
has been taken—that there have been  
o souls, is clear from the fact that, in  
or we have named, from 1500 to 2000  
a land of heathens. On the whole it  
sandy over 1000 other are now in

they united in their wretched condition, as might, and  
preyer."

On the following day the vessel stood in towards  
the shore. Some natives, ignorant of the character  
of the ship and of what had transpired, went on  
board. Those in confinement recognised the well-known  
sounds of their native tongue. They shouted for help but  
of course in vain. By desperate efforts they succeeded in  
breaking a hole in the floor large enough to let one through  
at a time. A number succeeded in reaching the deck, and  
rushed over the ship's side into the sea, but there were  
only two or three small canoes—land was a long way off,  
and some were not able to swim well. The wretches on  
board fired from the deck upon the helpless natives in the  
canoes and the water. A boat was lowered, and many  
were recaptured. Seven only escaped. Among those  
carried off were thirteen church members, and many can-  
didates. Eighteen wives are left without husbands, and  
sixty-three children are deprived of their fathers.

In another part of the island still more dreadful scenes  
occurred which we must not particularise. In reference to  
these, Mr. Lawes remarks:—"One young man, Simeona,  
a church member, was brought home a corpse, shot  
through the head. The white wretches fired upon the un-  
armed and unresisting natives for no other reason than that  
they might terrify them, and so make them an easy prey.  
Some of the canoes surrendered in terror—only three es-  
caped to tell the sad tale.

Among those carried off are some of the most important  
men on the island—the law makers and law enforcers of  
Savage Island, and some of the most promising young  
men. Twenty-five church members are deacons, and  
many candidates are among the captives.

A brief extract from the Samoan teacher, Samuel, who  
has laboured many years on Savage Island will appro-  
priately close our statement. The wives and children cease  
not to weep for their husbands, and fathers not knowing  
whether they are killed or whether they are taken by these  
men-stealing ships. (Think of the torturing suspense of  
these poor bereaved ones!) It is as if the work of God  
would be hated here, for some of the people think that  
these calamities have come upon them, and foreigners have  
visited them from having missionaries and teachers living  
among them; for such things never occurred in the days of  
heathenism. But these are only words uttered in the bit-  
terness of their grief and astonishment. On account of the  
cruelty of foreigners these days, their people have been  
killed and carried off, and they have done nothing to cause  
such afflictions. Has any foreigners been killed on Niue?  
No indeed. No! It is a day of mourning that these  
doings have brought upon this people. This is the diffi-  
culty with us; we do not know from what country the  
ships have come. We do not know the names of the ships,  
nor the names of the captains. But I just tell you these  
things which have occurred in this land."

It is indeed a day of darkness and gloominess on Niue,  
and many other of these interesting isles. It is as if the  
powers of Hell were let loose upon these defenceless tribes.  
We trust, however, that the day is not distant when they  
shall again all every man under his own vine and fig-tree,  
none daring to make them afraid, and that the preaching  
of this evening may greatly contribute to this end, may God  
in his mercy grant.

A Public Meeting of the  
Inhabitants of the City of Sydney  
New South Wales, held this  
Thursday the 15<sup>th</sup> June 1863, to  
petition against the enormities usually  
perpetrated in the South Sea  
Islands by Slave Ships from  
South America the following  
resolutions were unanimously adopted

(1) That this Meeting has heard with  
indignation and dismay that a large fleet of  
Slave vessels has appeared in the Pacific, and  
confronted many of the Inhabitants from their  
Island Homes under circumstances of extraordinary  
brutery, violence and cruelty

(2) That this Meeting feeling it to be the  
duty of every civilized Government to repress  
and punish crimes so detrimental to humanity and  
disgraceful to the Christian Name, earnestly implores  
the interference of Her Majesty's Government to  
secure for the Islanders such protection as their  
condition may require, and at the same time offers  
its thanks to His Excellency for having responded  
to the Secretary of State the dangers to which the  
people were and still are, exposed from the  
interference of the Slavers

(3) That the thanks of this Meeting be  
tendered to the Representative of the French  
Empire, at Tahiti, for his prompt and decisive  
measures to put an end to the cause of these  
enormities of the human race

(4.) That this Meeting declares its sympathies to the Missions, and to people of the South Sea Islands who, having embraced Christianity, have suffered this wrong from various other Christians, and pledged itself to use all the means within its power to secure such interpositions as shall for a future time prevent the repetition of these atrocious crimes—

(5.) That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that Petitions founded on them to both Houses of the British Parliament be signed by the Chairman in name of the Meeting, and duly forwarded for presentation

(6.) That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorable John Hay Speaker of the Legislature Assembly for presiding on this occasion

Signed in name and by authority of  
Meeting

John Hay  
Chairman

British Consulate

201

Fiji

October 6<sup>th</sup> 1864.

My Lord

With respect to  
the Instructions conveyed  
in Your Lordship's Despatch  
No 4 September 25<sup>th</sup> 1863  
desiring me to furnish  
Your Lordship with a full  
report of any attempts to  
kidnap the natives of the  
Pacific Islands, that  
may come under my notice



No 5.

Tahiti, March 30. 1864

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch no 4 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November last in reference to the traffic in Polynesian — Islanders lately carried on by Peruvian Vessels, and instructing me as to the course I am to pursue in the event of any revival of such traffic taking place.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's  
most obedient,  
humble servant,

The Earl Russell, K. G.

J. Russell

rc.

rc.

rc.

Foreign Shipping— The respective amounts of the different Foreign Tonnage that made entry at Tientsin in each the years 1862 and 1863, in every description of trade, are given in the subsequent Statements

1862.

|                                  |                 |   |                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Tahitian (chiefly British owned) |                 |   |                |
| Foreign Trade . . . . .          | 2,156 tons      | } | Tons.<br>4,107 |
| Coasting Trade . . . . .         | 1,953 —         |   |                |
| American (U.S.)                  |                 |   |                |
| Foreign Trade . . . . .          | 3,400 tons      | } | 4,462          |
| Wholes calling . . . . .         | 1,062 —         |   |                |
| South Pacific Islands . . . . .  | Foreign trade)  |   | 983            |
| Peruvian . . . . .               | do —            |   | 560            |
| Roman . . . . .                  | Wholes calling) |   | 560            |
| French . . . . .                 | Foreign trade)  |   | 465            |
| Chilian . . . . .                | do —            |   | 348            |
| Total Foreign Tonnage (1862)     |                 |   | <u>11,465</u>  |

1863.

|                                  |                 |   |                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Tahitian (chiefly British owned) |                 |   |                |
| Foreign Trade . . . . .          | 2,597 tons      | } | Tons.<br>4,766 |
| Coasting Trade . . . . .         | 2,169 —         |   |                |
| American (U.S.)—                 |                 |   |                |
| Foreign Trade . . . . .          | 2,751 tons      | } | 4,918          |
| Wholes calling . . . . .         | 2,167 —         |   |                |
| French—                          |                 |   |                |
| Foreign Trade . . . . .          | 1,111 tons      | } | 1,643          |
| Wholes calling . . . . .         | 532 —           |   |                |
| South Pacific Islands . . . . .  | (Foreign trade) |   | 1,132          |
| Peruvian . . . . .               | do —            |   | 470            |
| Sandwich Islands . . . . .       | do —            |   | 176            |
| Chilian . . . . .                | do —            |   | 174            |
| Total Foreign Tonnage (1863)     |                 |   | <u>13,279</u>  |