

Feb 14/63

Tracchanti at Callao

9th January, 1863.

Sir, Having received information that several Vessels have within the last four Months sailed from

* Oura or Oura Callao for the South Sea Islands, *

for the purpose of bringing away Natives to be sold in Peru, and who, it is reported, are kidnapped;

I forward the enclosed list of Vessels engaged in this traffic, also particulars relative to the arrival

G. C. Miller Esq

H. B. M. Consul

Tahiti.

Penryn
Lat: 9° S.
Long: 158° W.
Humphreys
Island
and other places
unknown.

1	2	3
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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 5.
14-Letters 1857-66.
[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 8]

arrival of certain Vessels, and the disposal of the Natives at Callao, and I request you will endeavour as far as possible to furnish me or the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships at Callao, with all information as to the fact of these Natives being forcibly carried away or kidnapped, or whether they voluntarily embark on board these Vessels as Emigrants as stated by the Masters of the Vessels who bring them to this Port.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

P. Maitland

Rear Admiral
Commander in Chief

Callao, January 9. 1863.

From Rear Admiral
Sir Thomas Baitland.

Recd. February 14. 1863.

Covering a List of the Vessels
that had sailed from Callao for
the South-Sea Islands, to collect
Natives for introduction into
Peru; and asking for information
as to the manner in which the
Natives are obtained at the
Islands.

~~Ad~~ in letter of March 2. 1860,
addressed by Consul Baker to Senior
British Naval Officer at Callao.

I.

Recd June 14/63.

British Legation
Honolulu

January 10th 1863.

Sir,

I thank you very much for
your communication of the
1st ultimo relative to the
attempts of certain Peruvian
vessels to kidnap South Sea
Islanders.

I at once communicated
its contents to the King and
to Mr. Wylie, in order that
they might put Hawaiian
Subjects on their guard
against such nefarious

G. L. Miller Esq.

designs

designs.

My French colleague, M. de
Sarrigny received from the
Commissioner of France despatches
on the same subject.

We shall watch carefully
to prevent any abduction of
natives from these Islands.

I have sent a copy of your
despatch to the Naval
Commander in Chief on this
Station.

I hope soon to hear

from

from you again on this
interesting subject; and

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
humb servant,

Wm W. G. G.

Honolulu, Jan 10. 1863.

From H. M. Commissioners in
the Sandwich Islands.

Recd June 14. 1863. (San Francisco) ^{via}

Acky Mr. J. C. Miller's letter
of Dec 1. 1862 respecting the
abuses committed in the South
Sea by Peruvian Immigrant ships
in quest of Native Labourers.

G.

Recd April 14/63.

Naiad, Callao

10 February 1863

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that in the absence of the Commander in Chief from this Port, I have opened your letter dated 2nd December 1862 addressed to Sir Thomas Maitland, Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief, if absent to the Senior British Naval Officer at Callao, or on the Coast of Peru.

Rear Admiral Sir J. Maitland

J.
C. Miller Esquire
His Majesty's Consul
Tahiti

left



left this Port in H. W. S. 'Bacchante'
on the 18th January last for England
via Panama.

Near Admiral John
Kingcome, successor to Admiral Sir
Thomas Maitland is expected to arrive
in H. W. S. 'Satley' at Valparaiso, in
the month of March next, therefore I
have forwarded your letter to the Senior
Officer at that Port to be delivered
to Rear Admiral John Kingcome on
his arrival.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. S. Master Commandor
and Senior Naval
Officer present

Callao, February 10. 1863.

From Senior British Naval Officer,
at Callao.

Recd. April 14. 1863.

Acknowledging the receipt of
Consul Miller's letter of December
2. 1862.

Transmission to the Commander
in Chief of Consul Miller's Report
upon the illegal proceedings of
certain Peruvian Ships in the
South-Sea.

I.



Office Copy. No.

British Consulate
Papeete, Tahiti, March 3. 1863.

Sir,
With reference to the Letters which I did myself
the honour of addressing to you on the 1st and 15th of
December last, covering Papers upon the subject of the
serious abuses that were being committed on these seas
by certain ships engaged in collecting South-sea Islanders
for conveyance to Peru as labourers;

I have now the honour to transmit to you
two Numbers of the Official Newspaper "Kohopu o Tahiti,"
containing further particulars showing the fraud and
violence which are resorted to in the prosecution of the
traffic in question.

You will find in the within Papers detailed
evidence of the systematic kidnapping of Natives, lately
practised at the French Possession of the Marquesas -
Islands by a Peruvian ship called the "Empress", which
succeeded in treacherously securing and making off with
about twenty-six of the Islanders.

Other important particulars will be found in
the inclosed Papers 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 Masters of the vessels
last alluded to, finding that the Easter-Islanders would

Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires,

Lima.

No 8 of Feb 21. 1863.
No 9 of Feb 28. 1863.

no longer go off to their ships, resolved upon a combined expedition for the purpose of seizing them on shore. Their crews, to the number of about eighty men, were in consequence armed and landed; and, by surprise and force, succeeded it seems in capturing and carrying off nearly two hundred of the Natives, who were afterwards shared out amongst the different ships in proportion to the number of men that had been furnished by each towards the expedition.

Several of the Islanders are stated to have been killed in the course of this buccannery assault 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, there it is said to be sold on account of their captors.

The intelligence of these lawless proceedings at Easter Island was brought to this Port about a fortnight ago by the Peruvian Brigantine "Cora", - one of the eight vessels engaged in the transaction. From Easter Island the "Cora" had proceeded to the Island of Rapa, or Oparo, about 10 degrees to the south of Tahiti, and there she was seized by the Natives, and then sent hither, under the circumstances also described in the printed paper inclosed.

I understand that the "Cora" is likely to be kept at Tahiti until instructions shall have been obtained from the French government upon the case, - neither Rapa nor Easter Island being under French Protection.

I furthermore learn that the Imperial Commissioner at this place is about to send to the
French

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 licenses 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 Peruvian ships, besides the "Cora", remain meanwhile under detention at this Port, namely,

The "Serpiente-Marina", charged with having unduly attempted to procure Natives from the French Islands (under French protection).

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

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

In conclusion, I beg leave to add that by the present mail, I transmit copies of the enclosed printed Papers to Earl Russell.

And I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant

(signed) J. C. Miller

N. N. Consul at Tahiti.

copy.

Tahiti, March 3. 1863.

To H. A. M. Clarke & Williams
at Victoria.

By "Amie" to Melbourne.

Kinohang of Putea at

the Marquesas Islands, and

particular copies of Notices

at Suite 100, to P. Rouman

M. J. J.

The Hon. Consul General, Tahiti

to H. A. M. Clarke & Williams at Victoria

April 28. 1863.

H.

BUNDLE 3
PART 2

Office copy. *ms.*

No 5.

Papeete, Tahiti, March 3, 1863.

My Lord.

With reference to the Despatches, numbered 18 and 19, which I did myself the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 29th of November and 15th of December last, upon the subject of the serious abuses that were being committed in these seas by certain ships engaged in collecting South-sea Islanders for conveyance to Peru as labourers;—

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

Your Lordship will find in the within Papers detailed evidence of the systematic kidnapping of natives, lately practised at the French Possession of the Marquesas Islands by a Peruvian ship called the 'Empress', which succeeded in treacherously securing and making off with about twenty-six of the Islanders.

Other important particulars will be found in the enclosed Papers 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

The Earl Russell, K.G.

to.

to.

to.

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Tahiti British Consulate Papers. Vol. 10.

Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

F.O. 58/99

Newspaper de Tahiti.
No 8. of Feb 21. 1863.
No 9. of Feb 28. 1863.

Tahiti and Valparaiso.

It appears that the masters of the vessels last alluded to, finding that the Easter-Islanders would no longer go off to their ships, resolved upon a combined expedition for the purpose of seizing them on shore. Their crews, to the number of about eighty men, were in consequence armed and landed; and, by surprise and force, succeeded it seems in capturing and carrying off nearly two hundred of the Natives, who were afterwards shared out amongst the different ships in proportion to the number of men that had been furnished by each towards the expedition.

Several of the Islanders are stated to have been killed in the course of this bucaneeing spunk 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, there it is said to be sold on account of their captors.

The intelligence of these lawless proceedings at Easter-Island, was brought to this Port about a fortnight ago by the Peruvian Brigantine "Cora", - one of the eight vessels engaged in the transaction. From Easter Island the "Cora" had proceeded to the Island of Papea, or Opava, about 10 degrees 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 Papers inclosed.

I understand that the "Cora" is likely to be

kept at Tahiti until instructions shall have been obtained from the French government upon the case, - neither Rapa nor 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 Marquesian Interpreter, with a view I believe to demanding from the Peruvian government (under whose license 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 Peruvian ships, besides the 'Cora', remain meanwhile under detention at this Port, namely -

The "Serpiente Marina", charged with having audaciously attempted to procure Natives from the Gambier Islands (under French Protection),

and the "Mercedes de Wholey" seized in the act of illegally carrying off 151 Natives of the Paumotu Islands, which are Dependancies of Tahiti.

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

In conclusion, I beg leave to add that I send copies of the enclosed printed Papers to Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Lima, to the Senior British Naval Officer at Callao, and also to the Commander in Chief of Her

Her Majesty's Naval Force 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 operations.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
My Lord, &c.
(signed) G. C. Miller.

1879.
Tahiti, March 2. 1863.

To Earl Russell.

No 5.

By Steam to Valparaiso.

Following Paper giving further particulars respecting the great increase reported to in the culture of South sea Island for emigrants to Peru.

Kidnapping of Natives at the Marquesas Islands, and practical enquiry of Natives at Easter Island, by Peruvian ships. See signed at Tahiti.

To Mr. G. No. 7, of March 29. 1863
to Foreign Office.

B.

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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.

Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

Recd May 11/63.

Sutlej at Valparaiso
3 March 1863.

Sir

I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you of my arrival at this Port to take the Command in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Pacific Station.

I shall be glad at all times to receive any information you may think it desirable to communicate to me; and beg to assure you that I shall always be ready to afford you any assistance in my power to promote the interests under your charge.

I am

Sir

Your humble servant.

John King

Rear Admiral and
Commander-in-Chief.

L. C. Miller Esq:
H. M. Consul,
Tahiti.

C. J.

Papeete, March 3. 1863.

From Rear-Admiral Sir George
Commodore in Chief of H. B. M.
Naval Force in the Pacific.

Recd May 11. 1863.

Announcing his arrival at
Papeete as Commodore in
Chief of H. B. M. Naval Force
in the Pacific Station.

Wells May 19. 1863.

I.

Office Copy. *Sp. H.*

British Consulate
Papeete, Tahiti, March 3. 1863.

Sir,

In conformity with the desire of the Commander in Chief, conveyed to me in a letter dated Callao the 9th of January last, and with reference also to the letter which I felt it my duty to address to the Senior British Naval Officer at that Port, on the 2nd of December 1862, inclosing Papers upon the subject of the serious abuses that were being committed in these seas by certain ships engaged in collecting South-Sea Islanders for conveyance to Peru as labourers; -

I have the honour of transmitting to you, herewith, two numbers of the Official Newspaper of Tahiti, in which are contained further particulars showing the fraud and violence which are resorted to in the prosecution of the traffic in question.

You will find in the within Papers detailed evidence of the systematic Kidnapping of Natives, lately practised at the French Possession of the Marquesas Islands by a Peruvian ship called the "Empress", which succeeded in treacherously securing and making off with about twenty-six of the Islanders.

Other important particulars will be found in the inclosed Papers relative to a piratical outrage that was perpetrated in the month of December last by

The Senior British Naval Officer,
at Callao.

No 8. of Feb 21. 1863.
"Neposier de Tahiti"
No 9. of Feb 28. 1863.

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 Masters of the vessels last alluded to, finding that the Easter-Islanders would no longer go off to their ships, resolved upon a combined expedition for the purpose of seizing them on shore. Their crews, to the number of about eighty men, were in consequence armed and landed; and, by surprise and force, succeeded it seems in capturing and carrying off nearly two hundred of the Natives, who were afterwards shared out amongst the different ships in proportion to the number of men that had been furnished by each towards the expedition.

Several of the Islanders are stated to have been killed in the course of this buccannering assault 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 captors.

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

of Papea, or Opao, about 10 degrees to the south
of Tahiti, and there she was seized by the Natives,
and then sent hither, under the circumstances also
described in the printed Papers inclosed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, &c.

(Signed)

J. C. Miller

H. M. Consul at Tahiti.

copy.

Tahiti, March 3. 1863.

To the Senior British Naval
Officer at Callao.

By "Honi," to Nukuano.

Receipting of Notices at
the Marquesas Islands, and
practical require of Notices
at Easter Island, by British
Ships.

See also Consul Miers's further
Notes, on the subject of the Proceedings
of Penusion Ships, dated April 28th
1863, to the Senior British Naval
Officer at Callao.

James G. Macpherson Esq.,
May 4/63.

Office Copy. J.H.

British Consulate

Papeete, Tahiti, March 4 1863.

Sir,

With reference to the letter which I deemed it my duty to address to you on the 15th of December last, inclosing Papers upon the subject of the serious abuses that were being committed in these Seas by certain ships engaged in collecting South-Sea Islanders for conveyance to Pora as Labourers;—

I have now the honour of transmitting to you two Numbers of the Official Newspaper "Messager de Tahiti," in which are contained further particulars showing the fraud and violence which are resorted to in the prosecution of the traffic in question.

You will find in the within Papers detailed evidence of the systematic Kidnapping of Natives, lately practised at the French Possession of the Marquesas Islands by a Peruvian ship called the "Empressa," which succeeded in treacherously securing and making off with about

The Commander in Chief of
of Her Majesty's Naval Forces
on the Australian Station,
Sydney.

No. 8. of Feb 21. 1863.
No. 9. of Feb 28. 1863.

about twenty-two of the Islanders.

Other important particulars will be found in the inclosed Papers 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 Masters of the vessels last alluded to, finding that the Easter Islanders would no longer go off to their ships, resolved upon a combined expedition for the purpose of seizing them on shore. Their crews, to the number of about eighty men, were in consequence armed and landed, and, by surprise and force, succeeded it seems in capturing and carrying off nearly two hundred of the Natives, who were afterwards shared out amongst the different ships in proportion to the number of men that had been furnished by each towards the expedition.

Several of the Islanders are stated to have been killed in the course of this treacherous assault 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, in order it is said that they might there be sold on account of their captors.

The intelligence of these lawless proceedings at Easter Island was brought to this Port about a fortnight ago by the Peruvian Brigantine "Cora", one of the eight vessels engaged in the transaction. From Easter Island the "Cora" had proceeded to the Island of Rapa, or Opao, about 10 degrees to the south of Tahiti, and there she was seized by the Natives, and then sent hither, under the circumstances also described in the printed Papers inclosed.

I avail myself of this earliest opportunity (via New Caledonia) of bringing these matters to your knowledge, as it appears very probable that some of the Peruvian Immigration ships may already have extended their operations into the limits of your naval command.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant

(signed) G. C. Miller
H. M. Consul at Tahiti.

Copy.

Tahiti, March 4. 1863.

To the Commander in Chief of H.M.S.
Havelock on the Australian
Station. - Sydney.

By Hon. Secy to Her Excellency.

Respecting of Native & the
Marquesas Islands, and Political
Regime of Native at Easter
Island, by J. J. G. G. G. G.

To the General Order further etc.
to the Commander in Chief on the
Australian Station, of 2/1/63.

Ans. 16. 1863.

J.



Recd May 11/63.

Subj at Valparaiso

11 March 1863.

Sir I have received your letter of the 1st December last, addressed to my predecessor Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Mailband, respecting the proceedings of certain Vessels under the Peruvian Flag in kidnapping natives from the Islands in the Pacific, and I beg to assure you that this subject shall have my earliest and best attention, but having only just taken the Command of the Station.

G. C. Miller Esq.
H. B. M. Consul
Tahiti.

Station, I am unable at this
moment to say when it will be
in my power to send a vessel
amongst the Islands, but in the
meantime I shall communicate
with the Authorities at Callao
and take every means in my power
to put a stop to such infamous
proceedings.

I am

Sir

Your humble servant

John Kingdon

Rear Admiral and
Commander in Chief.

Tahiti, Nov 11. 1863.

From Rear Admiral Kingeme,
Commander in Chief of A.S.M.
Naval Force in the Pacific.

Recd May 11. 1863.

Atkin's; Small Miss's
letter of Dec. 1. 1862.

Admiral Kingeme expresses
his intention to do all in his power
to assist putting a stop to the kidnapping
of half-breed children practised
by American ships.

For the Admiral Kingeme
per the letter of May 4/63.

I.

Office Copy. f.h.

British Consulate,

Papeete, Tahiti, March 28. 1863.

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated the 3rd of the present month, I have the honour to transmit to you, under a separate cover, copies of those numbers of the official newspaper "Mefager de Tahiti", containing a full account of the proceedings upon the Trial, which took place before the Criminal Tribunal at Papeete from the 9th to the 14th Instant, of the Master of the Peruvian Brig "Mercedes de Whaley", and of a person employed on board of that vessel as Interpreter and Pilot.

"Mefager de Tahiti."
Nos 11, 12, and 13 of 1863.
also a copy of the
"Mefager" No 10
of 1863.

x inj. No 11.

In the first* of the three above-mentioned numbers of the "Mefager de Tahiti", will be found the Indictment against the two offenders in question; and in the third number* is published the Judgment pronounced by the Tribunal, on the 14th Instant.

* inj. No 13.

By that Judgment both the Prisoners were, it will be seen, found guilty of the fraudulent carrying away, and subsequent sequestration on board of the brig "Mercedes de Whaley", of certain Nations of the
Paumotu

Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires
Lima.

Paumotu Islands, which Islands are it will be remembered Dependencies of Tahiti. The Captain was furthermore declared guilty of having unduly entered Ports in the said Islands that are closed to foreign-going ships; as also of having embarked one hundred and fifty of the Natives, and one French subject, without the requisite permits from the competent authorities.

The Master of the "Mercedes de Wholey" was, it will be found, in consequence sentenced to five years penal labour ("travaux forcés") under the 310th 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 Paumotu Islands in contravention of the local laws, and to a further fine of 15,100 francs for having embarked on board his ship one hundred and fifty Natives of those Islands, and a Frenchman, likewise in violation of the local Regulations. The vessel, if necessary, is to be seized and sold to secure the payment of such fines.

The person employed as Interpreter and Pilot was, it will be observed, sentenced to ten years of "travaux forcés", in pursuance also of the above cited Article 341st of the Penal Code against the Sequestration of persons.

Both Prisoners have petitioned for the Imperial clemency. In the meantime, they have been sent for detention

detention to the French Military post of Taravao, on
this Island.

With regard to the Peruvian barque "torpente
Marina", which was stated in my letter of the 3^d Inst
to be still under detention at this Port, - the Local
Authorities have I learn resolved to keep her here until
the decision of the French government upon the case
shall have been received. Permission has however
been granted to the Captain and ship's company
return to Peru.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, &c,
(signed) G. C. Miller
A. M. Consul.

P. S. By the present Mail I transmit
to Earl Russell copies of the three before-mentioned
numbers of the "Moyager de Tahiti", giving the particulars
of the Trial of the Master and the Interpreter of
the "Mercedes de Whaley", and the sentence passed upon
them. &c.

Copy.
Tahiti, *March 28. 1853.*

To Her Majesty's Charge's Office
at *Lima.*

By *Thomas' to Polovina.*

Tral before the Criminal
Tribunal at Tahiti of the Name
and the Detention of the Criminal
Tug "Nouveau de Nelly", for the
presentment abduction of Persons
from the Criminal House, N. =
Sentence of the Tribunal.

Remain large "Serpente"
Name "previously detained"
at Tahiti.

To also present at the 10th N.
Charge's Office in Lima, of
April 30/53.

H.

Office Copy. f.h.c.

No 7.

Papeete, Tahiti, March 28. 1863.

My Lord.

With reference to my Despatches, No 19 of the 15th of December last, and No 5 of the 3rd of the present month, - I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, under a separate cover, copies of three numbers of the official Newspaper "Mepager de Tahiti", containing a full account of the proceedings upon the Trial, which took place before the Criminal Tribunal at Papeete from the 9th to the 14th Instant, of the Master of the Peruvian brig "Mercedes de Whaley", and of a person employed on board of that vessel as Interpreter and Pilot.

"Mepager de Tahiti,"
Nos 11, 12 and 13 of 1863.
two copies of each,
(also two copies of the
"Mepager" No 10 of 1863.)

* viz No 11.

* viz No 13.

In the first of the three above-mentioned numbers of the "Mepager de Tahiti", will be found the indictment against the two offenders in question; and in the third number* is published the Judgment pronounced by the Tribunal, on the 14th Instant.

By that Judgment both the Prisoners were,

The Earl Russell, K.G.
to. to. to.

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were, it will be seen, found guilty of the fraudulent carrying away, and subsequent sequestration on board of the brig "Mercedes de Whaley", of certain Natives of the Paumotu Islands, which Islands it will be remembered are Dependencies of Tahiti. The Captain was furthermore declared guilty of having unduly entered Ports in the said Islands that are closed to foreign-going ships; as also of having — embarked one hundred and fifty of the Natives, and one French subject, without the requisite permits from the competent Authorities.

The Master of the "Mercedes de Whaley" was, it will be found, in consequence sentenced to five years penal labour ("travaux forcés") under the 341st 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 Paumotu Islands in contravention of the local laws, and to a further fine of 15.100 francs for having embarked on board his ship one hundred and fifty Natives of those Islands, and a Frenchman, likewise in violation of the local regulations. The vessel, if necessary, is to be seized and sold to secure the payment of such fines.

The person employed as Interpreter and Pilot was, it will be observed, sentenced to ten years of "travaux forcés", in pursuance also of the above cited Article 341st of the Penal Code, against the sequestration of persons.

Both Prisoners have petitioned for the
Imperial

Imperial Clemency. In the meantime, they have been sent for detention to the French Military post of Taravao, on this island.

With regard to the Peruvian barque "Serpiente Marina", which was stated in my Despatch No 5 of the 3rd Inst to be still under detention at this Port, the local authorities have I learn resolved to keep her here until the decision of the French Government upon the case shall have been received. Permission has however been granted to the Captain and ship's company to return to Peru.

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

My Lord, &c,

(signed) G. C. Miller

copy.
Tahiti, March 28. 1853.

To Earl Russell.

No 7.

By "Anna" to Williams.

Trial before the Criminal Tribunal
of Tahiti, of the Master and the
Mate of the Russian brig
"Murder de Moby", for the
fraudulent abduction of natives
of the Pomotee Islands, &c, -
sentence of the Tribunal.

Perman' Banya 'Epaioa
Moana" provisionally detained
at Tahiti.

B.

Office Copy. *pld.*

British Consulate,

Papeete, Tahiti, March 28. 1863.

Sir,

In furtherance of the wishes of the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific, expressed to me in a Letter dated Callao the 9th of January last, - I do myself the honor of transmitting to you, under a separate cover, for the information of the Admiral and yourself, copies of three numbers of the official Newspaper, "Mepager de Tahiti," containing the particulars of a Trial that has lately taken place before the Criminal Tribunal at Papeete, in respect of the Peruvian Brig "Mercedes de Whaley," which vessel was seized by the French War Steamer "Latache-Tréville" amongst the Paumotu Islands (Dependencies of Tahiti), in the month of December 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, with which the inclosed account of the proceedings concludes, ("Mepager", No 13), it will be seen, that the Master of the "Mercedes de Whaley", and a person employed on board as Interpreter and Pilot, have been found guilty of the fraudulent abduction and sequestration of Natives of the Paumotu Islands; and that the Master was furthermore

convicted

The Senior British Naval Officer,
Callao.

"Mepager de Tahiti,"
Nos 11, 12, & 13 of 1863.
(two copies of each No.)
(also
two copies of the
"Mepager",
No 10 of 1863.)

convicted of having unduly entered Ports of those Islands that are closed to foreign-going Ships, as also of having embarked on board of his vessel, one hundred and fifty of the Natives, and a French subject, without the requisite permits of the competent authorities.

The Master of the "Mesados de Whaley" was, it will be found, in consequence sentenced by the Tribunal to five years penal labour ("travaux forcés") under the 341st 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 Paumotu Islands in contravention of the local laws, and to a further fine of 15,100 francs for having embarked one hundred and fifty Natives from those Islands and a Frenchman, likewise in violation of the local Regulations. The vessel, if necessary, is to be seized and sold to secure the payment of such fines.

The person employed as Interpreter and Pilot was, it will be observed, sentenced to ten years of "travaux forcés", in pursuance also of the before cited Article 341st of the Penal Code, against the sequestration of persons.

Both Prisoners have petitioned for the Imperial clemency. In the meantime, they have been sent for detention to the French Military post of Taravao, on this Island.

With regard to the Peruvian barque "Serpiente Marina", and the Peruvian Brigantine "Cora", which will have

* See Letters to
Senior British
Naval Officer at
Callao, dated Tahiti,
March 3. 1863,
and Dec. 2. 1862.

have been seen, by the Indivennes in my former letters,
to be under detention at this Port, — the local authorities
have I learn resolved to keep both vessels here
until the decision of the French government in the
matter shall have been received. Permission has, however,
been granted to the Captain and ship's company of the
"Serpente-Marina" to return to Peru. The "Cora"
has been abandoned by her Master and crew, the former
of whom has gone off from hence, it is not known
whither.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant

(signed) G. C. Miller
H. M. Consul.

copy.

Tahiti, March 28. 1853.

To the Honr British Consul
Officer at Callao.

By James' to Poffanus.

Tril before the Annual
Tribunal at Tahiti of the
Natives and the Subjuncts of
the British King "Merceder
de Whaley", for the punishment
of Natives from the
Penalties Whaley, No Sentence
of the Tribunal.
Among Whaley's Whaley's Whaley's
and Whaley's Whaley's Whaley's
at Tahiti.

The further like to Whaley's Whaley's Whaley's at

J.

Callao, 28/3/53.
April 30/53.



Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.

Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

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Office Copy. file.

British Consulate,
Papeete, Tahiti, April 2. 1863.

Sir,

With reference to the Papers transmitted to you in my letter, dated the 15th of December last, and 4th ultimo, - I do myself the honour of forwarding to you, under a separate cover, copies of three numbers of the official newspaper, "Nepapea de Tahiti", giving the particulars of a Trial that has lately taken place before the Criminal Tribunal at Papeete, in respect of the Peruvian Brig "Mercedes de Whaley", which vessel had been seized by the French War steamer "Latouche-Tréville" amongst the Paumotu Islands (Dependencies of Tahiti), in the month of December 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, ("Nepapea" No 13 of March 28th 1863), - it will be seen, that the Master of the "Mercedes de Whaley", and a person employed on board of that vessel as Interpreter and Pilot, have been found guilty of the fraudulent abduction and sequestration of Natives of the Paumotu Islands; and that the Master was furthermore convicted of having wilfully

The Commander in Chief
of Her Majesty's Naval Forces
on the Australian Station,
Sydney.

entered Ports of those Islands that are closed to Foreign-going ships, as also of having embarked on board of his Vessel, one hundred and fifty of the Natives, and a French subject, without the requisite permits of the Competent Authorities.

The Master of the "Mercedes de Whaley" was, it will be found, in consequence sentenced by the Tribunal to five years' penal labour ("travaux forcés"), under the 341st 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 Paumotu Islands in contravention of the local laws, and to a further fine of 15.100 francs for having embarked one hundred and fifty Natives from those Islands, ~~and~~ and a Frenchman, likewise in violation of the local Regulations. The Vessel, if necessary, is to be seized and sold to secure the payment of such fines.

The person employed as Interpreter and Pilot was, it will be observed, sentenced to ten years of penal labour, in pursuance also of the ~~the~~ before cited Article 341st of the Penal Code, against the sequestration of persons.

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

With regard to the Peruvian bark "Serpiente Marina", and the Peruvian Brigantine "Cora", which will have been seen, by the Inlanders in my former letters,

letters, to be under detention at this Port, - the local authorities have I learn resolved to keep both vessels here until the decision of the French government in the matter shall have been received. Permission has, however, been granted to the Captain and ship's Company of the "Serpiente Marina" to return to Peru. The "Cora" has been abandoned by her Master and crew, the former of whom has gone off from hence, it is not known whither.

I have the honour to be,

Sr, &c,

(Signed) G. C. Miller

H. M. Consul at Tahiti.

Copy.
Tahiti, April 2. 1863.

To the Commodore in Chief of
H. M. Naval Forces on the
Australia Station.

Truel before the Criminal
Tribunal at Tahiti of the
Magistrate and the Assistants of
the Province (by Monsieur de
Villiers), for the Procureur de
Justice from the Commissaire
de Justice, &c. - Tantome of
the Tribunal.

Commissaire de Justice de
Tahiti and Commissaire de Justice
at Tahiti.

Recd. June 27. 1863.

J.

Mr Miranda

Sydney 16 April 1863

Sir

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 1st March
together with the Tahitian
messages in reference to
the serious abuses that were
being committed by certain
ships engaged in collecting

To George Milroy Smith Esq. Islanders
for
Majesty's Service
Tahiti

for conveyance to Pau-

Your letters nos 8 + 9 of the
21st + 28th February have
not come to hand.

I received a letter from
Her Majesty's Consul at Puna
dated 19 November 1862 on
the same subject on which
I wrote to the Commander
in Chief of the Pacific
Station.

I purpose as soon as I
have a ship available to
send her to visit the Pacific
Islands for this Station.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your obedient servant

Wm Jenkins, Captain Her Majesty's
Ship

K. M. J. "Miranda"

Sydney - April 16. 1863.

From Louis Armand Poirer
Australia.

Recd. July 4. 1863.

Acknowledging General Miller's
letter of March 4. 1863, relative
to the above commodities in the
wholesale by certain ~~Persons~~
Persons engaged in collecting them
for consignment to ~~Persons~~

I.

Recd April 21/63.

Tahiti

April 21st 1863

George C. Miller Esq.

Dear Sir,

According to your request I have great pleasure in handing you the ^{particulars} relating to those natives who are said to have been stolen from the Islands of ^{Dapper Island} Bukatuka, ^{Harvey Island} Raakaanga, & ^{the Islands} Atiu. On our arrival at the first of these Islands we were informed by the Teacher that about two months ago a vessel from Calla came there and had taken away 150 people. Subsequently another vessel visited them from the same place, and on 10 of the natives going on board they set sail and made off to sea.

On our arrival at Raakaanga we were told that 85 people had left in a Calla ship; and that 7 youths had been induced to go on board for some biscuit which was offered them and were not permitted to return on shore.

At Atiu, one of the Chief Governor's sons went off to a Calla vessel with 8 others in a canoe. As soon as they got along side of the ship, by some means the canoe got broken and 5 of the number ascended the ship's side by ropes that were thrown to them. A man named Brown then called to the others to come on board. They however preferred to hold

on to their canoe and try to reach the shore.
The vessel then left the island and nothing
has been seen or heard of them. These are just the
facts of the case as they were stated to us.

I am very dear Sir

Yours sincerely
W. H. Williams

Esq. J. Miller Esq.

Master of John Williams
Mission Boque

Tahiti, April 21. 1863.

From the Master of the Brit.
Barque - "John Williams."

Recd. April 21. 1863.

Account of Natives taken
away by Peruvian Ships
from the Islands of "Bukabuka"
(or Denge Island), "Rackaonga",
(or Ravison Id?), and also from
the Island of Atee (one of
Cook's, or the Harvey, Islands).

Copies sent to F.O. on D. No 12,
of 1863.

to H. R. Champ' D'Alfonso at Lima
April 20. 1863.
and to Senior British Naval Officer
at Callao, April 30. 1863.

M.

1	2	3	Tahiti British Consulate Papers. Vol. 5.
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Office Copy *Sp. 1.*

British Consulate,
Papeete, Tahiti, April 23rd 1863.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 23rd ultimo was delivered to me on the arrival of the missionary vessel "John Williams" at this port, on the 19th inst.

I was very sorry indeed to learn that your Island also had been visited by the kidnapping ships from Peru, and that the poor King had had the misfortune to lose his son at the hands of those bucaners.

From the first, I have used all my humble efforts duly to make known in the proper official quarters the shameful abuses that were being perpetrated against the Islanders in the prosecution of the new traffic in which so many Peruvian vessels have of late been engaged; and you are by this time of course aware of the energetic measures taken at Tahiti against those delinquents who have come within the

the reach of the local laws.

I fully concur in your opinion that these lawless proceedings will not be suffered to continue much longer.

Your letter will be communicated by me, by first mail, to Her Majesty's Government, to the Admiral Commanding in Chief of Her Majesty's ^{naval} forces in the Pacific, as also to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Peru who I am sure will take interest in the case of the poor King of Manguia.

By this time I should think that an interpreter, who has been sent from hence by the Governor to the French Chargé d'Affaires in Lima, must have arrived in that City, and he will it is to be hoped be (as expected) of practical use in recognizing the Kidnapped Islanders, with a view to demanding from the Peruvian Government the restitution of the natives carried off from these Islands. These poor

poor Mangians may thus possibly
have a better chance of making their
wrongs known and obtaining their
liberty.

Please to assure the King
of your Island that I sincerely
condole with him under his affliction,
and that I will joyfully do what
little may now, or hereafter, be in my
power, to assist in recovering his son
and his companions in misfortune.

Praying of you to be so
good as to continue to inform me of
any further outrages of this kind that
may come to your knowledge, believe
me to remain,

Dear Sir,
Very faithfully Yours
(Signed) G. E. Miller

The Rev. William Wyatt Gill,
Nangaiia.

477.
Tahiti, April 23. 1863.

To the Hon. Mr. W. G. Lill
Managers.

By 'John Williams'

I refer to Mr. J. Williams
of 23rd of March 1863. on
the subject of the kidnapping
of a woman's child of the line
of the King of Pongoua, and
to the return of that child,
as explained by the King.

See Contract Miller's further
letter to the Hon. Mr. G. Lill of
Pongoua, dated Oct. 15. 1863.

N.

Office Copy. *pld.*

No. 12.

Tahiti, April 30. 1863.

My Lord,

With reference to my former communications on the subject of the numerous and serious abuses which have of late been committed in these seas by Peruvian Immigrant Ships, -

No. 1. I do myself the honour to transmit herewith, for Your Lordship's information, the copy of a Letter recently received by me from the Rev^d. Mr. Gill, resident British missionary at the (independent) Island of Mangaia, South Pacific.

The Letter in question brings a complaint from the King of Mangaia, that his son, and four other native young men,

were

The Earl Russell &c. &c.

re.

re.

re.

1 2 3

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Papers. Vol. 10.
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were on the 25th of January last treacherously
stolen away by a Peruvian Vessel which
appeared off that Island; and the King,
in his affliction, appeals to Great Britain,
and to the compassion of Englishmen,
to rescue if possible his unhappy son and
his companions from their captivity.

I beg leave also to inclose
a Copy of a Letter addressed to me by
the Captain of the British Missionary
Ship "John Williams", affording information,
obtained by him during a late visit to
the Islands, concerning various illegal
proceedings of Peruvian Vessels at Atiu,
and at other (independent) Islands in
the South Seas.

I have deemed it my duty
to forward Copies of the two before-mentioned
Letters

No. 2.

Tahiti, 4th 21/03.

Letters to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in
Lima; as also to the Senior Naval Officer
at Callao, for the information of the Commander
in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces
in the Pacific.

It is, however, to be regretted
that in most of the cases of abuse therein
complained of, the particulars furnished
are (perhaps unavoidably) so incomplete, as
to render the discovery, either of the delinquents
or their victims, a matter probably both of
difficulty and uncertainty.

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

My Lord,

Your Lordship's
Most obedient

humble servant,

H. M. S.

^{copy.}
Tahiti, April 30. 1863.

My G. S. Miller.

Earl Stowell.

No. 12.

Mr. Annie Laurie, to Valparaiso.

Compliments of the King
of the Island of Mangave,
of two men and four companions,
having been stolen by a
Russian vessel.

This appeal to
England to rescue the
captives.

Ms. A. 9. 0. 2. No. 2 of Aug. 29/63.
and open up to the
in F. O. S. No. 2 of Nov. 3, 1863.

B.

1 2 3

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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.

Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

Office Copy. *g.l.a.*

British Consulate,

Tahiti, April 30. 1863.

Sir,

I have ^{had} the honour to receive your Letter dated the 27th. of February last, in which you are good enough to acquaint me with your having sent forward to Carl Russell my first Reports respecting the abuses committed in these Seas by Peruvian Immigrant Ships.

I now do myself the honour to submit to your commiserating notice the Copy of a Letter which I have recently received from the Rev. Mr. Gill, resident British missionary at the (independent) Island of Mangaia, South Pacific.

The Letter in question brings a complaint from the King of Mangaia, that

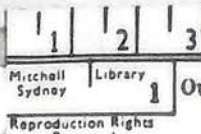
The Honourable W. G. Stafford Jerningham,
Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires,

re.

re.

re.

Lima.



Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.
Out-Letters 1854-64.
[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

that his son, and four other native young men, were on the 25th. of January last treacherously stolen away by a Peruvian Vessel which appeared off that Island; and the King, in his affliction, appeals to Great Britain, and to the compassion of Englishmen, to rescue if possible his unhappy son and his companions from their captivity.

I beg leave also to inclose a copy of a Letter addressed to me by the Captain of the British Missionary Ship "John Williams", furnishing information, obtained by him during a late visit to the Islands, relative to various illegal proceedings of Peruvian vessels at Atiu, and at other (independent) Islands in the South Seas.

It may be proper for me
to

No. 2.
Tahiti, April 21/63.

to add that I transmit to Earl
Russell, copies of the two Letters
above referred to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) G. C. Miller,

H. B. M. Consul.

copy.

Tahiti, April 30. 1863.

To Mr. W. Charge d'Affaires, Senia.

My Mother's, to Callao.

Complains of the King
of the Island of Mangaias,
that his son, and four companions,
had been stolen by a
Samoan vessel.

Now appeal to
England to rescue the
captives.

To further extract N. N.
Charge's signature in letter
and date 26 May 4. 1863.

MS. June 29. 1863.

H.

Office copy. fhd.

British Consulate,
Tahiti, April 30. 1863.

Sir,

With reference to my previous communications on the subject of the numerous and serious abuses of late committed in these seas by Peruvian Immigrant Ships, -

I do myself the honour of transmitting herewith, for the information of the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Force in the Pacific, and yourself, the copy of a Letter which I have recently received from the Rev. Mr. Gill, resident British Missionary at the (independent) Island of Mangaia, South Pacific.

The Letter in question brings a complaint from the King of Mangaia, that his son, and four other native young men, were on the 25th. of January last treacherously stolen away by a Peruvian vessel which appeared off that Island; and the King, in his affliction, appeals to Great Britain, and to the compassion of Englishmen, to rescue if

The Senior British Naval Officer,
Callao.

if possible his unhappy son and his companions from their captivity.

I beg leave also to inclose a copy of a Letter addressed to me by the Captain of the British Missionary Ship "John Williams", furnishing information obtained by him during a late visit to the Islands, relative to various illegal proceedings of Peruvian Vessels at Atiu, and at other (independent) Islands in the South Seas.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) G. C. Miller.

H. B. M. Consul.

No. 2.

Sailed April 21/63

Copy.

Tahiti, April 30. 1863.

To the Senior British Naval Officer,
Bellona.

My dear brother, to Bellona.

Compliments of the King
of the Island of Mangaroo,
that his son, and four companions,
had been obtain by a
Toumouin vessel.

His appeal to
England to rescue the
captives.

MSS June 27. 1863.

J.

(Private.)

Office Copy. H.S.

British Consulate,
Tahiti, May 4. 1863.

My Dear Sir,

Allow me, in acknowledging the receipt of your letters, respectively dated on the 2nd. Feb. and 13th. of March last, to express my thanks for the interesting information which you were therein so kind as to give me respecting the measures which had then been taken by the Peruvian Gov^{ts}: to control the introduction of Polynesians and other Immigrants into that country.

The discovery alluded to by you, as having been made by the Peruvians, of the unsuitableness of the South-Sea Islanders for the work expected from them in Peru, will however, after all, doubtless prove the most

The Honourable

H. G. Stafford Jerningham,

Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires,

re.

re.

re.

Lima.

most effectual check to the continuance
of this traffic, the which has already
given rise to such shameful abuses.

I have sent you officially,
the appeal of the King of the (independent)
Island of Manguia, to England, to
recover if possible his son, who was stolen
away with four companions by a Peruvian
Ship in Jan^y last.

I feel very sure that you
will take compassion upon this poor
King, and be willing to help him, if
there be any means of so doing in your
power. But it must be confessed that
the particulars furnished concerning the
Kidnapping of his son, are so incomplete,
as to afford but a poor clue to the
discovery, either of the delinquents or
their victims.

An Interpreter was sent
from hence about two months ago to
the French Chargé d'Affaires in Lima;
he may possibly be of service in assisting
the deluded or Kidnapped Islanders

to

to make known themselves and their
wrongs, - when justice will it is to
be hoped be done to them.

Señor Alejandro Saco left this
Island to return to Lima about 5
weeks ago; he will soon therefore be back
again amongst his friends: - the
"Serpiente Marina" is lying safely in the harbour.

Should at any time my
humble services be likely to be of any
use to you, I trust you will freely
command me; in the meantime

I have the honour to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) G. C. Miller.

Copy.

Tahiti's May 4. 1863.

To H. M. Charge d'Affaires, Senegal.

Private.

By "Maline", to Ballao.

Acknowledging Mr.

Jenningsham's letters of
Feb. 27, and March 13,
1863.

House committee
by Governor's appointment
ships in the South Seas.

See further letter to H. M.
Charge d'Affaires at Senegal
dated Senegal 26. 1863.

H.

Recd July 16/63.
Sutlej, at Ballao
4th May 1863.

Sir

Referring to your letters
of the 1st December 1862, and the
3rd March 1863, and to my reply
to the former dated 11th March
last, I beg to acquaint you
that Her Majesty's Ship Tribune
will proceed very shortly to
visit some of the Islands in the
Pacific, and Captain The Lord
Gifford has received instructions

G. C. Miller Esq^r

to

His Consul
Tahiti.

to place himself in communication with you in reference to the traffic which has been carried on by Peru in introducing Polynesians into that country under the name of colonists and also to take every opportunity in the intercourse he may have with the natives of the different Islands, of giving them such information as will prevent their being entrapped into contracts to serve in Peru.

From information I have collected here since my arrival, I had reason to think the traffic was virtually abandoned from the fact of the speculation proving an unprofitable one in consequence

of the fearful mortality amongst
those poor creatures, but I was
still very pleased to receive a
letter this morning from Mr
Feringham, Her Majesty's Charge
d'Affaires at Lima, informing
me that the Peruvian Government
had abolished the Emigration
entirely, and that all vessels
engaged in the traffic which
may now be on their way, will,
upon arrival, be subject to a
severe investigation before they
are allowed to communicate with
the Shore, so I trust the subject
may be considered to be at

an

an end.

I am

Sir

Your humble servant

John Kingome

Rear Admiral and
Commander in Chief

Collo, May 4. 1863.

From Rear-Admiral Kingeme,
Commander in Chief of N. A. M. here
forces in the Pacific.

Recd July 16. 1863.

In reply to Consul Miers
letter to your office at Collo
of March 3. 1863.

R. M. J. Trochu ^{is} to visit
the place in reference to the
traffic carried on by some in
visiting Papua in the
Country.

* Name of Trochu at Tahiti from
Catalogue at (Miers' MS) or the
29th August 1863; and also from the
Journal of Miers & Gardner (p. 100)
September 11. 1863.

I.

Office Copy. *pld.*

British Consulate

Tahiti, June 26. 1863.

Sir,

With reference to my Letter of the 30th of April last, reporting the abduction by some Toruanian Ship, in January last, of certain Natives of the (independent) Islands of Atia and Mangaia; and ~~also~~ ^{also} laying before you ^{also} the King of Mangaia's appeal for British assistance towards the recovery of the natives thus kidnapped from his Island, one of whom was his own son; -

I now do myself the honour of transmitting to you the duplicate Original of a declaration that was yesterday made before me by a person of the name of Joseph Thomas Browne, who has just returned to these Islands, but who it appears was acting as mate on board the vessel which carried off the Atia and Mangaia Natives above referred to, - the vessel in question being it would seem the ship "Empresa de Lima".

Original Declaration
Filed in Consulate books
Q. No. 137.

The Honourable
W. G. Stafford Jerningham
H. B. Esq. Chargé d'affaires,
re. re. re.
Lima.

You will find, Sir, that the enclosed Declaration contains particulars showing the irregular execution of the so-called Contracts that were made on board the ship "Empress" with the kidnapped Natives of Mangaiia and Atiu; and you will further perceive from this document, that those Natives, together with others whom she had previously taken away from the French Possession of the Marquesas Islands, were conveyed by the "Empress" to the Port of Callao, where they were removed from her about the 23rd. of April last.

According to information acquired from other sources, it would appear that the "Empress" was shortly afterwards arrested by the Authorities at Callao, and that legal proceedings were instituted against the Captain, and others, in reference to the abuses committed by them at the Marquesas Islands; whilst the French Legation at Lima had, I learn, succeeded in ascertaining to what part of Peru the South-sea Islanders brought by the "Empress" had

had been conveyed.

In this clearer posture of the case, it may not perhaps be unreasonable to hope, that the Manguia and Atiu natives before alluded to, may, as well as those of the Marquesas Islands, be eventually recovered, and restored to their homes.

I have the honour to be, **H**

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant.

(Signed) G. C. Miller
H. M. Consul.

Copy

Tahiti, June 26. 1863.

To H. W. Changé & Company,
Stamps.

By "Hannu" to Papeete.

Transmitting Declaration of
J. T. Storme, containing protests
concerning the kidnapping of
natives of Mangava and other
by Courrier ship Empress de France,
in January 1863.

H.

Recd September 28/63.

HMS "Meranda"
Sydney 24 June 1863.

Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter, dated 2 April
1863, enclosing copies of three copies
of the numbers of the official newspaper,
"Miroyaen de Tahiti," giving the particulars
of a trial that has lately taken place
before the Council Tribunal at
Papeete, and leave to express my
thanks for the same.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

G. Muller Esq.

H.B.M. Consul

Tahiti

Robert Jenkins. Captain. HMS
Meranda

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S.M. 1. Monaco, July, the 27/6.

James British Consul Officer
Mutual Office

Re. 28. 1863.

My receipt of Consul Office
of the 2. 1863, owing
to my going on account of the
trial of the trial and Apple
of the former King Monaco
de Monaco.

I.

1863 August 19/63.

'Naiaid', Callao

24th June 1863

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 30th April 1863 enclosing copies of letters received by you from William Wyatt Gill, Missionary and W. H. Williams, Master of the Missionary Barque "John Williams", in reference to some natives of the South Pacific Islands being kidnaped by Peruvian Yefils.

I have the honor to inform you I have succeeded in finding the King's son Davida referred to and is now safe in the hands and under the protection of the French Consul at this Port; he is now going
in evidence

G. C. Miller, Esquire.

H. W. Consul

Tahiti



vidence of ^{his} having been kidnaped, before the
Peruvian Judge of Crime and will eventually
be sent back to his native island with as
many other natives of those islands as can
be found in Peru, the Peruvian Government
is now engaged in collecting them from all
parts to this Port for that purpose.

On the 8th Instant the
Peruvian Brig 'Barbara Gomez' arrived here
from some island (name unknown) with
23 natives on board, as soon as she anchored
the Peruvian authorities took charge of the
Vessel, stopped all communication with the
shore, detaining the Master and the crew
and after an investigation has taken place
the natives are to be sent back to their islands
with those before mentioned.

I have forwarded a copy
of your letter and its enclosures to the
Commander

Commander in Chief of the Pacific Station

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

W. B. P. Master Commander
and Senior Officer

Called, June 27. 1863.

From Louis Ricard's Name

at Calao.

Rec August 14. 1863.

Stekmolep's receipt of
Consul Muri's date of April 30/63,
and stating that ~~the~~ ~~of~~
the King's son of the King
of Mangai had been found at Calao.
Stek-also obtained about 5
he sent back from Rome to the
Native Place, - asking 33 lbs weight
by the King's Barbara Jomy's - date
at Calao.

Extract sent to the Hon. Mr. C. L. L.
Mangai in Consul Muri's letter
of Oct 15. 1863.

I.

Recd August 14/63

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of April last and its inclosures, and to inform you that David or Tavata, son of the King of Mangara, with his four companions, has been found, that he and they were placed on board a French Store ship at Callao by the French

My dear Sir

Mr Fenningham has requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of April last and its inclosures, and to inform you that David or Tavata, son of the King of Mangara, with his four companions, has been found, that he and they were placed on board a French Store ship at Callao by the French

J. C. Miller Esq. Charge
Tahiti

Charge d'Affairs at Lima, that one
of the four Companions is since dead
and that the remainder will be
sent back to their native Country
as soon as possible.

You may have the means
of communicating this good
news to the King of Mangaia
and to the friends of the four
Companions of His Son.

This information has been
officially communicated to Earl
Russell by Mr. Birmingham in
a Despatch of this days date.

I remain, with much regard

Yours truly

John Cheesman

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures, including "M. B. Cheesman" and "John Cheesman"]

[Small handwritten mark]

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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol.5.

In-Letters 1857-66.

[Uncat.MSS Set 24, it.8]

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Alma, June 29. 1863.

From

Mr. J. Cheekman,

(by report of M. W. Sharp's affidavit
Mr. Linniston.)

Recd. August 14. 1863.

Reference is made to the
letter of April 30. 1863, and
noting that the King's son
of the King of Tonga, and
his companions, had been found.

Extract sent to the Hon.
Mr. E. B. Morgan in
London under date of 15th
of March 1863.

G.

Recd Oct. 28/63.

Foreign Office
August 21, 1863

no. 2

Sir,

I am directed by Earl
Russell to acknowledge the
receipt of your despatch
no 12 of the 25th of April last,
and to state to you, in reply,
that Her Majesty's Charge
d'affaires and Consul
General at Senia has reported
in a despatch dated June 8th
last, that Davida or Taota
hou of Nanaugatine, King
of the Independent Island
of Nanaugatine, was at the
date

J. C. Mitter Eoy

Tahiti

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date of his despatch, in
the hands of the French
Chargé d'affaires, and
that he would be sent
home with his companions
who were originally four
in number, but of whom
one had died.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

Josiah Munay

Foreign Office. Augt 21. 1863.

From Mr J. Murray.

No 2.

Ed. Oct 28. 1863.

Writing in reply to General
Phillips' despatch No. 12 of
the 30th of April 1863. that
Noodle, son of the King of
Moongoo, had been found in
Toni, and would be sent back
to his home together with his
accompanying companions.

Answered in S. N. 24 of 1863.

A.

Office Copy. *plu.*

British Consulate,

Papeete, Tahiti, Oct. 15. 1863.

My Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 23rd of ~~April~~^{March} last and to my reply of the 23rd of April, I avail myself of the first opportunity (per schooner 'Aorai') to inclose to you Extracts of two letters received by me from Peru, and containing the satisfactory intelligence of Davida, the son of the King of Mangaiia, 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 of the Island of Mangaiia named in the list, left Papeete in July last on board of the French War Steamer 'Diamant' bound for this port.

The

To The Rev. William Wyatt Gill,
Resident British Missionary,
Mangaiia.

Extract: (I.)
From Denis British Naval
Officer at Callao, of June 27th 1863.
Extract:
From Mr. J. Chasman (for
A.M. Chagnon) of
Papeete June 29. 1863.
(C.)

No copy of this list kept.
plu.

Messenger de Tahiti, No. 36,
of September 12. 1863.
and
"Messenger de Tahiti" No 40,
of October 10. 1863.

The two numbers of the
"Messenger de Tahiti", also inclosed, will
inform you that, in consequence of the
small-pox having unfortunately broken
out on board of the "Diamant", Larida and the
other Islanders were landed by her 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 Larida and his companions to their homes.

Praying of you to be good
enough to communicate this intelligence to
the King of Mangia, believe me to
remain,

Dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) G. C. Miller

H. B. M. Consul.

Copy
Tahiti, Oct. 15. 1863.

To the Rev. Mr. Galt,
Papeete.

13 'lines', sent out 16, per
Henry Mess...

In further reply to Mr. Galt's
letter of March 23. 1863, -
informing him that David, an
agent of the King of Papeete, had
written and his accompanying
letter in Papeete, and that they
had been brought back to the
Rev. Mr. Galt, and sent
for as the Messengers; and sent
accordingly to assist to return
to the Rev. Mr. Galt.

Copy of this letter, under the
number of sent to Mr. Galt, in 2.
No 24 of November 3. 1863.

N.

Written? November 2. 1863.

1 2 3

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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.

Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

(Rec^d March 22/64.)

Foreign Office

November 3. 1863

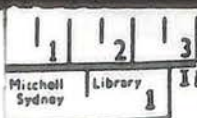
n^o 4.

Sir,

With reference to your Despatch n^o 12 of the 30th of April last, and to previous despatches, relative to the traffic in Polynesian Islanders which was being carried on by vessels under Peruvian colours, I have to state to you that the Peruvian Government have assured Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Lima that they had of their own accord decided to abolish that Traffic, and that a Peruvian vessel had been placed at the disposal of such of the Islanders as were willing to return to

J. C. Miller Esq

Windward Islands



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to their homes.

Her Majesty's ship "Tribune" was also, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, ordered to the South Sea Islands, and her 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.

Her Majesty's Government hope that an end will thus be put to this traffic, but you will not fail carefully to watch the proceedings of Peruvian vessels, and if any revival of this odious man-stealing should take

take place, you will at once
inform Her Majesty's Chargé
d'Affaires of the fact, sending
a copy of your Despatch to this
Department.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient,
humble servant.

Thurl.

Foreign Office, Paris 3. 1863.

From Earl Russell.

No 4.

Recd. March 22. 1864.

Referring to General Phillips'

No. No 12 of April 30th 1863, and to
previous Dispatches, relative to the
Traffic in Opium in London
carried on by Persian Vessels;
and giving instructions for his
guidance in the event of any
receipt of such Traffic taking
place.

Adm R in N. No. 5 of 1864

A.

Office Copy - *file*

No 24.

Tahiti, November 3. 1863.

My Lord,

With reference to Mr Murray's
Despatch No 2 of the 21st of August last,
the receipt of which on the 28th Ultimo I beg
to acknowledge, I have the honour of trans-
mitting to your Lordship, herewith, the copy of
a Letter that some days before I had forwarded
to the resident British Missionary at the
Independent Island of Mangaia, explaining, for
the information of the King of that Island, the
circumstances under which the King's son Davida
and his companions had been unexpectedly
delayed at the Marquesas Islands whilst on their
way homewards from Peru, which latter country
they it will be seen quitted not long after the
date

Tahiti, October 15. 1863.
to the Hon^{ble} Mr. Galt,
Mangaia.

The Earl Russell, K.G.

to.

to.

to.

date of the Despatch concerning them which
Mr. Murray alludes to as having been received
by your Lordship from Her Majesty's Charge
d' Affaires at Lima.

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

My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient

humble servant

J. B. Miller

copy.

Tahiti, November 3. 1863.

To Earl Russell.

No 24.

By James to Tahitiensis.

Acknowledging Mr Murray's
Despatch No 2 of August 23
1863, upon the subject of
the return from here to
their homes, of the son of
the King of Mangaiia and
his companions.

B.

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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.
Out-Letters 1854-64.
[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

Copy and I would not
~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~list~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~list~~
of merchant-vessels from Callao
for the South Sea Islands.

~~Admiral~~ ~~Callao~~
Callao
January 1863.
Sir,

I have the honor to enclose
for your information a list
and description of vessels that
have been fitted and cleared
from this Port for the South
Sea Islands for the express
purpose of conveying the natives

Dear Admiral
Sir Thos. Maitland
Commander in Chief.

from



Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 5.
In-Letters 1857-66.
[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 8]

Copy

them to believe that they
has been disposed of for some time
and the name letter
was shown to other persons
and called

British Legation:
Santiago, October 17. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to
inform you that I have received
a communication stating that
a vessel called the "David Thomas"
bearing the Chilean flag, had
kidnapped at the islands of
Penryn in the Southern Pacific
Lat. 9.0 S. Long. about 168.0 W. 200
of the natives, and transported

The Senior Naval Officer

Gallas.

them

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them to ballas where they
had been disposed of for 50000 dollars.

In the same letter I am
informed that other vessels were
being chartered at ballas for
the same alleged traffic.

I bring this circumstance
to your knowledge in order
that you may take whatever
measures may appear to you
necessary, if the statements
made to me prove correct.

I have to
(signed) Wm Taylor Thomson.

Copy

Duali's letter of the 10th inst. is received
and the same is forwarded to the
Hon. Secy of the Admiralty at the
Charge d'Affaires, Santiago
relative to the arrival of natives
from the South Sea Islands
Sincerely yours
J. M. Thompson

joined the ~~British~~ ~~fleet~~
regiment ^{3rd} ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~1862~~
in

In answer to your letter
of the 17th inst., I have the
honour to inform you that a
Barge called the Adelaide
Ang. Cassan, master - being
the Peruvian flag, arrived here
from Puvyrn Island situated
in the South Sea, having on

board

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Handwritten initials or mark in the top right corner.

board 264 natives of that island
adults with children
 (adults with children) ~~board~~
 of them were ~~boarded~~ at ~~the~~
 other sent to different parts
 of ~~Pera~~ about ~~of~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~given~~
 to understand were contracted
 for previous to their being
 brought here, the remainder
 disposed of to different purchasers;
 since her arrival several
 vessels have cleared from
 this Port and been dispatched
 to some of the South Sea
 Islands to be employed
 in the same trade.

I enclose you a list of

the

the vessels engaged in the
traffic.

I have, res.
(Signed) G. Peil
Master Commander
and Senior Officer.

Copy.

Reporting the arrival of Chilean
Vessel with natives of the South
Sea Islands.

"Naiab" Ballas.

28th November 1862.

No: 29.

Sir,

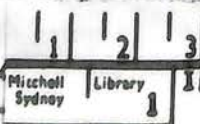
I have the honor to inform
you a brig called the "Bella
Margarita" bearing the Chilean
Flag, of 286 tons register, arrived
here on the 23rd instant from
Iquique our the island of Proa, one of the
South Sea Islands, being 30 days

To,
Dear Admiral

Sir Thomas Maitland,
Commander in Chief

— To — To — To —

Comm



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on her passage and having
on board 154 adults natives
of that island, 12 of whom
were females; they have been
sold or disposed of in this Port
at an average price of about
300 dollars each, to be employed
as labourers and servants.

I have to sign to
(Signed) G. Reed, Master Commanding

List of Vessels sailed from Callao for the South Sea Islands. -

1862	
22 Sept:	Peruvian Schooner Jorge, ^{Schooner} 171 171 Tons, in ballast, 1 passenger Mr. Clark, captain Davis, by Agate & Co.
23 "	Peruvian Schooner "Manuelito Torres", 182 Tons in ballast captain Andrieu, by Jose Flores Guerra
26 "	Peruvian Barque "Serpiente Marina" 198 Tons, in ballast, captain Martinez, by Herrera.
28 "	Peruvian Brig "Tujillo" 197 Tons, in ballast captain Basquito, by Larrañaga.
28 "	Peruvian Brig "Apurinas", 189 Tons, in ballast captain Isen, by Larrañaga. -
4 October	Chilian Brig ^{Elia Mason?} "Isella Margarita", 206 Tons, in ballast captain Henrich, by Greguy, Hurtado.
4 "	Peruvian Brig Mercedes A de Whaley, 190 Tons, in ballast, captain Unchayo by Arthur Whaley.
7 "	Peruvian Brig ^{Barbara} "Barbara Gomez", 172 Tons, in ballast captain Penny, by Arthur Whaley.
12 "	^{Peruvian Barque} "Adelante" of 182 Tons.
25 "	Peruvian Barque "Theresa", 219 Tons, General cargo, for Paito and South Sea Islands captain M. Munoz by Flores Guerra. -

13 Sept. 1862. Arrived at Callao from Penryn (Tongariboa) in 48 days the Peruvian Barque "Adelante", with 83 men, 83 women, 30 boys 19 girls, 19 male and 19 female infants of which number 206 were contracted for by captain A. Larrañaga and consigned to J. W. Agate. -
(Signed) G. Reid Master Commander
H. M. Reid

Office Copy. *Ms.*

No 18.

Papeete, Tahiti, November 29. 1862.

My Lord,

I deem it my duty to solicit Your Lordship's attention to certain serious occurrences that have recently taken place in these seas, and the particulars of which I proceed to have the honour of placing within your knowledge.

Two Peruvian Merchant Vessels, — the bergue "Serpiente Marina" and brig "Barbara Gomez," — called at this port early in the present month, and it has transpired that they form part of a fleet of some ten or twelve vessels lately fitted out at, and dispatched from Callao, for the purpose of collecting natives amongst the Islands of the Pacific, and introducing them into Peru as immigrants under contracts for service.

The abolition of Slavery in Peru a few years ago, is stated to have led to a great scarcity of labourers in that country, and this deficiency was it would seem sought to be met by the introduction of Chinese labourers at a considerable expense, until an apparently cheaper & easier method of proceeding

The Earl Russell, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BUNDLE 3

PART 1

procuring labour was divulged to the Peruvians about the middle of the present year. At that period a vessel, dispatched from Callao, — succeeded in ~~the~~ ^{the} "Adelante Surta" obtaining at the Penohyns Islands (situated nearly midway between the Marquesas and Navigators' groups) as many it is said as two hundred and eighty of the Islanders, — men, women, & children, — whom she conveyed to Callao, where the title to their services was I am told disposed of at an average rate exceeding one hundred dollars per head, under the plea of pepage money due for their conveyance. —

The successful result of the voyage alluded to, at a moment too when there seems ~~to when there seems~~ to be an increasing demand for labour in Peru consequent upon the extension of Rice & Cotton planting, is reported to have keenly excited the attention of speculators, who it appears expect to continue, in like manner, to realize large profits, from the collection of South-sea Islanders, and from the transfer of the term of service for which these people may be bound, in the so called contracts under which they are landed in Peru; — or, in plainer words, from the sale of these deluded Islanders into protracted ^{servitude} and that servitude most probably of a kind which neither their nature nor their habits are likely to permit of their very long enduring. I am
Credibly

credibly informed that as sanguine are these expectations of profit, that even companies, in small shares, have been got up in Lima for sending out expeditions in this new traffic, and that amongst the ships already dispatched are several crazy old vessels that had long been laid up as hulks, but which in the enthusiasm of speculators have been equipped as good enough for this service.

One of the two Peruvian ships already reported to as having come into this port, — besides being prepared with a strong open barricade across the upper deck a little abaft the mainmast, and with other suspicious fittings, has her between-decks extremely low, ill ventilated, and much incumbered with ^{the} extensive arrangements for berthing her expected passengers. The second ship's passenger fittings had not been put up, but the necessary materials were ready on board: she was evidently very old and leaky.

It is not difficult to foresee that much suffering awaits the unfortunate natives crowded into such inefficient ships, and that great frauds and abuses will be perpetrated in collecting and engaging these ignorant people, if they be left to the mercy of interested parties, as they at present seem to be.

It is a general custom of the Islanders to go in large numbers on board of vessels arriving off their shores,
And

and, the many favorable opportunities thus afforded for inducing them to consent to leave, under false promises of great advantages & speedy return, or for otherwise securing them and carrying them off, are not likely to be neglected by unscrupulous collectors, whose profits will usually depend upon the number of natives procured by them.

Good clothing suitable to the native taste, and contracts printed in Spanish, with blanks for names, dates, advances, &c. are on board in readiness. Doubtless the marks of the Islanders will be obtained at the foot of such papers before they reach Peru, and probably too, the contract will be attested by some irresponsible person hired at high wages amongst the Islanders to assist in entrapping the natives, ~~and~~ ^{and} pretending to be a competent interpreter. But it may I am sure be safely assumed that not one of the Islanders obtained will profess anything approaching a clear knowledge either as to where he is going, or as to the length or description of servitude to which he may be dooming himself, when making his crop at the bottom of one of these so-called contracts.

There is, in short, ^{but} too much reason to fear that this new method of supplying Peru with labourers will, if permitted to continue unchecked, become
in

in practice no better than a system of kidnaping, if not of Piracy, leading it may be apprehended, to little short of the slavery in disguise of its unsuspecting victims.

But this is not all:— the abduction of the Islanders on the extended scale that seems to be contemplated, must moreover sooner or later have the effect of exasperating the natives in general, and serve to provoke in many instances sanguinary acts of retaliation, sometimes perhaps upon unoffending ships, when such might unhappily be the first to afford the Islanders a chance of avenging the wrongs inflicted upon their relations or fellow countrymen.

Great peril would thus be unjustly occasioned even to those who in the exercise of lawful pursuits, may continue their accustomed intercourse with the islands of these seas, whose inhabitants will naturally become more savage under their new persecution, and of course their progress towards — civilization be greatly retarded.

I have ventured to submit the foregoing statement with a view to the better understanding of the particular facts with which I now beg permission to make your Lordship acquainted.

The "Serpiente Marina" had been but a very short time in this port when information was given to the local authorities that there were on board, under illegal detention, some persons supposed to be natives of

of the Gambier Islands, where the vessel was known to have touched on her way hither, and which your Lordship will recollect are French Possessions.

In consequence of these reports the local authorities sent an officer off to the ship to muster her crew and Passengers, and two Islanders were found on board whose presence there was not satisfactorily accounted for. These two persons were accordingly brought on shore for ^{fuller} ~~better~~ examination, & they were ultimately discovered to be natives of Easter Island, where the "Serpiente Marina" had also called on her way from Callao to this place. The two Islanders in question had it seems gone voluntarily on board of the vessel, but it is quite as clear that they were kept there against or without their will - either by deceit or by force, whilst they also clearly enough make it understood, as I myself have witnessed, that their chief desire still is to return to their Island, and to their wives & children. They have both been set at liberty, and remain on shore at Papeete for the present: the Imperial Commissioner has, however, informed me that it is his intention to cause them to be re-landed at Easter Island by the next French Government vessel proceeding from hence to Valparaiso.

In the course of the examination of the two Islanders, they succeeded in making known that, while at the Gambier Islands, ^{the}

The "Serpiente Marina" had been involved in some affray with the inhabitants, in which a person belonging to the ship was wounded.

This discovery led the local authorities to proceed to the examination of the Captain & crew of the vessel, whose declarations were to the effect that the natives of the Gambier Islands had assembled in arms under the authority of their chiefs, and had disarmed the master, Supercargo, & Surgeon of the "Serpiente Marina", whilst they were on shore at that place, the Supercargo receiving a slight wound on the occasion; the inquiry did not however clearly bring to light the causes that led the natives to take up arms, though it was strongly suspected that the act must have been provoked by some improper attempt on the part of the Peruvian ship to carry off natives, as she had previously done at Easter Island.

At this stage of the matter intelligence reached Papete that a third vessel, showing no colours, but naturally supposed ^{to be} to be one of the before-mentioned fleet sent out from Callao, had quite recently been hovering about the Paumotu Islands (which it will be remembered are dependencies of Tahiti), and ^{that this vessel} had already succeeded in obtaining at one of these Islands some thirty or forty natives, who it seems were intended to quit

quit their homes under the false
pretence that they were to be conveyed
to some Islands at no great distance,
to work there at high wages, and to be
brought back again in five or six months.
An unscrupulous person residing at the
Paumotu Islands was found to aid in
the accomplishment of this fraudulent
act, in consideration of high wages,
and also, ^{under} a bonus of about ten
shillings a head for each native
obtained. This person, according to
the information received here, was
still engaged in collecting people
among the different Islands of the
Paumotu Group, and it was
expected that the vessel in question
would embark, in this way, as many
in all as two hundred of the Paumotu
Islanders, before her final departure
for Peru. As it however appeared highly
probable that the time which would
yet be required to make up this large
complement, might on the other hand
be sufficient to enable the offending
vessel to be overtaken, the Imperial
Commissioner dispatched the French
war steamer "Latouche-Tréville" from
hence for the Paumotu Group on the
day following, namely on the 20th
Inst, in pursuit of her, and with orders,
should she be found, to seize & bring her
to Tahiti for trial. I have the honour
to

1
Copy
to inclose, for your Lordship's information,
a copy of the Imperial Commissioner's
Proclamation to the Chiefs of the Paumotu
Islands on this occasion.

The "Serpiente Marina" meanwhile
remains here under judicial detention,
until her proceedings at the Gambier
Islands shall have been more completely
investigated, for which purpose the steamer
"L'atouche Tseville" is shortly to be sent thither,
with ^{the} requisite officers of justice.

The Brig "Barbara Gomez" was,
like the "Serpiente Marina", subjected
to search at this port, but nothing
palpable appearing to warrant her
detention, she was suffered to depart
on the 19th inst.

~~Without doubt~~ ^{It is to be hoped that} the vigilance
and decided measures of the French
authorities at Tahiti, will soon have
the effect of putting an end to this
odious traffic, ^{in Tahiti} throughout the Islands
under French protection; but a wide
field for its exercise will still remain
open in these vast seas, and the vessels
engaged in it, whilst carefully avoiding
Tahiti and its dependencies, may pass
on & find in the extensive archipelago
to the westward full scope for continuing
their ^{aggressive} ~~operations~~.

Her Majesty's Government, as
well as that of France, will no doubt
take a lively interest in the suppression
of such abuses, and it ~~must~~ ^{is to be} ~~be~~ ^{hoped that}

that the Peruvian Government will, ^{not fail,} on its
part, to cooperate towards the same ^{ends}; ^{ends};
but some time must necessarily elapse
before complete measures can be concerted
for effecting this desirable object. In
the meantime every available means
will be taken of warning the Islanders,
in all accessible directions, of the
danger ^{to} which they are, ^{exposed,} ~~threatened,~~
so as to put them, as soon and as far
as possible, upon their guard against
those snares into which some have
already unwarily fallen.

By a vessel that arrived
here this morning from the French
Possessions of the Marquesas ^{Islands,} information
has been received of some Peruvian
vessels having lately been ^{at} ~~arranged~~
those Islands also, in search of
labourers: it would appear, however,
that they were not successful in
inducing any of the natives to go
away with them.

I acquaint Her Majesty's
Chargé d'Affaires at Lima with the
illegal proceedings ^{previously} ~~above~~ referred to, of
Peruvian Vessels, ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ these ^{Islands};
and, for his fuller information, I
transmit to him, under flying seal,
the present detailed report upon the
matter, praying of him to be pleased,
on forwarding the same to its
destination, to furnish your Lordship
with any observations or ^{additional} information
connected

connected with the subjects thereof,
which he may think it advisable
to place under the notice of Her
Majesty's Government, with a view to the
better understanding of the ^{same} ~~affairs~~. I likewise transmit
information of the same kind to
the Commander in Chief of Her
Majesty's naval forces in the Pacific,
through the Senior British Naval
officer on the coast of Peru.

And I have the honour
to be, with ^{the} highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

(Signed) G. C. Miller

2.
"Nepago de Tahiti"
No 48. / Nov. 30/62.

P.S. Tahiti, Dec 4/62. ^{by boat} I enclose, in addition, a copy
of the official Newspaper published at this place on the 30th
ultimo, and containing, on the first and fourth pages, articles on
the subject of the illegal proceedings, above alluded to, of Peruvian vessels
at the Paumotu, Gambier, and Marquesas Islands. It is not yet
known if the steamer "Latouche-Treville" has succeeded in seizing the
offending vessel she was sent in pursuit of, to the Paumotu group.
I shall feel it my duty to make known to Your Lordship the
sequel of these affairs, as further opportunities may offer for my
doing so. The present Mail, for Talporeau and Europe, closes to day.

M.L.

copy.

Tahiti, November 29. 1862.

To Capt Russell.

No 18.

1 Return.

Original

By Captain, to Agassiz, (under the name of Mr. G. G. Agassiz) & signed at Tahiti, on 29th Nov. 1862. (See December 1. 1862). Duplicate by ^{the same} sent to London.

Regarding the illegal proceedings, at the battery near Tahiti, & certain persons who, in support of the proceeding, ^{for information} ~~in~~ ^{at} London, ~~and~~ ^{at} Tahiti; also the measures taken, in consequence, of the French authorities.

See also B. No 19 of Nov. 15. 1862. To Capt Russell.

B.

Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.
Out-Letters 1854-64.
[Unac. MSS Ser 24, 1c. 13]

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3

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Tahiti, November 24. 1862.

Proclamation.

^L
As Consul Nelson's despatch to
Lord Russell, No 18 of 24th
of November 1862.

From those Islands to Peru 1857

~~to be deposited in the~~
of the ~~British~~ ~~Consulate~~
and ~~the~~ ~~Consulate~~
for the ~~purpose~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~
Consulate

Signed ~~by~~
Commander

to have the same to be
for your information a list
and description of the
have been fitted out
from the port for the
see Islands for the
purpose of carrying the

List of Vessels sailed from Callao for the South Sea Islands.

- 23rd Nov. 1862. Peruvian ship "Empress" of 212 tons. Captain Letort.
- 26th Nov. '62. Peruvian Barque "General Prim".
200 tons. Captain A. Orlando.
- * 20th November 1862 Peruvian Brigantine "Lara" of 86 tons.
- * 5th Dec. '62. Peruvian ^{Brig} "Carolina" - 190 tons.
Captain Campbell.
- 5th " " " Peruvian Schooner "A. Solares"
86 tons. Captain A. Geary.
- * 5th " " " Peruvian Brigantine "Guillermo".
156 tons. Captain Campbell.
- * 6th " " " Peruvian ^{Brigantine} Barque "Jose Castro"
158 tons. Captain Bechendo.
- * 6th " " " Peruvian Barque "Rosa Patricia" of 197 tons. "Rosa y Carmen".
- * 7th " " " Spanish Barque "Rosa y Carmen".
402 tons. Captain Inanister.
- 9th " " " Peruvian Brigantine ^{"Micaela"} "Micaela Miranda"
187 tons. Captain Carman.
- Peruvian "Rosalia" of 300 tons.

It is reported that some of the vessels have gone away armed.

Signed / G. Reid
Master Commanding
A.M.S. "Rosalia"

The 6 vessels above marked with a Red Circle (*) together with a vessel (a brig) of an eight months unknown were at Easter Island, all together, in December 1862.

Office copy. pa.

British Consulate
Tahiti, December 1. No. 2.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the official newspaper published here yesterday, and containing, on pages 1 and 4, articles on the subject of the recent illegal and alarming proceedings, at the Solandras under this Government, of certain Peruvian Ships, forming it is understood part of a fleet of ten or twelve merchant vessels lately fitted out at, and dispatched from Callao, for the purpose of procuring South-sea Islanders, and introducing them into Peru under contract as Labourers.

You will perceive from the Paper enclosed, that this new method of supplying Peru with labourers, has already given rise to abuses of a character affording great reason to fear that should the traffic be allowed to continue unchecked, and the unsuspecting Natives be

W. J. Pritchard Esq.
H. M. Consul.
Nejee Solandras

"Messenger de Tahiti"
No. 18, of Nov. 30, 1862

be left to the mercy of interested and unscrupulous Speculators, it will in practice become little better than a system of Kidnapping, if not of actual Piracy.

On the other hand, the abduction of the Islanders on the extensive scale that appears to be contemplated, must sooner or later have the effect of exasperating the natives in general, and of provoking them to acts of retaliation - sometimes, possibly, upon unoffending ships, should such unhappily be the first to afford them a chance for revenge. Great danger and detriment will thus be unjustly caused even to those who in the exercise of lawful pursuits, may have occasion to continue their intercourse with the Islands of the Pacific.

It may be expected that the vigilance and decided measures of the French Authorities at Tahiti will soon put an end to this odious traffic in Natives, throughout the Islands under French Protection; but a wide field for its exercise will, I need hardly remind you, still remain open in these vast seas, and the vessels engaged in it, whilst carefully avoiding Tahiti and its Dependencies, may pass on and find in the numerous Archipelagos to the westward, full

scope for continuing their aggressions.

I deem it therefore my duty to give you early notice of these occurrences, with a view to providing against surprise at the Islands of your residence, for I feel assured that you will take a lively interest in the counteraction of abuses like those by which the Islanders in the Pacific are at this period threatened.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

L. C. Miller
H. M. Consul at Tahiti

1862.

Tahiti, December 1. 1862.

To A. B. M. Consul in the
Fogia Islands.

By 'Nid' Pigeon' to Sydney, under
power to the Consul, Sydney, in
date of December 15. 1862.

Upon the subject of the
legal proceedings, in the
court here, of certain persons
whom engaged in procuring
licenses for introduction into
Rova as laborers.

H.

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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.
Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

British Consulate

Tahiti, December 1. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the Official Newspaper published here yesterday, and containing, on pages 1 and 4, articles on the subject of the recent illegal and alarming proceedings, at the Solands under this government, of certain Peruvian ships, forming it is understood part of a fleet of ten or twelve merchant vessels lately fitted out at, and dispatched from Callao, for the purpose of procuring South-sea Islanders, and introducing them into Peru under contract as Labourers.

You will perceive from the Paper enclosed,

Major James Hay Woodhouse

Her Majesty's Consul in the
Society or Leeward Islands.

that

that this new method of supplying Peru with labourers, has already given rise to abuses of a character affording great reason to fear that should the traffic be allowed to continue unchecked, and the unsuspecting Natives be left to the mercy of interested and unscrupulous speculators, it will in practice become little better than a system of Kidnapping, if not of actual Piracy.

On the other hand, the abduction of the Islanders on the extensive scale that appears to be contemplated, must sooner or later have the effect of exasperating the Natives in general, and of provoking them to acts of retaliation - sometimes, possibly, upon unoffending ships, should such unhappily be the first to afford them a chance for revenge. Great danger and detriment will thus be unjustly caused to those who, even in the exercise of lawful pursuits, may have occasion to continue their intercourse with the Islands of the Pacific.

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It may be expected that the vigilance and decided measures of the French Authorities at Tahiti will soon put an end to this odious traffic in Natives, throughout the Islands under French Protection; but a wide field for its exercise will, I need hardly remind you, still remain open in these vast seas, and the vessels engaged in it, whilst carefully avoiding Tahiti and its Dependancies, may pass on and find in the numerous Archipelagos to the westward, full scope for continuing their aggressions.

I deem it therefore my duty to give you early notice of these occurrences, with a view to providing against surprise at the Islands of your residence; for I feel assured that you will take a lively interest in the counteraction of abuses like those by which the Islanders in the Pacific are at this period threatened.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

J. Miller

A. M. Consul at Tahiti.

Office Copy. *ff. 2.*

British Consulate,

Tahiti, December 8, 1862.

Sir,

"Nouvelles de Tahiti."
No 48 of Nov 30. 1862.

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the official Newspaper published here yesterday, and containing, on pages 1 and 4, articles on the subject of the recent illegal and alarming proceedings, at the Islands near Tahiti, of certain Peruvian ships, forming it is understood part of a fleet of ten or twelve merchant vessels, fitted out at, and dispatched from Callao, for the purpose of procuring South-sea Islanders and introducing them into Peru under contract as labourers.

You will perceive, Sir, from the paper enclosed, that this new method of supplying Peru with labourers, has already given rise to abuses of a character affording great reason to fear that should the traffic be permitted to continue unchecked, and the unsuspecting natives be left to the mercy of interested and unscrupulous speculators, it will in practice become little better than a system of Kidnapping, if not of actual Piracy.

On the other hand, the abduction of the Islanders on the extensive scale that appears to be contemplated, must sooner or later have

To

M^r Britanic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires

Pema.

have the effect of exasperating the natives in general, and of provoking them to acts of retaliation—sometimes, profusely, upon unoffending ships, should such unhappily be the first to afford them a chance for revenge. Great danger and detriment will thus be unjustly caused to those who, in the exercise even of lawful pursuits, may have occasion to continue their intercourse with the Islands of the Pacific.

It may be expected that the vigilance and decided measures of the French Authorities at Tahiti will soon put an end to this odious traffic in natives, throughout the Islands under French protection; but a wide field for its exercise will still remain open in these vast seas, and the vessels engaged in it, whilst carefully avoiding Tahiti and its dependencies, may pass on and find in the numerous archipelagos to the westward, full scope for continuing their aggressions.

I deem it my duty to give you early notice of these occurrences, and, for your more complete information on the subject, I beg leave to transmit to you, under flying seal, a detailed report upon the matter which I addressed under date of the 29th ultimo to Earl Russell. In forwarding that report to its destination, allow me to beg of you to be pleased to furnish His Lordship with any observations or additional information, connected with any points thereof, which you may deem it

L. No 18, of Nov 29. 1862
to Foreign Office

it advisable to lay before Her Majesty's Government
with a view to the better understanding of
the case.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed)

J. G. Miller

H. M. Consul.

Copy.

Tahiti, December 1, 1862.

To H. B. M. George & Affairs
at Papeete.

By "Kapua", to Papeete.

(under cover to H. M. Consul
at Papeete, in date of
December 4, 1862.)

Enclosed, under flying seal,
a Dispatch for the French Consul,
in which Consul Miller reports the
illegal proceedings, at the Islands
near Tahiti, of certain Pennine
ships engaged in procuring slaves
for introduction into Pina as
Labourers.

See also Consul Miller's letter to
H. B. M. George & Affairs at Papeete,
dated December 15, 1862.

APP. February 27, 1863.

H.

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Papers. Vol. 10.
Out-Letters 1854-64.
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Office Copy.

British Consulate,
Tahiti, December 1st 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the official Newspaper published here yesterday, and containing, on pages one and four, articles on the subject of the recent illegal and alarming proceedings, at the Islands near Tahiti, of certain Peruvian ships forming it is understood part of a fleet of ten or twelve merchant-ships lately fitted out at, and dispatched from Callao, for the purpose of procuring South-sea Islanders and introducing them into Peru under contract as Labourers.

You will perceive, Sir, from the paper inclosed, that this new method of supplying Peru with Labourers has already given rise to abuses of a character affording great reason to fear that should the traffic be permitted to continue unchecked, and the unsuspecting natives be left to the mercy of interested and unscrupulous speculators,

Dear Admiral

Sir Thomas Maitland, Kt. C. B.
Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's
Naval forces in the Pacific, &c. &c.

it will in practice become little better than a system of Kidnapping, if not of actual Piracy.

On the other hand, the abduction of the Islanders on the extensive scale that appears to be contemplated, must sooner or later have the effect of exasperating the natives in general, and of provoking them to acts of retaliation — sometimes, possibly, upon unoffending ships, should such unhappily be the first to afford them a chance for revenge. Great danger and detriment will thus be unjustly caused to those who, in the exercise, ~~of~~ even lawful pursuits, may have occasion to continue their intercourse with the Islands of the Pacific.

It may be expected that the vigilance and decided measures of the French Authorities at Tahiti will soon put an end to this odious traffic in natives, throughout the Islands under French protection; but a wide field for its exercise will still remain open in these vast seas, and the vessels engaged in it, whilst carefully avoiding Tahiti and its dependencies, may pass on and find in the numerous Archipelagos to the westward full scope for continuing their aggressions.

I deem it my duty to give you early notice of these occurrences, as being calculated to endanger trade and navigation in these seas; and also because I feel assured that you will take a lively

lively interest in the suppression of abuses
like those which at this period unfortunately
menace the Pacific Islanders.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

(signed)

J. C. Miller

H. M. Consul.

1854.

Tahiti, December 1. 1862.

To the Commander in Chief of
H. M. Naval Forces in the Pacific.

By "Pallas," to Valparaiso.

(under Perry sent to down British
Naval Officers at Callao, in winter
of December 2. 1862.)

By "Eliza" to San Francisco,
to the care of P. M.
arrived at that Port.

Relative to the illegal
proceedings, at the Islands near
Tahiti, of certain Peruvian ships
engaged in procuring standards
for introduction into Peru as
slaves.

The Consul's letter for the Report to the
Governor of Bermuda 15. 1862.

Yours & Amos' Huggins', from Sydney,
March 11. 1863.
J.

For further copies
see the index of
Out-letters May 4. 1863.

1 2 3
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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.
Out-Letters 1854-64.
[Uncat. MSS Set 24. it. 13]

Office Copy. *g.h.*

enc

British Consulate,

Tahiti, December 9. 1862.

Sir,

Being doubtful if the inclosed Letter will find the Commander in Chief at Callao, I have left it unsealed, in order that, in case of his absence, you may be pleased to peruse it before sending it forward to the admiral.

You will perceive that it relates to the recent illegal proceedings of certain Peruvian vessels in these seas, and that the nature of those proceedings renders it highly desirable that a knowledge thereof should be acquired with as little delay as possible by the British Naval Commander on the coast of Peru.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant

(Signed)

To the Senior British Naval Officer
at Callao,
or on the coast of Peru.

J. C. Miller
H. M. Consul.

Copy.

Tahiti, December 2. 1862.

To Senior British Consul Officer
at Callao.

By "Sea-Devil" to Nafanua,
(under cover to Mr Consul Rowe)
in date of Dec 4. 1862.

Informing, under flying leaf, &
also attached by Consul Miller
to the Commodore in charge of the
Naval Force in the Pacific, on the
subject of the illegal proceedings,
at the islands near Tahiti, of
certain American ships engaged in
pressing sundries for instruction
into Peru as Captains;

See, generally, Consular Minutes etc. of
March 3. 1863, to senior British Consul Officer
at Callao.
MS. A. 10. 63

H. J.

1 2 3

Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.

Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

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Office Copy - *Full.*

British Consulate

Tahiti, December 4. 1862.

Sir,

The paper de Tahiti
no 48, of Nov 30/62.

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the official Newspaper published here on the 30th ultimo, and containing, on pages 1 and 4, articles on the subject of the recent illegal and alarming proceedings, at the Islands near Tahiti, of certain Peruvian Ships, forming it is understood part of a fleet of ten or twelve merchant vessels lately fitted out at, and dispatched from Callao, for the purpose of procuring South-sea Islanders, and introducing them into Peru under contract as labourers.

You will perceive, sir, from the Paper inclosed, that this new method of supplying Peru with Labourers has already given rise to abuses of a character affording great reason to fear that should the traffic be permitted to continue unchecked, and the unsuspecting natives be left to the mercy of interested and unscrupulous Speculators, it will in practice become
little

Henry William Fouse, Esq
Her Majesty's Consul

se - ve - ve

Valparaiso.

little better than a system of kidnapping,
if not of actual Piracy.

On the other hand, the abduction of the Islanders on the extensive scale that appears to be contemplated, must sooner or later have the effect of exasperating the natives in general, and of provoking them to acts of retaliation, - sometimes possibly upon unoffending ships; should such unhappily be the first to afford them a chance - for revenge. Great danger and detriment will thus be ^{unjustly} caused to those who, in the exercise even of lawful pursuits, may have occasion to continue their intercourse with the Islands of the Pacific.

It may be expected that the vigilance and decided measures of the French Authorities at Tahiti will soon put an end to this odious traffic in natives; ~~in natives~~ throughout the Islands under French protection; but a wide field for its exercise will still remain open in these vast seas, and the vessels engaged in it, whilst carefully avoiding Tahiti and its dependencies, may pass on and find in the numerous archipelagos to the westward full scope for continuing their aggressions. - The accompanying Despatch, addressed to Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Leina, covers, under flying seal, the detailed report which I have deemed it my duty to address to Earl Russell
Concerning

Tahiti, Dec. 1. 1862.

Consul Miller to Rear
Admiral Sir Thomas
Macland, dated Tahiti
December 1. 1862.

Concerning the abuses above alluded to,
and the despatch, herewith sent, for
the Commander in chief, or, in his
absence, the Senior British Naval officer
on the coast of Peru, is upon the same
subject. Allow me to beg of you to do
me the favour to forward both these
communications to their address
by the earliest opportunity.

I must leave to your
Superior judgment to decide what
^{advice} ~~advice~~ this matter may require to be
conveyed, whether to Her Majesty's Charge
d' Affaires at Santiago, or the British
Naval Commander at Valparaiso.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant
(Signed)

J. C. Miller
H. M. Consul

copy.

Tahiti, December 4, 1852.

To W. D. M. Consul at Tahamoa.

By "Bartle" to Tahamoa.

Transmitting 2 Reports for W. M. Charles & Affair at Omoa, and for the same British Consul Office at Callio, respecting the illegal proceedings, at the Court near Tahiti, of certain French Missions engaged in procuring Slaves for introduction into Senegal & Tahamoa.

H.

Office Copy. f.h.

No 19.

Papeete, Tahiti,
December 15. 1862.

My Lord,

With reference to my Despatch, No 18, of the 29 Ultimo, informing Your Lordship of the illegal proceedings at the Islands near Tahiti, of certain Peruvian vessels engaged in procuring Natives for conveyance to Peru as labourers, and stating that one of those vessels—the "Serpiente Marina"—had been judicially detained at this Port by order of the local Authorities;

I have now the honor to transmit to Your Lordship, a copy of the Official Newspaper "Messager de Tahiti" published here yesterday, in which will be found an account of the seizure of a second Peruvian vessel, called the "Mercedes", off one of the Paumotu Islands (Dependencies of Tahiti), by the French War Steamer "Latouche Tréville", on the 3^d Inst.

It will be seen that the "Mercedes", at the time of her capture, had on board as many as 151 Paumotu Islanders, who appear to have been enticed away under fraudulent pretences, as well as in violation of the local Regulations concerning the embarkation of Passengers.

The Earl Russell. N. Y.

Ye.

Ye.

Ye.

The

The vessel in question has been brought into this Port, and the matter will I understand promptly be taken cognizance of by the local Tribunals.

I shall deem it my duty in due course to acquaint Your Lordship with the result of the legal proceedings in this case, as well as in that of the "Serpiente Marina", for the elucidation of which latter case the Steamer "Latouche Tréville" is very shortly to proceed to the French Establishment of the Gambier Islands, where, as previously reported, an affray took place between the "Serpiente Marina" and the Natives.

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The Original of the present duplicate Despatch I think it my duty to forward, like the Original of my preceding one, (a Duplicate of which accompanies this), under flying seal to Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Lima; and I have availed myself of the opportunities which have hitherto offered, likewise to give notice of the new scheme now in operation for supplying Peru with labourers, as well as of the abuses resulting, and to be apprehended, therefrom, — to the following British Authorities. —

This, in original.
I think it my duty to forward the present despatch, like my preceding one, No. 10, under flying seal to;

- Viz—
- H. M. Commissioner, in the Sandwich Islands.
 - H. M. Consuls at the Society, the Navigators, and the Feejee Islands.
 - H. M. Consul at Valparaiso.
 - The Commander in Chief of H. M. Naval Forces in the Pacific, through the

the Senior British Naval Officer on the coast of Peru, and the Commander in Chief of H.M. Naval Forces on the Australian Station, through the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, - it appearing probable that

some of the Islands within the limits of the Australian Naval Station, may become the future field of operations for vessels in quest of labourers for Peru.

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

My Lord,

Your Lordships
Most Obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) G. C. Miller.

copy.

White, December 15. 1862.

To Earl Russell.

No 19.

Original from Henry dated 5th. A. Clapp
2. Appended to same, with covering
letter of Nov. 15. 1852. forwarded
by Sydney Fair to Falkenstein.

Duplicate by "Tavone" sent to Fisher

A continuation of General Phillips
Report in duplicate No 18 of 29th of
November 1862.

"Perrin" King "Morris" signed by
General War "Thomas" "Leland" "Frederick" at
the "Norman" islands, in the act of
"legally" carrying away "Hector". The
"means" "ought" to "admit" per "trial".
See also 2. to 3. No 5 of 1862. and 27
4. 1862.

B.

Office Copy. *phd.*

British Consulate.

Tahiti. December 15. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, two numbers of the Official Newspaper, published here, respectively on the 30th Ultimo and 14th inst, and containing articles on the subject of the recent illegal and alarming proceedings, at the Islands under this Government, of certain Peruvian ships forming it is understood part of a fleet of ten or twelve merchant vessels lately fitted out at, and dispatched from Callao, for the purpose of procuring South-Sea Islanders and introducing them into Peru under contract as Labourers.

You will perceive, Sir, from the papers enclosed, that this new method of supplying Peru with Labourers has already given rise to abuses of a character affording great reason to fear that should the traffic be permitted to continue unchecked, and the unsuspecting natives be left to the mercy of interested and unscrupulous speculators, it

To the Commander in Chief
of Her Majesty's Naval Forces
on the Australian Station.

it will in practice become little better than a system of Kidnapping, if not actual Piracy.

On the other hand, the abduction of the Islanders on the extensive scale that appears to be contemplated, must sooner or later have the effect of exasperating the natives in general, and of provoking them to acts of retaliation - Sometimes, possibly, upon unoffending ships, should such unhappily be the first to afford them a chance for revenge. Great danger and detriment will thus be unjustly caused to those who, in the exercise even of lawful pursuits, may have occasion to continue their intercourse with the Islands of the Pacific.

It may be expected that the vigilance and decided measures of the French Authorities at Tahiti will soon put an end to this odious traffic in natives, throughout the Islands under French protection; but a wide field for its exercise will still remain open in these vast seas, and the vessels which may be led by its lucrative character to engage in it, whilst carefully avoiding Tahiti and its dependencies, may pass on and find in the numerous groups to the westward full scope for continuing their aggressions.

I deem it therefore my duty to give you early notice of these

occurrences, as being calculated to endanger trade and navigation in the seas comprised within the limits of your command, and also because I feel assured that you will take a lively interest in the suppression of abuses like those to which the Islanders in the Pacific are at this period exposed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant.

(Signed) G. C. Miller
H. B. Consul.

Office Copy. No.

British Consulate,
Tahiti, December 15th 1862.

Sir,

With reference to the Letter ^{that} I did myself the honour of addressing to you under date of the 1st Inst, I now beg leave to enclose, under flying seal for your information, a continuation of the Report which was submitted by me to Earl Russell in my Despatch No 18 of the 29th Ultimo, and ~~and~~ which Despatch was also forwarded to you, under flying seal, in my former letter just referred to.

After perusing my above-mentioned Supplemental Report, respecting the illegal attempts of Peruvian vessels to carry Natives away from the Islands under this Government, allow me, Sir, to beg that you will do me the favour to cause that Report, with its Enclosure, to be sent on to its address.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) G. C. Miller.
N. M. Consul.

Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d' Affaires,
Lima.

Consul Miller to Earl Russell,
No 19, of Decr. 15. 1862.
(with a copy of the
"Rapport de Tahiti"
No 50 of Decr. 14. 1862.
Ser N. M. Charge d' Affaires
in Lima.)

^{copy.}
Tahiti, December 15. 1862.

To H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires
at Lima.

By "Hying-Fish," to Valparaiso.

Enclosing, under Hying boat,
a further Despatch for the French
Affairs, in continuation of Consul
Miller's Report respecting the
illegal attempt of Peruvian
Vessels to carry away natives
of the Islands near Tahiti.

As also Consul Miller's further
Letter on this subject to H. B. M. Charge
d'Affaires at Lima, dated 3rd of
November 1863.

Made February 27. 1863.

H.

Office copy. p.h.

British Consulate,
Papeete, Tahiti, December 15. 1862.

Sir,

With reference to my Letter of the 1st Inst, craving your attention to the Abuses now occurring in these seas on the part of certain Peruvian Vessels engaged in the collection of South-Sea Islanders for conveyance to Peru as Labourers;-

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the Official Newspaper published here yesterday, in which will be found an account of the seizure, on the 3rd Inst, off one of the Paumotu Islands (Dependence of Tahiti), by the French War Steamer "L'Atalante-Joubert", of a Peruvian Brig called the "Merced", whilst in the act of carrying away a large number of the Natives, who it appears had been enticed on board under fraudulent pretences and in violation of the local Regulations respecting the embarkation of Passengers.

The brig in question has been brought into this Port, and the case will I understand promptly be taken cognizance of by the local Tribunal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant

(signed) G. C. Miller
P. M. Consul.

Dear Admiral

Sir Thomas Maitland, Kt., C.B.

Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces
in the Pacific, &c. &c. &c.

Copy.

Tahiti, December 15. 1862.

To Commander in Chief of the
Naval Forces in the Pacific.

By 'Elopa', to San Francisco,
to Messrs of H. M. Consul at that Port.

In continuation of Consul Hall's
Report of Dec. 1st 1862, regarding
the voyage attempt of American
Vessels to carry away Native
of the South-Sea Islands, as
Telegrams to Am.

See further, Consul Hall's letter of
March 3. 1863 to Senior British
Naval Officer at Callao.

J.



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Tahiti British Consulate
Papers. Vol. 10.
Out-Letters 1854-64.

[Uncat. MSS Set 24, it. 13]

Office Copy. *Ms.*

British Consulate,
Tahiti, December 15, 1862.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to transmit to you herewith, under flying seal, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, and with request that it may afterwards be forwarded to its destination, - a Letter which I have deemed it my duty to address under this days date to the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Australian Station, inclosing papers on the subject of the recent illegal proceedings, at the Islands under this Government, of certain Peruvian ships forming part of a fleet of ten or twelve Merchant vessels lately fitted out at, and dispatched from the Port of Callao, for the purpose of procuring South-Sea Islanders and introducing them into Peru under contract as Labourers.

It will be seen by the Papers referred to that this new method of supplying

The Honourable
the Colonial Secretary,
Sydney.

Peru with labourers has already given rise to serious abuses in its prosecution in this quarter; and although it may be expected that the decided measures of the French Authorities at Tahiti will soon put an end to such a traffic in Natives throughout the Islands under French Protection, it must, on the other hand, be apprehended that the lucrative character of the traffic ^{in question} may lead to its being transferred to the wide field that, after passing Tahiti, would still be found for its exercise amongst the numerous groups in the more westerly parts of the Pacific, many of which groups are comprised ^{I believe} within the limits of the Australian Naval Station.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant.

("Signed")
G. C. Miller.
H. M. Consul.

P. S. I take the liberty of sending herewith to your obliging care, two communications, on the same subject as the above Letter, which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls at the Feejee and Navigator's Islands, with a view to provide against surprises thence by the crew of the ships in search of emigrants for Peru, and then me to beg of you to be pleased to cause these communications to

Recd December 1. 1862

Recd December 1. 1862.

to be forwarded to their respective addressees, there being no
present prospect of any direct consequence from hence for either
two of the two groups alluded to. J.H.

1862

1.1862.

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1857.

Tahiti, December 15. 1852.

To the Colonial Secretary
Sydney. New South Wales.

By Mr. Piquet, to Sydney.

Forwarding, under flying seal,
a letter addressed by Anne Rivin
to the Commodore in chief of N. N.
Royal French on the Australian
Station, on the subject of the
illegals proceedings, in the court
ward, of certain Brethren's High
enjoyed in former London
for information and also as
evidence.

J.

1 2 3

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Sydney

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