

guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade, the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true objects of this article ; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively."

This is the present and only treaty which has ever gone into effect between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave trade ; though other nations, even Spain and Brazil, have entered into far more stringent arrangements.

The American government seems almost always to have evaded the question of treaty stipulations for the suppression of the slave trade with Great Britain, whose constant endeavors have been so long and uniformly exerted to bring the United States into some settled plan of concert with other nations on the subject. So much so has this been the case, that it has given rise to strong doubts as to its sincerity in desiring the suppression of the slave trade.

First, we find Lord Castlereagh zealously urging the matter upon Mr. Rush, American minister at London, and while Mr. Adams, the Secretary at Washington, instructed the latter to reply, that the President desired him "to give the strongest assurances to the British government that the solicitude of the United States continued, with all the earnestness that had ever distinguished the course of their policy in respect to that odious traffic," we find these mere professions considered quite satisfactory, and as all that could really be done.

Next, in 1820, Sir Stratford Canning, the British minister at Washington, brought the matter before Mr. John Quincy Adams, the American Secretary of State, but with no more