

return home. The Consul says:—"The following statement in regard to the Shenandoah is made by shipmasters who have been prisoners on board of her. . . . She has forty-three men, nearly all English, besides the officers." These accounts were given to Consul Munro by persons who had left the Shenandoah, after she had augmented her crew, before arriving at Melbourne.

We may, consequently, suppose that the figures given by Hunt and Temple represent the number of men which the vessel had on board on her arrival at Melbourne.

Let us now endeavour to ascertain how many she lost at that town.

Police-officer Kennedy, of Melbourne, in his Report of February 13, states that twenty men have been discharged from the Shenandoah since her arrival at the port (British Appendix, vol. v, p. 108).

Temple gives us the names of two men who were discharged, Williams and Bruce; and he adds:—"There were some men who left the ship at Melbourne, whose names I do not know." Silvester says he left the vessel at Melbourne (American Appendix, vol. vi, p. 609); Brackett gives us, besides his own name, those of Madden and Flood, three in all; Bolin, Scandall, Scott, Landberg, Wicke, and Berucke make twelve. It seems, according to the affidavits of Bruce (American Appendix, vol. vi, p. 505), and of Colby (*ibid.*, p. 607), that they also worked on board the vessel as members of the crew, and left her at Melbourne. Thus it appears that of the twenty men, thirteen were prisoners who had been obliged to work and serve on board the Shenandoah to avoid punishment, and that they seized the first opportunity of leaving this compulsory service.

We have no means of ascertaining positively under what circumstances the others enlisted; but from the identical results, derived from several independent sources, as we shall see further on, we believe that they did not form part of those mentioned by Hunt or by Temple as composing the permanent crew of the vessel when she arrived at Melbourne, but were, like the thirteen whose names we have just given, prisoners who had been compelled to take service against their will.

We are perfectly convinced that, with the exception of Silvester, no one was discharged from the Shenandoah at Melbourne, excepting men enlisted against their will from captured vessels.

Let us now direct our inquiry to the number of enlistments effected at Melbourne.

On the 27th February, 1865, about a week after the departure of the Shenandoah from Melbourne, and when his memory was still fresh, Governor Sir Charles Darling declared that the reports and letters of the Chief Commissioner of Police left no doubt that the neutrality had been flagrantly violated by the commander of the Shenandoah, who . . . had received on board his vessel before he left the port on the 18th a considerable number of men destined to augment the ship's company. (British Appendix vol. i, p. 565.)

The report which is here alluded to, is probably that which is found at page 117 of vol. v of the British Appendix. In this report, the detective declares that five boats filled with men were seen going off to the Shenandoah during the night of the 17th; one of them having on board from ten to twelve men, of whom only two returned, and that seven men had gone on board on the morning of the 18th. He thus concludes his report: "In preparing this report, the detective has confined himself to facts; but it is stated that, in all, between sixty and seventy hands were shipped at this port."

The facts stated by the detective were true, and are corroborated by other evidence. The reports of which he spoke were exaggerated.

The author of the Cruize of the Shenandoah says, that the "ship's company had received a mysterious addition of forty-five men." (Page 113. See American Case.) This number seems to be that which was remarked by those who gave the information to the detective.

Temple gives the names of one officer, thirteen petty officers, nineteen seamen, seven firemen, and three marines, in all forty-three men recruited at Melbourne. This account agrees with that of Hunt, and is incidently confirmed by the affidavit of Forbes on the subject of Dunning, Evans, and Green, and quoted in the American Case.

According to the figures which may be gathered from the account of Hunt, in different parts of that narrative, the Shenandoah had at that time, after the enlistments at Melbourne, 101 officers and seamen.

According to the account of Temple, she had 25 officers, 30 petty officers, 26 seamen, 9 firemen, and 3 marines, in all 93 men.

The slight difference may be explained by the fact that Hunt, in his rapid narrative, makes no mention of the discharge of the men at Melbourne.

On the 27th May, the Shenandoah captured and burned the whaler Abigail. Mr. Ebenezer F. Nye, master of the Abigail, in an affidavit of the 7th September, 1871, says, "The Shenandoah, at the time I was taken on board, had a full complement of