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R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

**Settlements of Sierra Leone
and Fernando Po.**

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 July 1830.*

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R E P O R T .

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed “ to inquire into the present “ State of the Settlements of *Sierra Leone* and *Fernando Po*, and to “ report their Observations thereupon to The House,” and who were empowered to report their opinion thereupon, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, to The House, have proceeded to examine Witnesses respecting the same ; and, after deliberate consideration of the Evidence adduced before them, and of the information already on the Table of The House,—HAVE agreed on the following RESOLUTIONS, which Your Committee beg to report, together with the EVIDENCE taken by them, to The House.

Resolved,

1.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Evidence respecting the comparative healthiness of *Sierra Leone* and other Settlements on the West Coast of Africa is very contradictory, owing to the different periods and seasons to which the Evidence relates ; but the whole of the Coast may be considered as generally unhealthy and dangerous to European constitutions, and in some years to a very great degree ; that it is, therefore, desirable to reduce the Europeans employed on shore on that Coast, in the Naval, Military and Civil Departments, to the smallest number possible ; and, in such Establishments as must be kept up, to substitute Black people :

Resolved,

2.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That the management of the Settlement of *Sierra Leone* has not, hitherto, been productive of advantages to the extent which were anticipated, either to the liberated Africans located there, or towards effecting an intercourse with the interior of Africa to promote its civilization, although the expenditure by Government for that purpose has, for many years, been very large ; but a better system has of late been adopted, which, if persevered in, with the modification herein suggested, will secure the advantages that can fairly be expected from the maintenance of that Settlement :

Resolved,

3.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That the progress of the liberated Africans in moral and industrious habits has been greatly retarded by the frequent change of system in their location and maintenance, and by the yearly influx of thousands of their rude and uncivilized countrymen ; and it therefore appears to be absolutely necessary, for the future prosperity of the liberated Africans already located, that one uniform system should be pursued towards them, and that a check should be put upon the influx of their captured brethren :

Resolved,

4.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That although it may be desirable to retain the Settlement of Sierra Leone for the purposes of Trade, and to protect the Blacks already located there, yet it appears to this Committee, that those objects may be attained at a very small expense, and that the greater part of the present Establishments may be gradually and safely withdrawn :

Resolved,

5.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That the situation of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, for the adjudication of captured Slaves, is highly inconvenient for that purpose, considering that the Slaves are captured chiefly at the distance of 800 or 1,200 miles to the Eastward ; and that as a current constantly sets from West to East, the captured Ships are sometimes eight or nine weeks, and on an average, upwards of five weeks, on their passage from the place of capture to Sierra Leone ; occasioning a loss of the captured Slaves, amounting to from one-sixth to one-half of the whole number, whilst the survivors are generally landed in a miserable state of weakness and disease :

Resolved,

6.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That by far the greater number of the Slaves are shipped from the Ports of the Coast of Africa in and near the Bights of Biafra and Benin, and are mostly captured near to these places, and within two or three days sail of the Island of Fernando Po :

Resolved,

7.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Island of Fernando Po would, under existing circumstances, afford a more convenient place for the Residence of the Mixed Commission Court, as the captured Slave Ships can with ease reach that Island in a few days after their capture ; and, in all probability, with the loss of few, if any, of the Slaves, and the survivors would have a far better chance of being landed in a healthy state ; and if, by the occupation of Fernando Po, the Slave Trade should be transferred to the Northward, the captured Ships could then be carried down to that Island in much less time than is now required for them to go up to Sierra Leone :

Resolved,

8.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That on the North end of that Island, at Clarence Cove, the land on the sea beach is eighty feet above the sea, gradually rising on the Southward towards a high mountain, at the distance of eight or ten miles, having the advantage of almost constant sea breezes, with abundance of good water, and a rich soil, capable of affording nearly all kinds of tropical produce, and other articles required for the supply of a Settlement ; and, in the opinion of all the Naval Officers examined by the Committee, very conveniently situated for a Naval Depôt, and for refitting the Ships of War and Merchant Vessels on that Coast :

Resolved,

9.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That although the Evidence of the healthiness of the Island of Fernando Po, compared with the existing Settlements on the Coast, is somewhat contradictory, but that it is not more unhealthy than either the Gambia, Sierra Leone or Cape Coast ; and that when the neighbouring land shall be entirely cleared of Wood, there is reason to suppose that it will prove more healthy than any of the Settlements yet made on the Coast :

Resolved,

Resolved,

10.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That measures should be adopted to enable the Government to remove the Mixed Commission Court from Sierra Leone to that Island, and to make it also the Depôt and Refitting Station for the Naval and Merchant Service :

Resolved,

11.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That the future disposal of liberated Africans forms the greatest difficulty to be obviated in any future arrangements ; but they consider the Evidence before them to warrant an opinion, that Fernando Po or Cape Coast, and other places, may be more advantageously selected than Sierra Leone for the disposal of those unfortunate beings that may hereafter be captured.

Resolved,

12.—THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That though they have confined their Inquiry into the relative advantages of the different Settlements on the Coast of Africa ; yet they strongly recommend that in the ensuing Session, Parliament should take into consideration the very important question, whether the system now followed for the Prevention of the Slave Trade has answered the objects intended.

13 July 1830.

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 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mercurii, 25^o die Junii, 1830.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE,
IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *Bullen*, R. N. called in; and Examined.

YOU are a captain in the Royal Navy?—I am.

You have served on the coast of Africa?—I have.

At what periods, and in what situations?—From April 1824 to July 1827.

During that time were you in command of a squadron to put down slavery?—
I was.

What number of vessels had you under your command at that period?—
I think six; either five or six.

Will you state to the Committee what you considered to be the limits of your command on that coast?—From Port Endick, longitude 16° 30' to the westward, along to the eastward, as far as longitude nine degrees east; that is in the Bight of Benin.

Is that near Fernando Po?—Yes, and to the southward as far as Ascension.

How many British settlements are there on the coast within those limits?—
The Gambia, Bathurst Town, I am not aware of any in the Rio Grand; we had frequent communication with Rio Grand and the Rio Pongas, but I am not aware of any settlements there; the Isles de Los.

Have we a settlement at the Isle de Los?—Yes; the Scarcies, Sierra Leone, Sherboro, to the east of Sierra Leone; I am not aware of any other till we come to Cape Coast, except a communication round Cape Palmas; but I am not aware there was any thing there; there is a Dutch fort, but none of ours; Dixcove, close to Cape Three Points, has been a long established place, that is now abandoned; it was abandoned while I was there; Cape Coast Castle; Anamaloe, there is a fort there, and an establishment, unless it is done away since I left that coast; Accra there are three settlements there, Danish, Dutch and English; I am not aware of any others on that coast to the eastward, except Fernando Po.

Were these seven you have now mentioned all the settlements on that coast, whilst you commanded at Sierra Leone?—I think they were, all of them.

During the time you were there, what part of the coast was most noted for furnishing slaves?—The Bights of Benin and Biafra.

That is to the easternmost of any of the English settlements there?—Yes, the Bight of Benin is formed by Cape St. Paul and Cape Formosa; I should think about 100 leagues across, and the Bight of Biafra is formed by Cape Formosa down to the Cameroons River.

Do you recollect how many slave ships were taken during the three years you commanded?—I cannot at this moment recollect, but there were close on 11,000 slaves taken; 2,000 of them by the Maidstone under my command.

On what part of the coast were they taken?—The major part of them, or the whole of them in the Bight of Benin, or the Bight of Biafra, or very near.

Where was your principal station during the time you commanded?—I used to visit the different parts of the station occasionally, but I, chiefly for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, confined myself to the active part of the Bight of Benin and Bight of Biafra once a year, or oftener; if I could I visited the other parts.

What is the ordinary passage from the Bight of Biafra up to Sierra Leone?—I have gone up I think, once in three weeks or rather less, but it was nearly about the time of the periodical rains coming on, and the wind hung to the north-east; but I have been oftener, a month; there is invariably an easterly current.

Captain *Bullen*,
R. N.

23 June,
1830.

Captain Bullen,
R. N.

23 June,
1830.

Do you think the average passage of a man of war to be four or five or six weeks?—I should think about three weeks; I have gone it in less than three weeks.

What is the shortest time in which you have ever done it?—That was from Prince's Island; I went up to Sierra Leone in a fortnight.

That you considered as an extraordinary passage?—Yes; it is a good passage up.

What has been the ordinary passage of merchant ships?—Five and six weeks, or more than that; two months frequently.

What is the longest period you have ever known?—I think I had a prize that was eight or seven weeks going up; the *Eske* had one that was sixty-two days.

Have you known any of the vessels never able to work up?—No, they generally get up after a lapse of time. I think I recollect an instance of one vessel being nine or ten weeks going up.

Do you consider the answer you have given to apply to the distance from Fernando Po up to Sierra Leone?—No; when I mentioned that, it was generally from the Bight from Prince's Island, where the prize was first sent to, to complete their water.

What is the usual passage coming down from Sierra Leone to the Bight of Biafra?—In a man of war, it may be done in ten days, or less; in a merchantman, in a fortnight, with ease.

What is the reason of the great difference in time?—There is a current to the eastward always running, sometimes stronger than at other times; they must run as far to the southward as the Equator, to make their passage good.

The whole line of coast between Sierra Leone and the Bight of Biafra runs to the eastward?—Yes, nearly so.

How are the winds generally on that coast?—From the south-west, particularly in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; so much so, that slavers coming out of the Bights of Benin and Biafra cannot get round always, and are frequently obliged to go between the island and the main.

Are the Committee to understand that the slavers are obliged, in getting out of those bights, to approach Fernando Po?—They must appear in sight, unless they have an extraordinary wind; sometimes they would beat to windward, and get of Cape St. Paul's, but that is attended with so much risk, they did not often do it.

What position on this coast did you consider best suited to fulfil the instructions you had of destroying the slave trade?—Decidedly in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, beating off Cape Formosa, or thereabout.

Do you conceive Fernando Po would be a good situation for that purpose?—Decidedly so.

Is there any other place on the coast holding out the same facilities for checking the slave trade, by being always near them, as Fernando Po?—No, I do not think there is; it is almost impossible for any vessel coming from the Bight of Benin to go to windward of Fernando Po without their being seen.

Do you consider the Mixed Commission for adjudicating the slave ships at Sierra Leone conveniently situate to adjudge the vessels that may be seized to the eastward?—No, certainly not, for the reason of their being so long going up.

Have you known any instances of great loss of slaves from the time of capture to their arriving at Sierra Leone?—I know in one instance myself, a vessel I took, called the *Aviso*, in her passage up, which I think was five weeks, and the time she remained at Sierra Leone she lost forty-two slaves and one of my officers.

Do you recollect the case of the *Segunda Rosalia* that arrived after a passage of eleven weeks?—Yes, I think I do.

Do you remember the number of slaves lost?—I cannot speak distinctly to that; but I think upwards of a hundred; I am afraid more than a hundred and twenty; that was a vessel where Mr. Crawford distinguished himself; it was a very melancholy affair.

Do you recollect the case of the *Isabel* slave vessel in January 1826, captured with slaves?—Yes; captured by the *Redwing*.

Was she dispatched to Sierra Leone?—She was dispatched I think to Sierra Leone, but never reached it; there was a report reached me from the West Indies, but I did not know how to credit it, that the Portuguese had risen and cut the throats of the two midshipmen and thrown the crew overboard, but that is all I could learn, I never could obtain a certainty as to that affair.

Do you know any thing of the Camperdown, captured in 1828 and sent to Sierra Leone, which lost one hundred slaves in the way up?—No, I had left in 1827.

Are the Committee to understand that a great portion of the loss which has occurred in the lives of slaves working up from where they are taken to Sierra Leone, would be saved if the place of adjudication was changed to the neighbourhood of those bights?—Yes, it would save many lives.

In the case of the Segunda Rosalia which lost so many slaves, was that a Portuguese vessel?—I think she was.

Do you think that in all probability, if she had not been captured in her passage to the Brazils, it would have been as long as it was to Sierra Leone?—Much depends upon her crossing the Line; sometimes there are baffling winds and fresh gales; but when once they get into the south-east trade, they would go to the Brazils in as short a time as they would go to Sierra Leone.

You have been along the principal stations?—I have.

What did you find practically as to the health of your ships' crews during the time you visited the several stations; take for instance Gambia?—I do not consider Gambia a healthy place, it is on an Island; St. Mary's Bathurst Town is very low; behind which there is a swamp; I went all over it; I should say it is rather an unhealthy place.

Did you find your ship's company affected?—I never remained there long enough; I never remained above three or four days, and never suffered the men to leave the ship.

You found that by their not sleeping on shore you avoided much of the inconvenience?—I did.

Have you been frequently at Sierra Leone?—Yes, frequently.

How have your ships' companies been while there?—I lost many more men at Sierra Leone than on any other part of the coast; I think I lost seventy-six or seventy-seven men, the greater part were in prizes, at Sierra Leone, when I was there in the ship; I never had much fever in the ship.

The mortality arose from the loss in the captured ships being obliged to remain till they were adjudicated?—Yes, in a great measure; they lay immediately under the land, and there was no air got to them, and in a crowded state, and we continually lost men.

Are you aware whether the crews of the captured vessels slept out of the vessels?—I am not aware whether they did; they had *positive orders* from me to the contrary; but in the instance of the Z vessel I captured with a cargo, then lying at Sierra Leone, I lost eleven of my own crew and an officer.

To what do you attribute their deaths?—My own opinion is, that the dews at Sierra Leone are very heavy, amounting at times almost to a rain; in the town they have no convenience for their necessary occasions, and the blacks go out in all directions on the suburbs; upon those days when a hot sun comes out there is an exhalation of six and eight feet high, which must be prejudicial to the health of any persons; I have seen the governor get on his horse at his own door in the morning, and shortly afterwards I have merely seen part of his body; I have not seen his horse at all; he was riding in the fog; he was going towards the little village of Kiskey; on that account I declined riding with him.

Kiskey is on the north-east side of the peninsula?—Yes, on the north side of it; it is near the Sierra Leone river; it is several miles up the river.

Where did he ride from?—From Free Town; I did not go with him; I always rode in the evening.

In what state is the country about Kiskey, is it cleared?—It is partially cleared; but there are some swamps about there, and some creeks which run up, full of the mangrove tree.

Have you gone the length of Waterloo?—Never.

What is the greatest extent you have been on the peninsula?—I went to Leopold, it is one of the districts in the interior, where the slaves are, about five or six miles; I have not been further than that; there are three or four towns together.

What is the general appearance of that portion of the peninsula you have visited?—That part is very rocky, and between the rocks there is a sort of soil that appears good.

Is there much wood?—A great deal of wood.

Captain Bullen,
R. N.

23 June,
1830.

What would you call the part you have gone over, would you call it generally woody?—A great deal of wood and a great deal of rock.

Is there any jungle?—Where the trees were first cut down in the plantation the underwood is getting up very fast; they give the blacks a portion of land to cultivate, and they cultivate just as much as will keep them and not an inch of ground more.

You mean to say there are patches here and there of cultivated ground between the woods and the rocks?—Yes, all about the villages; the effect is rather pretty than otherwise; but there I have observed the dews very heavy in the coming away in the evening.

Did your medical officers consider the sickness to arise principally from that state of the country?—I never exactly heard them say so; but I know they always requested I would anchor the ship as far from the land as I could, and I invariably did so, consistently with the convenience of the boats; but the prizes were immediately close in, under the eye of the Commission Court, and received every thing from the shore.

Is there a sea breeze?—Yes, there is a sea breeze every day; the tornadoes generally come on in the evening with the northerly wind.

Have you visited the country beyond Bause river or been on the Bullion shore?—I have been up to Bause Island, where there used to be an establishment formerly.

What sort of a coast is it?—Very marshy and bad indeed, covered with a sort of brush wood or jungle and a great deal of marsh, some part of it looked very well and was very healthy.

The settlement you allude to is where they are employed in cutting down timber?—They cut timber a little higher up.

Have you ever been up where they cut the timber?—No.

All the part of the coast you have examined is marshy?—Sierra Leone is on the side of the hill; Sierra Leone hills are very high; but in that part along the river it is very low; all the Bullion opposite is very low.

You say you have been at those villages; what articles have you seen produced there?—I have seen nothing but yams and a little rice; I only went once or twice on a visit to hear the boys read, at the request of one of the superintendents; I did it in the evening; the time would not allow me to remain there; there is no getting out in the heat of the day.

What kind of wood grows there?—The greater part of the useful wood was cut down, and on its place was some underwood growing.

Is the timber that naturally grows there such as would lead you to suppose the soil was naturally fertile?—There is evidently a great deal of timber grows there.

Is it large timber?—No; all the large timber is above Bause Island; I should think about thirty or forty miles up; all the teak or African oak is cut.

Do you consider that the low brush is more productive of unwholesome miasmata than the heavy timber?—A good deal depends on where it is grown; I should rather think it is.

Were you much on shore?—At Sierra Leone, when I had occasion to paint my cabin, which I did once a year, I had a house on shore; I was on shore once three weeks; I only slept on shore; for whenever I could, I dined on board on the quarter-deck; in that country there is very fine weather in the day time, except the periodical rains from June to the end of August.

Are you aware whether the hills were reckoned more healthy than the low parts?—I recollect there was a hospital up the hill, which they thought healthy, but which proved otherwise; that was at Leicester Mountain; it was found that was not so healthy as was expected, and the barracks just above the town were not healthy; I was told by Colonel Lumley that the men there were very unhealthy.

Is one season of the year more unhealthy than another at Sierra Leone?—The rains begin in July, and last till September; it is much more unhealthy at that time, but at all periods of the year I think it is an unhealthy place; I say so, because I have had prizes up there all times of the year, and I never had a prize there that I did not lose men.

Whilst you were at Free Town, did you observe that the streets of the town were in many places covered with grass and indigo?—Certainly with grass, many of them. General Turner was beginning to make a great reformation there, and would have done wonders if it had pleased God to have spared him, but they are not cleanly

Were

Were there any of your ship's company not so careful as yourself, and who lived much in Free Town?—I never suffered the ship's company to go on shore at all except on duty; the officers had my leave to go on shore but to return at night; I do not know that they were ever out of the ship after 10 o'clock, it was contrary to my orders if they were.

Is there a good supply of fresh water at Free Town, Sierra Leone?—Yes, excellent.

Is there more than one spring supplies the town?—There is a very fine spring with four or five cocks; I never knew a want of supply of water; indeed on all the coast there is a good supply of water; there is a little circumstance I would mention to prove the superiority of the climate of Fernando Po to the other places about there, while I was there; I was lying in a man-of-war by St. Thomas's, a heavy tornado came on, the boats were on shore watering, they were obliged to remain on shore all night, they made fires, and did every thing they could to keep themselves dry and free from the musquitoes; when they came off the next morning, out of the boats crew of eleven, five of them died in the course of a fortnight. A similar thing appeared at Fernando Po; the boat was detained on shore from the heavy tornado, there were about twenty men came off, and there was never one of them seized with fever, or the smallest indication of illness.

In what part of Fernando Po was that?—Maidstone Bay; and the other Man-of-war Bay in St. Thomas's.

Is Maidstone Bay a rocky shore and clear of wood?—It is not a rocky shore; there is sand along it; it rises high inland.

You mean to say that there is no marshy ground about it?—Not that ever I saw.

Were you ever to the eastward towards Batavia, or in the Indian Archipelago?—No, never.

At what time of the year was it the man-of-war's boat was on shore at St. Thomas's?—I think in the month of May.

Do you consider that an healthy or a sickly season?—It is between the two; the rains had begun, but they were not to any extent at that time.

At what time of the year was the boat detained at Fernando Po?—I think a month or six weeks afterwards; it was raining at that time very hard at Fernando Po.

Was that as healthy a season as the preceding month?—It rains occasionally there, but I never had a man taken sick there, and I have had fifty men on shore together there.

Have you ever been on the coast of America near the Line?—No; I have been to the North about Charles Town, and north of that, but not near the Line.

Going along from Sierra Leone you mentioned Sherboro as a station, have you ever been on shore at Sherboro?—I went on shore once in my boat, but I was never up the country.

Is that marshy and low?—The island is rather marshy and low, but the river is very bad.

Do you consider that an unhealthy place?—Decidedly so.

Were you there when the Americans settled there?—No; I stood in one day to go on shore to the settlement at Cape Mesurada, but the wind freshened, and I could not get on shore; some of my officers have been on shore at Cape Mesurada.

Do you consider that more healthy than Sierra Leone?—It is very high.

There is no marshy land about it?—I believe not.

How is the country about Cape Palmas?—There is a bight runs in to the Dutch settlement of Axim; all that coast is very bad, and a very dangerous coast to go into on account of the natives.

Do you consider that unhealthy?—Very much so; I went on shore once at Axim, and I was very glad to get off again.

What do you consider to be the state of the country at Cape Coast Castle?—There is a great deal of brushwood; the houses are huddled together, and it is a very unhealthy place.

Did you remain there long?—Not long.

Did you use the same precautions there in respect of your men?—Yes; I never suffered my men to remain on shore; the only places I suffered my men to go on shore were Maidstone Bay and Man-of-war Bay.

Captain Bullen,
R. N.

23 June,
1830.

How long have you lain at Fernando Po?—I have lain there a week together refitting.

That was before the present establishment there?—Yes.

Have you been at Clarence Cape, on the north-east end of the island?—Yes.

That is the point looking towards the Bight of Biafra?—Yes; it does look a little towards it.

How did you find your ship's company during the time you stayed there?—Perfectly healthy.

What were the reports of the cruisers under your command?—I never suffered them to go inland; I went myself about a mile and a half up the river, that is thickly wooded; there is a quantity of fish, but the hills are rather high than otherwise.

What is the height of this peninsula called Point William?—I have said it was nearly as high as the Berryhead; I should think from eighty to a hundred feet.

Are the Committee to understand that Point William, Clarence Cove, and Cockburn Cove and Maidstone Bay are all high shores?—No; the first is very high, and the islands are moderately high, but the landing is on the sand and gradually ascending as you go up the beach.

Have you a good supply of water there?—Excellent; there are several rivers.

How do you find the soil as to producing vegetables?—From what I saw of it I should think it was very good.

What opinion did you form of the healthiness of that as a station during the time you were there?—Judging of my own experience of the ship's company, never having had a man taken ill there, I should say it was decidedly healthy; there are no bullocks there, we get provisions from Accra.

Do you consider that Clarence Cape would be, as a rendezvous for your cruisers to look after the slave ships, much more useful than any other on the coast?—I think so from all that I have seen; I should say so decidedly.

What distance is there from the island to the neighbouring coast?—I think from the Calebar, the great slave river, about ten leagues, from the Bonny River about twenty leagues, and the same distance from the Bight of Benin.

Are not you in a situation to see every vessel coming out of those rivers?—They cannot come out without we must see them from Fernando Po; the prevalent wind is from the west-south west to south-west; they cannot weather at all times Fernando Po, they must be seen.

The greatest number of your cruisers have always been in that part?—Yes; I kept one or two to attend to the Gambia and Sherboro, and so on.

Where did you refit?—I refitted frequently at Sierra Leone, but at Ascension latterly.

You lost much time turning up with a view to refit?—I so arranged that I either went up with a prize, or went up for the purpose of visiting the other part of the station, and took that opportunity of refitting.

Was there plenty of timber in the part of Fernando Po where you were?—Yes.

Is it hard timber?—Yes, it is.

Did you find water?—Abundance of water.

Did you find the natives tractable?—Particularly in North-west Bay and also in Maidstone Bay, but I thought them not particularly disposed to be friendly in North-west Bay; but I found a reason afterwards, for some slavers had put into Maidstone Bay and entrapped them on board; they got them on the beach and surrounded them; they appeared to be very cautious the first time I went there.

Did any of your men ever sleep on shore?—Never at Fernando Po; but when they were obliged to remain in consequence of not being able to get off.

What bad consequences arose?—Not a head-ache, that I am aware of.

When you were in West Bay, did you observe any part of the country that appeared to be cleared and cultivated?—The first range of hills was beautifully cultivated for miles.

What was growing?—I understood principally yams, and the finest in the world; I believe I have seen one of them weigh twenty pounds.

You got plenty of supply for your hips?—Yes; I was going along the beach, with some iron hoop one evening, with the young gentlemen, and for a piece of iron only I got twenty fowls, and fifty weight of yams.

Have you ever been at Prince's Island?—Yes.

To whom does that belong?—The Portuguese.

Captain Bullen,
R. N.

23 June,
1830.

Is any trade carried on by slave-ships to that place?—No, but the slave-ships go there to refit, and I had occasion to remonstrate against that once or twice, but they would not allow they were slavers.

Have you been at St. Thomas's?—Yes.

Is that island populous?—No, I do not think it is; it is always an unhealthy place; the town, Port Antonio, Prince's Island, is swampy, the people look more dead than alive, they are dreadfully unhealthy, they look the same at both those places.

Do you mean the natives?—No, the Portuguese.

Are there not natives in each of those places?—Yes; there are a number of blacks, slaves to the Portuguese settlers.

What is their appearance, as compared with the blacks at Fernando Po?—They appear to me to be a different race of people, as far as their height, they are tall; the people of Fernando Po are generally short, and very stout.

Have they a good appearance?—They are all woolly-headed.

Suppose there was a choice of those three islands, Fernando Po, Prince's Island, and St. Thomas's, your experience leads you to say, that Fernando Po is not only better situated as regards the intervention of slaving ships, but as regards health?—I say decidedly, that Fernando Po, when it is cleared, will be the finest point, and the best for watching the ships.

What distance is Ascension from Fernando Po; how many days sail?—A week, I think.

You go there to refit?—It was on my station, I used to go and visit it once or twice in a year.

How long were you in coming back?—About the same time as from Sierra Leone.

If you had a station established at Fernando Po, you would have no occasion to leave your post for the purpose of refitting, you could do every thing there?—In Maidstone Bay decidedly, the only winds that annoy us are the east-south-east, with the tornadoes, the anchors drag up hill, they are of very short duration.

Do you mean to say there is good protection at Fernando Po against those tornadoes?—They drag up hill, but there is no danger.

Does the wind come right in?—Yes, they vary from east-south-east to north-east.

Have you been in any other part of the island?—Only those two bays.

Is the coast about Fernando Po high?—All the southern part appears to be iron-bound; I have been very close to it, rather against my will, it was very high.

There is a very high mountain, is there not, near Maidstone Bay?—Yes.

How far off?—I should have thought three or four miles, but it is so high I may be deceived, there is a gradual ascent, it is 10,000 feet high.

What do you reckon the run from Fernando Po to the West Indies?—I never did run it; I should think about five weeks.

Do you get any animal food at Fernando Po?—Goats and sheep and fowls, small sheep, they are more of the goat, but very fine young goats.

Did you get abundance for your ships' company?—No; but I could always get sufficient for the sick and the officers and myself.

Where did you get cattle for your crew?—At Accra.

How far is that?—Three or four days run.

What is the distance in a direct line from Fernandez Po to Sierra Leone?—I should say not less than 1,400 miles; Sierra Leone is in 13° west, and Fernando Po in 8½° east, it is nearly 22 degrees of longitude.

From your observations of Sierra Leone, and knowing the number of liberated negroes, do you consider that there is sufficient space for them to feed themselves from it?—Yes; if they were to cultivate it, but they are very idle.

Do you think there are clear patches enough to give food to any great additional number there?—Not unless they clear more ground, speaking from what I have seen, I did not go to Waterloo.

It has been stated by an officer, that Fernando Po appears to possess capabilities of soil equal to the most valuable of our West India Colonies, and that it has many local advantages from which it is well suited by its particular situation, to put an end to the slave trade?—I perfectly agree with that opinion, it is certainly the only place that will stop the slave trade, for the reasons I have before mentioned that they cannot avoid coming in sight of Fernando Po.

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Supposing there was a settlement at Fernando Po, is it likely the slave trade would shift its situation?—They do now in small rivers; they have depôts and they send in canoes and small vessels to those depôts, and take them up and shift them.

Suppose they were to change to another part of the coast, still the situation of Fernando Po would be much better to detect them than Sierra Leone?—Decidedly so.

Whatever change took place, Fernando Po would be the best situation?—Yes.

In your opinion, for the checking the slave trade, Fernando Po is infinitely better than Sierra Leone?—Yes, in my opinion.

Lieutenant *Richard Emerick Vidal*, R. N. called in; and Examined.

Lieut.
Richard E. Vidal,
R. N.

YOU are a lieutenant in the Royal Navy?—Yes.

Have you been on the coast of Africa?—I have.

What time and how long did you stay there?—From the month of September 1827 to January 1828, and from 19th August 1828 to 5th November 1828.

What part of the coast did you visit?—From Gambia all down to Fernando Po.

Were you on shore at Fernando Po?—Occasionally.

Where did you land?—I landed in Clarence Cove, for the express purpose of clearing the island, and establishing our colony.

You were then under Captain Owen, were not you?—I was; we arrived the 27th of October 1827.

On what part of the island did you land?—On the north-east point, that called Point William.

Did you during the time you stayed there, clear much of the land?—A considerable deal.

To what extent?—We cleared more in our own neighbourhood (and not in squares,) in cutting roads and extending our ways, to have communication with our different outposts.

How was the ground covered?—With shrubs and very high trees, we were obliged to cut our way every inch.

Was your party healthy while they were there?—Always.

How many men had you on shore?—I should suppose 240, including our Africans.

Where did you get your Africans?—From Sierra Leone,

How many Europeans had you?—I should think about forty.

Did you lose any of them during the time you were there?—Four, I think.

Was that from fever?—Yes.

You yourself came away from fever?—Yes, in 1828.

Prior to that you were in good health, were you?—Yes.

Did any of the Africans die?—None that I remember.

What kind of a coast is it, is it high?—Very high, not marshy.

How is the soil?—Rich.

What is the substratum?—A sand stone.

Is there any great depth of soil?—We had not time to look beyond the place we had cleared for the purposes of cultivation; going down two spits deep, the soil on the surface is very rich and fine.

Is it a loamy soil?—Yes, a reddish kind of earth.

What things have you cultivated?—A number of European vegetables was the only thing in cultivation then, Indian corn was sown, which throve remarkably well.

What produce did you receive from that part of the island?—Yams more particularly.

Is there any corn or rice?—No; no kind of grain that we saw.

What kind of fruits did you get?—Those peculiar to the country.

Were there any bananas?—Yes, and yams, very fine.

Along that part from Clarence Cove and up to Cockburn Cove, what kind of coast have you there?—Very high, and extending from William's Point to Cockburn Cove.

Have you cleared much in that neighbourhood?—It is all cleared adjoining the sea.

Does the wind blow from the island to the cove, or along shore?—Along shore across the point.

Had

Had you never any land winds?—I do not recollect that ever we had, unless there was a tornado came down from the hills, the prevailing wind was from the westward.

What distance in the interior have you been from Clarence Cove?—I should say, about four miles in the interior, but I have been eight miles up the Barracouta River, which empties itself into Maidstone Bay.

Was that in a boat?—No, it is a continuous rise all the way; a very great rapid comes down there; it is with the greatest difficulty that we could ascend on foot.

What is the height of the shore along Clarence Cove?—From sixty to ninety feet high.

Do you mean to say that the shore is of that height as it advances towards the mountain and then continues rising?—Yes, speaking generally we rise to the foot of the mountain.

Is the stream of the river rapid generally?—Very rapid, the fall is very great.

There is a small river, called Hay Brook, to the east of Clarence Cove, did you go up there?—Yes.

What is that?—It is high, with rocky bottom and a strong current; there is a bar at the entrance. We could only go in at high water, in consequence of that, even with a canoe.

Have you walked up the bank?—I have walked up, and I went from Cockburn Brook and crossed over to the Hay River.

Have you ever been towards Goderich Bay to the eastward of Point William?—No, nor do I know any thing of the country.

Do you know whether it is marshy round there?—It has high land all round towards the sea.

You are not aware that there is any marsh land at all there?—No.

Are the Committee to understand that the winds which blow, all blow from the east to west, instead of coming north and south?—Yes.

Is the district, called Longfield, covered with high trees?—No, that is principally cleared by the natives, they have very large yam plantations there.

Were you permitted to go further into the interior?—I was permitted to go some way up, my anchorage was in Cockburn Cove, I commanded a steam vessel, my communications were more on the western side of Cockburn Brook my object was to clear the land, my communications were afterwards more to the westward.

Are the Committee to understand, that Maidstone Bay is to the westward of Cockburn Cove?—Yes.

What distance is it from Maidstone Bay, where you were anchored, to the high mountains?—If I speak according to my own opinion, it was seven miles to the base.

Is it an ascent all the way?—It is undulated, with two or three ranges of hills, but always rising.

What is the height of the mountain?—Ten thousand seven hundred feet.

The inhabitants occupy the space between the base and the mountain?—Yes.

In what state of civilization are they?—I hardly know that we can apply the term savage to them; they are the most civilized savages I ever met with; they punished any depredations committed on us amongst themselves.

Had you much intercourse with them whilst you stayed there?—Daily intercourse, hourly intercourse.

But they would not allow you to go into the interior?—Not beyond our own limits, with the exception of my going up the Barracouta River.

What is the extent of your own limit?—The Cockburn Brook was the extremity that was fixed by the natives themselves; they went round with us and marked the trees themselves; since that the limit has been extended.

Was that by agreement with them?—That I am not competent to speak to.

What houses did you erect on the peninsula when you landed?—We had a block-house standing close within the gate; I have a plan of the settlement with me [*producing the same.*]

Is Point William protected from the natives by any defences?—By palisades and a ditch.

What space is there between the palisade and the point?—About a quarter of a mile.

What breadth?—One hundred and fifty feet; I should think the average was 100 feet.

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Richard E. Vidal,
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Richard E. Vidal,
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Is it a good soil, or was it a barren rock?—It is not a barren rock; it was covered with vegetation when we went there.

You have cleared it for your own purposes?—Yes.

At the present time what accommodation is there; for how many men?—Before I came away every person was huddled, every man was in his own house; we had, I should think, near on 300 huts and houses up, such as the natives use, of mats and thatch.

How were the Europeans lodged?—They were lodged in their wooden houses and block-house; we had several of those up, and they were going on working every day.

Had you a gang of artificers?—Yes, we took out artificers with us.

There is a part mentioned here, Longfield Market, is the ground round that now clear?—Yes.

How is it employed?—We were making an extensive rice-field there.

Are any natives within those limits?—One has claimed a property which we had cleared, which was instantly ceded by us, as Captain Owen was desirous of conciliating the natives; he has taken possession of this land, but whether he has built upon it I do not know.

How many individuals would you suppose are engaged in agriculture?—I am not competent to answer that question.

Is there every convenience here for a station for a settlement?—Decidedly so.

Has this part of the coast been all found equally healthy, from Point William round to Maidstone Bay?—As far as I know it has, during the time I was there; we have had no intercourse with Maidstone Bay by land, that has been confined almost to the sea beach; we send there three or four times a week to hawl the seine.

How many miles is Maidstone Bay by land from Cockburn Cove?—Four or five miles.

Is there abundance of fish?—Yes; we catch turtle there.

Did your party sleep on shore?—No, not at first going there; but in 1828, all hands slept on shore, the Eden being at sea.

Did you consider the settlement altogether healthy while you were there?—Yes, I did.

Are you able to state the range of the thermometer during that time?—I see the range of it was from 74 to 78 in the month of October.

At noon?—Yes, the sun was generally obscured, so that we had not the intense rays.

When had you rains?—When first we arrived, in October, exceedingly heavy.

Did you observe the thermometer at night?—No, I do not recollect that I did.

Did you observe it in any other months?—Not that I recollect; I was not aware of the nature of the questions to be proposed, or I should have looked into my papers.

What do you consider the hottest month there?—That I cannot say; I was there only from October to January in each year; the last time I was ill, and was obliged to come home.

During your first visit, you slept entirely on board ship?—Yes.

You have said that a large portion of the space is cleared; in a report from Mr. Stewart and other surgeons, they attribute the sickness at Fernando Po to the wood not being cleared sufficiently far from the settlement; how far from the shore does the mass of jungle and thick wood approach?—It approaches to the beach entirely, but there are spots which have been cleared by the natives to a considerable extent; but among those spots which have been cleared by the natives, still there is wood remaining.

How near to your line of houses, the Government house for instance, the Commissioner's house, and Longfield market-house, does any part of the thick jungle come?—Within a quarter of a mile, I should say. I find, on reference to my notes, that in going up the Cockburn Brook, there were other portions of sixty acres cleared, and under cultivation of yams.

There is a reference here to the land cleared?—That is cleared by the natives.

With the force we have there, or supposing we were to add a hundred or two hundred black men, how soon do you suppose the whole of our land would be cleared?—I think it is very nearly accomplished by this time, with our present force.

When

When you came away, the thick jungle and trees approached to within a quarter of a mile?—Yes; we had roads cut through in every direction, communicating to all our different posts; there was a road cleared to Adelaide's Point, for instance.

When rains fall and get under the cover of jungles and trees it cannot get dry again, it remains wet, and when the sun comes and dries it up that brings an unhealthy miasmata; and the surgeons think that that being the case in all the neighbourhood round the settlement occasions disease, and that if that were cleared this would be a healthy spot?—That is very probably the case.

How much is left which may be supposed to occasion that sickness?—I should think it was nearly done according to the state in which it was when I left.

During the time it was partially cleared, did any of the men sleep in the huts?—Yes; we have now nearly 300 huts, all along all the way to Longfield.

Supposing the whole of the English possessions there were cleared, how near would the jungle come to the habitations then?—That would be according to the extent, which I am not aware of.

You fell in on one occasion with sixty acres of cleared ground?—Yes, and we saw the cleared ground in sailing round the island to a considerable extent, and in an apparently high state of cultivation.

Is the clearing by cutting or burning?—By cutting; we cut and then burn.

Have you ever been at Sierra Leone or Gambia?—Yes, I have both.

What is your opinion with regard to the relative health of Fernando Po and Saint Mary or Sierra Leone?—I should say decidedly Fernando Po was the most healthy climate.

From what circumstances do you speak?—From its locality, from its elevation, and its being cleared of wood, and its being subject to every breeze that blows either to the eastward or the westward.

Have you been ashore at any time at Sierra Leone?—I have been staying a week or ten days on shore at the barracks.

What corps was there?—The African corps.

At what time of the year was that?—In August and September.

Were those months dry?—No, there were rains.

The barracks are on the top of the hill?—Yes, at a very considerable elevation.

Are they considered healthy?—Much more healthy than the town; I cannot say that they are healthy.

Were there land and sea breezes at Sierra Leone while you were there?—Yes.

How long do they continue and when do they set in?—The sea breezes set in in the morning and continue till the evening, then the land breeze comes on.

There is no intermediate calm of any length?—Not of any length, when one subsides the other gradually advances.

What part of Sierra Leone was considered most unhealthy when you were there?—I cannot speak of any particular part, there were sick in all quarters except at the barracks.

Were the people sick at the barracks too?—No.

Were they African troops?—Yes; there were some few European officers.

You have no means of judging how far Fernando Po may be more healthy than by judging from its situation?—Yes; and its being so much drier and exposed to a clear sun.

Do you know the height of the thermometer at Sierra Leone at the time you were there?—No, I cannot state it at this moment.

Have you been at Cape Coast Castle?—Yes; but I was there only in removing the establishment.

With regard to Fernando Po, what is your opinion with regard to its station with a view to watching slaves?—That it is without exception the most eligible which can be found.

Are you near enough to see the vessels under the land?—They would be near enough to see the vessel; the elevation is sufficient, provided the object was well defined; it would require sun to show off the vessel.

Did you during the nine or ten days you were at Sierra Leone suffer any inconvenience, or feel any illness?—Yes, I was very ill; I was confined to my bed once or twice, and taking medicine.

Did the illness attack you almost instantly on your arriving there?—Yes.

You came home in consequence of illness last time?—Yes.

Where did you catch your illness?—At Fernando Po.

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Do you think that arose from the unhealthiness of the place?—I think it arose from excessive labour; I was labouring seventeen and eighteen hours a day.

In what part of the West Indies have you been?—Barbadoes and Jamaica, Martinique and Cuba.

Have you been at New Orleans?—No, I have not been on the main.

Have you ever been in other tropical countries besides the African coast?—I have been in the East Indies, not on the Spanish main.

Comparing the African coasts with the other countries in tropical climates you have visited, should you say there was any material difference between them?—My general impression is, that the African coast is the most unhealthy of the three.

In what part of India were you—were you on shore at Batavia?—No, but I have been at the Moluccas.

Is the appearance on the Molucca coast the same as on the African coast as to vegetation down to the water's edge?—There are sands to an amazing extent, much more than on the African coast; coral and sand appear to be the substratum of the whole.

Comparing Fernando Po with the different tropical settlements in which you have been, is it your opinion that Fernando Po is likely to be as healthy as any of the others?—My opinion is that it is, with due caution.

Did you whilst at Fernando Po write to any friend in England, stating your opinion respecting the healthiness of Fernando Po as a station on that coast?—Yes, I wrote the letter in my hand; there was some vague report reached our ears that the colony was likely to be given up; this is dated the 1st of October 1828: "Though this is called the rainy season, we are two and three days together without any rain falling at all, and just now the thermometer ranges from seventy-four to seventy-eight, and being a little cloudy, renders the climate quite equal to that of England, and the proof is that we have scarcely one sick; to be sure, just about our dwellings all the wood and jungle is cleared off the ground, and all the kind of seeds and plants we have endeavoured to rear succeeded well."

How long had you been there when that letter was written?—This was the year after we arrived there in 1827, and this was the 1st of October 1828; I was twice there; this was just after my return the second time.

The colony had remained there all that time?—Yes; in another letter of the 21st September 1828, I say, "Captain Owen does not feel quite satisfied about our maintaining possession of the place, but I really think it would be a serious pity to give it up now, when we have so much ground cleared, and so many houses erected, and so many people settled, and the vast advantages locality presents for the abolition of the slave trade, the place is besides so healthy, that the sick list for the island is only half that of the Medina, there are not any serious cases amongst us, not one death these last four months; if I was an admirer of the island before, I am much more so now."

From what you have seen in the West Indies while you were there and in Fernando Po, with regard to the soil and the climate, do you consider that the same articles of tropical produce might be reared in the one as in the other?—Undoubtedly; I think Fernando Po is superior, that spices might be cultivated there; I have brought back some spices from Fernando Po which were raised there; I have no doubt that the Portuguese when they had possession of it, imported spices there, and wished to make a market there.

Do you consider that the soil is fit for any of those purposes?—I do, as far as I am competent to judge.

Were you at Fernando Po when any trees were cut down for masts for ships?—Yes.

For what ships?—For the Hafod, one of the merchant vessels which came in in distress.

What kind of wood was that?—From its growth, I should say a species of pine, it grows from eighty to ninety feet without a branch, and seventeen feet nine inches in girth; there are a hundred trees in the neighbourhood, one which I measured was one of that girth.

Did you not meet with some hard wood, a kind of teak?—We met with several kinds of hard wood, one a red wood, we used that for the shingle, we cut or split all our own shingles, from trees in the fields.

Did that run to a great size?—Yes, a very great size.

Would

Would it be likely to be adapted to ship building?—I cannot say, but it would do for masts; the North Star, Captain Arabin, had a new main and fore mast put in, and Captain Arabin said it was equal to that which was taken out.

You think there are convenient supplies of timber, rendering it a fitting station?—It is the best for a fitting station, for if an accident happens, a vessel cannot work to windward, but she could always run down there, and it is the most convenient, for the slavers must almost always be seen.

Whether it is for putting down slavery or for the convenience of the merchant ships which may be dismasted on the coast, it is the best station which can be selected?—Yes, the very best in my opinion.

You are aware that squalls and tornadoes are very frequent on that part of the coast?—Yes.

Are ships often dismasted?—Yes, if there is not a good look out.

Where do they refit generally?—I do not know, I believe they have been obliged in many instances to go to Prince's or Portuguese ports.

Have you been at Prince's?—Yes, I have, it is a high land.

Are there any extensive means of refitting there?—I should think not. In none of the Portuguese ports I have been at are there extensive means of refitting ships.

The buildings which were erected were erected by your own workmen, without any other expense?—Yes, workmen we took from England and from Sierra Leone; our houses are all raised from the ground four or five feet, so as to be all ventilated underneath, if they choose to put mats round the bottom and make a cellar, they may do it, then in the heavy rains the water passes under the floors.

There is nothing to prevent their being built of stone?—No, there is plenty of rock, but it will require blasting.

Is there good anchorage?—Yes, and very good landing.

How are you supplied with fish?—Pretty fair, if they haul the seine, that is the only way to take them to supply the ship.

In either of the bays?—Maidstone Bay is the only one in which we have employed the seine.

Do you get turtle?—Yes; we have taken on one occasion ten turtle in two hauls of the seine in Maidstone Bay, that was on the 10th of December, and then we took six turtle on the 11th, and three on the 14th.

Are you aware of the month making any difference in the taking them?—We know turtle come periodically to the beach to lay their eggs.

You did not catch them on the shore?—No, those were taken in the seine.

In point of fact, as regards vegetable supplies and fish, you had abundance?—Yes.

With regard to animal food, how is the station likely to be supplied?—The station must be supplied from the main with beef; I doubt whether the natives can supply us with small animals, they did supply us while we were there, but we began to feel there was a decrease, and I doubt whether they have got a supply; for not consuming animal food themselves, they do not rear it.

With regard to the tornadoes while you were there, did any of the ships at anchor suffer there?—No, we were sheltered by this very high land.

The tornadoes did not blow in from the sea but slanting?—Yes, and generally over the land,

What is the size of the Island?—Twice the size of the Isle of Wight.

How were you supplied with fresh water there?—In great abundance in every direction, running from the rocks.

Had you any means of laying in a supply to your houses there?—The greatest facility, for it is a fall all the way, therefore we could by pipes convey water to any place we please.

How can you supply ships with the water?—By sending a boat with the casks and putting them underneath the hoses, and never moving them till they were hoisted in again.

Is the water good in quality?—Very good.

Do you speak of the water running from the rocks, or river water?—The water from the rocks; there was plenty of river water besides.

What is the length of the island?—We made it forty-five miles by twenty.

Do you know whether there was a considerable population on the island?—Yes; but there are large tracts of land which we can pass without seeing any one; then there are villages where the population is as dense as in London.

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Have you means of knowing whether the population given by Sir George Collier is accurate?—No; I would not hazard an opinion upon that.

Had you an opportunity of seeing whether they had means of domestic convenience?—They have the calabashes and earthen pots which they cook in.

Where did they get them?—I suspect they manufactured them themselves; they have the clay.

Is it a good strong pot?—It is very like our common pipkin without a handle; they have them of various sizes.

Did you see any vessels for keeping water?—The calabash; the calabash is a dry gourd; they have always a store of them in their huts; also nets, and the planks they sleep on, which are raised on pegs forming an inclined plane, like the bed of a guard room.

Did you see any mats?—No.

Did you see any kind of manufacture?—No.

What kind of spears have they?—They are very rude awkward things.

You are not aware whether any parties exist in the island to excite hostility?—We are quite satisfied that it is so, for they come and show us their wounds they have had in the war; the chiefs are proud of showing where they have been speared.

Is there a chief in each village?—Yes, we presume so; they had a chief or headman in every little place to which we went.

Were you civilly treated?—Very, I should say very civilly where I went myself.

Do they allow you to see the women?—Yes; there was a constant intercourse with them; we never allowed any improper familiarities with them for fear of exciting their jealousy; we were extremely particular in enforcing delicacy towards the women.

Do the men go about without clothing?—Nothing but a monkey skin or seaweed before them.

What clothing have the women?—They go about naked.

Jovis, 24^o die Junii, 1830.

Lieut.
Richard E. Vidal,
R. N.

Lieutenant *Richard Emerick Vidal*, R. N. again called in; and Examined.

HOW many liberated Africans were there at Fernando Po when you left it?—But very few; they were sick, about thirty, they were so ill Captain Owen rather than run the risk of sending them away detained them there.

Were they in the hospital?—No, they were put to work; they were in a very emaciated state, and they certainly would have died had they been sent away.

By keeping them there you conceive he saved their lives?—Yes, the men must have died.

And as it was, they survived?—Some of them survived; there were only two buried.

How long were you there?—A month or five months.

They had every kind of supply on their landing, whereas if they had gone up the coast they must have been lost?—Yes, nothing could have saved them.

From the intercourse you have had with the natives, do you think there would be any difficulty in placing the liberated Africans out in villages in the neighbourhood of our station?—Not if there were Europeans with them to overlook them.

You mean if there was a commandant of the station?—Yes; there must be a commandant to control them, or they will be committing depredations upon the people.

What force do you consider necessary for that purpose?—Merely the show of a force, merely a nominal guard; they are very friendly disposed.

What number do you think the limits you have would enable you to locate?—That I cannot speak to because that would depend entirely upon the articles brought into cultivation; their mode of living does not require much land being brought into cultivation; yams alone would be sufficient, but in the event of locating the liberated Africans, their establishment would be removed also from Sierra Leone; they have large stores for the supply of every thing; there are stores that are almost incalculable; I mean the liberated African stores unapplied for years.

What

What kind of stores are they?—Every kind that can be mentioned; clothing, utensils, all sorts of cooking utensils.

Have you been over it?—Yes, all over it.

What year was it?—1828, January 1828; I had occasion in coming up by the steam vessel to apply to a different department; she required other articles and we had to search the liberated African store, and I saw a variety of things, and I said it was a sin that Captain Owen was not supplied with some of those things that would be so useful to us.

Will you state a few of those articles that were most abundant in the store in 1828?—Iron work of all kinds, clothing, shoes, cordage of all sorts, cooking utensils, carpenters' tools, sawyers' tools and masous' tools.

What were the articles of a perishable nature?—Principally clothing and cordage.

Is not the moisture of the climate such that no stores will remain good after twelve months?—No, that is not the case if the places are kept ventilated, and the articles off the ground, but in this instance of the steam vessel I found in the store a main sail that had never been bent, all to pieces, lying on the bare ground without a piece of plank under it; if the things had been put into a loft, and it had been ventilated, they would have kept very well.

Had the sail been sent from England?—Yes, for the steam vessel.

What establishment was there to take care of it?—She was a particular vessel attached to the governor.

Who had the charge of the establishment at that time?—I do not know.

Do you know what establishment there was there?—No; we have a naval storekeeper, but these things were supplied to the colony; the vessel was a colonial vessel, to carry the governor about.

Had you a naval storekeeper at Sierra Leone?—Yes, the agent victualler acts as storekeeper.

There is a storekeeper for the Africans also?—Yes; the liberated African establishment is a different thing; Colonel Denham was the manager at that time; his was a colonial vessel, that the commander of the station had nothing to do with.

Would it not be better that one storekeeper should keep all those perishable stores, whether for the navy, or any other department, and issue them on indent?—Yes, that would be the best way, but we know there is a jealousy when you bring different departments into the same office.

Did you see any store of provisions?—No, I cannot say that I did, but they must have had large supplies.

Where do they get them from?—I believe from England.

Do you mean rice, and other provisions?—Every kind of provisions.

What do they supply to the African store?—That I cannot say.

Is there any occasion to have an European force at Fernando Po?—No; European officers will be sufficient, the natives will not interfere with you, unless you interfere with them.

Would not an European serjeant, with a corps of native blacks, be sufficient?—Yes.

Would they have the same influence over the natives of Fernando Po, as the whites?—No, certainly not.

Would not a smaller number of whites have more influence than a greater number of blacks?—Yes.

When you contemplate a small force, you contemplate some Europeans?—As long as they are in good subordination, it is of very little consequence.

But as to the natives, Europeans would have more control over them?—Yes, I think there is a kindlier feeling towards the whites, and more respect for them.

Do you think, supposing the soldiery and non-commissioned officers to be Africans, officered by Europeans, that that would be sufficient?—Yes, I think so, if the troops are in good order.

You have already stated, that you consider Fernando Po would make the best naval station on the whole coast of Africa?—Yes, decidedly.

For refitting, and looking after the slave-trade?—Yes.

With that view, would it not be advisable that the establishment placed there should be under the naval department?—Without doubt.

Would there be any difficulty in extending the limits the English have now possession of in Fernando Po?—No, I should say not, from the circumstance of their

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their having extended their limits very considerably during my absence in one year.

Neither from the number of the inhabitants in the island, the nature of the soil, or the general circumstances, do you conceive there would be any difficulty in extending it?—No.

Did it ever occur to you that any tropical produce could be raised on Fernando Po if it was made a settlement?—In my opinion every tropical produce could be raised there.

Are you of opinion, if the establishment was removed from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po, there are the means of locating a number of liberated Africans?—Yes; from the circumstance of having traversed large tracts perfectly in a state of jungle without a single inhabitant.

Is there a large population of natives on the island?—When we fell in with spots that were located the population was dense, but there are large spots without a house.

Captain *William Jardin Purchase* called in; and Examined.

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YOU commanded the *Esk*, on the coast of Africa?—Yes.

Of how many guns?—Twenty guns.

Under whose command were you?—Commodore Bullen, and Commodore Collier.

When did you arrive on the coast?—February 1825, and I left Fernando Po February 1828.

During that time did you visit the different parts of the African coast from Gambia up to Fernando Po?—Yes, from Port Endick, which is to the northward of Cape Verd.

What is the nature of the establishment at Port Endick?—We have no establishment there.

Have we any store there at all?—No.

Did not your command extend to the westward; what did you go there for?—The merchants of the river Gambia trade there in gum and I went there for their protection.

You have been at Bathurst, at St. Mary's?—Yes.

Did you lie there a long time?—I was there a few days each time.

Did you find your men healthy?—Yes, the *Esk* was healthy throughout; I lost no men at all scarcely, I lost seven during the whole time.

Out of what crew?—One hundred and twenty.

Did you allow them to sleep on shore during that time?—Never; I did not allow them to go on shore if I could help it.

What establishment had we at St. Mary's when you came away?—It was commanded by a captain in the army, and a company of the African corps I suppose.

Were there many ships frequenting it?—No, I should call it a small trade.

What is the nature of the climate about it?—Bathurst is situated upon a low sandy island, the town is some miles within the entrance of the river.

Is there any marsh ground about it?—Yes, I should think very much so, in the rains.

What character had it, when you were there, for healthiness?—It was generally healthy in the fine season, but very much the reverse in the rainy season from its situation.

The fine season begins when?—The fine season begins, I should think, about the latter end of November, and continues till May or early in June.

Is that the case along all the coast?—Generally so; but the rains come on earlier to the northward than they do to the southward and eastward, and leave off consequently earlier.

Is St. Mary's as unhealthy during the rains as Sierra Leone?—Yes, I think it is, the whole garrison died one year, excepting the commandant.

What year was that?—I think it was 1825.

Do you mean the European garrison or the native garrison?—The European.

How many were they?—I do not know.

Did you understand there had been many deaths in the African corps at that time?—Those were all of the African corps, there were none but Europeans in the

the African corps at the time I was there, since then an alteration has taken place.

You have been at Sierra Leone?—Yes.

How often have you been ashore there?—I used to go on shore there every day.

How long have you lain there?—Six weeks is the longest time.

What is your opinion of it as a station for troops or as a commercial station, have you formed any opinion upon it?—I think, putting the climate out of the question, the site of Sierra Leone and the river is very good indeed.

Independent of the climate?—Yes; the site of Sierra Leone is beautiful, and the river is a noble river, there is egress and ingress twice a day by the winds.

And very convenient for the trade of the river?—Yes.

Does Sierra Leone produce any thing itself?—Very little, except rice; agriculture is not much attended to at Sierra Leone, except in the liberated African department.

Is there any thing exported from Sierra Leone produced in the Colony itself?—I should think not.

Have you been over the peninsula to any particular villages?—Yes, I have been to the different villages.

What was the state of the colony at the time you were there among the liberated Africans?—They appeared very happy.

What villages have you been at?—Leopold and Regent, and also at Kiskey and at York, that is on the coast.

Did you go by land?—No, I landed from the ships.

Is there much land about that cleared?—Merely patches.

What date are you speaking of?—The time I was at York was 1825.

Were you not ashore after that?—No.

At that time there were only patches for the immediate cultivation?—Yes, just round where the town was.

Did you ever go from York across to any of the other villages?—No.

How far have you been from Freetown down the peninsula?—Never further than Kiskey.

What is the state of the land between Kiskey and Free Town; is it covered with wood or cleared?—Wood principally; Kiskey is very near Freetown; it is about three miles.

Did you take many prizes when you were there?—Yes, a good many.

How many did you take whilst you were there?—Nine slave ships.

Within what limits did you take them?—Generally in the Bight of Benin; I think within 100 miles of Prince's; if you were to draw a circle round that, a great many of the prizes on the station are taken there.

Taking Cape Formosa as the centre?—No, taking Prince's Island as the centre.

You mean north-west of Prince's?—Yes.

Nearly to the west of Fernando Po?—Yes.

From what parts of the coast do they come?—From the Bights of Benin and Biafra; those I captured were from Lagos and Whydah chiefly.

Can you state the number of slaves taken on board the ships?—Yes; I can state the number on board at the time I captured them; the Bon Jesu was the first, she had 288; she was about 80 tons.

How long was she in getting up to Sierra Leone?—She had a very quick passage up; about eighteen days; it was the rainy season; she was captured the 15th of July; I took her to Prince's, where I cleaned her and refitted her, and did every thing I could to make the slaves comfortable; sent two experienced officers in her, and supplied her with provisions; it was during the rainy season, and during that season the winds hangs very much to the southward, and she ran up in eighteen days; I could have had my men back in six weeks, but the opportunity of coming back was neglected by some accident.

How many slaves arrived at Sierra Leone?—She lost very few.

From the position in which you took that ship, if you had to take her to Fernando Po to refit, how long would you have been in taking her there?—Two or three days at most,

How long would it take you to go to Prince's Island?—Rather longer; I should have gone before the wind to Fernando Po.

Do you consider Fernando Po the most convenient place for refitting?—

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A vessel captured wherever she may be in the Bight of Benin, can reach Fernando Po in a very short time; in three or four days, or five days.

Do you generally take them in somewhere to refit them?—I generally did it where I could from motives of humanity.

What was the next ship?—The *Uniano*; she was above an hundred tons, and had near 400 slaves; she was captured by the *Athol*, the *Esk* and the *Redwing* in company.

What tonnage was she?—I cannot speak to that; I think they were generally about a hundred tons, or perhaps rather more.

Was she taken in to refit?—She was sent to Sierra Leone, and had a very long passage, and lost many men by the small pox.

How long was the passage?—Seven or eight weeks.

How many men did she lose?—A considerable number.

Do you know whether there were other diseases on board beside the small pox?—It was the only disorder I heard of.

She was taken in the Bight of Benin?—Yes, and sent to Sierra Leone; the *Athol* supplied and refitted her at sea. The next vessels I captured were the *Neptune* and the *Esperanza*, in the river Benin, by my boats.

How many slaves had she?—One had ninety and the other four; as the boats pulled up they landed; the remainder of the cargo I got.

What did you do with them?—Sent them to Sierra Leone.

When were they taken?—Early in February.

How long were they in getting up?—Near two months; one of them was attacked by a pirate, I think the *Neptune*, but they were both taken at the same time; the names are not so familiar as they were at first; she was attacked by a pirate on the coast, and the officer was promoted; he beat her off, and behaved exceedingly well.

Did they lose any of the slaves?—Very few; one was killed in the action; there were very few of them, they had better accommodation.

Very few in comparison with the size of the vessel?—Yes.

Do you find that they have provisions and water on board sufficient for the cargo?—Yes, I think they have, generally.

For what number of weeks are they generally calculated?—I should think about six weeks.

In that time they calculate to get to America?—A month to the Brazils. The next vessel I captured was the *Intrepida*; she was taken also north-west of Prince's Island; she had 286; I captured her the 10th of August.

Did you take her any where to refit?—Yes, I took her to Prince's; she was dismasted when I captured her, and I took her to Prince's.

How long was she getting up to Sierra Leone?—Between four and five weeks.

Did she lose many?—No, not many; she was a Spanish schooner; she came from the river Bonny. The next I captured was the *Invincible*, in the river Cameroons; I captured her by a stratagem, by my boats, on the 26th of December 1826.

How many slaves had she?—She was a remarkable instance; she had 440 slaves when I captured her, and I sent her away to Sierra Leone, after doing all I could to make her equal to the voyage.

Did you take her to Prince's?—No.

Where did you take her?—What I did was at anchor off the river; she lost 180 by death out of 440.

Were they all males, or males and females?—Males and females; she was a vessel with three masts, and I think about 200 tons.

What country was she?—Brazils; but she was terribly crowded; there were a great many little boys in the boat and upon deck; there was not room to move.

What ship's company had she, how many men, when you captured her?—I should think about twenty.

Where they all Brazilians?—Yes, she is a singular case; this vessel was twice struck by lightning on her passage up; after I sent her away, she was struck by lightning; I fell in with her again as I was cruising, and refitted her the second time.

If we had had a station at Fernando Po, they might have been landed in twenty-four hours, and there adjudicated and settled?—Yes, she had a very long passage, sixty days, I should think.

Did you understand that any of them died by the lightning?—They were very much

The *Neptune* was about 70 tons.
The *Esperanza* about 60 tons.

much frightened, and some of them jumped overboard; the vessel lost her main mast; she was struck by lightning off Cape Palmas, and quite disabled, and that was the cause of her being so long.

Were the deaths owing to disease?—To the crowded state of the ship and the badness of the weather; she did not go far enough to the southward, I always thought.

Did she carry a surgeon with her?—No, there was no surgeon.

Do they generally go without surgeons?—Yes, I think so; I never saw one.

Several were drowned?—Yes; I should have sent a surgeon up myself if I could have spared one; sometimes I had not one myself, I had only an assistant.

You are aware that they have sent out a double medical establishment since that?—Yes, they have. The next vessel I captured was the Lynx; she was a vessel under Dutch colours, but really a Frenchman.

Where was she taken?—She came from one of the rivers between Cape Formosa and the Bonny, but I took her in the Bight of Benin.

How many had she?—Two hundred and sixty-five; she was a very fine vessel; I took her on the 9th of January 1827.

What did you do with her?—Sent her to Sierra Leone; she was in very good order.

When did she arrive?—In twenty-two days or thereabout.

Did she lose many slaves?—No, very few; there is no part of the station from which a vessel could not go to Fernando Po in a very few days; it is before the wind, and the current always sets very strong to the eastward.

If the slaving was to commence on the Guinea Coast and the Gold Coast, Fernando Po would be most convenient to send vessels for adjudication?—Yes; I do not speak of the climate, I speak of the localities only.

Now the next?—The next was the Venus, she had 190 slaves; she was a Brazilian.

Where was she taken?—To the north-west of Prince's, at sea; I did not take her any where.

How long are they in getting to the position where you have taken several?—Only three or four days; the wind sets in from the west south-west, and they stand directly to the southward; they fetch as far they can; in the fine season they will fetch to the westward of St. Thomas's; in the rainy season they will scarcely weather Prince's.

It is scarcely possible for ships leaving either the Calebars or the Cameroons to get out without being seen from Fernando Po?—There is so much rain at Fernando Po and squalls, they might come out without being perceived.

In the night?—And in the day.

There is no place so easy to detect them?—No, there is no other place so near the slave coast.

When did the Venus arrive?—In about forty days.

Did she lose many?—No, she had a very fine cargo.

Do you mean healthy?—Yes; she was about seventy tons.

What was the usual proportion of men, women and children in number, speaking of the ships generally.

I think more men than women; they were nearly equally divided, but more men than women generally.

Did you observe generally the age to which they were limited; were they generally young men?—No, they were all ages, there were none very old; in one case there was the grandmother and the daughter and the whole family; the next was the Duos Amigos from Whydah towards Cape St. Paul.

Have you ever been at Whydah?—Yes.

Is there any British factory there?—No; formerly there was an English, Dutch and Portuguese factory, but we have no establishment, and have not had for some years.

Have the Portuguese any establishment there?—I believe not a national establishment; there is a Portuguese there who conducts the slave trade with the king of Dahony of the name of De Susa, he is called Sha Sha by the natives.

Have you often been there?—Yes, I have often been there; some of my officers have been there.

How long was that vessel going?—She had 317 slaves; I captured her on the 8th of February; at that time I had sent all my officers away, and I had nobody

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on board but myself and the three warrant officers, the boatswain, the gunner and carpenter, and the purser, were the only officers left, and he took charge of the prize.

What did you do with her?—I took her to Prince's; we were short of provisions at the time; I purchased provisions for the *Esk* and the prize, and I took her in tow, and towed her up to Sierra Leone.

Exclusive of the time taken to send the ships up for adjudication to Sierra Leone, the very situation in which you are placed obliges you to send away your officers and men, thereby crippling the service?—Yes; I had only seventy-five of my crew remaining in the ship, and I had eighty prisoners on board at that time.

Are not the tornadoes very frequent and very severe in that quarter?—Yes, very so, about Fernando Po and Bight of Biafra.

Is not a ship, deprived of half her crew, in more danger of damage from such weather?—No, I do not think there is much danger of damage in tornadoes; an experienced seaman cares nothing about them.

Looking at the health of that portion of your ship's company sent up with the prizes, and those kept on board, were you able to discover any difference in the mortality of them?—No, not in the mortality, because I lost very few men; I only lost one man and a young officer, at Sierra Leone, in the prizes; but the men always looked debilitated on returning to the ship.

Did that arise from any particular instructions you gave against their landing and sleeping on shore?—Yes, I was very particular in the cautions I gave the officers who took the prizes up.

How long were you in towing up that vessel, from where you took her at Widdaw, to Sierra Leone?—I was thirty-eight days from Prince's; she was captured off that Island.

Did you lose many slaves during that time?—I think not one; but having sent so many men away, and all my officers, I was the only person in the ship who could take the sun's altitude, except the purser, in the prize; he was able to do it.

In fact, the result of your success against the slaves is to cripple your own ship with regard to the efficiency of the service?—Yes, that is the result.

On the average, can you state how many days your crew are detained at Sierra Leone after their arrival, and before they are able to return to their ship?—No, I cannot say if the vessels were sickly; the authorities at Sierra Leone would not let them land, and they were consequently kept on board some time.

And no medical person on board to attend to them?—I believe the surgeon to the Mixed Commission Court would go on board and see them, but generally in about a week they were landed; they sometimes are detained a very long time.

Upon the average, how long do you think?—I think the officers and men sent in prizes were generally at least three months from the time they left the ship to the time of their return.

How long were they detained at Sierra Leone do you think?—Sometimes a month they would be at Sierra Leone, according as the man of war came to take them down to join their ship.

What was the length of time generally?—Three weeks or a month might be the average.

By what opportunities do they come down to join you?—By men of war; sometimes it would happen that by the time the men came down in another ship, the ship whose men were absent went up to Sierra Leone; that happened to me several times.

You crossed each other in the passage?—Yes, that of course must be a thing very likely to occur.

So that you were very often three months without your people?—Yes.

What do you do with the crew of the slave-vessels when you capture them?—I used to land them at Prince's.

What becomes of them?—They get away to the coast the best way they can.

What means have they of subsistence?—It is a Portuguese settlement.

You left them there without any further concern?—Yes; at the time I speak of I had eighty on board.

More than your own ship's company?—Yes, quite as many; I went to Prince's Island, and the governor did not like me to land them; he was very angry.

Did you land them?—Yes; he at last did permit me.

Was he afraid of their turbulent spirit?—No; his objection was not being able to find support for them.

You generally took the captain or mate up with the prizes?—Yes, generally three

three of the ship's company, the captain and the mate, and the cook generally; as regarded my passage up, if I had died, I do not know how they would have got the ship up to Sierra Leone; I had only myself and one sick mate, who was not able to do any thing.

Is it probable, if the establishment at Sierra Leone was removed to Fernando Po, that the slave trade might be changed from the Bight of Benin to any other part?—If Sierra Leone was abandoned, I think the slave trade would grow again there.

Whatever the effect of the establishment at Fernando Po might be upon the trade in the Bight of Benin, you think it would have the effect of increasing it higher up the coast?—Yes, I think it would.

Suppose it was so, would it not be more easy for you to take vessels captured there down to Fernando Po, than it is to take them now up to Sierra Leone?—Yes, certainly.

Explain why?—Because they go from Sierra Leone to the eastward down to Fernando Po, with a fair wind and current.

What would be the average voyage of a merchantman from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po?—About a fortnight.

Supposing there was no settlement at Sierra Leone and it was transferred to Fernando Po, should you be able to maintain a cruising station off Sierra Leone?—Yes, no doubt.

Is the port of Sierra Leone a very fine port?—Yes.

If you had not the means of going into Sierra Leone as a port, should you be able to maintain your cruize off the coast?—Yes, you might anchor there for a year; there is never any wind excepting the tornadoes; there is never a gale of wind of any sort.

Could a disabled ship get with facility from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po?—Certainly.

Could a disabled ship get from Fernando Po to Sierra Leone?—With very great difficulty.

How often have you been at Fernando Po?—I was very often there.

When was the last time you were there?—In February 1828 after the settlement was formed.

Was much of the Point cleared?—No.

Will you just look at this map [*shewing one to the witness*]; where is your general anchoring ground when you go there?—I used to go into Clarence Cove.

You have also been at North-west Bay on the western side of the island?—Yes; I used to go there before the settlement was formed.

You have been round the island?—Yes.

Is the coast generally bold, or is there any marshy land?—No; it is all high land.

Of all the parts about the island, which do you consider most favourable for a settlement, suppose the object to be looking after slaves?—Certainly; either Clarence Cove or Maidstone Bay.

Have you been ashore since it was cleared?—Yes; the Points and part of the land about Clarence Bay were cleared.

Whilst you stayed there, did you find your ship's company healthy?—Yes.

From the experience you had along the coast at the different settlements, what opinion did you form at the time you were there of the comparative healthiness of Fernando Po with the other places?—There was a great deal of rain always at Fernando Po, when I was there.

But with that rain were the people unhealthy?—My people were not; I always considered Fernando Po would be unhealthy on account of the quantity of rain; but my people were never unhealthy during the three years I was on the station.

Did you make any observations to judge of the greater quantity of rains there as compared with Sierra Leone?—No; but I think there was a great deal more rain at Fernando Po; it was almost always raining.

What time of the year were you there?—Every time of the year at intervals.

Did you find all times alike for rain?—In February, when I was at Clarence Cove, it did not rain at all; it was the fine season.

Are there more tornadoes at the Bight of Biafra than along the rest of the coast?—Yes, I think there were.

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Is it your opinion that Fernando Po is more healthy than any other part of the coast?—I do not know from experience; I should say it would be unhealthy.

More unhealthy than Sierra Leone?—I think the rain continues longer, and therefore I consider it would be more unhealthy than Sierra Leone.

Is any of the land of Fernando Po marshy?—No, it is all high land; there are two high peaks.

Did you observe the substratum; was it a sand-stone?—I did not notice.

Are not the winds land and sea breezes at Sierra Leone?—Yes.

Are you aware what kind of land the land breeze at Sierra Leone comes over?—Woody marshy land; it comes of course over the interior of Africa.

At Point William at Fernando Po, projecting to the northward, what are the prevailing winds?—The wind is generally west-south-west.

That is a sea-breeze?—Yes; particularly at Maidstone Bay, there is generally a sea-breeze.

Does the wind ever come from the south?—No, I do not think it does; I think it was calm at night, or very little wind at night.

Then there can be no land wind here?—I never observed any land wind at Fernando Po, the wind dies away at night; there may be a light air come off at night.

Generally speaking the wind at Point William and in Clarence Cove must be the sea-breeze?—Certainly.

You observed the heavy mists and damp mists at Sierra Leone?—Yes, it is very bad in the rains.

Do they exist at Fernando Po?—I have been there only a few days at a time, and when it rained there it rained very heavy.

Did you ever observe in Sierra Leone, any thick exhalation rising in the morning?—Yes.

Did you ever observe the same exhalation at Fernando Po?—No, I do not think I did.

Did you walk out in the morning at Fernando Po, early?—No, I was afraid to go far, on account of the natives.

It is on account of the greater quantity of rain that you think Fernando Po is more unhealthy?—Yes.

Have you any other reason?—No.

Do you know the general opinion of those who have visited both settlements?—I have heard different opinions; the officers have differed very much.

Do you happen to know whether Sierra Leone has become more or less healthy in proportion as the land is cleared?—It is very unhealthy during the rains, in the fine season it is not so unhealthy.

There is land cleared there?—Yes, round the town.

You do not know whether the land when it becomes cleared, is more healthy?—No, it is always unhealthy.

At all seasons of the year?—Yes, in degree.

Have you seen an equal degree of unhealthiness at Fernando Po?—The men belonging to the Eden were very ill with ulcers, at the time I was there, from the clearing of the ground.

From insects?—Yes, most likely; when a settlement is first formed it is most likely it would be unhealthy.

Have you been in the West Indies?—Yes.

Have you been in any places in the West Indies particularly reputed unhealthy?—I have been at the Havannah, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

Do you consider there is a great difference in point of health between the West Indies and the coast of Africa?—I found the people just as healthy as they would have been in the West Indies or in the Channel.

Your crew did not land?—No, I did not let them.

Should you take the same precautions in the West Indies?—Yes; I attribute it chiefly to the men wearing blanket dresses which I made them put on when it rained, and at night.

From your experience in tropical climates do you not consider, if the whole of the projecting point at Fernando Po was cleared of wood, that the rains in that case would not render it unhealthy?—I think the rain would render it unhealthy.

Do you consider that the vegetation being removed in that case would not produce the mischievous air that it does when allowed to continue?—It is mere matter of opinion.

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Did you make any observation with regard to the state of the thermometer during the time you were on the coast of Fernando Po?—Yes, I did.

What was the average found?—I think in general it stood at 81 in the shade.

At Fernando Po?—Every where upon the whole coast, but I have got a journal taken by the late Sir James Yeo, that shows the range.

Where?—At Sierra Leone and all down the coast.

Does there appear to be any great difference in that table kept by Sir James Yeo, between Sierra Leone and St. Mary's and Cape Coast?—I believe not, at Sierra Leone in March it was 81, 82, 83, 84, 80.

Is that on board ship?—Yes it is, and in the rains it is lower, 77 and 78.

Do you happen to know whether the soil is volcanic at Fernando Po?—Yes, I think it is from the peaks; some of my officers went up with the natives through the wood, the island is surrounded with a belt of wood, and after they got through the woods they got to the plains where they grew the yams, the yams are of excellent quality.

What did those officers observe of the soil?—They observed that there was a great quantity of yams grown.

What is the largest yam you ever saw there?—About 18 inches in length.

What is the largest tree you saw there?—There were a great many very fine trees.

Did you ever measure them?—No.

Did your officers find any thing that appeared to be of a volcanic nature in the soil, such as lava or any thing of that kind?—No, they did not go high enough; I apprehend the jealousy of the natives arose from having been kidnapped as slaves in former times, but some of them came on board the *Esk*.

Did they bring you supplies off?—Yes; they brought fowls in some of their canoes, but generally speaking they came down in very large bodies with yams on their heads, and we were obliged to traffic with them in the boats, or they would have pulled the buttons off our coats, and in some instances some of them were drowned in their eagerness to traffic.

When you were lying in West Bay, did you observe a large quantity of land cultivated?—Yes.

What was the appearance of the natives, were they healthy and robust?—Yes; they were covered over with a sort of red clay for some purpose or another; I suppose to keep the rain off.

How were you supplied with water?—There is plenty of good water, and easily got at.

Was there much fish there?—I did not haul the seine there.

Do the natives appear to be more advanced in civilization?—No, less so than any where; they know the use of iron, and that seemed to be the extent of their knowledge.

Are the Committee to understand that you consider Clarence Cove the best part of the island of Fernandez Po, that you consider that the best station as headquarters for ships watching the slavers, and the best station for refitting in case of accident, or for carrying slaves from any part of the coast?—Certainly.

How often were you at Fernando Po?—Seven or eight times or more.

How long did you stay each time?—Two or three days, I never stayed a moment longer than I could avoid.

How far did you ever go into the interior?—I never went into the interior; I have been half a mile in, I had a seaman deserted to the natives, and I got him back.

What intelligence did he give you respecting the island?—He described what sort of town it was, of huts; I got him back by sending one of the Kroomen that we had on board, he got him back again in two days.

How?—By getting the king to make him drunk with palm wine.

How far did he go into the interior?—Several miles; he went six or seven miles.

Did they all treat him kindly?—Yes, I learnt more from the Krooman than from him.

Did the Krooman go all the way after him?—Yes, several miles, I had great difficulty in making the king or chief understand what I wanted, that the man was missing, and I apprehended that he might be murdered.

What did you learn from the Krooman?—He went up to the chief's village; the Krooman told the man he had ran away also, and he would stay there with him; he got the king to make him very drunk with palm wine; he slept on the

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top of him all night, and in the morning he described the seaman to be like a little child, from the evening's debauch; he decoyed him down near the beach, and then seized hold of him and carried him; the Krooman was a very stout fellow, and very clever.

Did the Krooman give you any account of the habits of life of the people up the country?—He said they lived upon yams, and they gave him plenty to eat.

How long was the Krooman away?—He went away one day, and was back the next; another man straggled away, the natives brought him back.

Have you many of those Kroomen?—Yes; each ship has a certain number to complete her war compliment.

Are they willing to work?—Yes, very much so; they are useful men.

Had you any liberated Africans on board?—Yes, I had two boys; it is since my time they have been regularly embarked by order.

Generally speaking, what should you say was the state and appearance as to civilization, of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone?—I think they were very much improved in civilization, in a short time after being landed.

You think there was a general improvement in their general habits and demeanour, to what they were in their own country?—Yes; I recollect a remarkable instance when I went to one of the villages of liberated Africans, the person who managed them gave me a sampler worked with a needle by a girl, and it was worked with letters and little verses at the end and so forth, which she had learnt in about four months.

What age was she?—I should think eleven or twelve years old; they made it a shew rather, and gave me one to take away.

Had this girl been long landed from the slave ship?—Not more than four months; it was four months from the time she was captured.

There was no doubt it was her work?—No, I have no doubt of it; they have schools there.

You had vegetables in the ship when you were at Sierra Leone?—Yes.

Do you know where they grew?—I believe the liberated Africans cultivate a good deal and bring them to the market; we had ours from the contractor; we do not know where he purchased them; Colonel Denham asked me once or twice why we did not buy a bullock of the liberated Africans; of course my answer was, there was a contractor, and we had no choice upon the subject.

Do you happen to know whether there were those things for sale?—Yes, they bring the vegetables to Sierra Leone market.

Could you speak as to the state of the morals of the liberated Africans?—No, I cannot; I never heard any thing against their morals.

Is there decency and decorum from your observation?—Yes, certainly.

Were you able to distinguish between the liberated Africans and the Maroons or other settlers?—If I looked at them, I could.

The difference did not strike you?—No.

Your general impression is, that the liberated Africans were an industrious set?—Yes.

Did you go up the river?—Yes, five or six miles; I went to the ravine where Leopold and Regent are situated.

Do not many of those liberated Africans run away up the country?—No, I do not think they do.

Have you not heard it?—I have heard that some have got away and gone to the Gallinas, and been captured again as slaves; but it is not more than would be naturally expected to do so in such a number of persons.

Have you heard that they have relapsed into a state of barbarism?—I think they would if they were not taken care of.

Is there any communication by land from the peninsula into the interior?—I believe there is; I have heard of merchants coming in that way; I have heard General Turner describe the distance some persons came from the interior to Sierra Leone to trade.

Are you able to tell the Committee whether those liberated Africans are sensible of the kindness that has been shown them, and the advantage that accrued to them from being re-captured?—Yes, I think they are, ultimately, after they have been captured sometime, not at first.

Do they appear satisfied with their situation at Sierra Leone, or anxious to get away?—No, they appear satisfied; I remember an instance of some men captured in the Venus, who a short time afterwards enlisted into the seventh West India regiment

regiment that was at Sierra Leone, and when they embarked to go to the West Indies the officer who embarked them in the boat was the same officer that brought them up to Sierra Leone; they appealed to him; they were very much annoyed and frightened at being sent across the great water again; they seemed to have a great objection to it.

Has it come under your personal observation to know that some of them have escaped and been re-captured and brought back to Sierra Leone again?—I have heard they have, I do not know it of my own knowledge; I have no doubt of it.

What is the first impression on the part of those negroes when they are captured at sea?—The first impression is, that they are afraid that we are going to murder them; they see it is a forcible transfer from the one to the other.

How do you explain it to them?—Only by treating them kindly; if they are in irons, to let them out; I have occasionally sent a native boy, which I had to explain, but I found he would not speak; he was ashamed to own he had been a slave.

You have been on board the ships when captured?—Yes, I always went on board.

They always understand, before they get to Sierra Leone, they are free from slavery?—Yes, I think they must.

Did you observe any superiority in morals and understanding among those who had been captured as young people, and had grown up there, and their parents?—No, I cannot say I ever observed it myself, but there can be no doubt of it; my attention was generally taken up with my duty.

Do you think the liberated Africans can be left entirely to themselves?—I think not; I think they would relapse rapidly into barbarism.

You think they are incapable of conducting themselves?—Yes.

Those who have been landed many years, what would be the effect upon them?—They would deteriorate very rapidly.

And finally relapse?—Yes.

So that they are not fit to be left to themselves?—No, I think not; it is a mere matter of opinion.

In those places where the settlements have been removed, have you seen them since the settlements have been removed?—No, I have not; although the settlement is removed, the merchants remain, and there is that sort of influence that would necessarily arise; the natives of Annabona would be a practical illustration of what the liberated Africans would be if left to themselves.

What is the state of Annobona?—They are a half barbarous set, as I have heard; I have not been there.

Lieutenant *William Tringham* called in; and Examined.

YOU are a lieutenant in the Navy?—Yes.

Have you been on the coast of Africa?—Yes.

How long?—I have been about seven years in Africa, from 1819 to 1826.

Were you all the time in one ship?—No, several ships.

Were you employed in carrying slave ships after capture to Sierra Leone?—Yes.

You have been in many of them?—Yes.

How many have you carried up?—Six or seven.

In what years did you carry them up?—During that time I cannot say exactly, occasionally every year.

Will you state the first ship you went up in?—She was a schooner.

When taken?—I think in 1820 or 1821.

By what ship?—By the boats of the *Myrmidon* and the *Iphigenia*.

Where was she taken?—In the River Bonny.

She was cut out?—Yes.

How many slaves had she on board?—I think 480.

What was the size of the schooner?—About 285 tons.

How many ship's company had she?—I think eighty; but there were many killed in boarding, and others escaping overboard, swam on shore; we did not take above thirty.

Were any of the slaves killed on boarding?—No, they had armed them against us in the boats, and some of them were wounded.

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Were the crew Spanish?—Yes.

Were you put on board as prize master?—Yes.

Were did you take her?—I was put on board her from the Bonny, after she got outside of the bar, to take her to Sierra Leone.

Did you refit any where?—No; the officer that had her in the river put her to rights, and brought her over the bar.

How long were you in getting up to Sierra Leone?—Six weeks.

When did you leave the Bonny?—I cannot recollect the month.

Did you lose any of the slaves on your way up?—One hundred and ten.

Were they a mixed cargo of men, women and children?—Yes.

Which were those that principally died?—I think the men principally.

What disease?—Chiefly the bowel complaint, from the badness of the living and length of time on board, and some of them died from ophthalmia; there was a good deal of it raging on board at the time.

Had you any medical attendant on board at the time she was captured?—No, the surgeon had escaped among the others.

You had no medical person on board with you going up to Sierra Leone?—No.

What was the food they received on board the schooner?—They call it jerked beef; it is a very filthy sort of dried beef; they generally take enough to give them about two ounces during the day, and a portion of yams.

Any rice?—No, they have a little farina.

Is yam the principal food?—No, the beef and the farina are the principal food.

What is the farina?—The flour of the Indian corn.

From where they were taken at the Bonny, how long would you have been running to Fernando Po, if you had had to take them there?—A very short time; a few days; two or three days.

If you had had to have taken the vessel to Fernando Po for adjudication, instead of Sierra Leone, the lives of those persons would have been saved—I think so.

How many of your crew were put on board with you?—I think ten or eleven.

What ship did you belong to then?—The Myrmidon.

Did you lose any of them?—None.

Were any of them sick?—Nothing particular.

It was the dysentery that carried off the slaves?—Yes.

How do you make your passage, do you keep the land on board?—Yes; in working down, to enable you to make good the trades.

What is the greatest southing you make?—I went one or two degrees south.

You passed Fernando Po?—Yes.

Did you weather it, or go to the leeward of it?—I had weathered it.

By going to the leeward, you mean going to the eastward?—Yes.

The attempt to weather is to get to the westward?—Yes.

Did you get to leeward of Prince's and St. Thomas's?—Yes, once; I do not think I have been to the southward or leeward of St. Thomas's more than once.

Where did you get to your northing again?—About twelve degrees of westing we made, and then we bore up.

How do you find the wind?—It is a south-west wind; it is the trade wind.

The difficulty is to get to the longitude of Cape Palmas?—Yes.

On your arrival at Sierra Leone with that ship, how long were you before you discharged your slaves?—I think that particular vessel, we discharged almost immediately, in two days.

Were those you landed in a debilitated state?—A great many of them.

Which of them bore the confinement best, the men, women or children?—I should think the women suffer the least.

Is the mortality the least among them?—Yes.

Did any of those who did remain die quickly afterwards?—I do not know.

How long were you kept at Sierra Leone?—The ship I belonged to only went down to some other river, and then came up to Sierra Leone as soon as I did; I got on board in a few days after I arrived.

What becomes of the slave vessels?—They are sold.

Are they bought by the merchants?—Yes, in general.

What was the next slave ship you went up with?—I will tell you of another I was in, one while I belonged to the Esk, Captain Purchase.

What was the name of the vessel?—The Bon Jesus dos Navigantes.

In what year was it?—About five years ago.

Where

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Where was she taken?—Off Fernando Po.

How many slaves had she?—Two hundred and eighty, or near that number.

Was she refitted before you sent her off?—Yes, at Prince's Island.

Do you recollect the tonnage?—About seventy or eighty tons.

In a vessel of seventy tons, are there two or three decks?—In that vessel, that was the only one of the sort I had seen, that they were crowded on deck as well as below, without any covering.

Were they merely in the hold, or was the hold divided?—Only one deck over the hold, the hold was full, and the upper deck.

Where was she originally bound for when you took her?—She was bound to the Brazils.

How long were you in getting up to Sierra Leone?—In that vessel it was a time of the year when you meet with a strong south-west wind, in the rainy season; I think I got up in eighteen days.

Did you lose any on the way?—Not more than eight or ten.

How long were you in getting down to join the *Esk*?—I remained at Sierra Leone two or three months, or nearly three months, before an opportunity occurred.

Did you remain on board or on shore?—I was taken to the sick quarters, with the fever, and my crew also.

Did you lose any of your crew?—No.

Were they all ill?—Yes.

How many had you?—In this vessel I think eight or ten.

How long did you remain on board the prize after you carried her up?—I was on board about a week.

Did you retain your health while you remained on board?—No, I was ill almost all the way up; we had no cabin or covering, all the way up in the rains.

It was owing to the exposure?—Yes, no doubt.

How many men slaves had you on board?—I should think about 180.

How did you secure them if they were on deck, were not you afraid?—No.

Have they never attempted disturbance?—No, not with me.

Were they all loose and going about?—Yes, those on deck.

Were they all loose below?—Yes; I always made it a practice to set them loose the moment I went on board, and I always found it answer.

Were you able to keep up any kind of conversation with any of them to ask information respecting the places they had come from?—No.

Had you any body on board to speak the language?—No.

Were they all from one country?—I should think not by their appearance.

Had you no Kroomen on board who spoke their language?—They cannot speak their language; it is a language of their own.

Are there any interpreters along the coast you could get?—We did not go to the coast; the Spanish slavers generally bring one with them.

Were you able to learn in any case where they had been brought from, how long they were kept, and where they had been taken?—No; it would have been quite hearsay as to the manner in which they had been taken; I have heard that some of them have been surprised in the night in their villages by the chiefs, on the river, who send up an armed force for the purpose.

Have you been on shore at the stations where they are shipped from?—Yes.

Who are the parties who take charge of them; are they Portuguese or natives of the country?—The River Bonny; I have been up, and there they have a factory.

Who is the owner of the factory?—The chief himself, King Peppel.

Is there any European factory?—No.

Did you ever see any slaves collected on shore?—No; he has pointed out the factories where they are kept after they are brought before they are sent on board.

He buys them?—Yes, or takes them in the way described.

Had you ever any means of ascertaining their value when you were there?—I have heard from seven to ten pounds value in goods would buy a slave.

Did you ever go to any factory?—I have never seen any slaves there; I have been up there.

What sort of place is a factory?—A large clay building thatched over.

Are there any particular times of the year when the slave ships go there in preference to another?—I have heard that they choose the rainy season.

During the time you have been there, in what months have the greater number been taken?—I cannot recollect exactly.

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Have you been on shore at any other of the rivers?—Yes, I have been up the Cameroon.

Is that a large river?—Yes.

What size is it at the mouth?—I should say two or three miles.

Deep?—Quite deep enough for a good large vessel to go in and out.

Any current?—There is a tide there.

Does the tide rise high?—No; there is a rise and fall upon the bar of about five or six feet.

Is it a fresh water river?—Yes.

Is the land there high, or low and marshy?—The land about that river is low and marshy in some places, but generally very high.

How high are the slave stations from the mouth?—The towns I have been at would be twenty-five miles up that river.

How did you go?—In boats looking after ships.

What chiefs did you find there?—King Aqua and King Bell, another great slaver.

He knew you belonged to the English?—Yes.

Did he know you were taking the slave vessels?—Yes.

Did not that indispose him to receive you?—We did land.

Was he offended with you because you took the vessels?—Not at all; there was a Portuguese vessel lying there at one time which we ascertained had had two or three slaves on board; but when the crew saw us coming up the river, they relanded them before we came on board, and the king said, so far from being offended, if you will give me some of the cargo of these vessels, I will force some slaves on board that you may go and take her.

Had you an opportunity of speaking on the same subject with any of the other chiefs; do you believe that to be the general opinion?—Yes, from what I know of them.

They are not sorry to see you?—No.

How did you understand he collected the slaves at Cameroon; how did you communicate with him?—In English; almost all the kings speak English.

Have you any idea to what extent his influence extended?—No, I have not the smallest idea; I suppose he could command some thousands of men.

Armed men?—Yes, between 2,000 and 3,000 armed men.

Had he any store where he kept the goods he received and bartered?—They all have stores, but I never saw them.

Do you know what articles particularly they receive?—Powder, muskets, rum, shot, cloths, &c.

Did you learn from them in what way he collected the slaves?—No, they have never told me themselves; they only own to having bought them.

In what state did you find the slaves when you were put on board the slave ships; were they in high spirits or dejected?—They were rather dejected; the Spaniards and Portuguese used to give them an impression that we were coming to kill them, or take them to some other place worse than where they were going to take them.

When you got to Sierra Leone was that impression removed?—Yes; it was generally removed in two or three days when we struck their irons off.

Do you find them generally ironed?—Not generally; part of the men are almost always.

How are they fastened?—By the leg.

Two or three together?—Two together I have seen.

Are there bars along the side of the ship to which they are fastened?—I have never seen them; the chains for the neck I have seen, but I never saw them on.

How were those on deck secured in the schooner?—They were not ironed, they were loose.

How many days had she been out?—I do not think more than two or three.

During the time you have been on the coast, have you taken slaves under Dutch, French and Portuguese flags?—The vessels I have been in that had been taken were under the Brazilian, Portuguese and Spanish flags.

Were they secured in the same manner on board the different ships?—The Spanish and Portuguese were quite so; just the same system.

How long was this schooner going up to Sierra Leone?—Eighteen days.

In the schooner, how many were stowed below of the 280, and how many on deck?—I think I had about 100 on deck and 180 below.

Were

Were they able to lie down upon deck?—We were not able to work the vessel without treading on them, they were so thick as that.

When you took charge, in what manner did you generally provision them?—We always give them the food that the Spanish or Portuguese have on board for them, and there is generally an extra quantity of provisions sent with us, bread and so on to relieve the sick.

Do the provisions require dressing?—Yes.

There are accommodations for that purpose?—Yes, they have boilers.

What does the food consist of?—They have always a cask or two of palm oil, but that is given to the sick, and a small portion they use after washing, to rub over themselves.

Have they salt for their provisions?—The jerked beef is very salt; they often have some pepper and dried shrimps sent with them.

Is there generally plenty of water?—No; there is always a scarcity of water.

Were you able to learn the allowance of water for going from the coast to the Brazils?—Yes; the allowance was about a pint a day; they drank twice at their two meals; about half a pint at each meal was their full allowance.

For how many days were you usually provisioned when you were sent up?—We had always six weeks, never less.

Sometimes more?—Sometimes more; they might send in seven or eight weeks' provisions.

Allowing any thing for the slaves besides?—No; that would be about a fortnight or a week over, which is given in small portions to those who are ill, according to the probability of the length of the voyage.

Do you give greater quantities of provisions or water to the slaves than what the allowance would be if they were carrying to the Brazils?—We give them just the same; we cannot increase it; they cannot carry more provisions.

Do you find the mortality increase very much in consequence of the length of the passage?—Yes.

And the extent of the accommodation influences the mortality?—Yes, the longer they are on board.

The mortality takes place in the last period of the voyage?—About the middle of the voyage it begins to show itself, and goes on increasing.

Do you find any difference in the different months of the year; do you find there is greater loss in going up during the rains than during the fine weather?—No, during the rains they generally make a quicker passage.

When you take charge of a slave ship do you get any certificate from the captain or officer who took her of the number on board at the time she was taken?—Yes.

And you deliver that with a report of casualties?—Yes.

In what department of Sierra Leone do you deliver in that account?—To the ship's agent appointed.

During the time you were on the coast, did you ever hear or know of any vessels dispatched from the eastward for Sierra Leone, that never arrived?—Yes.

What vessels were they?—I recollect one vessel very well, she was close to me with 500 slaves in her, she was overturned in one of the tornadoes.

She had been captured?—Yes.

At what time was it?—It was at the time the first vessel was taken that I mentioned.

She went down?—Yes.

Did you see her?—No, it was in the night, she was not more than half a mile from me.

Where was it?—The tornadoes are liable to occur all along the coast.

Have you known any vessels unable to work up?—Yes; we took a slave sloop when I was in the Myrmidon, and we could not get her to sail at all.

Where was she taken?—Down by the River Bonny, and we were obliged to destroy her on account of her not being able to beat up, and the slaves were put on board the first vessel I was in.

Have you known any vessels dispatched with the prize-master that never did arrive?—I think I heard of one when Sir George Collier was there; she was taken by the number of prisoners on board; she was taken out of the officer's hands who had been put on board.

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In any of the other prizes you were in, did you lose many slaves?—No, very few in comparison with that one.

In any or all of those ships in which you were sent up, if Fernando Po had been the station for adjudication, you might have landed them there without the loss of a man?—I think so.

Have you ever been ashore at Fernando Po?—Only at North-west Bay, not the present settlement.

What sort of a place did you find the North-west Bay, were there plenty of supplies?—Yes.

Is the country high or marshy?—It is high.

Does it continue rising from North-west Bay?—Yes, up to the mountain.

What do the natives bring down?—Principally yams.

What year was it you were there?—One thousand eight hundred and twenty.

You got plenty of supplies?—Yes, immense quantities; they were forcing them on us.

Did you find any attempt at violence by them?—They are like other natives, they are very fond of stealing iron, &c.

There was no act of violence committed?—No.

Did you see any cultivated spots of land?—No, I did not; I heard there were some, there were many places which I think might be cultivated.

How long did the master of the captured vessel, Bon Jesus, expect to be in getting to the Brazils, from the place where he was captured?—Three weeks.

That is half the time that is given to perform the voyage from the same place of capture to Sierra Leone?—Yes.

What should you consider the average passage, from the Bight of Benin, for a slave vessel?—I have heard of them being seven weeks going up.

State the average passage of the vessels you have gone with?—I should think at least five weeks was the average.

What was the demeanour of the slaves towards those prize captains after you had taken possession of the slave vessel?—Any thing but respectful.

Do they show great symptoms of dislike and hatred?—Yes.

Did the captains show great symptoms of fear?—Yes; they generally used to apply for protection.

How many of the crew belonging to the captured vessel did you take generally with you?—I have never known them take less than three.

Including the captain?—Yes; and I have never seen more than five or six.

With this small number did you consider yourself safe from any attempt on the part of the captain to retake the vessel from you?—Yes, quite so.

On what account?—I always kept a bright look out upon them.

In point of fact would not the slaves have assisted you rather than them if it came to a contest?—Yes, certainly I think so; but I could not depend upon that.

How were you able to make them sensible of your having liberated them?—Nothing but by first knocking off their irons and treating them kindly and friendly, shaking them by the hand and encouraging them.

Did you ever learn from the native kings whether the slaves were their own subjects?—Some of them have their slaves as they call them, their domestic slaves, that have descended down to them; those they generally keep; the others I think they get by making war upon one another.

They make war for the sake of getting those slaves?—Yes.

During the whole time you have been on the coast, what was the opinion you formed as to the relative healthiness of the different stations, St. Mary's, Sierra Leone, Fernando Po and Cape Coast Castle, and what opinion have you heard from the medical men?—I should think the most unhealthy was Cape Coast and Sierra Leone; Sierra Leone is very unhealthy and so is Cape Coast Castle, and Saint Mary's is particularly unhealthy too.

You have not resided sufficiently long at Fernando Po, since it was cleared, to speak to its healthiness?—No.

What did you consider on going there, did you consider it a healthy place?—Much more healthy than those I have mentioned.

Even supposing it to be as unhealthy as Sierra Leone, it would be much more convenient as a refitting station and to look out after the slaves?—Yes, the slaves must pass by there.

Were any of the vessels you were in ever dismasted or disabled on the coast?—No, only once, when close to Sierra Leone.

Have

Have you known any dismasted near Cape Palmas?—No; I do not recollect any.

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But if they had been, they could have got into Fernando Po?—Yes, they can always get down the coast easily.

The fever you had at Sierra Leone was caught on board ship?—Yes, in going up in consequence of exposure to the rains.

Mr *George Clack* called in; and Examined.

YOU have just come from Sierra Leone?—Yes.

What situation were you in?—Second clerk of the Ordnance works.

Mr.
George Clack.

What ordnance establishment had you?—Store-keeper, clerk, a clerk of the works, and barrack-master.

What works had you to maintain and carry on there?—They are all finished now.

What were they?—Barracks have been erected on the hill.

Have they been completed?—Yes.

For how many men?—One hundred and sixty-eight each barrack.

How many barracks were there?—Two, and an officer's barrack.

How many troops are there now?—I cannot exactly say.

Have you more than one company?—Yes, more than two; I think there were more than two.

They were not Europeans?—No, part of them are recruits.

You have got one company of the African corps?—Yes, there is one, I believe.

Do the recruits live in barracks?—Yes.

The recruits to go to the West Indies?—Yes.

How often are they sent off from Sierra Leone?—By every opportunity.

How long were you there?—Five years and two months.

When did you go there first?—I went along with General Turner in February 1825.

Had you your health while you were there?—No; I have had the fever several times, and I have come home on sick leave.

What fever had you?—Intermittent and remittent fevers.

Is that the principal disease?—Yes.

Had you the liver complaint?—Yes, and I was afflicted with the spleen.

Are the Europeans most unhealthy?—Yes.

Are the natives affected with the same complaints?—They have the fevers, but they are not affected in their liver or the spleen.

What proportion is the number of deaths among natives to the Europeans?—The deaths among Europeans are two to one.

Do you mean in relative numbers?—Yes.

You have not two deaths of Europeans to a black?—No, in that proportion.

How many governors have there been while you were there?—Five have died.

Who were they?—First, General Turner.

How long did he live?—Twelve months.

Who succeeded him?—Mr. Macaulay; he was superseded.

Did he die there afterwards?—Yes.

Who succeeded Mr. Macaulay?—Mr. Smart.

Did he live?—Yes.

Who succeeded him?—General Campbell.

How long did he live?—About twelve months.

Who succeeded him?—Mr. Smart again.

After Mr. Smart, who succeeded?—Colonel Denham.

How long did he live?—About six months.

Who succeeded him?—Colonel Lumley.

Did he die there?—Yes.

How long did he live?—Six months after he was governor.

Who succeeded him?—Major Ricketts.

He did not die there?—No, he has come away since.

Has he since died?—No, I believe not.

Who succeeded Major Ricketts?—Captain Evans.

Who has come home?—Yes.

Who is there now?—Captain Frazer.

Mr.
George Clack.

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Who has been at the head of the store department since you have been there?—

There was a deputy storekeeper that died.

What was his name?—Willocks.

Who succeeded him?—Captain Douglas.

Is he dead?—Yes.

How long did he live?—Three years.

Who succeeded him?—Mr. Bird.

Is he there now?—Yes.

Who has been barrack-master all the time you have been there?—Captain Douglas; he was barrack-master and acting storekeeper.

Have there been any years more sickly than others during the time you have been there?—Yes, last year was very sickly.

What proportion of Europeans had you at the time the sickly season began?—One hundred.

Do you include the troops?—No, I think the white troops were gone home.

You have only black troops there now?—Yes, with European officers.

Have those native troops any officers of colour?—No, they are all Europeans.

When did the sickness begin last year?—It began about June.

When did the rains begin?—The latter end of April.

And continued till June?—No, they continued till the latter end of October.

What do you consider the range of the sickly season?—From April to October.

Was last year particularly rainy?—Yes.

And on that account you consider it more unhealthy?—Yes.

Are you aware whether the liberated Africans in the villages suffered more from sickness?—Yes, they did.

Were you able to distinguish the Maroons and old settlers from the liberated Africans?—Those that are marked only; there are a great many liberated Africans that are marked in the face.

Do you find any difference in their appearance?—No.

Have you often visited the villages?—I have visited them not more than half a dozen times.

Have you ever been within any of their huts?—Yes.

What have you found within them; what articles of furniture?—Generally, the Maroons had furniture like Europeans, but the liberated Africans have very common furniture; they have a chair and table.

Is that given them from the stores?—No.

How do they get it?—They buy it.

In what state is the land round their cottages?—They generally have little gardens round their cottages.

To what extent; how many yards square?—About fifty feet by seventy.

What is it used for?—For plantains and yams.

Is that their principal food?—Yes.

Have they nothing else to eat?—Yes, cocoas.

Those they grow?—Yes, they have a lot of ground given them called the country lot.

What use do they make of it?—They plant principally cocoas in that.

For their own use?—Yes.

Do they produce much for sale?—No, they produce but small quantities for the market.

What articles do they send to market?—Yams and cocoas.

To Freetown?—Yes.

Do they get money in exchange for them?—Yes.

In what way do they apply it?—The liberated Africans generally spend it in clothes.

They are able to buy them at the public stores?—No, of the merchants.

Have you found them ever liable to drink; are they fond of getting spirits?—No, they are not.

Do they produce in any one of the villages any article which is exported; any article of trade, or merely articles for their own supply or the supply of the town?—It is merely for their own supply and the supply of the town.

Who has the charge of the store at Freetown for the liberated Africans?—Mr. Cole.

That's distinct from the Ordnance store?—Yes.

Is there any naval store?—Yes.

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George Clack.

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1830.

Is there a storekeeper for each?—Yes.

Who is the naval storekeeper?—Mr. Salter; he is agent victualler, and he has the charge of the naval stores.

What do the naval stores consist of?—Arms and accoutrements.

What number?—I was not in the Ordnance department except as clerk of the works; there was a great quantity of timber remaining there sent out to erect a hospital and canteen that was never erected.

That was sent out from England?—Yes.

At what time was it sent out?—About three years ago, to build an hospital and canteen which were thought unnecessary, and they were ordered not to be erected.

Had you not plenty of timber up the river?—There is plenty of timber up the river.

Would not that have answered for all building purposes?—No, it would have been more expensive to have used that; all the timber sent out was sent out ready framed, and the black natives had merely to put them together.

Have you not a great many natives wanting work there?—Yes; but they are very bad workmen.

Have you any artificers gangs?—Yes.

Are they not capable of squaring logs?—Yes; but they could not do it equal to what is sent out; the timber is very hard.

The timber sent out was fir?—Yes; all ready prepared.

So that the work was merely to put together?—Yes.

Is any use made of the native timber?—Yes, for building, by the people in the town.

Is there any other article of supply sent out from England?—No, only a little oak timber sent out for framing the roofs.

Could not the oak produced there be applied to that purpose?—Yes; but it is cheaper to send it out and frame it.

Have you any sawing establishment there?—No.

Have you any English artificers there?—Not now.

In what manner did you build the barracks?—A great number of artificers were sent out from England.

Belonging to the sappers and miners?—No, civilians sent out under the Ordnance.

What became of them?—A great number went home.

When you went there, were any public buildings built?—Yes; I went out as assistant engineer in a colonial situation; it was only in the last two years I belonged to the Ordnance.

What labour was employed in the barracks; were they persons sent from this country?—There were persons sent from this country to superintend the blacks, and they worked themselves.

What are they made of?—They are built with bricks.

Did you make the bricks there?—No, they came from England; they cannot be made there.

Is there no clay?—No.

Cannot stone be got there?—Yes, but it is only sand-stone.

Cannot that be quarried for any purpose?—Yes; I always used it in the Colonial Department.

Were you ever employed as a clerk of the works in England, or any other Colony?—No.

Can you estimate at what expense 100 square feet of brick-work was put up there, compared to what it would be here?—The brick-work in Sierra Leone was nearly the same as in England, in consequence of the wages being lower.

What were the wages?—Bricklayers from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a day.

The black bricklayers?—Yes.

Are they Maroons or liberated Africans?—Maroons, liberated Africans and settlers.

Do you mean European settlers?—No, they are Nova Scotians.

Do any of the half-pay and pensioned blacks work at any trade?—Yes, many of them.

Part of them were employed?—Yes.

How were the bricks carried up the hill?—By the liberated Africans.

In carts?—No, on their heads.

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What were they paid?—Eight-pence a day at the beginning, and now they work for 5*d.*

Did not General Turner find a difficulty in getting them to work?—No, he always got as many as were wanted.

How long were you finishing the barracks?—The principal part of the officer's house was done, and one barrack was erected before General Turner's death, and in Sir Neil Campbell's time they were finished.

Have you any hospital attached?—No.

Was the church begun when you went there?—Several years before.

Is it finished?—No.

What are the dimensions of it?—One hundred feet by fifty inside.

What is the height?—About forty feet.

What is it built of?—Stone quarried there.

How much of it is covered in?—It is all covered in, but it is merely a shell.

Is not divine service performed there?—Yes, in one part of it.

In one corner of it?—In one-half of it.

Are there windows for that?—Yes, windows.

Was it in the same state when you went out?—Yes, except the part used for divine service.

Was the timber used for the roof sent out from England?—No, it was framed there.

How is it covered?—With slates sent out from England.

You have no slates produced in that country?—No.

Generally speaking, are the houses of the Maroons, and those who have houses there, built of stone?—Yes; the Maroons' houses are mostly built of stone the bottom part, and frame-wood the upper.

How are the frames filled up?—Boarded.

What are the roofs?—All shingle.

Are you able to ascertain what the expense of that church was in building, compared with a like structure in England?—It cost about eight times as much.

Why so?—It has been a very expensive church; the wages at that time were very high; the workmen that get only 1*s.* 6*d.* now used to get 6*s.* or 7*s.*

What houses have you for the store departments?—Very good.

How are they built?—With brick covered with slate.

Has that been done since you were there?—Yes.

What would be the size?—Eighty feet by thirty-two.

Have you any plans of the public buildings with you?—No; there are two of that size; one is the barrack store, and the other the ordnance store.

Had you a powder store besides?—Yes.

At some distance?—Close by.

What number of houses had you?—There is a house for the officers, and a place called the Fort, where there are three quarters.

Is that on the hill?—It is called Fort Thornton; there is also a battery, called the Falcon Bridge Battery.

Is there a wall and ditch round that fort?—There is a wall.

No ditch?—No.

No drawbridge?—No.

What defence is it?—It is no defence.

Is there any other fortification?—Yes, the Falcon Bridge Battery, on the point above Free Town.

Is there any ditch round that?—No.

It is open to the land?—Yes, with a battery to the sea; the ships are obliged to come in near the land, and the guns bear upon them.

Where are the barracks?—About three quarters of a mile from the sea.

Where are the ordnance stores?—Halfway distant from the sea to the barracks.

Where is the liberated African's store?—In the town.

What kind of building is it?—It is built of stone, a large building.

Has it been built since you have been there?—No, before.

Have you been in it?—Yes.

What are the articles in it?—Principally clothing.

No food?—No.

Martis, 29^o die Junii, 1830.

Mr. *George Clack* again called in; and Examined.

Mr.
George Clack.

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HAVE you visited any of the villages of liberated Africans at Sierra Leone?—Yes, I have visited several of them.

Are there any of the villages in which there are a larger proportion of other settlers than of liberated Africans?—No, they are principally liberated Africans, almost all of them.

In what state have you found them, as regarded civilization, compared with any other classes there?—I found them to be a very quiet inoffensive set.

Are they intelligent?—No, they are not an intelligent people, quite the reverse.

What appearance of industry is there in the villages?—The country will enable a man to live there without doing any labour at all; they can go into the bush and live on a little bit of farm.

Do you mean to say, that such is the general practice with the liberated Africans?—Many of them live entirely on their farm in that way.

Do they grow on that farm articles for sale in the markets, or principally for their own consumption?—Principally for their own consumption.

Is there no apparent disposition in them to increase their produce, in order to purchase articles of luxury?—No; all they do with their money is to purchase clothes for dress.

Speaking of the general appearance of them, how are they as regards dress?—They are scarcely half clothed in the villages.

Are there any arts; carpentering, or any branches of industry taken to by them?—Yes, they are mostly carpenters and bricklayers; that is their principal employment.

Do you mean the majority of them?—Yes.

Have they the means of earning wages if they were so disposed in that way?—Yes, they have had the means, but there is now very little doing in Sierra Leone, every thing is very dull; the government works are all finished there.

You mean to say their employment, having been in erecting public buildings, barracks and other buildings, they are now completed, and now there are no means of employing them?—No, there are no means of employing them, or very little indeed, merely repairing those public buildings.

Is there no employment in Free Town for them from private individuals?—Very little indeed.

If they were so disposed, you are not aware of any source by which those mechanics can improve their situation?—Not now; the place, when I left it, was very dull indeed; most of them were living on their farms.

Was that on account of trade being particularly dull, or because the public buildings had been finished?—The public buildings were their principal employment, and they were finished.

What other sources of industry do you think will be supplied?—I am not aware of any other.

They cultivate the soil to make it productive?—Yes; but they can cultivate it with very little trouble indeed.

Are you aware whether the soil of the colony, where those villages are, is productive?—They have been trying a great number of experiments to raise fruits, but nothing will grow there, except cassida and yams and cocoas.

Are you aware whether pine-apples or tropical fruits grow there?—Pine-apples grow there in great abundance, bananas and oranges and limes.

Do you think the land rich, in comparison with that of other parts of the coast?—I am not acquainted with any other part of the coast.

Have you seen any coffee or sugar?—Yes; there has been a great deal of coffee planted, but the people have died before they could bring it to perfection. Sir Charles M'Carthy and General Turner planted a great deal.

Do you suppose the liberated Africans could be persuaded to plant trees and to wait one or two years for the fruit?—Yes, they could if they were under the management of a proper person, but there are so many deaths when they would soon leave off work.

You think if a proper system of management of the liberated Africans were adopted

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adopted, they might be brought to cultivate some of those useful articles?—There have been all means tried to raise those things, but they have never succeeded.

Do you mean to say, they have not succeeded because there has been a bad management, or because the soil and climate were not suitable?—I think it was on account of people dying, and there being bad management.

The natives did not die?—No, but their superintendents generally do; the Europeans keep an eye over them, and when they are gone they do not feel any interest.

Are the Committee to understand, that native superintendents could not induce them to cultivate those tropical productions?—No, they could not.

Your opinion is, that it is a want of European superintendents which has led to this failure?—Yes.

The climate is so fatal to Europeans, there are constant changes of superintendents?—Yes.

What is your opinion as to the opportunities on the part of liberated Africans to pursue useful occupations?—I do not think they are capable of it.

From want of industry?—From want of capacity.

Is there any want of industry?—No, I think not.

Did you perceive any advance in intelligence in the liberated Africans who had been there any length of time?—No, I did not.

Have you seen liberated Africans soon after their arrival in the colony, and again at an interval of time, so as to form an opinion of the progress they made in civilization?—Yes, I have, and I do not think they improve much.

For how long a period have you been there to watch the progress of the same individuals?—For five years, I have had to do with the same individuals.

How do you account for many of them being carpenters?—That is the only employment they have under government.

How do they acquire the skill of being carpenters?—They are very inferior workmen.

Would they be equal in skill, as carpenters to common labourers in this country, who had not been educated to the trade?—No, they would not.

Do you mean to say, that supposing this European superintendence had continued in the same hands without interruption, they would have acquired skill or not?—Yes, I think they would.

You do not think it arises from want of ability, but from constant interruptions in their superintendence and in their instruction?—Yes.

You had the superintendence of several of the government works?—Yes, I was constantly obliged to be with them.

Had you any difficulty in obtaining labourers?—No.

You found plenty of persons willing to work if you offered them wages?—Yes.

Is there any coercion?—No.

It is merely the offer of wages?—Yes.

How are the markets supplied?—Rather badly supplied.

Not with great plenty?—No.

The vegetable market for instance?—There is but a small quantity used at Sierra Leone, they could bring more if they had a demand.

Is the supply equal to the demand?—Yes, I think it is.

By whom is it supplied?—By the liberated Africans.

By their own cultivation?—Yes.

Entirely by them?—Yes.

Are you aware that many of them bring it from a great distance?—There is only rice which is brought from a great distance.

How far is that brought?—From 20 to 30 miles.

Do you think there have been no improvements in their houses?—No, not among the liberated Africans.

Colonel Denham states “an anxious desire to obtain and enjoy the luxuries of life, is apparent in every village from the oldest settler to the liberated African of yesterday. European articles of dress are the first objects of their desire, and for the means of acquiring these, both sexes will cheerfully labour, and a gradual improvement has taken place in their dwellings, as they became possessed of the necessary means for that purpose.” What is your opinion of that statement?—That is the principal of what they do with their money.

With regard to their houses you say there is no improvement?—No.

You

You saw many of them in church?—Yes, the churches are always full of them.

In what state of dress are they there?—They are dressed very neatly indeed, on Sundays, very clean.

Do they understand English?—Yes, most of them.

Are you aware that many of them have made considerable savings?—No, I do not think any of them have done any thing, they spend the money as fast as they obtain it.

Are you acquainted with the schools in the settlement?—No, I am not.

Are you aware that many of them have made money by purchasing cattle and feeding and selling them?—Yes, some few of them trade in cattle, but I do not think they make money.

They have done it for years?—Yes, they have.

Have you ever seen that where there has been an opportunity of gain they have not embraced that opportunity?—I cannot answer those questions.

You have said that all the attempts at cultivating exportable produce have failed in consequence of the want of superintendence?—Yes.

Did those men know of themselves how to cultivate the articles?—No.

They must have the instruction of the superintendents?—Yes.

Are crimes frequent in Sierra Leone?—No, they are not very frequent, they are generally petty offences.

Do you mean to say, that having seen liberated Africans landed in the first instance and watching them afterwards, they have not made any progress whatever in civilization?—I think they have made very little, if any.

In the process of five years they have made very little progress in civilization?—Yes.

Are you aware that the villages have been established at different periods?—Yes, I am.

Were you able to distinguish any greater progress towards agriculture or civilization in those villages which had been long established than in the lately established villages?—When I went there, there were two or three villages that appeared to me in a flourishing condition, but since I have been there most of the people have left them and gone to new villages which have been erected.

Did they do that by choice?—Entirely by their own choice.

Does your memory serve you to name the villages which were in that flourishing state when you arrived, and which you now refer to?—Places called Regent, Leopold and Charlotte.

What was the impression upon your mind of the reason for that?—That they wished to come nearer the sea to obtain a little fish.

Those were villages in the mountains?—Yes, about five miles from Sierra Leone.

Did they come to a better soil, or was it merely the vicinity of the sea?—I think it was merely the vicinity of the sea, and likewise to be nearer Free Town.

Do you know of those liberated Africans near the coast employing themselves in fishing?—Yes.

Do they make good fishermen?—No, it is the Nova Scotians make the best fishermen.

Do the liberated Africans go out in boats with them, or have they boats of their own?—There are many of them go with the Nova Scotians, they have none of them boats of their own.

By whom is the market of Free Town principally supplied with fish?—By Nova Scotians.

Are the Nova Scotians generally an industrious people?—Yes.

Are the liberated Africans?—They are not.

How are the Maroons as compared with the Nova Scotians?—They are nearly the same.

Are you quite satisfied, as to the accuracy of your general observations, placing the long settled liberated Africans below the Nova Scotians and Maroons in habits of industry?—Yes, I certainly think they are.

You stated that you see no difference between the African who has been settled there a long time and the African who has just come?—I see but a little difference.

It is stated by Colonel Denham, "The markets at Free Town are supplied with fruit and vegetables almost exclusively by the mountain villages; and from eighty

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to a hundred men, women, boys and girls are to be seen daily on the hill leading to Gloucester Town with the produce of their farms and gardens?"—That was the case in Colonel Denham's time; but since his death, Major Ricketts made a penalty of three halfpence if they came into the market: he made a railed place for them which was the cause of many of them not coming.

Was that as a market standing?—Yes.

Do you mean three halfpence a head?—Yes.

If the market was not supplied by the liberated Africans, as stated by Colonel Denham, by whom were they supplied when you came away?—It is the liberated Africans supply them with food and vegetables; that is the whole they bring.

From whence are the markets supplied with poultry?—They bring them down the river, the Mandingoes.

Is any quantity of poultry raised in Sierra Leone itself?—Not much, it is principally brought down the river.

If the liberated Africans have ceased to supply the markets of Free Town, what do they do now with the produce?—They consume it themselves; they would not cultivate more than was necessary for themselves.

Do you think that the cultivation has decreased in consequence of their not supplying the market of Free Town?—Yes.

When you speak of their living in the bush, do you mean that there are any natural fruits?—There are natural fruits; living in the bush they can exist one or two weeks at a time.

Do you believe, in point of fact, that they do very often exist in that way?—Yes.

In preference to labouring?—Yes; several pensioners have had their pensions taken away for doing so who had a house to live in.

You stated that a great sum had been expended in building a church; where was service performed at the time you came away?—At the time I came away it was performed in the gaol.

Why so?—Because the church was reported insecure before I came away, and the parapets of it fell down.

Have you been in the church during divine service?—I have.

What number of persons attended?—I should think there were about fifteen or twenty whites, and about one hundred blacks.

Is that the only church in Free Town?—That is the only church; there are several chapels.

How were they attended?—The chapels were generally very well attended, two Wesleyan chapels, one of which had a white preacher and the other a black one.

They were well attended?—Yes.

Have you seen how the churches were attended in the villages?—Yes, they were generally full.

What facilities have the liberated Africans of acquiring the English language?—They acquire from one another very quickly.

In what language do the liberated Africans communicate with each other?—In English.

That is to say, those who come from different parts of Africa, and who do not understand each other's language, communicate by means of English?—Yes.

You do not mean that the people of the same country communicate in English?—After residing there for a little, they communicate in English.

Colonel *Edward Nicolls* called in; and Examined.

Colonel
Edward Nicolls.

IN which service have you been?—I am on the half-pay of the Royal Marines. You commanded at Fernando Po?—I did.

How long is it since you left Fernando Po?—In January last.

How long were you there?—From the 17th of June last year.

Were you at Sierra Leone before you went to Fernando Po?—Yes.

How long were you in Sierra Leone before you went to Fernando Po?—Four or five days.

During the time you were at Sierra Leone, did you look through the settlement?—I went through every settlement in the whole of the colony, and inspected the schools.

Did

Did you see the different villages of the liberated Africans?—Yes.

Does the plan before you put you in mind of the different places?—Yes; I went up by land, and came down in a boat.

From what you know of Fernando Po, what do you consider the best position for placing the liberated Africans?—Fernando Po, beyond all doubt.

State to the Committee your reasons for that opinion?—Because it is an island, they cannot get away, and Sierra Leone is connected with the coast; the people on the coast inveigle them away to the Bullam shore, and sell them again as slaves; and we have had to buy them twice over.

With regard to the soil of Sierra Leone and Fernando Po, which do you consider the best for the production of fruits and other articles for the sustenance of man?—Fernando Po has the most rich soil I ever saw in my life; I never saw any thing equal to it; I am a farmer, and I never saw it equalled in my life, in any country I ever travelled in.

Will you state to the Committee any productions of Fernando Po you have seen yourself?—Yams, the finest in the world, and bananas. Sweet potato I have seen from Ascension, but none superior to those; they grow better on the high grounds than on the low ones; there are also cocoas growing in great abundance, a fine mealy wholesome root, like an artichoke in taste; the higher up, the better the soil.

Are there any other European productions?—Yes, carrots and things of that kind, and vegetables of all sorts in great abundance; and I have had green peas there, and carrots and turnips and grapes; we got grapes twice in seven months, and the vines were only a year and ten months old.

Were they planted by you?—By Captain Owen.

Are there any grapes planted in Sierra Leone?—I believe there are, but I do not recollect that I tasted any; I used to attend the market when I was there; I have heard there were some, but I never saw them.

Were any supplies brought to you at Fernando Po by the natives?—Yes, yams in great abundance; we do not grow them there, but the natives do; but I was astonished to see how well they kept their grounds for the yams.

What kind of weather had you from June to January?—Very well, but not generally pleasant; but not half so bad as at Sierra Leone.

Do you mean pleasant, as regarded heats or showers, or what?—We had sometimes a good heavy shower; between June and October I noted down every wet day in my book.

How many Europeans had you in June with you, at Fernando Po?—Thirty-one I took out with me.

Europeans?—Yes.

How were they as to health, during the time you remained?—They were very young men, and picked out because they were artificers, and they did not average the whole of them twenty-two years each, and there was a bad system of selling spirits and toddy, which is the juice of the palm tree; it is very good in the morning, but it is poison at twelve o'clock in the day. We took the fever down from Sierra Leone with us, and these young fellows would not take care of themselves, and all the drunkards and foolish boys died of it.

Had they been residing at Sierra Leone long before they went down?—Four or five days.

Were they ashore out of the ship during that time?—The officers were, but not the men.

Do you mean to say, the men caught the fever at Sierra Leone?—Yes, most positively, for a seaman, a marine and a midshipman died in their way down, they had a most extraordinary eruption upon them, I said this is not a fever of the West Indies, but a malignant yellow fever, therefore do not dissect them; the surgeons dissected them, and every one of the surgeons were taken ill, and all of them died but one; two of them died just as we had got to Fernando Po, and the third died afterwards.

In what ship did you go to Sierra Leone?—The *Champion* corvette.

Were the crew of that corvette sick also?—Some of them, one sailor died, and one marine and the surgeon.

How long did the *Champion* remain at Fernando Po with you?—I believe only eight and forty hours.

Where did she go to?—To Ascension.

Do you know whether she carried the fever with her to Ascension?—No, she

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buried the surgeon the day after she left Fernando Po, and she buried one man after I believe, but I am not quite certain, but when she went to Ascension, she had nobody sick.

In what number did your men die, in the successive months after you arrived there?—I cannot exactly mention that with truth, unless I look at my papers, but they died very gradually.

How many did die, out of the thirty-one?—Nineteen.

Did they all die of the same sort of fever?—No, some of them died; I had a remittent fever first myself, and I had a fever and ague eleven times besides the first; it took my speech away and it reduced me very much; some of them who died had a malignant yellow fever; it kept up its character; no one could mistake it.

Were there any other Europeans except the thirty-one you carried down there?—Yes, the crew of the Eden.

Were they there before you arrived?—Yes, a few days; just while I was sailing into Sierra Leone she was coming out, and stopped twelve hours to receive our letters.

In what state was the Eden when she left Sierra Leone to go to Fernando Po, was she healthy?—No, very sickly; she lost her commander Captain Budgely, her surgeon Dr. Burne, and several men; I think they told me ten men; and about thirty in their hammocks sick.

How many of the men died on their way down?—I was told by Captain Owen, forty.

How many men had she on board?—She had pressed men on board her, or men who had newly entered; I do not think the captain knew the number on board of her, for the officers and clerks died, and there was nobody to keep account.

How long did the Eden stay at Fernando Po?—I think about a month.

Did she lose many of her men there?—Yes, a great number.

Did they die?—Yes, and they stunk before they were dead, just like the plague.

Were there any Europeans at Fernando Po at the time you arrived and at the time the Eden arrived?—Yes.

How many?—I cannot tell exactly how many, but I think about twelve.

Were any of them affected?—Yes, there were four of the finest stoutest fellows, shipwrights, who all died of that malignant yellow fever. I never saw finer men in my life.

How many of the blacks were there at that time belonging to your establishment at Fernando Po?—I dare say there were upwards of fifteen or sixteen hundred, men, women and children, about six or seven hundred men among them.

Did this fever affect any of them?—It affected those of them that lived in European stile, the men that had been a long time belonging to Sierra Leone, that one would have called men of some kind of education; they drank hard, and some of them got it; but the unsophisticated Africans were better than they were a good deal.

Are the Committee to understand that the blacks resident in Fernando Po generally abstain from liquor?—The blacks we take in slave vessels do not like liquor, but those fellows in Sierra Leone are the biggest drunkards I ever met with in my life, and the biggest rascals too; they are also great thieves.

You attribute their unhealthiness to their habits of life?—Yes, and they import the disease; for a great number of the aborigines of Fernando Po died of the sort of fever I had; we were taken with cold shiverings.

Do you mean that the same fever spread to the inhabitants of the island?—No; there were three of the inhabitants came down in a ship from Sierra Leone, one of them died in twelve hours, a fine boy that we had taught to speak English, to make him an interpreter.

How long did this infectious fever continue?—It continued till we got the fine weather, till the rain went away.

When was that?—About the latter end of August; then we had rains again a little, and then we had a great quantity of intermittent fever, brought on from our mode of working, the officers particularly.

Do you mean that they were exposed in clearing the ground?—Yes; we were necessarily exposed, because there were but few of us to do the hard work.

At what time did the fever altogether disappear?—There was not a man sick of fever when I came away; I took up to St. Helena a certificate from the surgeons at

at Fernando Po, written in the strongest manner, that there was not a man on the sick list then of fever, some were in it from debility.

How many Europeans, and how many blacks, belonging to your establishment did you leave at Fernando Po?—I suppose officers and all there were sixteen or eighteen white people, and the number of blacks I can hardly state, for several of the men went away into the woods shooting without leave on the day of muster, there were I suppose five or six hundred, I mean without women and children; I dare say there were twelve or fourteen hundred among them.

There was no fever?—No, nothing but accidents in cutting the timber, and what we are subject to, the fever and ague, which is a good guard against the bad fever.

Did any of those who had died die of any other complaint than this yellow malignant fever?—Yes, one or two men died of debility from having repeated attacks of the same kind of fever that I had.

Who were the medical men there when you were there?—Doctor Saint John died the second day after I got there, and Dr. Field also; Mr. Stewart was left there, and Mr. Crichton when I came away.

Did you carry from the surgeons there a certificate of health?—I did, the senior signed it, with the consent of the whole, there were four of them, two belonging to the ship.

Will you refer to the map, what proportion of this ground is cleared?—Point William is all cleared, Hay Brook, Bunce Fall; first we cut off the paracidal plant which grew around about the tree, then there is the underwood twelve or fourteen feet high, we cut that, and left it to lie on the ground to dry, afterwards burn them; I dig all round them, and so turn them over with a jack-i'-the-box, and cut the roots, the trees are so very large that it took twenty men eight days to cut down one tree which I wanted to make a large canoe of; the trees are so thick, that the one I cut for the canoe was six feet in breadth and forty feet long.

What sort of wood is it?—It is a nondescript wood, as hard as lignum vitæ, the wood is very fine for ship-building.

In what way have you cleared the ground of the roots and underwood?—I dug them up with a spade and mattock, and its soil is so fertile—in fact it is too fertile.

Have you planted any rice?—No, what I had was for the cattle; I made a fence all round, and dug a deep ditch to keep them from straying.

Is there any clearance from Cockburn Cove to the eastward?—Yes, it is all clear, from the aqueduct to the yam store on the Hay Brook, in a southward direction.

What is the extent of that?—About a mile and three quarters; my intention is to clear about four miles.

Are the Committee to understand, that it is the general impression of every body there, that when they have got the jungle clear away, that position will be healthy?—Most undoubtedly, I never saw a more beautiful spot in my life; the cliff is above a hundred feet from the level of the sea; and I have cut a zig-zag road up the hill, by which I can draw up a thirty-two pounder gun.

What sort of soil is there between Hay Brook and Horton Brook, to the southward of that you have now cleared?—This part between the brooks is partially cleared, but the underwood is again growing up; I rooted it all right up where I cleared; but that part was cleared before I came to the island.

Does not that require prodigious labour?—Not half so much as cutting it down; there is no axe will stand the hacking and cutting of some of the hardwood trees.

Can you have possession of so great an extent of country as four miles?—Yes; they will give me whatever I ask for for a trifle.

Has that extent been ceded to you by the natives?—No; but I can have it whenever I wish.

Looking to the southward for four or five miles of Point William, what is the kind of soil; is it some rock and cliff on the shore, or is it low and marshy?—This next the sea is a hundred feet above the level of the sea, and it rises gradually as we advance inland; but very little at first.

From Cockburn Cove to the westward, how many miles?—There are two or three rivers here stopped up, which want letting out, and the whole country will be dry.

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Where is the low land?—There is some low land, but it is fine gravel and sand that we can haul a seine on.

How far is the high mountain from that?—Nobody can tell that; Captain Owen and myself rowed up seven miles, and he said it was fourteen; but they ascertained afterwards that it was only seven.

Did you ride from Middleton Bay, or from Clarence Cove?—From Clarence Bay.

Did you rise all the way?—Yes.

Did you ride through the thicket?—We rode through a fine beautiful open country. I had not occasion to give my horses corn when I could give them that grass; it is clear of wood and a fine grass.

How far does that extend?—About three miles.

Is it the same rich soil nearer the point there?—Yes, all the way up; it is a remarkable thing that the further we go up the richer it becomes.

How far do you ride from the village before you come to the wood that skirts the mountain?—I suppose we had to rise ninety feet again in the next three miles.

Was that through a cleared country or woody?—Part of each.

Were there any cultivated spots?—Yes; cultivated by natives.

How many houses were there?—I saw a fine granary built on posts fourteen feet high, and there were about ten huts round it; the people ran away with all the children; we beckoned them back and gave them some trifling things; the men took up their spears, but we rode up and shook hands with them, and told them we were their friends, and they came back very tranquilly and quietly. Then we had got out of the road, but we got into the road again, and there were thirty or forty huts in the next village we came to.

Were those huts of the wigwam kind?—Yes; but better done than in general, and raised from the ground with matting stuff.

Did you ascertain what there was in that granary?—Yes; yams and a kind of nut; they eat the nut when they are very hungry to divert their hunger; but it is a bad thing, I think.

Had you any intercourse with the natives while you were there?—Yes, too much for my comfort; they would come in themselves; Captain Owen inviting them into his dining room; they were all over grease and filth, and smelt very strong, and I could not bear it, and so I made them go off.

Did you find any rice or any kind of corn grown by them?—No, they had no corn, nor they did not appear to care about it; they knew nothing of it; but we grew very fine Indian corn and sugar canes and ginger. I took up many bushels of ginger and arrow root.

Did they all flourish there?—Yes, and I lived upon the arrow root almost.

Have you ever been in the West Indies?—Yes, a good deal.

You know the manner in which the tropical produce, the sugar, and other articles are grown there; what did you think of the same kind of articles which you tried at Fernando Po?—Every thing which grows in the West Indies will grow there, and Fernando Po has one advantage over the West Indies; they have the palm-tree, from which we get oil.

In your intercourse with these people, did they show any disposition to come and work?—No; no black fellow would work that is not forced, not even if he is fed and paid as well as the British troops; that is the case every where where I have been, except the fellows I had in North America, that came over from the States to us; they were good men, rather better than our own, for they would not get drunk.

Were you able to ascertain under what kind of government the lower people existed in the separate villages, or had they any general chief?—No, they had a kind of patriarchal government, and I am sorry to say they are like the people in my own country, all fighting in clans; there is one chief called Cut-throat, and there is another chief called Bosralawalhe; they are always fighting; I stopped them by threatening them; they had arms given them unfortunately; they came upon us with them one night, and we were obliged to beat to arms; but they said they were only come for our protection, and we parted good friends.

Had you any means of knowing what language they spoke; had you an interpreter?—Yes, not a very good one; the boy that died was the best; there was one who was very saucy, and sometimes would not tell the truth.

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Were you able to ascertain whether there was any remains of the Portuguese language?—Not a vestige of Spanish or Portuguese.

There is nothing amongst the natives of European origin?—Not the smallest sign of it.

Entirely the African woolley head?—Yes; but they did not look quite so black as the men on the opposite coast; but I believe that is from what they rub themselves with.

In stature, are they tall or short?—They are most like the generality of mankind, tall and short; the women do all the work there.

How did you communicate with the natives, as there was no one who knew the language?—Two or three of the Kroomen who were there were the interpreters; I knew a good deal of that language myself; I always knew what they wanted; if any of the black men robbed the plantations of the natives, we used to punish them; we always made up the thing perfectly well by interpretation, and brought them before the magistrates.

What magistrates do you refer to?—I was the chief magistrate, and I had power to swear in others who were respectable persons.

Do you think there would be any objection to your planting villages in that land, which you think would be sold to you?—No, there are not half the people on the island, that it is said there are, I never could get any one to give me a proof; some persons have said there were 20,000 persons there; my firm opinion is there are not 5,000 on the whole island.

Have you been round to North-West Bay?—Yes, and Middleton Bay too.

Have you seen any villages on the side of the hills?—Yes, I have seen four or 500 people together, but never more.

How many people do you think the island would maintain?—Two or three hundred thousand.

Do you mean that it could feed that number?—Yes, very well indeed.

At the present moment are all the settlers black and white belonging to the British settlement there fed by the produce of this island?—No, because we had not ground enough cleared, and they were building houses, they are cutting timber down to build houses; but when they are free of that, then we can have any quantity of Indian corn we want.

How long do you think, after a party has set down on any of that ground you propose clearing, they would be before they could produce food to support themselves?—From ten to twelve months, they would from that time, with good looking after; those men would rather starve than work.

If they were placed there and unable to leave the island, they must work for their subsistence?—Yes, they will work by and by when they are taught a little.

It is on that account you think Fernando Po would be better for locating the liberated negroes than Sierra Leone?—Yes, certainly, they are sure to do better, they cannot get away, and nobody can take them away, and they can raise whatever they like; they have also a root called a cocoa, which is like a fine artichoke, like the Jerusalem artichoke in taste, a root which grows there; I took it from Sierra Leone, they got it there from the West Indies; the blacks call it English cocoa.

Do you suppose that if this land is capable of producing the tropical articles, that they could be induced to become planters to rear for export?—Yes, they will by and by, when they feel the advantage of it; my scheme is to cut timber down and employ them, paying them for their work and to send the timber to any of the King's yards at home or at the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena; they can import wood cheaper from Fernando Po than they can from their own colony; I had a schooner of 16 guns which we paid only 170*l.* for, she was left at Sierra Leone and all her rigging and canvas rotten, and I got her down to Fernando Po and loaded her with timber, I beat her up to St. Helena in 21 days from Fernando Po, and I sold a cargo of wood there, and the cargo I put into her we sold for 3*d.* a superficial foot; the amount of the cargo was such, though we were not well acquainted with this sort of wood, that I fitted out the schooner with every thing wanted, as well as it would have been done in England without one shilling expense to the government, buying besides a chronometer for 50*l.* out of the produce of the wood, though I paid four times as much for the canvas and rope as I should have done in England or some other places.

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It is your opinion that a timber trade can be established whilst you are clearing a portion of the island?—Certainly.

You think it would pay for its clearance?—Yes; if it was my own property I would first of all draw a circle round of four or five miles, and then cut away to introduce the timber, and so all round the shores.

Would the wood you cut down pay for the expense of clearing that portion of the island on which you can cultivate the tropical productions?—I think it would go very near to do that, if it was cleared by men that we could depend on for labour, such as those at Ascension, they were very good workmen, but those men are very troublesome to get to work.

Whilst you were clearing this ground did the men employed in clearing it return to sleep in their huts, or did they ever sleep where they were cutting down the wood?—In my time they slept in their huts, they had before that slept in the woods, but I thought that bad because it might have induced them to thieve in the night and hurt their health.

At the time you came away, though the men and officers were fully employed in that labour, exposed to the sun and rain, you left the colony in a perfect state of health?—Yes, we had little rain, it was the dry season.

Were the men in weak or in firm health?—The men who had been so worked must be weakly, the surgeon and myself were worst off, we had been very hard worked.

How were the blacks you had brought from Sierra Leone?—They were all very well.

What is your opinion, as between the climate of Sierra Leone and Fernando Po, which is the most healthy?—In my mind there is no question, it is in favour of Fernando Po.

You said that if you had such people as there were at Ascension you would do a great deal more work, do you think that setting Europeans to work to clearing jungle, would risk their health more than it ought to be done?—Yes, I would not have one white soldier.

When this was cleared, do you then consider that it would be injurious to Europeans to be placed upon those points of the island which were cleared?—No, not so much as it was before, but all tropical climates are injurious to a certain extent.

Do you know of any place within a tropical climate that would be more healthy than this part if it were so cleared?—No, I think the very look of the place would make a man content.

How did you find the state of the thermometer there?—The thermometer throughout the wet season was eighty-two, the highest in the shade, the other months I cannot speak to, in the very dry season I suppose it would be eighty-four.

Did you find a great deal of rain, or did you find the tornadoes you had keep every thing about you in a state of moisture?—The rain that comes from the opposite coast is rather moist, but the tornadoes are the greatest blessing we have, they sweep the air; the tornadoes did no injury there.

Are you aware that on the coast of Africa there is a land and a sea breeze; had you any of that land and sea breeze?—Yes, we have sometimes a land breeze, sometimes not; but the land breeze has to come over dry ground from the high mountains, right over; the highest mountain is 8,000 feet high.

Is there any gravel soil there?—Yes, all the rivers are gravel, there are large stones and fine gravel in the Hay Brook.

Is the water good to drink?—Capital water.

Is the stream on gravel?—The bottom is gravel and red earth; there is about fourteen inches of fine black spit upon the top of it.

Is it a clayey or sandy loam?—There is a clay, the finest I ever saw in my life, it may be made like a stone by baking in the sun, and there is gravel underneath at about twenty feet; we have fine red soil, then we come to gravel and to different strata of volcanic productions.

Have you made any wells on the peninsula?—We had no occasion when there was this fine brook running through, we dug a well at Point William; there is the finest spring in Clarence Cove, you may drink the salt water and the fresh close together.

What

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What progress has been made in rearing pigs and poultry, and those articles that would be required to refit ships?—The greatest quantity which can be conceived; I began with one or two sows that I got from England of a particular breed, and I have now seventeen breeding sows; and when a black man behaves well, and keeps his garden in good order and his house clean, I give him a sow; I keep a boar for common use; they breed very fast.

With what do you feed them?—They feed themselves with what they pick up in the carrot ground, but that must be put an end to.

Have you any poultry?—Plenty; we get them from the opposite coast; we get a large Muscovy duck for four-pence; they send over a schooner, and when it arrives, the people come down and buy the things from the schooner and pay what they have; but there is no property, it is a kind of public thing.

Is there plenty of fowls and ducks on the opposite coast?—Thousands; I have seen sixty dozen in one vessel, she was blown away in going with fowls and ducks to a slave ship, and we caught her.

If Point William became a settlement, there would be no difficulty in making that a station to refit and water any ship that might come there?—We are doing that already; I have seen thirteen vessels belonging to Liverpool merchants who make rapid fortunes out of their palm oil, ivory and ebony.

Have you been at Prince's Island?—Yes.

As a place for refitting ships, which is preferable?—A ship cannot be refitted there, it is all open to the tornado; that is Port Antonio.

The Committee are to understand that Clarence Cove being open to the north-west, while the tornadoes come from the east and south-east principally, the point would protect vessels there?—Yes, completely; besides there is a spit runs out there which is a further protection.

The merchantmen come there by preference to going to any other place?—Yes, I have masted two vessels there readily.

Have the natives of Fernando Po much communication with the opposite coast?—No; there is mortal enmity between the chiefs in the island and the chiefs of the opposite coast; and there was a chief died on the opposite coast; his successor sent over to know whether I had any objection to his coming there, not far from the British colony, and taking off two or three hundred heads; I told him if he came there I would take his off.

Do you mean to say the chiefs on the opposite coast had been in the habit of landing on the island and plundering them?—Yes, and taking their heads off, or to sell them.

On what authority do you make that statement?—On their own assertion; I have heard the chiefs make their petition to come across and commit the islanders, but one chief nearest us is a very clever man, and speaks very good English, and is a capital merchant; I have given him an old gun to protect himself, and I have got him to leave off the slave trade.

Who applied to you for leave to come to the island and get a number of heads?—A chief at the Bonny; he applied by a Liverpool ship.

How was the communication made to you, by the master of the Liverpool ship?—Yes; the master said he was desired to give me that message.

How were you to send him your answer?—By one of the tenders that was going that way, I sent to him to say, that if he came I would punish him.

Do the inhabitants of the island never go over to the coast?—No, never.

Do you contemplate going back again to Fernando Po?—Yes, I will go back, if I am ordered.

Have you any wish to go back if you are not ordered?—I have not made up my mind upon it; if the government ordered me I would go.

You would not be afraid to go?—Not the least; I should volunteer, and I could get volunteers enough of the best description of men, but I am against having European troops there.

What force of black troops would you consider necessary to maintain peace and order in that establishment?—In its present state, about a hundred men would be enough, perhaps less, but I would make them work; besides I would not have these men; I would have Hottentots from the Cape, they make the most faithful servants.

Could you recruit from that part of the Hottentot coast men sufficient to form a company if required?—In a very short time they would be too glad to go; some

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of them are disciplined soldiers; my brother, Major Nicolls, of the line, was eleven years at the Cape, and he said he would take the Hottentots in preference to British troops; he says they are sober, faithful and quiet.

You would not like to be there without any Europeans?—No, but I know how I could get them; I had a young gentleman from St. Helena; he had but five shillings a day when he went there, and I put this young man to command the Clarence guard established by Captain Owen.

The Committee understand that as regards provisions, when once established there would be no expense to the government for the provisions requisite for the persons there?—We should want a little bread; Indian corn will grow, but Englishmen will not eat that.

Do you believe English corn would not grow there?—I have no doubt it would up the country.

Do you think they would let you have land all the way up to the High Mountain?—I have no doubt they could be induced to do any thing.

You think that with a circuit of land bounded to the south-west by the mountain, that would give you plenty of ground to locate many thousand men?—Yes, certainly I do.

What is the state of moisture after rains have fallen at Fernando Po?—It all goes away into the sea, or into the lower gullies; in five minutes after, you do not wet your feet.

Have you in the mornings early any fogs or mists rise about you?—Yes, and when we see a fog there it is a sign of a good day always if the mountain is capped; if it is clear in the morning, we generally have rain, but not enough, we are obliged to have a tank in the garden to water it.

The question refers to the fogs low down, adjoining Clarence Cove and Cockburn Cove?—No, there is sometimes a little fog, just for a little while.

Have you any such fogs there as you have seen in Sierra Leone?—No, nothing of the kind, the fogs there are tolerably dense.

Have you seen snow on the high grounds?—No, I have seen it on the Peak of Camaroons, on the opposite coast, 13,000 feet high.

George Jackson, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

George Jackson,
Esq.

YOU have lately been one of the Judges of the Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, have you not?—I have.

How long were you there?—I was there between eight and nine months.

When did you go there, and when did you leave?—I arrived there at the end of August 1828, and I came away in the month of June 1829.

You acted as a Judge during that time?—I was officially appointed as Chief Commissioner; Commissary Judge is the term.

On the arrival of a vessel captured with slaves, what time is taken up, and what is the process of condemning her?—There is an officer in the court, called the Marshal of the Court, whose business it is, immediately on the arrival of any slave vessel, to report to the Commissary Judge the arrival of the vessel, the name of the captors, the flag under which she has been taken, the number of slaves on board, the state of those slaves, and all the particulars of the capture.

The prize-master in fact delivers a statement in writing to the court?—He does, to the marshal, for their information.

On an average, how long are you in adjudicating a ship?—That depends entirely on the circumstances of the capture; if there are no particular circumstances of difficulty attending the case, it is very soon done; immediately upon that report being made, the surgeon of the Mixed Commission Court proceeds on board to make a detailed report of the state of health of the crew.

What in general has been the state in regard to health or comfort of the slaves at the time of the capture?—Most deplorable.

Have you seen them yourself?—No, never.

Deplorable as to disease, or to what?—As to disease, and as to the mortality which has ensued; in one instance, 179 out of 448 slaves on board one vessel died, in their passage up; in another, 115 out of 271. In all, with one only exception, the numbers have been considerable but I speak from memory; the official returns are before Parliament.

Are not, in many instances, those that are saved so debilitated, that many die
after

after landing in the settlement?—Yes; and therefore upon the report of the surgeon being made, leave is asked of the court to land them immediately, and the court exercise their own discretion upon the report of the surgeon; it is not desirable that they should be landed when that can be avoided.

Are you of opinion that if the present practice is to be continued, it would be desirable to have a large ship as a lazaretto there for receiving the slaves immediately on their arriving there?—That was a suggestion I made myself upon my arrival, the then acting governor, Mr. Smart, stating to me that there was not accommodation sufficient on shore.

You are not aware that the Commissioners who reported on Sierra Leone have reported that as a very proper change to be made?—I read that report subsequent to my arrival in Sierra Leone; the circumstance was new to me at the time of my suggestion.

When landed, what is done with them?—They are landed in their character of slaves, and must be so kept till sentence of condemnation takes place; they are landed under the charge of the Liberated African Department; and if they are removed to any of the villages, which for want of room at Free Town is sometimes done, the governor of the colony is answerable for them.

Where are they placed; are they kept in a mass together, or scattered?—They are kept together as much as possible, in the buildings belonging to the Liberated African Department, or they are kept in the gaol; some have been sent to the Bananas.

After adjudication you have nothing more to do with them; they are delivered over to the governor?—After adjudication the court has nothing further to do with them.

Have you visited any villages where the liberated Africans are established?—I have been to Kissey, but merely as a matter of curiosity; the climate affected my health so seriously, that I found it impossible to ride and take my usual exercise; and the nature of my duties was so constant, that my whole time was taken up, and I saw but little or nothing of them.

What is the situation of Kissey and its general appearance?—Kissey is very much like the other villages; they are mere huts; there is a church at Kissey, and what is commonly called the Government House, rather a better kind of building.

What is the appearance as to agriculture and comfort?—It is chiefly occupied by the liberated Africans, who grow rice more particularly, because it is low and suited to the cultivation of that article.

Is the ground cleared there for the cultivation of rice for their own use or for sale?—More is grown than they require for their own use, and therefore any superfluity they carry into the market.

Can you say how much ground there is there, cleared for rice ground?—No, I am not able to state that specifically; I saw it merely in a morning ride; the greater part of the way from Free Town to Kissey is cultivated; that is about three miles; the house I occupied was situated about half way between Kissey and Free Town, on a spot called Fourah Bay; the whole is cultivated more or less, there is a good deal of cassada and some yams.

You go round by the river, avoiding the hills?—Yes.

Is this cultivation carried on by the liberated Africans?—Chiefly.

Have you ever been in any of their houses?—No.

What is their general appearance compared with that of the other settlers?—There are no other settlers except the Maroons and Nova Scotians; they are chiefly confined to the town, there they have good houses.

You passed some of the other villages probably?—The whole road from Free Town to Kissey may be called one continued village; it is a succession of those mud houses.

Had you an opportunity of ascertaining how far they were industrious, as compared with the Nova Scotians and Maroons?—I take it that the Nova Scotians are far more industrious.

Generally speaking, have the liberated Africans any desire to accumulate property or to acquire comfort?—They are very anxious to get a plot of ground, and on this they build a hut or mud house; but after having done so they seldom make any further advance.

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You are of opinion that having the necessaries of life and of looking to nothing beyond, they do not seem, generally speaking, very desirous to acquire any superfluities?—So it struck me.

Do you entertain that opinion of them generally, or only as regards one village?—I speak of it generally.

Have you been able to give any opinion how far they may be expected to make greater progress than they have now made?—No; the only observation I should make is, that the moment they are liberated they fancy themselves entitled to all the privileges of British subjects, without being at all prepared to enjoy and appreciate them properly.

They are generally quiet, obedient people, are they not?—No, I should not say they are, generally; they are apt to give themselves airs, and think themselves people of consequence the moment they are liberated.

Do they quarrel with each other, or with the other settlers?—They are very tenacious of their property, of the little brooks that run through their grounds; as a proof of it, I have known them warn off a neighbour who had no water on his own premises during the very hot weather.

Have you found any of those who have been a number of years settled in the colony capable of assuming the direction of a village or managing the affairs incident to a small village or colony?—The longer they have been there the greater of course was their capacity, and it was from that class of persons chiefly that the managers and subordinate situations under the Liberated African Department were filled in the several villages.

Were the directors liberated Africans or Nova Scotians?—Sometimes one, sometimes the other.

Are you aware as to their marriages, or whether they are very prolific of children?—As to their marriages, I am not aware of them.

Are the children growing up so as to be likely to be more industrious and more settled in the country?—Yes, I should hope so, we got our servants chiefly from that class; I had one or two very good servants from them.

There are schools there?—Yes.

Were your servants born there?—No, children of very tender ages are to be found in those slave ships, and some actually born on board.

In the neighbourhood of your house, when having occasion to meet the liberated Africans, in what language did you communicate?—There was no language but their broken English.

Could you make them understand you?—Yes, after they have been some little time there.

Can you account for why so many thousands of them have been landed, and so few in proportion now remain on the colony; what has become of them, have they died?—There has been a great mortality no doubt, but I should say they are not by any means desirous of remaining there, they do not settle there, owing in a great measure to the proportion of the sexes.

There are fewer females?—Yes, and when they work they want their wives to attend and make their homes comfortable, and not having that they run off into the mountains, and many of them are, I have been told, recaptured.

You do not mean that they go away the while they receive any allowance from government?—They receive that only for a certain time, I think six months.

Have any facts come to your knowledge of individuals having been sold from the colony?—Not to my actual knowledge, but I have not the least doubt about it.

Have you ever heard that individuals called settlers have taken out the newly arrived in boats for fishing, and that many of them have never returned, and have been supposed to be sold?—Of my own actual knowledge I cannot speak to the fact; what I state is from hearsay.

Taking into consideration the situation of Sierra Leone, the attention paid by our government to promote their comfort; what progress have they made towards civilization, or the comforts of civilized life?—I should say very inadequate to the efforts that have been made to promote their comfort and civilization.

Does any thing occur to you that could promote those objects effectually?—It can only be the work of time; the first thing is, that they shall themselves be sensible of the boon which is conferred upon them, and I doubt very much whether they are.

Your impression is, that notwithstanding all the kindness manifested to them
by

by supplies of clothes on their arrival, and to food for six or twelve months, and location of land made, yet that they are not much disposed to remain where they are?—I do not believe they are.

Under those circumstances it will be scarcely possible to make them a comfortable united improving society?—I believe the great secret is, the want of the due proportion of the other sex.

It has been understood that one object of Sierra Leone was, to introduce habits of industry and civilized life into the interior of Africa, did any thing come to your knowledge whilst there to satisfy you that that had in any degree been effected?—No; nothing came to my knowledge to convince me that object had been effected.

Do you believe that any such result has taken place?—I have no reason for believing it.

Is there any communication by land directly into the interior of Africa?—There certainly is, the Mandingoes come down from the country higher up to Sierra Leone.

In what state of civilization are the Mandingoes compared with the captured Africans who have been some years at Sierra Leone?—I can only judge from the few Mandingoes who came to Free Town; I was never in their country, I judge only from those who came for the purposes of barter, they seemed to be very shrewd.

Is there as high a degree of intelligence in them as in the liberated Africans?—Yes, I should think so.

The Committee understand you to think that the liberated Africans are kept in Sierra Leone often or generally against their own wish?—No, I do not go to that extent; I do not think they are thoroughly sensible of the benefits conferred upon them.

Their joy at first probably is very great?—One can hardly speak of any feeling they have; they are more like brute beasts than any thing else when they come ashore.

Generally speaking, you do not think the cause of humanity is much served by the possession of Sierra Leone?—I think it is by no means served by the attempt to stop the slave trade; but the possession of Sierra Leone is another question. If the attempt be persevered in, the retention of Sierra Leone appears to me to be necessary.

From what came to your knowledge of the system carried on of slaving at the present moment, have the great and continued efforts made by the British Government to suppress the slave trade in any measure succeeded?—It is hardly possible to say it has not succeeded to a certain extent, in fact so many having been taken and liberated is a proof of that fact. I liberated myself several thousands during the time I was there.

Taking into account, in connexion with that question, the situation in which they are placed afterwards, how far has the cause of humanity been served in the course adopted?—I think the sufferings of those poor slaves are greatly aggravated by the course now adopted, for the trade is now illegal, and therefore whatever is done is done clandestinely, they are packed more like bales of goods on board than human beings, and the general calculation is, that if in three adventures one succeeds, the owners are well paid.

You say it is advisable not to let them land immediately, why so?—Because until adjudicated they are slaves, and if the sentence of the court is ultimately that there has not been a legal capture, they are bound to restore them to the owner of the vessel; if they should be scattered that cannot be done.

Have you read the treaties existing which formed the Mixed Commission Court?—I have not only read them, but they are my law as commissary judge.

In your opinion can the Mixed Commission be removed to Fernando Po, an island on the coast?—Not unless Fernando Po was a British possession.

Supposing it ceded to Great Britain, there would be no objection?—The treaty says, it shall be held in a British possession on the coast of Africa, consequently if Fernando Po was ceded to Great Britain, that would fulfil the letter of the treaty.

Are you aware of any objection in that case to locating the liberated Africans in Fernando Po as we now do on Sierra Leone?—If it is a British possession it would be perfectly legal.

The island would be considered as the coast?—Yes.

George Jackson,
Esq.

29 June,
1830.

How was your health while you were in Sierra Leone?—Latterly I was very ill; I was more dead than alive when I was put on board; I was obliged to confine myself to my own house, because if I attempted to expose myself to the sun beyond the necessary attendance on my professional duties, I was sure to return with a severe head-ache; I was perfectly free from that nervous apprehension some are subject to, and to that, and the regular and cautious life I led, I attribute the circumstance of my being in comparatively good health.

Had you any occasion to examine any of those liberated Africans on the facts connected with your Mixed Commission Court?—No further than as to the slaves under adjudication.

Persons who were Africans, have you examined as to facts connected with their liberation?—Yes, as to where the slaves had been taken from; there are different languages spoken all along the coast; we often called on old liberated Africans to identify the spot from whence they were taken.

You could not legally examine the slaves before they were liberated could you?—Yes.

Did you ever happen to examine any persons whose liberation you were discussing?—Yes, frequently.

In your examination, what powers of intelligence did you find them possessed of?—It depended very much on the point from which they came; I had an interesting case of a cargo taken from the Portuguese possessions to the north of Sierra Leone, and, under pretext of being domestic slaves, carried from the coast to the Cape de Verdes, which, if they were *bond fide* domestics, is permitted under the treaty; many of these people were very intelligent.

You have made use of the expression, that the slaves landed were rather more like brutes than human beings; does that refer to their habits of life, or their understanding?—Those who come from the country north of Sierra Leone I should not so describe, but those from the Bight of Benin, and from the south I should.

They are lower in the class of intelligence, taking them together?—Yes.

Could you get any satisfactory information from them on the topics on which you examined them?—With the greatest difficulty.

Did that arise from want of power of expression, or want of capacity?—Both the one and the other.

You did not find that the result of years, the settlement there of those liberated Africans had produced the intelligence which might have been expected?—Not generally, certainly there are exceptions; I had myself a very intelligent servant, that had been a long time with Colonel Denham; where they enjoy those peculiar advantages they perhaps are as capable as others.

Do the liberated Africans supply any other articles than rice?—Rice and yams and ginger and arrow-root, and other vegetable productions; arrow-root to a great extent, and very fine.

Do they export any arrow-root?—The merchants buy it of them, and export it.

Do they supply pigs and poultry?—Yes, and fish.

Were you there in June 1829?—I left in that month.

You do not know whether any of them had built any good houses in Free Town?—Yes, not perhaps so much liberated Africans as Nova Scotians; I do not think any of the liberated Africans have acquired property sufficient.

In the report of Major Ricketts, he says, "Several of the liberated Africans, who have obtained lots of land in Free Town, have built, and are now in progress of building, good houses?"—I am not aware of the fact; but I should apprehend that that expression means the better sort of mud-house; I do not apprehend there is a single liberated African who has built a stone or wooden house.

If the Mixed Commission should be removed from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po, in the neighbourhood of which the slaves are principally taken for adjudication after capture, would not much of the suffering of slaves you have alluded to be in that case saved?—Undoubtedly, as far as regards the slaves taken in the Bight of Benin; but the moment that Sierra Leone is abandoned, it will be found that the slave trade will break out afresh in that latitude.

Slaves captured in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone would be much more easily transported to Fernando Po, than slaves captured in Fernando Po to Sierra Leone?—Yes, certainly; it takes much less time to go down the coast than to come up.

Jovis, 1° die Julii, 1830.

Mr. *John M'Cormack* called in; and Examined.

Mr.
John M'Cormack.

HOW long have you been on the coast of Africa?—Nearly twenty-two years.
And employed as a merchant during that time?—In the employ of others till 1816; since that period for myself.

1 July,
1830.

You have a very considerable commercial establishment in Sierra Leone?—Yes.

And have been lately there?—I left there the last day of August.

Have you visited the different commercial Settlements on the coast of Africa?—From Gorée down to Accra, with the exception of St. Mary's.

And are pretty well acquainted with the state of the soil, climate, and trade of the different places?—I cannot speak to the soil particularly; the climate, speaking generally, is inimical to the European constitution; the state of the trade I am generally acquainted with since 1816. I have had, at different times, twenty-six different individuals, including myself, in my own employment, all Europeans with one exception, and he was brought up from a child in England; out of which there are seven dead, one of whom was killed by the explosion of a gun; and all the rest are living.

In how long a period?—Since 1816; they did not all come out at that period.

You have been employed solely in trade?—Solely.

Have you resided a large portion of those seventeen years in Africa?—Yes, I have.

From the opportunities you have had, what opinion do you form of the relative healthiness of the several settlements you have visited, such as St. Mary's, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, and Accra?—I should think there is very little difference in the healthiness of any of the places.

Is not the locality, as regards marshy and woody grounds, different at Sierra Leone and St. Mary from Cape Coast and Accra?—The ground at Sierra Leone is not marshy; the peninsula itself is not at all marshy, it is quite the contrary.

Sandy?—No, it is mountainous, covered generally with trees; the whole of the peninsula, except where it has been cleared by the liberated Africans, principally.

What is the state of the Bullam shore, and other places adjoining?—The Bullam shore is periodically, a portion of it, overflowed.

To what do you attribute the unhealthiness of Sierra Leone to Europeans generally?—I am not able to say directly what is the cause of the disease; but I should think that the land on each side of the peninsula being uncultivated, and overflowed during the rains, tends very much to it.

Have you enjoyed your own health?—Yes, I have.

Do you attribute that to any particular precautions?—I did not take any particular precautions; I lived regular, and took a great deal of exercise, and was much exposed, as well as the whole of my establishment. In speaking of health, I can only refer to those I have had in my own establishment. I should state, that I lived for several years principally on native-made dishes, principally of rice.

Some of those were only there for a short time?—Yes, this is from 1816; here are the dates of their arrivals.

Read over what has been the period the different Europeans in your service have lived in that country, and where?—Myself since 1808.

Occasionally at home?—Every three or four years. Henry Norquay, who was connected with me in business for about twelve months, was there two years; he is living; he came to this country; I believe he is gone out to the Coast again. William Henry Savage is there since 1807, and is there still; he was in my employment about two years; he is a coloured man, born and educated in this country, and is one of the most intelligent in the colony.

Has he enjoyed tolerable health?—Very good health. Tompkins went out in 1816; he was there about two years, and has returned to this country.

Was he ill?—He had been ill.

Did he return in consequence of ill-health?—No, he did not. Robertson went out in 1816; he died in about nine months; he was a very dissipated character.

Did he drink?—Yes. Henry M'Cormack went out in 1817; was there only eight months, and returned in consequence of bad health.

Mr.
John M'Cormack.

1 July,
1830.

Was he a dissipated man?—No, he was quite a lad; he was not seventeen years of age. And I have had two carpenters, I do not recollect their names, they were Europeans, and went out in 1817, and remained there two years; they returned to this country in good health. A person of the name of Mallan went out in 1817, and remained there eighteen months, and returned to this country; he was in good health. Eb. Günther went out in 1817, was very ill during the whole of his residence there, and returned to this country in bad health.

Did he drink, too?—Not that I am aware of. James Poore went out in 1817, and died drunk, and the last word he spoke was "Brandy and water."

Was he a clerk?—Yes. Alexander Beggs had been occasionally on the coast before, but came into my employment in 1818; he died in about nine months.

Was he of regular habits?—Yes; I believe he died from the effects of the climate. Archibald Brodie went out in 1805; he was in my employment from 1818, with occasional intervals, to the present time, and he is now there.

He has been twenty-five years there?—Yes.

Has he had good health?—He is not of very regular habits, and has suffered considerably; he was born at Gorée, but came to this country a child. Samuel Hamilton went out in 1819; he is there still, and well. Edmund M'Cormack went out the latter end of 1822; he is now there, and well. Captain Scott went out in 1824; he was a man who had been a long time in the East Indies, and suffered much from the liver complaint; he died there almost immediately after he went out. A person of the name of Payne went out in 1825; he died in about fifteen months. Town went out at the same time, in 1825; he was there about twelve months, and returned to this country. Henry Lambermount went out in 1824; he was there three years, and was killed by accident, in firing a gun that burst. James Burke went out in 1824, and was there about twelve months; I was obliged to send him back to this country, from irregularity of habits. George Sansom went out, to the best of my knowledge, in 1823 or 1824; was in my employment for two years, and is there still. Samuel Smart had been occasionally in the country since 1824; he was in my employment last year, and died in it. Simon Smith has been in the country occasionally since 1819; he is now living, and well, and was in my employment some time. Edwards went out in 1825; he is in my employment at present, and living, and well. Tollery went out in 1829, and is there now, and well. James M'Cormack, he went out in 1825; he is now in South America; he was there five years; the climate did not agree with him.

How many have you stated in the whole?—Twenty-six.

Of those twenty-six Europeans who have been in your service, how many have died?—Seven are dead.

How many have come home?—Seven died; seven in Africa, and twelve in England and other places.

Who have chiefly returned on account of health?—They have all returned, except two or three, in good health.

Can you state whether the health of other Europeans, in other persons services, has in similar respects corresponded with what you have stated?—The house of Macaulay & Babington were always very fortunate in all their establishments, until last year.

That was a sickly season?—Yes, it was.

How do you account for the great mortality that took place among the European troops, when the Colony was garrisoned by them?—When the European troops first came out, they had no barracks prepared for them, they were cribbed up during the rainy season for a length of time in the river, where they could take no exercise, and where they could not get sufficient fresh air; the barracks were built up in the rains and covered in in the rains, and the men were put in when the damp was running down the walls; and to prevent, as far as they could, the effect of this damp, an iron wheelbarrow was trundled into rooms, full of coal, wood or charcoal, lighted.

You are speaking of the first arrival of European forces?—Yes.

Since the barracks have been finished, what state has the health of the European soldiers been in?—The first year, they died in great numbers.

After the barracks were finished?—Yes; I cannot state the numbers.

Do you not consider that their habits were very irregular, as to the use of spirits and exposure to the air?—I have frequently had them picked up myself, out of the gutters, and carried them home to my house in a state of intoxication, and had them

them carried back again to the barracks when they had recovered. There was one instance of my bringing a soldier home at night, whom I found lying in the street, from the effects of drink, benumbed with cold and rain; after he had recovered, I sent a servant with a lantern, to light him to the barracks; when they arrived there, he knocked the servant down and stole the lantern from him.

From what you have seen of European soldiers, do you consider the climate, under any circumstances, likely to suit them?—I do not.

Is it your opinion that native troops, black troops disciplined, would retain their health in that colony?—I do.

Of what utility are troops in Sierra Leone, beyond the small number that might be necessary to maintain the police and order in the colony?—Beyond the moral effect which the appearance of the troops would have, and the respectability they would give to government, I do not think they are at all necessary for the defence of the colony.

In short, if the colony could become a point of attack from the natives of Africa, no force that we could maintain there would be sufficient to defend it in ordinary circumstances?—I think the colony is perfectly able to defend itself from any attack of the native powers.

In what way?—They have the physical force to do so; they could not do so without the materiel.

Do you allude to the possibility of the adults being trained to exercise under the militia laws?—I do.

You are aware that an attempt has already been made to establish militia at Sierra Leone?—The attempt had commenced, when I left; it was only indeed forming, the idea was going forward, nothing further.

You are not able to speak how far that attempt has been successful?—No, I am not.

Is it your opinion that, under regular order and judicious management, it might be made adequate by a very small black regular force to maintain the colony?—I do distinctly.

You consider, generally speaking, that the African climate is inimical to Europeans, from Gambia down to Accra?—Yes, I do.

Then in your opinion, the most judicious mode of maintaining any British establishment on that coast, is to substitute on all occasions black agency for European agency?—Distinctly.

Are you aware that any bad effect, as regards the importance of the colony or the communication with the native chiefs, would arise, if that agency was properly and judiciously established?—So long as the British Government was maintained, I do not expect there would, I think they would be perfectly able to keep possession of the colony, and defend it against the natives.

What establishment would you consider necessary, to give that importance which the name of a British Settlement would give upon that coast?—A governor would be required, and a chief justice, a colonial secretary or accountant, and a King's advocate; I think all the other situations could be filled up with coloured men.

For what purpose should a King's advocate be there?—There is an Admiralty Court there, and other courts, and very often different questions arise of considerable importance, upon which it is necessary the governor should have a legal adviser to assist him.

Cannot you contemplate doing without an Admiralty Court there, as well as at Cape Coast or any other settlement?—Then you must do away with the present system; the Navigation laws extend there. The present King's advocate is not a person that has been regularly brought up, he went out there in a private capacity.

Was he ever brought up to the profession of the law?—No.

Would the present population of Sierra Leone supply the civil officers necessary to maintain the police and quiet, having a governor with a small regular black military force?—I do not think, speaking of the liberated African, there are any sufficiently advanced to make a police magistrate; the Maroons and settlers are sufficiently advanced to be commissioners of the Court of Requests, and there are some of them sufficiently advanced to act as magistrates. They have already filled the offices of mayor, aldermen, sheriff and coroner; but there are sufficient Europeans there, who have always cheerfully come forward with the coloured people. But it requires an undivided attention.

Mr.
John M' Cormack.

1 July,
1830.

Mr.
John M'Cormack.

1 July,
1830.

Practically, have not the European merchants supplied, at different times, different offices where vacancies have taken place?—I do not know the case of any merchant who has filled an office, except once or twice the office of chief justice, and once acting governor, where they have received any emolument.

Speaking of the office of Justice of the Peace?—They have always done.

Do you think they are efficient to maintain the peace of the colony?—I do not think they attend to it sufficiently, nor can they spare the time; I think it requires a stipendiary magistrate, to pay attention to it.

From the experience you have had of the liberated Africans, do you consider them litigious and liable to quarrel, or quiet, inoffensive people?—I consider the whole race of blacks litigious, but they are a quiet race of people.

What do you mean by litigious?—Fond of litigation and law and disputes, but in other respects they are quiet and peaceable.

Does not the expense attendant on law proceedings there interfere with their love of litigation?—It does in many instances; I have known some of the liberated Africans who have brought actions for criminal conversation with their wives.

Have they proved the marriage?—Yes, and recovered a verdict for 80*l.*

Have you visited the different villages where the liberated Africans have been located?—I have been at them all but two.

What is the state in which those villages are; are the newly formed or the old established villages in the greatest state of prosperity?—The new.

How do you account for that?—The local situations of the first ones were bad.

Do you mean those in the interior?—Yes.

Those established near the coast you have found succeed better?—Yes.

What is that owing to, the facility to fish, or the exportation of produce?—Part of it arises from the sides of the mountains being so precipitous; after the trees are cleared the soil is washed down in a few years, and it is also difficult for them to bring the produce to market; but at those on the water side the ground is better, and particularly towards the isthmus good, and they have the facilities of water carriage.

Much of the want of success in Sierra Leone may be attributed to the error in the early locations?—No doubt of it.

What has been the effect upon the industry and progress towards civilization of those liberated Africans, from the practice that existed of paying them, for many years, and giving them rations?—It was undoubtedly bad, and prevented them paying attention to their own support.

Have you observed the effect of the late regulations, that admit rations of 2*d.* a day for six months after they land; whether that is a better system?—I consider it better.

From the habits of the blacks generally, it is requisite that absolute want almost should compel them to bodily exertions?—I do not consider that to be the case.

In what state of progress is industry amongst those that have been sometime settled in the colony?—There are many liberated Africans worth from 40*l.* to 50*l.* a year, which they have earned by their own industry.

Accumulated?—Yes.

What number should you say there was of those in any one village?—I am not able to state the number, but there are many instances of it.

Are they in their habits sober and orderly?—I think they are, generally speaking, as much so as you would find in the lower class of any country.

In what state are they, as regards religious opinions, or the habits and practices of civilized life?—With the exception of those who have come in as children, or born there, the adults are in a great measure the same as when they were brought from their native country.

Heathens?—I have never met a person who had not a notion of the Supreme Being.

But not Christians?—No.

Then you mean that adults, male or female, introduced, have not made that progress towards civilization that has been expected, but that those introduced as children, or children born there, have?—Yes, and so strongly marked is the distinction, you could go into the school and say, "This is a free black child, and this, and this and this;" I do not mean that you would succeed in every instance, but in eight out of ten.

On what does that difference depend?—It arises from the superior attention from their parents, which they are able to show them from their birth.

May it not be attributed to the attention paid by the schools?—Yes, the attention they receive from their birth, as applied to the schools and their parents.

That you distinguish from their physical appearance?—Yes, their general appearance.

At what age do you speak?—From five to eight years of age.

You are speaking entirely of liberated Africans?—Yes, because the appearance of the children of Maroons and settlers are very different indeed, and very superior.

You find that the Nova Scotians and Maroons have active habits of industry they have acquired by their intercourse with civilized life?—Yes; many of them are very superior in their manners and habits of life, and are anxious that their children should receive a good education, to attain which some of them have sent their children to this country for that purpose; several of them also carry on mercantile pursuits, and import their own goods to a very considerable extent, their houses substantially built of stone and brick, and well furnished; several have pianos; they have also built chapels for public worship.

And their distinction is evident in the streets?—Yes, quite so.

What effect has the bringing together the liberated Africans from different countries, and speaking no common tongue, had on their progress or civilization in Sierra Leone?—It tends to injure the progress of civilization very much.

Do you not consider that that circumstance alone, of men, women, and children unable to communicate with each other, and having no common origin, must in itself be a very strong bar against the improvement of society?—I do.

Has that opinion been formed from your own observation whilst at the coast, or has it arisen from considering the matter since you have been in England?—From observation on the coast.

Has it not been a matter of common observation with those who have considered the little progress made in the state of the Africans?—It has, amongst those who have paid attention to it; the continual importation of liberated Africans will tend to bring back their early associations to those who have been there any time, and to which they must be attached.

Then we are to understand, that although located there some years, every new influx of liberated Africans spread among the villages, tends to retard the progress of the old settlers, and bring back to them their old habits?—Yes, it does.

What would be the effect, in your opinion, of stopping any further importation of liberated Africans into the colony?—The amalgamation of the different tribes would take place, the distinguishing marks would cease, and they would become one people in appearance and interest, and rapidly improve.

At present you are aware that many individuals make their escape from the colony; to what do you attribute their going away?—I am not aware of any people leaving it, except the Karancoes, Bullams and Cussos; they leave it to get back to their own country, which is in the vicinity, and who have generally been made slaves in war.

Have none of the other liberated Africans disappeared from the colony but those of those nations?—I am satisfied many have been kidnapped away from the colony.

By whom and in what manner?—The people who come down from the interior of the country; the Mandingoes associate with the liberated Africans themselves and some of the colonists, and they have kidnapped the children from the streets in different places in Free Town and the outskirts, at night, and have carried them off and sold them in exchange for cattle.

Did it ever come to your knowledge that the adults had been taken away and a second time captured as slaves?—I have known an instance of one child.

You have no doubt it has frequently taken place, although not capable of proof?—I have got back many who have been kidnapped and carried off; six I have got back.

From whence?—Out of the Mandingoe country.

What distance are the Mandingoes from the colony of Sierra Leone?—They inhabit immediately opposite on the Bullam shore, and are scattered in considerable numbers in the country to the north and east of Sierra Leone, but the Mandingoe country proper is a considerable way off.

Mr.
John M'Cormack.

1 July,
1830.

Are they not the principal traders that come down to your colony?—No, they are not, although they come in considerable numbers.

In what capacity do they visit you?—In the capacity of traders, but they are not the principal.

What other traders are there?—The Foulahs, the Serracouletts, and the Bambaras, Bundookies, Sulimas, Timmanees and Bullams, come down.

Have you had commercial transactions with all those natives?—Yes, I have.

Are your transactions all in barter?—The whole.

Which of those have you found, after your long experience, the most intelligent, cautious and shrewd merchants?—The Mandingoes, the Foulahs and Serracouletts are the three most intelligent, by far.

Comparing them with your liberated Africans, which have apparently the most intellect?—There is no comparison; those who come down to trade are far superior, with a few exceptions.

The trader may be the cleverest and shrewdest man; what opinion have you been able to form of the Foulahs, Mandingoes and others, as a people, compared with the liberated Africans?—They are a superior people to the liberated Africans generally.

Have you any means of knowing in what state of domestic civilization and comfort those countries are, from which the traders come?—I have been amongst the Mandingoes, to the northward of Sierra Leone, and been up nearly as far as the borders of the Foulah country.

To what distance in the Mandingoe country?—About 100 miles from Sierra Leone, partly by water and partly by land.

What state did you find them in?—A considerable degree of comfort and civilization; their slave towns are separated, they appeared to be very much under the same regulation as the ancient villains in this country; they had a director or head man of their own, and lived in separate towns; and really, in passing through, you would hardly know it was a slave town, unless you were told.

Had every village its slaves?—Yes; every head man, or chief of a town, had a slave town, independent of his own people, the freemen in the town.

Are they kept as slaves, and born as slaves?—Yes.

Are you aware under what restraint they are kept or confined, in the different villages of the respective masters?—They are the property of the master, and when he removes they go with him; but they appear to be under no restraint; they are however closely watched.

Do they appear to live in any kind of attachment to their master?—The domestic slaves certainly do, they are treated more as children.

Do you conceive them to be of the same race of people, or a different race?—Certainly a different race.

Captives of war?—Yes, and brought from a distance.

With that degree of intelligence and domestic comfort that you saw, are you aware that the vicinity of Sierra Leone has added any thing either to their industry or to their domestic comforts?—Most undoubtedly it has.

In what way has it done so?—By giving them employment, and emancipating them from that system of vassalage which was not only usual, but necessary, to protect them during the slave trade.

You mean, that the trade and the instruction they have received, have enabled them to maintain themselves without depending upon any chief?—I do; I am speaking principally of the Timmanees, who surround the colony.

In religious matters, has the instruction that has been given by the missionaries sent to Sierra Leone, in any way altered their religious views, or improved their habits?—I do not think there is an instance of one native turning Christian; I mean the natives, separate from the colonists.

What, in your opinion, is likely to be the effects of a continued missionary establishment, supposing it effective at Sierra Leone, on the interior of that country?—At present the number of Christians, or those who profess Christianity, are not sufficient to have any great effect; but as the whole of the children of the liberated Africans, and those brought in and liberated, as well of the Maroons and settlers, are at school, the rising population will be very superior to that which now exists, and that will have an effect upon the surrounding nations.

Do

Do you think the surrounding nations of Foulahs and Mandingoes, and others, will permit the residence of English Missionaries, for the purpose of disseminating instruction?—They would.

Up to the present time, has any residence been established amongst them?—Many years ago, there was an establishment situated upon the Rio Pongas, and about that neighbourhood.

Have there been any upon the Sierra Leone River?—Yes, some years ago there was an establishment on the Bullam shore.

All the attempts made by the missionary establishment, since you have been there, have been unsuccessful, as far as the conversion or civilization of the Mandingoes and neighbouring chiefs is concerned?—There is not an instance of any native becoming a Christian; but the intercourse with the colony has been most beneficial to the people at large, particularly in doing away many of their superstitious customs.

Do the Committee understand you to mean, that the advantage of Sierra Leone to Africa has been, by increasing its commercial relations, and encouraging industry among the people, more than as regards any religious instruction to them?—The former I mean distinctly; hitherto there are many instances where the improvement of the native towns is so very apparent, it is to be seen by any individual.

Do they improve in their habits of life?—Yes, and their habits of industry, to my own knowledge.

As you have visited other parts, where English and European commercial establishments are formed, have you found the same improvement amongst the lower classes of society in their neighbourhood, from the intercourse and commerce?—I am not aware of any port or place upon the coast that has improved so much among the natives as in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, particularly up the river.

Does not that arise from the late very large demand that has been made for timber in that neighbourhood?—It has been occasioned partly by that, and the general intercourse.

Is the missionary establishment applied to the instruction of the native Africans, or the liberated Africans?—To the liberated Africans entirely.

It is not at all directed to the instruction or conversion of the native Africans?—No; there was one establishment some years ago on the Bullam shore, where a school was kept.

How long was he there?—He was there a considerable time. They have made an attempt at a place near the Rio Pongas, I forget the name at present; the influence of the slave traders has been the principal cause of their failure; the system also, as far as I learned, was not judiciously adapted to the habits of the natives.

At present, what is the missionary establishment there?—There must be five or six, with their wives; they are now placed as schoolmasters and superintendents, as well as clergymen performing their clerical duties, and as schoolmasters they have been of very great service, and done a great deal of good, particularly amongst the liberated Africans. A Mr. Davy, Mr. Hainsel, and Mr. Weeks, have been most persevering and assiduous in all their various duties, which are very arduous, and too often disheartening.

Considering Sierra Leone as a commercial establishment, you have stated that no military establishment, except what should be necessary for the purpose of police, appears to you necessary?—I do not consider any military, beyond a moral effect it would have upon the name of the government, necessary.

Judging from what you know of the expense of living there, do you consider that the trade to Sierra Leone could afford duties sufficient to pay for that small European establishment which you say would be requisite?—If the government were properly constituted, and trade encouraged, I should think the colony would in a very short time be able to support itself; I do not think it would just at present.

What would you suggest, in order to have the government properly constituted to support itself?—I have already stated the officers I would consider absolutely necessary; the others which might be requisite, could in a great measure be selected from the coloured population; every means ought to be taken to raise their energies and bring them forward; the roads with the interior kept open,

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and commerce and cultivation encouraged, by these means the colony would soon support itself, but the importation of liberated Africans should cease first.

Would it not be better for the European society generally, if the officers appointed were not placed upon such large salaries as they have hitherto been; would they not be more likely to form one society with the Europeans, so as to conduct it with better unanimity?—With the exception of the mixed Commission Court, that has nothing to do with the colony, there are no salaries there too great, except the collectors; the collection of duties costs from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

Do you contemplate in that kind of government, that the civil officers residing there should be, save and except the governor and chief judge, &c. appointed by the colony itself, or by whom appointed?—They ought to be appointed by the governor and the colony itself.

Who in that case should decide the salaries?—The governor, with whoever he might have as advisers.

You would consider it necessary for the peace and satisfaction of the European inhabitants, that the governor should have a council from amongst them, to advise and assist him?—I should think it ought to be mixed.

What do you mean by mixed?—I would put some black people in; I think that colony different from all others, no analogy can be brought forward from any other, and if it is hesitated to bring forward the black population, it cannot succeed; they ought to be put into offices as soon as they are capable to fill them, so that this country may get rid of the expense.

And to enable you to do that, you consider that form of government requisite?—Yes.

Do you not contemplate the putting an end to the further supply of raw liberated Africans, before you can bring them forward to have rational ideas or a wish to support themselves?—I do.

Towards promoting the improvement of Sierra Leone as a commercial station to maintain itself, you think the practice now going on, of landing two or three thousand men, must stop?—That will be, in my opinion, as a millstone round the neck to the improvement of the colony, if it continues as it has done. Immediately to the southward of the colony of Sierra Leone there is a large tract of country, of a flat alluvial description, on the banks of the Deong, Boom, and Killam rivers, similar to the Delta of Lower Egypt; I have been up the rivers that run through this to a considerable extent, I have been across the country in many places, and it appears to me one of the richest soils that can be conceived, and without any labour scarcely it is fit for cultivation; if a liberated African is put down in the Peninsula, he must wait the rainy season before he can plant, and then till the crops come forward before he can have provision for himself.

Do you mean that part of the coast where the Americans first landed, or to the north of it?—I do not mean that part where the Americans landed, that was on Sherboro Island.

What is the extent of that Delta?—The whole is about fifty to sixty miles by about twenty-five; it varies in breadth, and it is nearly unoccupied.

Do you contemplate the settlement of the liberated Africans there in villages?—Yes, in villages.

Would they not be liable to be carried off?—They would require vigilant protection at first; in three years time you might get sufficient rice there to supply the whole of the West India market, or any other, at a much lower rate than it can be brought forward from the United States.

You think it would be worth a trial to locate them there, rather than bring them to Sierra Leone?—Yes; it almost adjoins it, and could be readily superintended.

What protection do you consider would be requisite, supposing them located on those plains you have pointed out?—The name of the government, if kept up; (I do not think they would ever come to force, I do not think force would be required) the name of government would be sufficient; they should however be organized as a militia.

You do not contemplate the establishment of any European government?—No, of blacks entirely.

Would it not be liable to incursions of the natives from the interior, for kidnapping?—Yes, if natives, they would; but I do not think under the British government they would attempt it.

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There is a long line of frontier?—Yes; but it is immediately at the back of the peninsula of Sierra Leone; there is water-carriage that leads to it.

Do you consider that the maintenance of the British station at Sierra Leone has any tendency to protect the English merchants generally on the coast; and to what extent does it exist?—Not beyond the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone.

What is the nature of the government now at Cape Coast, is it not commercial entirely?—Commercial entirely.

Do you see any difficulty in Sierra Leone being in time converted to that?—I do not think it ever could; the interests of the few mercantile men would not be that of the community at large; confusion would inevitably be the consequence.

What are the different circumstances that would require a British government at the one and not at the other?—The few individuals at Cape Coast have only their own interests, and the natives have their own; their interests are perfectly distinct; but the whole of the people of Sierra Leone depend upon the laws and government of the country; the people there lean entirely upon British protection for their well-being; that does not exist at Cape Coast.

You think the settlement of liberated Africans there prevents the application of the same principle?—Yes.

Suppose the mixed Commission and European officers, the establishment of the Ordnance, and other establishments, withdrawn, do you consider the number of liberated Africans now in the colony could find means of support?—The mixed Commission going away would not affect them; the Europeans would be affected principally by that.

You contemplate, with that small establishment you have mentioned, and the name of the King's governor, that Sierra Leone could be maintained at a small expense as a good commercial station?—Yes, provided the importation of liberated Africans ceases.

What are the principal articles you collect at Sierra Leone?—Ivory, rice, palm-oil, hides and timber, cam wood, gold, and gum copal; also ginger, arrow-root, and coffee in small quantities.

Is not the eastern part of the coast of Africa much more productive of palm-oil than the vicinity of Sierra Leone?—In the Bight of Benin, at Calebar, it is much more so.

On what parts of the coast are the largest hides obtained?—The whole of the cattle along the coast are nearly of the same size; the largest come from the Gambia.

Do you know what they weigh?—When dried, they average about eight pounds.

Are they not all dried?—No, many of them are salted.

What does the green hide weigh, salted?—About twenty-six pounds when wet.

What distance do those hides come down the river?—There are great numbers of them brought from the Foulah country, and considerable numbers are collected in the colony.

Do not the principal part of the articles you have named come down the river?—They are collected in the neighbourhood, nearly the whole of those that are shipped; there are none in the Peninsula itself brought forward for shipping, except ginger, arrow-root, and coffee in small quantities.

Are not the same kind of articles collected at different parts of the coast in the same manner?—Cam wood, for dyeing, cannot be collected at any other place than Sierra Leone and the neighbourhood; it grows immediately at the back of the Peninsula.

Might not many of those articles be collected if there was no colony at Sierra Leone, the same as they are collected on different parts of the coast?—Certainly.

Is not much of the commerce to the eastward collected in rivers and small places where we have no establishment?—A great deal of it.

Then the circumstances in which we have placed ourselves by accumulating so many liberated Africans, give that peculiar character which you have attributed to Sierra Leone?—It does.

You have been at Cape Coast?—Yes.

What is your idea of locating a portion of the liberated Africans there?—It would not answer, in my opinion.

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Could they not find employment for a considerable number there?—I think not.

You have never directed your attention to it?—No, I merely give a supposition.

Is there any other place on the coast of Africa where you think liberated Africans could be with advantage located?—There are other places; the Island of Bulama, and the banks of the Rio Grand, where the soil is excellent and a fine harbour; but the distance is so great from Sierra Leone, it would be a great expense, and they would be without protection; whereas if they located upon the alluvial soils in the neighbourhood, they would not only tend to the improvement of the health of the Peninsula, by the cultivation that would take place, but be under the local authorities; independent of which, the locating on the banks of the rivers leading into the Sherboro, would put a stop to the slave trade, which is now carried on to a very great extent from the Galinas, by vessels principally under the French flag.

Are you aware that a strong current and westerly wind generally prevail upon that coast?—Yes.

Would not there be great difficulty in bringing up the slave ships from the Bight of Benin to that country?—The same difficulties that exist now would exist still.

You mean there would be the same difficulty in carrying them there, that there is in carrying them to Sierra Leone?—Yes; it is in fact Sierra Leone.

Have you ever gone on board any of the captured slave ships, on their arrival at Sierra Leone?—Yes.

In what state did you generally find them?—Those that have been any length of time on the passage, I have found them generally in the most miserable state of debility.

Their sufferings on their passage you consider to be in a very great measure, from the nature and the description of the vessels, and the very small room allowed to those people? They unavoidably must, from the description of the vessels, suffer very greatly: many of these vessels have not more than three feet between decks, and no air can get to them but what comes down the hatchways. They are so low in the water, no air ports can be cut in their sides.

Why have they such inconvenient vessels; is it not the interest of those who trade in slaves, to carry as many in a state of health as possible?—Their object in having such vessels is to avoid any search that may be made, from their sailing qualities.

Do you mean to say that the existence of the English law, capturing all slave ships within certain limits, obliges them to smuggle the slaves away, and consequently to place them under less advantageous circumstances for carriage?—The circumstance of our ships capturing all they can is one reason why they have that description of vessel, to elude detection; these vessels are built purposely to sail fast.

Are you aware of the extent to which the slave trade from the coast is carried on?—No; but I think, from what I have read and heard, the number of slaves carried from the coast every year is not less than forty or fifty thousand.

Has the number decreased of late years?—There are a great many carried under the French flag; I think it has decreased.

Do you mean to say that to the extent of forty or fifty thousand, they are placed under the same unfavourable circumstances by the endeavours we have made?—I cannot say that.

Are not all the ships you have seen, under the same unfavourable circumstances as to room?—Yes, nearly the whole.

Have you any reason to doubt the whole are of the same description?—No; but I have understood there are a few large vessels employed.

Does not it follow that the attempt we make in the cause of humanity, rather adds to the suffering of the poor unfortunate individuals so carried?—Yes; but it arises also from the other nations of Europe carrying it on to the extent they do, and not being sincere in putting it down; our men-of-war are not allowed to detect them, from the refusal of the right of search in these cases.

Have you any trade now in gold to any extent?—Yes; but I am not able to speak to the amount of it; it is not entered regularly at the Custom House; it is occasionally very considerable, and would increase, if the roads leading into the interior were attended to.

Have

Have you not had lately an increase at Sierra Leone?—The last two years it has decreased.

Do you know of your own knowledge, whether, when the supply of gold at Sierra Leone was increased, that it decreased at St. Mary's and other places?—I do not know; it could only affect St. Mary's, Senegal and Bissao.

On the whole, what is your opinion of the degree of comfort and happiness that liberated Africans in the Peninsula at present enjoy, compared with the natives of the surrounding country?—Those who have been there four or five years are now, nearly all, in a comparatively comfortable and happy state; for several years, they had no idea of comfort at all.

And the state of comfort and happiness you think would be much promoted by stopping the further arrival of liberated Africans?—Yes.

Are they in a more comfortable state than those Mandingoes?—Some of them, but not taking them as a body.

You think the Mandingoes are as a body in a more advanced state than the liberated Africans?—They are so.

Do you know that any of them run away and desert?—Yes, some of them that belong to the adjoining countries, where they were made slaves in war; those who may have been born slaves or made slaves for crimes, have no inducement or wish to leave.

Do you mean to say that many of those that are captured, have been born in a state of slavery, or captured in war?—Many are born slaves; and in war the slaves suffer most.

Had you an opportunity of comparing the towns that consisted of slaves, and the free towns?—Yes.

Was there any difference in the state of civilization?—Yes, very considerable.

It has been stated, that great discontent prevailed among the liberated Africans in consequence of the disproportion of the sexes?—I should think that the liberated Africans often feel the want of the female sex.

Has that occasioned them to wander?—It is not generally the case, that I am aware of; I have known some instances of it.

You have mentioned rice as an article of export from the river to a considerable extent, have you ever seen the rice fields?—Yes.

Are they low and marshy?—Nearly the whole of the rice grown in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone is on dry ground; the rice grown on the flooded grounds and that grown on the dry grounds is of a different quality.

The same plant?—Yes, but of a different description.

Which is the best?—That grown on dry grounds.

What is the principal food of the inhabitants?—Rice.

Can you give any loose notion of the consumption that takes place?—It is almost impossible to speak of the consumption, I should think from four to five hundred tons a year in the colony.

That is grown there?—Yes, there and the neighbourhood.

Do they grow enough for their own consumption?—No, they do not grow as much as they consume; the growth is increasing.

Are you able to state whether the grounds where rice is grown, up the river, is more unhealthy than any other part?—I have no reason to believe that it is.

Have you ever been on shore at Mesurada?—Yes, many years before the Americans went there.

Does the jury trial exist in the colony?—Yes, both juries are composed principally of black men, the Maroons and settlers.

Are any of the liberated Africans fit to be put upon the juries?—Yes.

Have any of them acted?—Yes, they have.

There is a Court of Requests?—Yes.

Have they acted there?—No.

Do you think any of them fit to act there?—I should think not.

Would they not very soon be brought to act in the Court of Requests if the irruption of the liberated Africans was stopped?—I think so.

You have stated, many of the individuals in your employment have resided on the coast of Africa without injury to their health; did they take any particular precautions?—I never used any, nor did my people use any other precaution than living well and regular; many of those who die in that country, die from intemperance and want of proper care and attention; the houses until very lately were

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very bad, they were supported on piles, and built of wood, covered in with weather-boarding and shingles, generally speaking of a hard wood, which warps from the action of the sun and rain; they had no glass windows, nothing but shutters, and no virandas; during the rainy season, the wind blew the rain in through those boards, the inside was soon nearly as wet as the out, and when the sun came out the house was like a vapour bath. There are now upwards of 150 stone and brick houses, and they are increasing.

How do you account for the death of so many governors?—I cannot; General Turner was killed from his exposure; it would have killed any man; he was out, and exposed a length of time lying in the grass; he fell a victim to his anxiety to put a stop to the slave trade in the Sherboro; had he lived, the colony would have rapidly improved under his government. He and Colonel Denham were the best governors the colony ever had; their loss to it cannot be too deeply lamented.

Has there been during your residence in the colony a rapid improvement in the liberated Africans?—Yes, a progressive improvement.

Have they improved in their residences?—Yes, some of them have built stone houses, and others wood covered with shingles.

You have been in some of them?—Yes; many of them have got sofas covered, and good beds and mattresses, and a sufficient quantity of plates, glasses, dishes, pots and kettles, and such as you would find in the house of a person in comfortable circumstances among the lower orders in this country.

Do you consider that the timber trade is increasing or diminishing?—It has been stationary nearly these few years back; upon the whole, increasing.

Is there any deficiency in timber?—There has been no deficiency, and yet there is a difficulty in procuring it on the banks of Sierra Leone, from the distance the natives have to bring it; they have to carry it further; some of those immense masses of timber are hauled one, two, and even three miles to the water-side.

Are not the banks of the rivers all round the coast clothed with timber?—The whole coast is clothed with wood nearly; but the description of timber or teak imported into this country has only been found on the banks of Sierra Leone and the adjoining rivers.

It is timber of a good description?—Yes, considered very superior.

There is no prospect of the supply failing?—Not for some years to come; I have not got the whole amount of the timber trade; it commenced in 1816; I happened to be the first individual that commenced it; from that period up to May 1826, there were 80,560 tons of shipping loaded with timber. When I first commenced the timber trade, the merchants of the colony depended in a great measure upon the government expenditure; my undertaking was generally considered by them as hopeless, from a persuasion that I could not induce the natives to labour; nearly every merchant of the colony is now engaged in it. I feel convinced, had I paid the same assiduous attention to the cultivation of indigo (which abounds) or any of the other productions, I should equally have succeeded, and which I consider practicable.

Do you mean altogether?—Yes.

What is it worth per ton?—About 50 s. per load.

What is it sold here for?—Seven pounds ten shillings to 8 l. per load.

What do you pay for the timber there?—In British and India manufactured goods.

What kinds?—Cottons principally, coloured and printed, also tobacco and rum.

Woollens you do not use?—No.

Any hardware?—Yes, and a considerable quantity of Indian and British goods, blue bafts, &c. and also guns and powder; they take off also salt and earthenware, with a variety of other articles.

Is not a large portion of the exports, or the payments made there, in muskets and powder?—A considerable quantity, but not a large portion.

Is it not the principal trade along the coast?—No; blue bafts, and other India and British manufactured cottons, principally.

What is the next?—Guns, &c.

Is there any quantity of hardware?—Yes.

Principally iron and steel?—Yes, iron pots and bar iron.

No brass articles?—Yes, there are large brass pans and kettles, carried out for boiling salt, to a considerable amount; also smaller ones.

Do they make salt on the coast?—Yes, in large quantities.

To what purposes is the timber principally applicable?—Both ship building and cabinet makers.

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[*The Witness delivered in the following paper:*]

SIERRA LEONE.

THE Trade, from the commencement in July 1816 to the end of May 1826, gave employment to 88,694 Tons of Shipping and 4,127 Seamen, the whole of which Shipping were freighted with the produce of the Colony and its neighbourhood; 80,560 tons were laden with Timber for the use of the King's Yard and private merchants in Great Britain.

In 1816	-	-	-	-	716	Logs of African Teak were exported.
1817	-	-	-	-	1,087	—
1818	-	-	-	-	1,341	—
1819	-	-	-	-	2,251	—
1820	-	-	-	-	6,271	—
1821	-	-	-	-	4,554	—
1822	-	-	-	-	1,429	—
1823	-	-	-	-	4,593	—
1824	-	-	-	-	10,093	—
1825	-	-	-	-	22,206	—
1826	-	-	-	-	17,116	—
					<u>71,657</u>	

Since which period I have no regular account; but have lately ascertained the three principal houses shipped, in 1827, 7,523 loads; in 1828, 9,223 loads. In 1829, four houses imported 15,215 loads; and the same houses will this year have at least the same quantity.

Is not it principally for the Navy contracts?—For the Navy and others; in some of those years there were no Navy contracts.

If the Navy contracts were to cease, would there be any demand for it?—There is not a port in England to which it is not sent; also to North America, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean.

What sort of a tree is it?—It is, I believe, a species of oak.

Evergreen?—Yes, all the trees are evergreen there.

Have you got the same tree at Sierra Leone?—Yes, it is there; plenty of it, all over the mountains.

Does it get to a great size?—I have seen it ninety-five feet to the first branch; and it has been sent to His Majesty's dock-yards as long as sixty-three feet, the smallest end measuring two feet square.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee that would promote either the health or prosperity of Sierra Leone that the Committee have omitted to ask?—If I am asked whether in my opinion it is desirable to maintain the colony of Sierra Leone as at present, principally to receive and endeavour to civilize the liberated slaves, I would say, the more liberated Africans landed, the less chance is there of the colony ceasing to be an expense to this country, or that the liberated Africans themselves or the colony be benefited or improved. My reasons I have already given. But I do consider if the importation of slaves was stopped, and a system of government adopted, whereby the population would be fostered and encouraged, and their energies brought forward, Sierra Leone, from what has been already done by this country, and with little farther pecuniary support, would gradually become a valuable commercial colony. If it were abandoned in its present state, such Europeans (and many have expended much larger sums than is credited in this country, in forming commercial establishments and buildings, amounting at least to 100,000/. upon the faith that the government would be kept up, and its protection continue to be afforded to them) as would have the hardihood to remain, and the loyal and peaceable Maroons and Nova Scotian settlers, together with the liberated Africans who have conformed to, and those who have been brought up in our religion, manners and customs, would, in all human probability be exterminated by the hordes of uncivilized liberated Africans left without control, of which the Akoos (or Eayows) from their numbers and daring disposition would be the promoters, and the slave trade with its concomitants, murder and rapine, would reign triumphant. The first point of attention would be to endeavour to improve the insalubrity of the climate, and by the same means permanently improve the character and habits of the population, by giving them

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them property in the land which should be gradually cleared, not only on the Peninsula itself, but extended, as soon as opportunity offered, to the country to the south and east, and to the Bullam shore. The late locations of the liberated Africans towards the neck of the Peninsula, and extending them in that direction, will, with the countenance and support of the local government, tend towards this. The roads leading into the interior require particularly to be attended to, for the safety and convenience of the native merchant, and for the encouragement and benefit of trade. The country of Bouré, in which we are led to believe there is immense quantities of gold, is not more than 400 miles from the colony. And it may be well worthy the consideration of Government, whether it would not have the very best effect to encourage and support the introduction from the West Indies and America, of coloured men conversant with the cultivation of tropical produce, most of which are indigenous, and would flourish by cultivation. The earth is strongly impregnated with alum in some parts of the neighbourhood. The iron ore of the colony is particularly rich: I gave a parcel I brought to this country to a Mr. Dunsmure, and had some of it fluxed; the produce was no less than seventy-nine per cent, and it was stated to be well adapted for making steel. The indigo plant abounds; the sun hemp grows in the neighbourhood; and the fibre of the palm leaf (of which Mr. Lewis, the then agent victualler, sent a sample to the Navy office, which I procured) is of immense strength; the cotton plant (white and nankin) and a superior description of coffee, are indigenous; also the gum copal tree, the castor-oil plant, and the elastic gum; annatto and tobacco grow well; rice, I have already stated, might be raised in any quantity on the alluvial soils, on the banks of Deong, Boom and Kittam. Under these men, with the support and encouragement of the local government, the liberated African would soon, or should, become independent and his labour of value to himself; and this object would perhaps be best attained by forming them into separate locations of (say) 500 each, under such superintendence, for cultivating a tract of ground in common, besides being allowed a certain quantity of ground individually, freehold. There can be no reason why the different articles of tropical produce should not be brought forth to compete in this market with any other country. A canal could be cut across the Isthmus with little labour and expense, which would facilitate the communication with the Sherboro and rivers leading into it, and do away with the dangerous navigation (to canoes) during the rainy season round the Cape. The river Scarcies, which is at present the high road into the interior for the native merchants with gold and cattle, could readily, by similar means, be connected with the river Sierra Leone, and thus concentrate the trade into the latter. As a proof that I considered this practicable, I offered to Major Ricketts, the then governor, to undertake this at my own expense, requiring certain privileges for my repayment. The present system pursued to the native tribes, I consider it any thing but to conciliate their friendly feelings and attachment; and many of the natives have been suffered to commit acts of aggression upon inhabitants of the colony of Sierra Leone, not in the colony, but out amongst themselves. Every means have been taken to encourage the slaves to leave their masters and come to the colony, and they have in some instances been taken from them by force, and liberated in the colony. There has never been any efficient inquiry made or redress given.

Do you mean under the orders of government the slaves have been taken from the opposite coast and liberated in Sierra Leone?—I mean to say that the name of the Government has been used: in one instance in particular (the person was not authorized, to my knowledge, by Government) I made inquiry into it.

What instance was it?—A person of the name of Johnstone, in 1828.

Was any complaint made?—Yes; I laid the whole before the governor.

Who was the governor?—Colonel Lumley; I also laid the circumstances before Colonel Denham; and after the decease of Colonel Lumley, I took in a petition to Mr. Smart, who had become the acting governor; he much regretted his inability to do any thing, as Mr. Johnstone was dead, and the people had been some time located before he took charge; of course I did not expect the people to be sent back, but they should have had some small remuneration.

Were any measures taken to afford redress?—None whatever.

Is Colonel Lumley alive?—No, he is dead.

What was Johnstone?—He went out in a private capacity, and he was at the time employed as a manager or superintendent in Regent's Town. He went up the river

river to a town called Fourahdougou, in the name of the government, and demanded forty-seven slaves; they were taken from individuals of the names of Byalah and Tapisaido, and another. The headman of the town, Mamadoo Bundo, was told, if he did not give them up, the colony would make war upon him; among others, my own name was mentioned as having sent him. I had known Mamadoo Bundo intimately for many years, and he told me that hearing those names mentioned they gave them up; they were brought to Sierra Leone, and liberated.

Did any body apply for redress?—Yes, I applied for them; but no redress was given.

[*The Witness delivered in a paper.*]

From whom did you receive this Arabic manuscript?—From the man Tapisaido, who had a number of slaves liberated from him, and brought to the colony.

That you conceive to be a complaint presented to the government?—No, I do not; it was sent to me.

Do the natives in those countries who come to trade with you, generally write Arabic?—They do.

Do you find that to be at all common in the country?—Very common.

Are they generally Mussulmans?—Yes, they are.

Are you aware whether in the Mandingoe, Timmanee and Foulah villages, schools for teaching Arabic are kept?—Yes, they are regularly; in all the native villages, where Mahometans, they have got schools.

Do you believe that any considerable portion of the inhabitants are able to read the Koran as well as write?—Yes.

How do you account for the state of barbarism in which the negroes taken as slaves are?—Ignorance, and the want of instruction; wherever Islamism has spread, it has always carried with it a certain degree of civilization; the people who are made slaves are not Mahometans.

Are the Timmanees and Mandingoes as strongly marked by woolly hair as those taken from the Camaroons?—The Foulah and Mandingoe tribes from the interior are generally tall, with high foreheads, aquiline nose, thin lips, and woolly hair.

Are you satisfied that the bulk of the slaves taken from the Bights of Biafra and Benin are not Mahometans?—They are not.

You attribute their degraded state to the want of that partial civilization which Mahometanism affords?—Yes.

Is there any slave trade carried on in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone?—Yes, in the Gallinis, by vessels under the French flag, to a great extent.

How far are the Gallinis from you?—About 160 or 180 miles by sea.

Are any of the persons dealing in slaves Mahometans?—Yes, a great many of them.

Are you aware whether the Mahometan chiefs make war against each other for the purpose of capturing slaves, or do they attack the heathens?—There are instances where Mahometan wars have taken place, and captives have been made and sold, but it is not generally the case; they make war upon the other tribes systematically for slaves, and to convert the heathen, as they term it.

Have you found any Mahometans brought to Sierra Leone?—Yes, some few.

Are they of a superior degree of intelligence?—Some are.

In your opinion, a more conciliatory course of conduct towards the black chiefs around you, would increase your commercial intercourse, and tend to improve the colony?—I think so; the Peninsula of Sierra Leone in itself will never form a colony; it is impossible: it is about twenty-four miles by ten or twelve, and in itself will never form or be the groundwork of a large colony; but the river leads through a country very rich in soil, and where any articles bearing an exchangeable value in this country could be raised.

It is not your opinion that Sierra Leone, for articles of tropical produce, can be valuable?—The Peninsula itself has not extent for it, nor soil; there are fine alluvial districts in the neighbourhood.

Then the value of Sierra Leone is not as an agricultural colony, but a depôt for a commercial colony?—Yes, as regards the Peninsula, and inducing knowledge and civilization among the surrounding tribes.

You mean opening into the interior of Africa, through this river, a channel for civilization?—Yes; the tribes in the neighbourhood consist of small principalities, and those are all heathens, contra-distinguished from Mahometans, and they could by proper management be so amalgamated with the colony, and, supposing it brought

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brought up for what it was intended, a black colony, they would form a common interest, and be a complete barrier against the interior tribes.

Then are the Committee to understand the less of a military and an European colony it is, the more it is likely to promote the commercial interests of the colony?—The more it is likely to bring forward the character of the black man; but it is necessary that Europeans should be there to some extent, to bring capital among them.

Notwithstanding the want of success attending the exertions in the colony of Sierra Leone, do you consider it may be valuable to open a communication with the interior of Africa, as well as continuing your commercial relations?—I do.

You are not aware that any great hostility exists on the part of the native chiefs towards the colony?—If a proper line of conduct was used towards them, they would willingly come forward and unite with it; they have already given the sovereignty of the country up, but it has not been followed up by this country, and which would have put a complete stop to the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood.

Have you not found that as your commercial transactions increased with any of those small nations, that the lower classes became more industrious, less dependent on their chiefs, and looking to commercial relations as their object?—That has always been the case.

Are you aware that taxes are levied on the produce of the colony of Sierra Leone coming to market?—I am not aware of any; I have been told some such thing has been paid upon it on passing a bridge, but it must be since I left the colony.

You are not aware that it has indisposed liberated Africans in the villages to rear the produce for the consumption?—The only toll I am aware of, was that paid in the market for stalls and standings, but I understand something had been done at the bridge, since I left.

Did the toll at the market excite any dissatisfaction?—The system, as regards paying for market standing, was so newly commenced, it excited a degree of dissatisfaction, but I considered it necessary for keeping the market in repair, &c.; it should not exceed that object. The local laws in the colony have been made by men having, in many instances, no local interests; often those laws have become inefficient, because a few only were bound to their support; there are many laws which are now a dead letter, which would be highly useful if partially carried into effect.

Has not that arisen from the frequent change of governors?—Yes, it has, to some extent; but there was no system.

Would not a participation in the legislation, by the blacks, remedy it?—Yes, it would tend towards it.

There is the council you have stated?—Yes, appointed by the Governor, but none of them are coloured. I should perhaps mention that I have been a member of the council since 1826.

How should the council be formed, in your opinion?—According to the charter, there are a certain number of the council, the Governor appoints them, and sits with them, and they hold their offices during his pleasure; the fact is, he can do as he pleases.

Is it your opinion there are any liberated Africans sufficiently raised in the scale of civilization to discharge the duties of councillors?—No, certainly not.

How would you constitute that council?—I would have a certain number from the Maroons and Settlers appointed, by ballot or by vote, from among them.

Would you require any qualification for voting?—Yes.

You mean to say, if such men as yourself, who have been there a number of years, had been consulted, and had had something to say, you would have guarded against those innovations?—I mean to say that if the local interests had been consulted, I think many of the circumstances that have taken place would not have happened.

Taking into consideration the black inhabitants as well as the white?—Yes; the colony has all along been governed as if for the natives of Great Britain, which has prevented the black colonist from raising himself, or feeling he had an interest in the colony; every office was filled by Europeans, and rather than draw the African forward, offices were heaped upon the heads of those whose talents were rarely such as to enable them to perform the duties of their appointments with that benefit which this country had a right to expect and look forward to; men of

no local interest were thrust into situations to which local interest alone can give value.

Have the imports into the colony been increasing lately?—Yes, my own imports from Great Britain have amounted to £. 95,000 since 1816.

What number of blacks do you employ upon your establishment?—I have myself frequently from 150 to 200 blacks employed, seldom less than 100.

Do you find them generally regular in their attendance?—Yes.

What wages do you give them?—Four dollars a month is the lowest, and they have provisions and every thing found them.

Have they families?—Some of them have.

Are they liberated Africans?—Some of them, and some of them Kroomen, Bagas, and Timmanees.

Which are the most industrious?—The Kroomen are the most industrious.

Are they trustworthy?—Yes.

Are you aware that Kroomen are intrusted with thousands of pounds by merchants along the coast?—Yes.

And that Englishmen come to England, and leave them in possession of their property in perfect confidence?—Yes, I have myself left black people with considerable sums of money in their possession, and I expect to get it safe.

Were they Mandingoes or Kroomen?—Part of them are Timmanees, and some are traders into the interior; the Mandingoes are not capable of being trusted.

Do you find them on the whole as trustworthy as Englishmen here?—I have no reason to complain; I have been among the natives with large property, and had only a mat for a door, and I never lost a thing.

Have you been plundered?—No, not under such circumstances, of a shilling; I have been often among them when I was sick, and met with the greatest attention and kindness.

Those of the natives who carry on the slave-trade are kind and attentive to Englishmen?—Yes, I have always found them so; I have never met with any thing except the greatest kindness.

Have you any docks for ships at Sierra Leone?—We have what we call slips.

How high does the tide rise?—Nine feet and twelve feet; the highest tides are in September, it is about fourteen feet then.

You have regular flood and ebb?—Yes.

What sort of workmen are the Africans you employ?—They are very fair workmen; my house is large, and the whole of the masons work was done by the people in the colony, without occupying any European.

Do you suppose that an Englishman who had never been brought up to the carpenter's or mason's trade, would be equal to one of those African workmen?—No, certainly not; there are many of them comparatively very good workmen.

Are there many Englishmen who go and reside among the natives?—There are some Europeans, but they are men of bad character, and who live entirely among them for the purpose of assisting in the slave trade.

How are those Europeans treated?—When we consider much of the Africans connection with Europeans along the coast is with those whose interest it is to incite them to make wars upon and sell each other, it is to be wondered they treat Europeans with the kindness they do.

Lewis Hertslet, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

WILL you point out under what Treaties and Acts of Parliament we are required to maintain a mixed Commission for the adjudication of slaves on the coast of Africa?—There are five Treaties, in which there are stipulations for the establishment of mixed Commissions on the coast of Africa for the adjudication of slave vessels, and for the disposal of captured slaves; and they are all stated in this paper.

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*Lewis Hertslet,
Esq.*

[The Witness delivered in the following paper:]

SLAVE TRADE.

Lewis Hertslet,
Esq.

1 July,
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THE Treaties with Foreign Powers which stipulate for the establishment of mixed Commissions on the coast of Africa, for the adjudication of Slave Vessels, and for the disposal of the captured Slaves, are—

- 1.—Treaty with Portugal, 28 July 1817 (Art. 8, and Annex 3.)
- 2.—Treaty with Spain, 23 September 1817 (Art. 12, and Annex 3.)
- 3.—Treaty with the Netherlands, 4 May 1818 (Art. 7, and Annex B.)
- 4.—Treaty with Sweden, 6 January 1824 (Art. 4, and Annex D.)
- 5.—Convention with Brazil, 23 June 1826 (Art. 4.)

The Acts of Parliament passed for carrying into effect the provisions of the above Treaties are—

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| 1.—Act 58 Geo. 3. c. 85. and 59 Geo. 3. c. 17. | } and by Acts 5 Geo. 4. c. 113. and
9 Geo. 4. c. 84. |
| 2.—Act 58 Geo. 3. c. 36. | |
| 3.—Act 59 Geo. 3. c. 16. | |
| 4.—Act 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 74. | |

The Correspondence laid before Parliament respecting the removal of the mixed Commissions from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po, will be found in

2d Class (A.) N^o 522.

Class (B.) N^o 8. 17.—Session 1828.

3d Class (A.) N^o 18.—Class (B.) N^{os} 1. 2. 5. 6. 10. 15. 16. 18. 19.—Session 1829.

1st Class (B.) N^o 2.—Session 1826-7.

Is there not one clause which runs through all the Treaties, nearly in the same words?—With respect to the establishment of a mixed Commission there is: “In order to bring to adjudication with the least delay and inconvenience the vessels which may be detained for having been engaged in an illicit traffic of slaves, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, two mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns. These Commissions shall reside, one in a possession belonging to His Britannick Majesty, the other within the territories of His Most Faithful Majesty; and the two Governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commissions shall respectively reside; each of the two high contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of changing at its pleasure the place of residence of the Commission held within its own dominions; provided however, that one of the two Commissions shall always be held upon the coast of Africa, and the other in the Brazils. These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them without appeal, and according to the regulation and instructions annexed to the present Convention, of which they shall be considered as an integral part.”

Each of the other Treaties has a clause of a similar purport?—Yes, each.

Is there any thing in those Treaties respecting the location of the Africans who may be captured?—There are regulations attached to Treaties for the guidance of the mixed Commissions; one of those regulations is this: “Article 7. In case of the condemnation of a vessel for an unlawful voyage, she shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the slaves who may be on board as objects of commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale for the profit of the two Governments; and as to the slaves, they shall receive from the mixed Commission a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Commission which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers. Each of the two Governments binds itself to guarantee the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it.”

Is there any regulation or restriction that confines the Government receiving those slaves, to place them on any particular part of Africa or the West Indies?—There is not; they all say generally, that they shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Commission which shall so adjudge them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers, but not stating where.

Under

Under what department of the Government is the colony of Sierra Leone at present managed?—The Colonial.

Is the mixed Commission under the Colonial department?—Being under a Treaty, it is under the Foreign Office.

To what extent is the liberated African department under the Commission?—I should think the Commission hand the slaves over to the local authorities.

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Lieut. *Edward Medley*, R. N. called in; and Examined.

YOU commanded the Plumper gun brig, on the coast of Africa?—I did.

How long were you there, and in what places were you?—I arrived on the coast the beginning of November, and I was up the Gambia and all along between the Isles de Los, the Rio Grand, and along the coast to Cape Coast, and to the Equinoctial line.

What complement of crew had you?—Sixty Europeans, and twelve black men.

Did you lose any of them during the time you were upon the coast?—I lost three or four men.

Did those deaths arise from the disease of the climate, or accident?—One man who joined me from the Eden, died suddenly from an enlargement of the heart; the others principally were from drink, as I afterwards understood they were men that got the ardent spirits when going for fresh beef; they afterwards got asleep in the tops, and that occasioned their deaths.

Had you any infectious fever on board?—While we were up the Gambia we had the intermittent fever; my returns were about 150 on the list in the course of the first year's returns.

Did you ever allow them to sleep on shore?—Never.

Have you visited Sierra Leone, and Gambia, and Cape Coast?—I have.

Did you form an opinion of the relative healthiness of those places?—The opinion I was able to form from a comparison between Gambia and Sierra Leone, was, that Gambia had the preference, as far as my inquiries went among the natives.

What opinion have you of Cape Coast?—The nature of my orders there did not permit me to leave the ship, but from the opinion of the officers that went on shore, and the opinion of Colonel Denham, it was a very bad place.

Have you been at Fernando Po?—Twice.

For what periods were you there, and in what months?—My first visit was in June, we laid there about ten days, undergoing repair.

Had you the rains then?—Partially.

Were you healthy?—Yes, the whole time.

Was the colony healthy?—Yes.

Who commanded then?—Captain Harrison at one time, and Captain Owen the other.

At both times the colony was healthy?—Yes, as far as I heard, and I lost no men.

Have you been ashore on the island?—Repeatedly.

What appearance had the soil and produce?—The soil at that part where the establishment was formed, at Clarence, seemed to be upon the same system as at other parts; viz. I think rich.

Was any portion of the Peninsula cleared, when you were there?—Yes, I understood six miles.

From what had been cleared, what opinion did you form, and what opinion was then formed by others, of the productive state of the soil?—The opinion I formed was, that in the course of a very little while, if any attention was paid, it would be a very great advantage; the improvement of the watering place was very great.

Did you find any inconvenience from the rain that fell in the tornadoes?—None.

What was the state of the temperature?—Both times I was there, I felt the necessity of both sleeping in blankets and wearing Flushing trowsers, particularly towards the evening.

Did the seamen, while on the coast, wear flannel?—Yes, as it suited their inclinations and the doctor's recommendation; but they had always their blanket dresses during the rainy season.

Did you find a difference in the temperature as to warmth between Fernando

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Po and Sierra Leone?—Yes, as much difference as between a spring morning and an autumnal evening; the heat was so great as we approached the soundings of Sierra Leone, that it was distressing; and although the tornado might possess terrors to those not acquainted with it, it was a relief to us.

Did the sensation of closeness arise from the land wind, or at what time of the twenty-four hours?—Just before the sea breeze set in.

At Fernando Po, while you staid there, was there any such period of the twenty-four hours as that which you usually experienced on the coast?—Never, to my recollection, in one instance.

You know the point of Fernando Po stretches to the northward?—Yes.

Have you lain at anchor in Clarence Cove?—Yes.

What kind of anchoring ground is it?—Very good, but deep water.

And excellent convenience for watering?—Yes, so much so, that two men used to water us.

What was the depth of water you anchored in?—About fourteen fathoms, I think.

Point William forming the easternmost side of Clarence Cove gives you a north-west exposure?—Yes.

In what direction did the wind generally blow whilst you lay there?—Generally off that point, or rather obliquely, so that the point sheltered you, according as you were further in or not.

Was it east south-east?—It was south-east.

You are aware there is a mountain a few miles off?—Yes, called Clarence Peak.

Does the wind blow off the shore during any part of the twenty-four hours?—A little in the evening.

In what direction?—From the eastward.

When you left Fernando Po, did you not take Colonel Denham up with you?—I did; it was off Fernando Po and Prince's Island; I took him on board from the Sybille.

What had induced Colonel Denham to go there?—I cannot say; it was before I knew him; I believe he went down for the benefit of his health, to cruize in the Sybille.

You carried him back when he was going to take charge of Sierra Leone?—Yes.

Did you hear him express any opinion respecting the comparative convenience of Fernando Po for a station, compared with Sierra Leone?—As a station in general, he always spoke in favour of Fernando Po and the insular situations, for location on the coast; but as expenses had been incurred at Sierra Leone, it would not do to give it up; he said he should follow the system adopted by his predecessors, and form the barracks at the Isles de Los.

To remove them from Sierra Leone to a more healthy situation?—Yes, the invalids.

Did he speak of the comparative advantage of Fernando Po, as regarded a place for locating liberated Africans, or as a ship station?—He never mentioned the subject of the Africans, but he always spoke in favour of it.

You were on that station, looking after slave ships?—Yes.

Did you capture any slave ships?—I took two; one I took entirely by myself, and another in company with the Sybille.

What place were they taken in?—Within about ninety miles of the line.

How far from Fernando Po?—We were about five east longitude, and about one and a half.

In how many days could you have run to Fernando Po?—In a day and a half.

How many days were you in getting to Sierra Leone?—The first trip I made was in three weeks, in the brig, but the last was a most distressing trip, in which I was eight weeks; the island was very badly off for provisions, and Captain Owen sent all the surplus hands on board me; I had the prisoners on board taken by the Black Joke, and the crew of the slaver, and I had only six weeks provisions for sixty men when I sailed from Fernando Po, and I had 160 or 170 souls to feed, and was out eight weeks.

How long was the slave ship getting up?—Nine weeks.

Did they lose any slaves?—Yes, when I took possession of her the officer reported that the vessel was in a sinking state; and the men that were confined below,

below, their haunches were under water, and I was obliged to put a pump on board to clear her of the water and send her up dry; they were so distressed for provisions, that they did not bear up for Fernando Po, knowing it was useless; they went up to El Mina, they could not get any there, and then they went to Dix Cove, where they obtained rice.

What occasioned the distress for provisions at Fernando Po?—The detention of the transports.

They had not reared any animal food at that time?—No; I saw some pigs and goats, which Captain Owen was keeping for breeding.

From what you know of the places that supply the principal number of slaves, what situation on the whole coast do you consider most convenient to be a naval station?—Fernando Po, most decidedly; the slaves, if taken to the windward, you can bear up; and though the peninsula of Africa runs out to the line, the distance from Fernando Po to any of the rivers is very short.

You speak both as regards the capture of slaves, and as regards a naval station for refitting?—Yes, entirely so; the salubrity of the air of Fernando Po was such, that if it was a little further advanced in civilization, I would not object to reside there; but as a naval officer, to serve, I would go there with great pleasure for three years.

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Captain *Isaac Spence* called in; and Examined.

HOW long were you engaged in the African trade?—I have been a commander of a ship on that coast ever since the year 1816.

Have you visited the different parts of the coast?—Yes, I have.

What do you consider the best places for the European trade?—Beginning at the Gambia, and from thence to Sierra Leone; thence along between Cape Palmas and the River Cestos, between Cape Palmas and a place called Bereby. Cape Lahone is another; Jag of Jaques is another, that is principally for oil, bassam and ossena.

When were you last on the coast?—From June 1829 until May 1830.

Have you in general enjoyed your health in your visits to the coast?—Always, with a very few exceptions, as well as I am now; I have never lain in bed one day on that coast.

Have you been much in the habit of sleeping on shore?—I have lived and slept on shore; sometimes two or three months at a time.

To what do you attribute the general unhealthy state of Europeans on that coast?—I attribute the general destruction of European lives in Sierra Leone in particular, where I have had an opportunity of observing, to the manner of soldiers and sailors living; their drinking so much; liquor is very cheap, and they drink to that degree they get drunk, and lie down any where, and catch cold, and fever is the natural consequence.

You are aware that to European constitutions generally, the whole of the coast is very inimical?—I am aware the coast generally is not healthy; but on ship-board I conceive it perfectly healthy.

Do you consider that the trade to that coast can be carried on without any large military or commercial establishments on shore?—The trade on parts of the coast requires a large commercial establishment.

What parts are those?—The Gambia and Sierra Leone, and the forts on the Gold Coast, Cape Coast and its neighbourhood; there are many other forts where the trade is carried on, where they could not carry it on without an establishment.

Do you consider a military establishment beyond the means of maintaining the police in either of those places necessary?—I consider in Sierra Leone that they do not require any military establishment, that they have the means within themselves; but at Cape Coast I conceive they require some protection, for the natives are very strong, and the chiefs have great power, whereas about Sierra Leone they have no such thing.

You conceive the blacks themselves, with the aid of the merchants settled at Sierra Leone, would be nearly sufficient to maintain that place?—I conceive so, with a view to protection.

As a commercial station?—Yes, with a view to protection.

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Isaac Spence.

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You do not think any military force beyond a mere police establishment is necessary to protect Sierra Leone as a commercial depôt?—I do not think it is.

Do you think Sierra Leone well situated for trade?—I do think Sierra Leone well situated for trade.

Do not the openings of the different rivers in the neighbourhood afford a communication with the interior of Africa?—They do.

In that view you would consider it important to retain it?—I would, as a commercial station

Have you attended to the situation and condition of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone?—I have not had any great experience in the villages; I have seen only two of them; but I have seen a great many of the residents in those villages coming to Free Town; they usually come in every day to market; there is a general market there every day.

You have stayed for three weeks together at Sierra Leone?—I have stayed for months together there.

What opinion have you formed of the progress made by those liberated Africans in industry and civilization?—The opinion I have formed is, that they appear to imitate, in dress and in manners, the Europeans. When I say so, I allude only to the liberated Africans, not to the Maroons and settlers, who are still more civilized. The generality of the surrounding natives, with the exception of the Mahometans, are nearly naked, the generality of them; those generally come into the town dressed in light dresses, so as to be decent; and I have observed that in those two villages I have visited I have also seen them go to church, and I have seen them go to school in those two villages.

What opinion have you formed as to their progress, as it respected industry, or their attention to civilization?—I have formed a very indifferent opinion as to their progress in industry; I have not been able to observe that they seem inclined to cultivate the country, further than vegetables and things of that kind; they do not seem inclined to cultivate for exportation; their wants are very few, and they are very wild; and their wants are supplied by the little exertions they make; they have sufficient to maintain them in clothing and food, and those are all their wants.

As a merchant you have no idea that the colony can ever produce any thing for exportation?—I have no idea that the Peninsula itself would ever do it, at least not within any reasonable time, not for twenty or thirty years; at this time I do not see any progress tending to it.

Do you consider that Sierra Leone is a good place for collecting, from various parts of the country, the articles of Africa?—I know it is a very good place for that purpose.

You say that you visited the different parts of the coast, from Gambia to Accra; in what language did you communicate with the blacks?—Always in English.

Have you been at Popoe and Whydah, and other places on the coast?—Yes, I have been at Gaboon; I have not been at Bonny, or Calebar, or Cameroons.

In what language do you carry on that trade at Popoe and Whydah?—In every place in English.

Do you land at those places, or do the natives come off to you?—The practice generally is to trade on board from the places I have already mentioned, except Popoe and Whydah, there we are under the necessity of trading on shore.

Why are you under the necessity of trading on shore?—The natives would not bring their produce off.

Are they very numerous there?—At Popoe they are not very numerous; it is a town which appears to be independent of the country round it, and I think they have more appearance of civilization than on any other part of the coast I have visited, except at Sierra Leone.

Popoe is a place very generally visited by ships is it not?—It is.

May not improvement arise from the commercial intercourse?—I conceive it is derived entirely from that.

Is the greater part of the trade from the African coast any other than that now stated, namely, by ships going from place to place?—At Bonny, Calebar and Cameroons, the ships lie in the river; there the trade, of course, is collected on the shore; that is, the greatest part of the trade, in bulk.

You speak of oil?—Yes, and there is a little ivory; but oil is the chief.

Oil and ivory come from those three rivers?—Yes.

What are the other articles of trade from that coast?—The other articles are,
beginning

beginning at the Gambia, hides, wax, ivory, gold, wood and rice, but rice is not an article of exportation much; the articles collected at Sierra Leone are, ship-timber, ivory, gold, some rice, a little wax, hides and camwood.

At what place is the camwood produced?—The best camwood is produced up the River Rockel, a branch of Sierra Leone, there is a large forest there.

Can camwood be got from any other part of the coast?—It is got from Sherbro, and the coast all the way from the other side of Sherboro' all the way down along the coast to the River Cestos.

Is there any camwood to the north of that?—I believe very little; it is to be found at all places along the coast, between Cape de Sherboro and the Cestos.

You have yourself traded yearly at all those places?—I have every year; I either go myself or have a small vessel that I send to collect those articles.

Have you an establishment at Cestos?—Yes, I have had these eleven years.

Who manages that for you?—A native African.

From whence did you get him?—From Sierra Leone; but before that I had a native African that I had educated in England, but he died in my absence, and the natives of that country seeing there was not anybody to manage my settlement, sent up a little sloop of mine that was there, on their own accord, to Sierra Leone, to a young man I had, also a native African, to manage my concerns there, requesting he would send a young man down to take charge of my property, which he did.

What amount of property, when you leave them to come to England, do you leave with them?—When I leave to come to England, I do not leave a great deal of property; but sometimes, when I am on the coast, I leave from 1,000*l.* and upwards of property; but when I come to England I bring with me all the produce, and leave only 200*l.* or 300*l.* of property for them to go on with. I have had 2,000*l.* there at a time.

You do not leave money there, only goods?—British manufactures.

Is there much population there?—It is not very thickly populated, neither is it very thinly.

Do you find the people there honest, and disposed to be industrious?—Latterly I have found them honest; when I first went there they were inclined to pilfer; it went to an alarming degree, and I determined in my own mind that I would leave the settlement. I, merely to try them, embarked my property, and went up to Maparedo and came back again; the natives felt my leaving them so strongly, that they begged I would land my property again, and they would make a law that there should be no thieving; and since that time I do not lose two pounds value in a year.

You have now a perfect confidence in their honesty?—I have; I have left but little property there, but it is not from want of confidence in them.

Were you the first to trade at Cestos?—I was not the first to trade there, but I was the first that established a depôt there; and I believe I am the only one that has a depôt on the coast of Africa at the present moment, without any protection, and dependent on the good will of the natives.

Do they know the months when you are to come?—They know the season.

Do they prepare the articles they dispose of to you?—My young man, whom I employ there with a little property, buys the produce as they bring them, in small quantities.

What are the articles they principally supply there?—The articles they supply there are ship-timber, palm-oil, a little ivory and rice, that I have had occasion sometimes to buy there for my people, and camwood.

What are the kinds of articles you take out to trade with from England?—Guns and gunpowder are the two principal articles, and a variety of manufactured brass, earthenware, and different kinds of manufactured Manchester goods, and a great many India piece goods, coloured checks, and different kinds of packages. I take a great many Manchester goods, and also beads.

Glass beads?—Yes, they are manufactured in Venice, the kind we take, and imported into this country.

Have you been able to extend your trade much since you began?—I have; I have extended my trade at that place a good deal, but more within the last two years.

Do you think the trade on the coast generally is capable of extension?—I do.

How have you found the natives along the coast generally; have they been peaceable and disposed to trade?—Along the coast generally; they vary very much

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much; in some parts of the coast I should be afraid to trust myself; in fact I am obliged to keep a watch while the canoes come along side.

What part is that?—Between the place called Tarhoe and Saint Andrew's, on what is called the Ivory Coast; they have a great deal of ivory there; they have committed such depredations lately, that all, except the Liverpool ships, have united to punish them; the only means we have of punishing them is not to trade with them; the London and Bristol ships have combined not to trade with them, and it is the Liverpool and American ships who go there to trade.

On the other part of the coast, round by Dahomey and the Bight of Benin, have you been there?—I have been only to Whydah.

How did you find those people?—I should have no fear of going ashore there, for there is an European settlement there at Popoe; I feel myself just as safe as I am at my own settlement; I have not the least fear of property or person.

There appear at Whydah, in the Bight of Benin, a British, French and Portuguese establishment put down, are there any such now?—There are the signs of them, but there are no establishments; there are the remains of houses where they formerly resided.

What establishments of trade are there at Whydah?—One Portuguese, of the name of De Sousa; he has the entire trade in that place.

What does that consist of?—Chiefly the slave trade, and some others.

Have you been there when they were selling slaves?—I have been there when they have been collecting them.

Are you aware in what manner they collect them, are they captured or are they slaves born?—There is a very great difference in the manner in which they collect them; there are very few slaves born; those who are sold there are not generally born slaves, at Whydah in particular; this Mr. De Sousa has an engagement with the King of Dahomy; he supplies him with what he wants; the King of Dahomey sends his men out to take all he can of his surrounding neighbours, to catch all he can, and send them down to the coast.

Had you any conversation with De Sousa on that subject?—I had not.

From whence do you get the information?—From general understanding that it is so.

If any means could be taken to prevent the slaves being sent away, there would be no inducement for the King of Dahomey to take slaves?—Certainly not.

From the experience you have had for so many years on the coast, have you any suggestions to offer with a view of checking or putting an end to the slave trade?—The object of the present Committee of the House of Commons appears to me to have only in view the reduction of the expense to government at Sierra Leone, which, according to my ideas of the subject, would be striking at the branches rather than the root of the evil, as I conceive the maintaining a squadron on the African coast for the sole purpose of carrying the abolition of the slave trade into execution, is the source from which all those expenses complained of flow. It appears to me that the present system (which has been acted upon for so many years) has totally failed in its object, as it is very evident to those who have been constantly trading on this coast that this horrid traffic is on the increase; and if there has been any relaxation of this disgraceful trade on certain parts of the coast (which I could name), it has arisen more from the difficulty of procuring those poor victims by the native chiefs, than any check they may have received from the efforts of the squadron maintained at so heavy an expense to the nation for that purpose. In my opinion, the head-money allowed to the capturers operates more in the nature of a premium to advance rather than retard this despicable traffic. According to the present system, the men-of-war run down the coast, calling occasionally at the different slave stations or depôts, which are well known to the cruisers, boarding and examining every vessel they meet with, and indorsing the papers of those that are of a suspicious nature; and endeavours are made to ascertain when such vessels are likely to sail with their cargoes (such vessels are perhaps boarded more than once or twice during their stay on the coast); when this is ascertained, the men-of-war keep off at a considerable distance, cruising in a track that those vessels, when loaded, are likely to pursue, in expectation of meeting with them, which sometimes happen, and then the prize, with these poor creatures, are sent off for Sierra Leone, and from the length of time it often takes to reach that port, and other causes, great mortality ensues. Now by this method the opportunities of escaping with their, to them, valuable cargo, is so great (this system being so well understood by those generally engaged in it), that there is
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very little difficulty in eluding their vigilance; and the fact of so small a proportion being captured to the number that get clear off, is a sufficient proof of the correctness of this assertion. Perhaps it may be said, how is this to be remedied? Let the system be reversed. I believe it will be admitted, that notwithstanding the known energy and exertion of all the officers and crews of the squadron on this station, it has totally failed in its object, and if so, a worse cannot be pursued, but may chance to adopt a better. I conceive it would be very desirable to annul the head-money altogether. I would then suggest what may be termed a close blockade; let all the vessels on the station be of a light class, except one for the commodore. I would recommend (beginning with the Gallinas, which is one of the chief places or depôts on the windward coast) a vessel of this class constantly kept at anchor, or if under weigh sometimes, never to move out of sight of the station; another of the same class constantly cruising between this place and Cape Palmas, but always close to the shore; the commanders of those vessels should be instructed to be in communication with the different native chiefs, and by small presents and fair promises would greatly tend to wean them from the horrid practice of bartering their fellow-creatures. Further to the eastward, the same system should be observed; the commodore constantly cruising up and down the coast, keeping those smaller vessels rigidly at their duty. A naval transport should also be employed to keep those vessels in constant supply of provisions and stores; and the enterprising spirit of the merchants and traders on that coast would furnish the officers and men with fresh stock and other necessary articles, so that they would not be deprived of any of the comforts they now enjoy, and which is so necessary and conducive to health on that station. If a stimulus is wanted to encourage the officers in the strict performance of their duty (in lieu of head-money) certain preferment might be held out and acted upon, according to the nature and length of service performed. Should a greater number of vessels and men be requisite to carry the above plan into complete execution, the saving of the head-money might be appropriated for that purpose. By this method, the difficulty of embarkation would then be so great, and it would so harass the adventurers in this traffic, that those vessels employed for that purpose would be obliged to leave the coast through sickness, want of provisions, insubordination of the crews, and many other minor causes; by the above system being adopted I am persuaded that this traffic would rapidly decline; in addition to which, if the French government (who have already several cruisers on that station) could be prevailed upon to unite in this system of blockade, it would materially increase the difficulty of embarkation, as it is well known that all those trading vessels sailing under the French flag are provided with a set of simulated papers, which under such regulations they could not avail themselves of. It is not my intention by the above observations to convey in the slightest degree, directly or indirectly, any imputation derogatory to the good conduct of those engaged on board the squadron; on the contrary, I am convinced they have used every possible exertion, and endured many privations and hardships necessarily imposed upon them by following the system previously alluded to. The only objection that can be urged against this system is, lying at anchor in the rainy season, which can have little weight, as merchant vessels lie at anchor without danger at *all* seasons. In addition to, and by way of elucidation of my observations already submitted to the Committee, I have to remark, that a small cruiser might be very usefully employed, with scarcely any additional expense, in the shape of a tender to, and manned with a part of the crews of those other cruisers, in the same way as the men-of-war at present have each their tenders, and by whom most of the captures have been made. I must likewise observe, that between the points already named, viz. Gallinas and Cape Palmas, there are two very good and safe bays, where those vessels might in case of need take shelter, and likewise supply themselves with good fresh water, and refit, if necessary. Those bays, although of easy access, are entirely unknown to the men-of-war; but well known by (and one of them belongs to) the witness, situated not very far distant from some of the slave factories, and within thirty or forty miles eastward of the River Cestos, an advantage that the whole line of coast between Cape Palmas and Formosa does not possess, being a distance of 800 miles. *Mem.* The above-mentioned bay, called by the natives, Baffou, might, perhaps, upon future examination, be found eligible (being at present thinly populated) to afford a desirable asylum for those poor creatures that might hereafter be emancipated, and act as a check to the prevailing disposition

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disposition of the American black settlers to extend their possessions along the coast in preference to cultivating the interior.

It may, perhaps, here be not unnecessary to remark, that by the local regulations established by the Americans, and so far as their influence extends, all other nations except themselves are deprived of the benefit of trading directly with the natives.

You would apply that system of blockade to Whydah, Bonny and Calebar?—Yes, to all the stations where there is slave trading carried on; I conceive they will require only two vessels, one at anchor off the Gallinas near Sherboro', and another cruising to the eastward of Cape Palmas.

Is there much slaving between Cape Palmas and Cape Three Points?—There is comparatively no slaving there; there has been one small vessel, which took in only 100 slaves there.

From Cape Three Points to Accra, is there much?—At Accra there is a great deal; the slaves are sent down, perhaps as far as Popoe, by small canoes; it would not require a vessel to be anchored there; there need not be a vessel anchored till we come to Whydah.

The station at Whydah would command both Cape St. Paul's and the whole of the Bight of Benin?—Yes, at Whydah there is a great station; there are two other small stations between Whydah and Lagos; there there are sometimes ten or twelve or *fifteen* vessels; there is one vessel has been lying there waiting for 1,200 slaves; she is a large vessel, carrying, it is said, twenty-two guns; they slip past the King's vessels at present; then I should go to the River Lagos; there should be a vessel stationed there; then there is no more till we come round to Bonny; there would require one at the entrance of the Bonny, Calebar and Cameroons', or at each.

Have you ever been at Fernando Po?—I have not; I know the situation of it.

Would it form good head-quarters for a cruising station?—It might, as far as the ships are concerned.

Have you been ashore there?—I have not.

Looking to the whole extent of the coast, what number of vessels and what number of men do you calculate would be necessary to answer all that blockade you have mentioned?—I do not feel myself competent at this time to give a correct answer without considering more of the subject.

Do you know the strength of the squadron generally on the coast?—Yes.

Would that squadron in your opinion, if differently used, answer the purpose?—I should think it would.

What would be the result of the ships stopping the slaves from getting away?—The result would be, if they could not get them off, the vessels would have to go away; they could not stop there, there are no resources for the vessels that come out to buy slaves.

What would be the effect on the interior of Africa?—That there would be nobody to purchase slaves; and if there were no chiefs on the coast to purchase slaves, and no European establishments there, of course the natives would not fight with each other, for that is the great cause of fighting with each other, to supply the slaves; it is for the interests of the chiefs. For the sake of argument I will say, here there are two towns close together, it is the interests of the chiefs to make war against each other, because all prisoners are considered slaves; therefore, the chiefs of each town gain by the war.

Are you aware that the Mahometans are ever taken as slaves, or whether the Mahometans capture the infidels, as they are called, and make them slaves?—I believe there are no Mahometans from Sherboro' to the eastward of Sierra Leone; I have never been able to hear of any, being under the impression that there are none there, I could not answer that question further.

You have been on shore on the Gold Coast?—I have.

What is your idea of landing the liberated Africans, or some of them, round Cape Coast?—I think they might be located there.

That would be healthier than at Sierra Leone?—The natives themselves are not unhealthy; the climate is not inimical to the natives.

Do you know any thing of the soil round Cape Coast?—I do not.

You drew a strong distinction between parts of the coast being savage and parts being more civilized; did you observe that the parts of the coast where they were

were the most dangerous were those where the slave trade most abounded?—No, they were not the most dangerous.

To what do you attribute the difference of conduct of the natives?—The want of intercourse with Europeans.

You consider that trade tends more to civilize the people of Africa than any thing else?—I think they cannot be civilized without it.

You are aware that a very considerable missionary establishment, from time to time, has been kept up at Sierra Leone?—I am.

Have you, from observation, been able to discover whether they have made any great progress in converting any of the natives to Christianity or teaching them?—I am not aware that they have made any progress whatever in any others but the liberated Africans, and I do not call them natives, because they are imported into Sierra Leone from another part; they are as much strangers in Sierra Leone as the Maroons or the other settlers.

If means could be adopted to trade with every river in Africa, and at the same time to stop the slave trade, do you think there might be a chance of improving the state of Africa?—Yes, I do; if there were a few people sent out as schoolmasters, not as religious teachers altogether, but as schoolmasters, to teach the children; as far as that goes, at Cestos, I can speak from personal knowledge, they would be very anxious to have schoolmasters to teach the children.

Have you tried at Cestos to establish a school?—I have not, in consequence of not having the means.

Do you think the natives are desirous to have their children taught?—They are very desirous; they ask me every voyage,

To teach them what?—To teach them English; their expression is to teach them to read and write; the great ambition of an African is to speak English; they do not want to learn French and Spanish.

Do you think they would be anxious to learn our system of agriculture, or any of our manufactures?—I do not think that would be easy to be done; I think it would be easy to encourage them in their own agricultural methods; but I do not think it would be easy to teach them new methods.

Are you aware that among the liberated Africans a number of artizans, blacksmiths, masons and other craft exist?—I am aware that a number of sawyers and masons exist in Sierra Leone.

Do you consider that the landing of the new Africans from year to year at Sierra Leone has any bad effect on those already settled?—Yes, I do.

In what way?—They are beginning or may be beginning to forget their original practices, and by having intercourse with the new comers that revives it again.

Then are the Committee to understand that every new importation of liberated Africans throws back those that have been already settled?—I think it retards their improvement.

Have you any idea what number of Africans might be maintained in Sierra Leone by their industry, supposing it purely a commercial depôt?—I cannot give an idea of that, how far the extent of the colony is peopled. I have never travelled in the country, and cannot form a correct opinion.

Has it ever come to your knowledge that any of the liberated Africans have been taken away from Sierra Leone and sent to slavery?—It has not come within my view; but I am sensible that it has been the case over and over again; it is not an uncommon thing, but it has not come within my personal view.

On what grounds do you form that opinion?—I have not been a resident there for years constantly; but I have heard it said by persons resident there, that they have seen persons brought in that have been in the colony before.

In what condition for intellect have you found the natives, the Mandingoes and others, to be, who come down to Sierra Leone?—I have not had much communication with them; I have had communication with those on the coast.

How have you found them at Cestos?—I have found some few with very good abilities; and at another place, called Grand Castras, we generally employ them on board ship, to do all the drudgery work.

Do you find them willing to work?—Very willing; so willing to come on board that I can hardly keep them out of the ship, being known to them, they would come and work for nothing.

How do you account for the liberated Africans being generally so ignorant and so uncivilized?—Those liberated Africans there have not had the opportunities of mixing with Europeans in the way the people I spoke of residing on the coast

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have had ; the liberated Africans have been generally taken from the interior of the country.

Would not the bringing home from every station in Africa, where trade is carried on, one or two lads, and educating them, and sending them back to Africa, be the best and quickest mode of improving the condition of that country?—I think not ; I do not think it would tend so quickly, as a person going out amongst them ; it would require time to educate one or two to go and instruct their fellows, and they would not have the same confidence in the instruction they received from them as from a white person.

Considering how inimical the climate is to white persons, would not that mode of bringing up the natives themselves be the best plan?—Yes, it would, in that respect.

What expense do you suppose would be incurred by maintaining a school, at Cestos for instance?—The expense would not be much more than just the salary of the schoolmaster.

What would that be?—I suppose many young men of sufficient education to educate them might be got to go out for a hundred a year ; I would myself build them a house.

Are any of the African languages along the coast where you have been, written?—No.

You are aware that in some places Arabic is spoken?—It is, to the westward, of course where the Mahometans are.

Are you aware, that to the eastward of Cape Palmas the Mahometan religion prevails?—No.

Therefore you suppose there is no written language?—No Mahometan religion prevails there, and therefore I suppose there is no written language.

Do you think, that if all military force were withdrawn from Sierra Leone, there would be any danger of incursions from the natives?—I do not think there would be the least danger.

Have you ever been in the West Indies?—I have.

What opinion have you formed of the difference of climate between the West Indies and the coast of Africa?—As far as ships being on the coast goes, I have formed a favorable opinion of Africa ; but I am not a competent judge of the climate on shore, as I have never tried in the West Indies.

Have you been at Mesurada, where the Americans are settled?—I have.

Did you see them when they landed at Sherboro' first?—No, I saw them very shortly after they were landed, and I brought the only remaining white person to London.

That entirely failed?—Yes.

To what circumstances was that owing?—To want of water and the badness of the situation ; it was marshy and low.

What is the height of the ground about Mesurada?—I should think about four or five hundred feet high.

Have you been lately there?—I was there last April.

What number of Americans, and what number of American blacks, are there now?—There are no white people there ; my answer will be rather vague, for I do not speak from my own knowledge, but it may be from 1,000 to 1,500.

Has the place been healthy for the Americans?—The Americans generally have been healthy lately.

Where is their settlement, is it on the immediate coast?—Their chief settlement is on the very coast, on the peninsula.

What is the country round, is it hilly and woody?—No ; it is rather hilly, but generally flat ; they have several small towns up the river which I have not seen.

Do those towns consist of the Americans, or have any natives joined them?—They consist entirely of Americans.

In what manner are they employed?—They have little farms and raise their own food.

Do you conceive they will be able to raise any amount of tropical exports?—I do not think the settlers there will be able to do that, they will collect from the natives.

Do you conceive the colony must remain merely a commercial colony?—Nothing more.

You think it will not increase in population and produce tropical articles?—I do not think it can.

You

You conceive the arrangement on the part of the Americans will merely be to establish a port for trade, the same as Cape Coast or Sierra Leone, with us?—Yes, exactly so.

Have they any military force there?—Merely local.

Are you aware whether the natives have come down and joined those people in the settlement?—When they first got there, they took the country from the natives.

They did not obtain it by cession from the native princes?—No, they did it in an indirect way; I was on the coast at the time they waited on the king, and told him they wanted to buy a certain part of the country; the king said “very well, I will sell it you;” they gave the king what he chose to ask, which was not a great deal; afterwards they came there, and did not call all the other native chiefs who had any other demands; those who had claims on the country came down to receive their money; the Americans said, “we have already bought the country from your king, and therefore we shall not give you more.” They were at war two or three years, and I believe they would have been driven into the sea, but for one or two officers, belonging to one of the British men-of-war, and twenty-five men, who volunteered their service to assist, all of which fell victims to the effects of the climate; but they are too powerful for the natives now.

You say the land had been considered to belong to a number of chiefs, and one chief had sold it without the consent of the others?—Yes.

To what extent can they receive new settlers there do you conceive?—They may receive them to a great extent, for they are too powerful for the natives; and therefore, as the new settlers come they may take the country from the natives.

Have they landed men and women from America in equal proportions, or do they get women on the coast?—I do not think they get women on the coast, they intermarry one with another.

The blacks from America have a great advantage over the liberated Africans, being civilized before they go there?—Yes, certainly.

Therefore the settlement by the Americans has great advantages, which a settlement by liberated Africans cannot have?—Yes, those Americans can protect themselves; the liberated Africans require superintendence. If the superintendents and the Maroons, and Nova Scotia people, were withdrawn, I believe the liberated Africans would be all taken away by the natives; I do not think there are any of them possessing the ability, I do not know what the rising generation may be; I do not believe those at present there are possessed of the power of keeping themselves together.

You think, that to enable the liberated Africans to keep together in society, they must have some superintendence there till the rising generation come up?—I think so.

What kind of soil is there about Mesurada, take Munroveor for instance?—It is a harsh stoney soil; they cannot make any thing of the town itself except residencies.

Have you ever gone beyond the limits of the town of Munroveor?—I have not.

What opinions did those you spoke to express respecting the soil, and the chance of producing sugar or coffee, or any tropical articles?—I never heard any of them turn their mind to the subject of produce beyond their own supply.

Do they now raise sufficient of those articles for their own use?—They do not.

From whence do they come?—They have small trading boats, they have small factories on the coast, collecting rice, those factories belong to the government; they have one factory at Junk, about twenty miles to the eastward, and another at Bassa; they have a factory, or small island, for no other purpose but that of collecting food for supplying the new comers.

Do the American ships receive many articles of African produce from that colony now?—They receive a great deal of camwood and some ivory, and they receive a good many dollars.

What number of American ships trade now to the coast of Africa?—I should think not more than eight or ten in a year.

What number of English ships trade there?—I should think from fifty to sixty. Chiefly from Liverpool, are they not?—Yes, some from Bristol.

What number of Dutch ships trade on the coast?—I should think two or three.

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Are there ships belonging to any other nation?—There are a great many French. How many do you think?—I should think fifty or sixty, perhaps a great many more, but all engaged in the slave trade.

Do you consider the French ships to be the principal means now of continuing the slave-trade?—One of the great means.

The Portuguese and Spaniards are also engaged in it?—Yes, chiefly Spaniards and French, those are the flags; the French are invariably, with a few exceptions, sent out from St. Thomas's, in the West Indies, which is of course French property, and there they get simulated papers, Dutch papers; if an English man-of-war boards them they show French papers; if a French man-of-war boards them they show Dutch papers.

What is your opinion of the healthy state of Mesurada, compared with any other of the colonies along that coast?—As far as my observation goes, with respect to white people, I think it is not a bit better than Sierra Leone; before I came away there were a few white people, from an American Port, died.

Do you consider that the trade of Africa, as a trade generally, is worth any great expenditure for fixed settlement on the coast?—I think if the slave trade were done away it might be very greatly improved; I think that is the great obstacle to the trade; the slave trade is carried on by the chiefs, and if that were done away, the native chiefs would then turn their mind to another trade.

Did you yourself find, that at Cestos, in proportion as you increased your trade there the people have become industrious and quiet?—I did; formerly the young men could not do a thing without asking their fathers, that is, the chiefs; for the great thing is getting their wives; the chiefs always pay for their wives; now, at this moment, the young men upon the River Cestos feel quite independent of the chiefs; they come and work, and sell timber, they bring their palm oil and trade, and now they go and pick out the women of their choice, and they pay their money, and feel quite independent of the chiefs, and that is the way that the thing increases.

What is the largest ship, as regards force, which you have ever known employed in the slave trade?—I have known none employed larger than twenty-two guns.

How many men had she?—I can only speak from report.

Did you see the ship yourself?—I did not.

What is the largest number of slaves that you ever knew carried away from the coast in one ship?—I should think from ten to twelve hundred.

Have you ever known such a number?—I recollect seeing a report of Commodore Bullen falling in with a French ship of that kind, with a very large number; but I only speak of this from report.

Have you ever been in the interior of the country?—Never far, I have been a few miles, but not more.

Mr. John Jackson, Mr. William Bircham Sewell, and Mr. George Barnes,
called in; and Examined.

Messrs.
John Jackson,
William B. Sewell,
and
George Barnes.

HOW long have you been upon the coast of Africa, and in what situation?—[Mr. Sewell.]—I have resided altogether seventeen years; I went out, originally, in the service of the late African Company.

When did you return home?—In the year 1828.

To Mr. Jackson.]—How long have you been there?—I have been resident about sixteen years; I went out in the service of the late African Company.

Have you been at any of the stations along the coast?—I have been at Cape Coast Castle on the Gold Coast, and Accra, which is about sixty miles to the eastward.

At Cape Coast, what establishment have you now?—Four officers and 100 blacks and coloured men.

At whose expense are they maintained?—By the government.

Have they European officers?—They have four European officers.

What corps do they belong to?—One did belong to the African Corps, and the others are officers that have gone out under the new regulations; he does not belong to the African Corps now.

Are they a separate local corps?—They are.

From whence are the privates enlisted?—Chiefly at Cape Coast, from natives of the place.

In what kind of discipline are they kept?—Very excellent good discipline; they make good soldiers.

Have you any difficulty in procuring any number you want?—There is no difficulty in procuring the number required for the service of the Gold Coast.

What pay do they receive?—They receive each 25*s.* coast currency per month.

What number of Europeans are there there as merchants?—About ten; but there are some coloured gentlemen, who have been educated in England, besides.

Do those Europeans keep separate commercial establishments, or are they acting in one common company?—They are separate.

To what extent is the trade at present; has it been increasing or diminishing?—It has been about stationary lately, in consequence of a difference with the Ashantees; it has diminished since 1822 or 1823.

Did not the colony suffer very considerably in that war?—The colony suffered considerably by the privation of the trade.

Was not the fort attacked?—No; the town was approached, and a number of people were lost.

Natives as well as Europeans?—Natives as well as Europeans.

Mr. Jackson.]—The Ashantees approached near the town, but the town itself was never attacked; the town is protected by the castle, and by the Martello towers in the rear.

What number of native villages have you around you?—The population of Cape Coast itself is, I suppose, six or eight thousand.

Mr. Sewell.]—There are a number of places round Cape Coast where they carry on their cultivation.

How many are there under your protection?—Ten or eleven thousand.

Have you many visitors from the distant parts?—There are; but not from so great a distance now as previously to the war with the Ashantees.

What do you call the people immediately around you?—[Mr. Jackson.] They are Fantees, in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Coast.

Do you find them peaceably disposed?—Yes.

Are they commercial people?—Agricultural and commercial.

What do they produce to exchange with your articles?—Gold dust, palm oil and Chili pepper; there are also elephants' teeth, not to any great extent now, but before the war with the Ashantees, to a large extent.

To what extent is the gold?—The vessel I came in lately brought between 5,000 and 6,000 ounces; on the whole of the Gold Coast it may be upwards of 30,000 ounces.

In what state is it brought; is it in grains, picked up in rivers, or is it produced in mines?—Some is obtained from the surface of the earth, and some is obtained by mining; the principal part, I imagine, comes by mining.

At what distance from Cape Coast is it procured?—They obtain small quantities even in the town; among the hills it is washed down during the rain; the whole of the soil is impregnated with gold dust.

What kind of stone do the mountains consist of in your neighbourhood?—The hills are a reddish soil chiefly.

Have you any mineral productions, except gold, in that neighbourhood?—There are none procured.

What kind of stone have you?—A great deal of granite.

Is the gold picked up where the granite abounds?—Certainly not; it is generally found in a reddish clay or gravel.

Are any of the inhabitants of Cape Coast employed in collecting the gold?—There is a little gold found occasionally by washing the earth in or near the town, but in very small quantities; but the great amount of gold is brought from the interior; some from Warsaw, which is about thirty to sixty miles; but the greater proportion much further than that.

What is the greatest distance that you suppose any individuals come from the interior to visit Cape Coast for the purposes of trade?—The Ashantees are the most distant that come to trade, but they are brokers to others, who are interior to them.

That is beyond the Ashantee country, other countries send their produce through them?—Yes; the Ashantees probably would not allow them to pass through their country to trade.

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How are your relations with the Ashantees now?—Rather in an improving state; an ambassador from Ashantee having been sent down to Cape Coast to reside there.

Is the trade beginning now to pass through the Ashantee country?—Not yet; we do not expect it till the misunderstanding has been arranged.

What does the misunderstanding rest on?—The war that broke out in 1823.

What was the cause of it?—Part of it was, the seizure of a sergeant of the Royal African Corps by the Ashantees, that led on the part of the whites to a quarrel.

Is the feeling that was generated by that gradually subsiding?—It has not yet entirely subsided; the difference has not been adjusted.

Have you at Cape Coast taken no measures upon the subject?—We have sent up and obtained messengers from the King of Ashantee, and matters are now in progress which we hope will lead to an amicable adjustment.

What are the limits of your trade at Cape Coast from east to west?—From Cape Palmas on the west to Cameroon on the east.

What are the principal articles of trade?—Gold-dust, oil and ivory.

Have you any hides?—There are hides, but not in any quantity.

Any teak-wood, or timber of any kind?—There are none now shipped since the peace; there used to be red wood from Gaboon.

Why has it ceased now?—The demand does not require it in England.

Can you state what is the whole amount of your import of British goods at Cape Coast in any one year at present?—I cannot state the correct amount.

Have you ever been in the mining districts?—No; the natives are very jealous of allowing any European to see the mines.

Have you any idea whether the mining is carried on with any skill?—It is very imperfectly carried on; they have no machinery; their method of doing it is by the hoe, with which they dig the earth and wash it.

Do you know whether the mines are within a short distance?—The nearest are within about twenty or thirty miles of the shore.

Are they within the British dependencies?—They are within the British influence.

What portion of the country do you consider the immediate dependency of the colony?—The places occupied by the Dutch, Danes and English intersect each other; but the parts that they (the Dutch and Danes) occupy of course we have nothing to do with, and their powers would also extend a short distance in the rear.

How far does the British colony extend to the northward?—[Mr. Sewell.]—We claim no right of territory beyond the town; our influence extends further, but we have no right of jurisdiction further.

Then it is chiefly a factory?—It is.

In what state is the Dutch factory there?—The same as Cape Coast.

Have they any troops there?—They have.

At what distance from your forts?—Their chief establishment is seven miles distance.

Have they guns and men attached to the forts?—They have.

Do they carry on the same kind of trade that you do?—The same kind, but not to the same extent.

Do the French carry on any trade?—They have no settlement, and scarcely any trade.

Have any other nation any settlement there?—The Danes at Accra, sixty miles to the eastward.

To what extent do they carry on their trade?—Very limited.

Do you do much at Accra?—Yes.

On what do the inhabitants of your town exist?—On corn, yams, sweet potatoes, the produce of the soil.

Do they rear them in the ground adjoining the town, or whence do they receive them?—In the villages situated in the rear of Cape Coast, at a distance from three to ten miles.

Do they buy them from the villages?—The natives of Cape Coast, many of them have their plantations at the villages.

What means of industry for employing the inhabitants of the town have you?—A great proportion of the inhabitants of the town are dependent upon their being employed in trade, many of them are employed by those who visit from the interior as Brokers; a great proportion of them also are fishermen.

Have

Have you a plentiful supply of fish?—Abundant.

Are there any canoe-men employed in coasting vessels?—No, merely employed in large canoes, in transporting goods from one station to another.

Then the population of the town depends upon the commercial transactions of your factory?—A good deal, and they are also employed as fishermen, and a certain proportion in agriculture, but what that proportion may be I cannot say.

Is not the agriculture only to raise articles for the consumption of the town, and not for export?—Not for exportation; there is, generally speaking, no agricultural produce exported.

Have you raised any coffee or tobacco, or sugar?—No.

Is not the soil and climate suited for them?—[*Mr. Jackson.*]—I should think it would be.

Can you import them cheaper than you can buy them?—Yes.

What kind of soil is there in those villages adjoining the town?—A rich black soil.

Is the ground near it covered with wood, or is it pretty clear?—It is chiefly copse wood, small underwood.

What animal food do you find at the Cape?—Mutton is chiefly used; there are a few cattle there.

Where are they brought from?—Reared at Cape Coast.

Have you no transport of cattle from the interior?—Not any.

Have you no goats?—We have goats and sheep.

At what price are they bought now?—Fifteen shillings to twenty shillings coast currency.

How many pounds weight?—About forty pounds weight.

When you get beef, do you get it at the same price?—Beef we get very rarely.

Is it in a bad state?—No, in a good state; they have not had cattle long; they had them about fourteen or fifteen years ago, but they were all consumed at the time of the Ashantee war, since that they have been brought from the leeward and windward coast, and they have been bred there.

Have you any pigs?—Yes, plenty, and a great supply of poultry.

Do you grow European garden vegetables?—Yes, that is chiefly done by the Europeans, and a few of the natives.

What means would you have of locating liberated Africans in the neighbourhood of the Cape?—There would be sufficient means for such a purpose to a considerable extent.

Would there be any difficulty in obtaining the possession of places adjoining you?—I should think not.

Has any opposition ever been made to any person taking possession of ground not occupied by another?—None.

Would they be able to maintain themselves by agricultural produce in a short time?—I should think they would, fully.

At what expense do you consider the location could take place, supposing there were one thousand a year placed there?—It would be impossible to say, immediately.

How long would it be necessary to support them?—According to the time when they were landed; it might require six or nine months.

Have you any fear of the inhabitants of the villages around you being attacked by any native corps?—We have at present no fear of the villages being attacked, except from the difference still existing with the Ashantees; in the event of any thing of the kind, I should think it would be advisable that there should be a small additional force; but I do not think there is any apprehension of any such thing.

If a number of liberated Africans were placed in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle, do you think there would be any danger of the Ashantees coming down upon them to carry them off as slaves?—I should think not.

Have any attempts been made upon any of your present villages?—None.

And if there were 10,000 more located, do you think there would be any greater disposition?—I should think none.

Do you conceive that you could find employment for so many as 1,000 a year of liberated blacks?—I do not know in what way they could be employed; they might employ themselves in agriculture.

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Could they employ themselves in that way enough to provide for their own subsistence?—Quite so.

You have no means of preventing them from wandering, if they choose?—No, there is no means of preventing them from wandering.

Have you seen enough of the character of those liberated Africans to imagine that they would employ themselves in agriculture?—I have not, I know nothing of them; but they could if they had the disposition.

Do you find the blacks generally averse to rear sufficient to maintain themselves?—Those on the Gold Coast are not, certainly, they rear sufficient to maintain themselves, and to export corn; there have been several cargoes of corn exported from the Gold Coast, five or six cargoes in a year.

Do you suppose that the location of a body of liberated Africans would be beneficial to the settlement at Cape Coast?—I should think it would.

In what way?—It would add strength to the settlement.

Is there any demand for labour for which you have not a supply?—No.

Then how could you afford to support an addition of two or three thousand Africans?—They would support themselves by their labour on the soil.

Would they be enabled to sell sufficient of their produce at your town to get the little conveniences which they would want, besides the food they would raise themselves?—They might always get a market for their surplus produce of corn; I do not know whether they would get a market for any other produce particularly.

Where is the corn exported to?—To the West Indies and Madeira.

Have any articles been sent to Fernando Po from Cape Coast?—[Mr. Jackson.]—They take shells there, and stock.

Do you believe that the produce of the Africans that could be located in this year would be sufficient to supply the new comers of the next, so as to prevent any fear of decrease on Cape Coast?—[Mr. Sewell.]—I do not apprehend there would be any fear of scarcity; I think after six or nine months, according to the time of year at which they were landed, they could provide for themselves; if they were landed soon after the harvest they could not be expected to do it.

How much per day would you keep them for, till they should produce the means of maintaining themselves?—Not more than two pence a day, certainly.

Mr. Jackson.]—Strangers placed at Cape Coast used to receive twopence a day as subsistence-money.

Is the land pretty clear, or would they have the wood to remove?—[Mr. Sewell.]—The early settlers would not have any large timber to remove, chiefly brushwood.

Would there be any great labour attending that?—There would be labour attending it.

Could they do it themselves?—Yes, perfectly.

It has been stated, that in the years 1822 and 1823 the number of deaths at Cape Coast had been very considerable; what is the result of your experience of the health of the troops there?—[Mr. Jackson.]—The health of the European troops has been bad, from their own impropriety.

How has your health been generally?—Mine has been very good, and I have two brothers there whose health has also been good.

Mr. Sewell.]—Mine was very good till the last year of my residence there.

Do you think, that with regularity and attention to diet and mode of living there is no danger?—I think not considerable; but you cannot expect that regularity from European troops.

In the year 1824 it has been stated, in papers laid before the House of Commons, that there was great mortality at Cape Coast; was there any particular cause which made that year more unhealthy than others?—[Mr. Jackson.]—I arrived in June 1824, and I left in July in the same year; and I observed that Cape Coast was in a very bad state, from dead bodies lying about the town and the neighbourhood of the town, the result of the war; and others dying from disease; they had got the small pox among them.

Was that the most unhealthy year that you have known?—I do not know what were the casualties that occurred then, I did not stay long.

Then it is your opinion that the Gold Coast might be used as a depôt for liberated Africans in preference to Sierra Leone?—I know not what Sierra Leone is capable of doing, but I know that the Gold Coast is capable of receiving a large number

of

of liberated Africans, but I would not recommend that a large number should be at first introduced.

What number would you propose?—I should not propose above 500 the first year; the thing is new.

Were not you Governor there?—I lately returned from holding the office of president of the council.

Are you expecting to go back?—Yes, I expect to go back soon, but not as president.

Who is the Governor now?—Mr. M'Lean.

Do you apprehend there would be any objection, on the part of the Governor or of Europeans there, to have them sent?—None.

Do you think, on the contrary, they would consider them an acquisition, and a good means of increasing the produce in the neighbourhood?—I should think they would.

Are you aware that the liberated Africans, generally speaking, speak different languages, and are unable to form a society among themselves from the want of some common tongue?—I have understood so; but we have some natives at Cape Coast who, I believe, belong to the same nations from which the slaves come, and have learnt the language of the place; they continue to speak also the languages of the countries from which they have come.

Do you think there would be a considerable chance at Cape Coast of finding interpreters for the new comers?—I should think there would be in many cases.

Mr. Jackson.]—There are a number of people who come from the interior, from the places where the slaves also come from.

What language do they speak in Cape Town?—Fantee.

Do the people in places around you speak Fantee?—Yes, from Cape Apponia to Popoe.

Is the English pretty generally understood?—The people pretty generally understand English at Cape Coast.

In what state of civilization do you consider those who come from the interior to Cape Coast on trade?—[Mr. Sewell.]—I do not consider that they have made any progress whatever in civilization.

Do you find them in their dealings acute and active?—Exceedingly; I consider the natural abilities of the Africans in general of that district excellent.

How do you account for the state of ignorance and barbarity in which most of the slaves taken, are found to be?—I do not know how to account for that.

What is your medical establishment at Cape Coast at present?—One European and two native assistants.

Supposing an increase of six or eight thousand liberated Africans to the villages around you, do you suppose that any additional establishment would be necessary on that account?—There must certainly be an increase in the medical establishment, considering the state in which many of the liberated Africans are brought on shore.

Does the president of the council at Cape Coast engage in trade?—[Mr. Jackson.]—No he does not.

Is he a military man?—He is.

Does the secretary or accountant engage in trade?—The secretary does not.

Does the captain of the guard?—He has not yet.

Does the surgeon?—The surgeon has not yet; he had only recently arrived when I left.

Are there any rules established for conducting the affairs at the station at Cape Coast?—[Mr. Barnes.]—There were some rules drawn up by a committee of merchants in England, in conjunction with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of securing the appointment of fit and proper persons for the charge and management of those forts.

[The Witness delivered in the same.]

Is the establishment now carried on under those rules?—It is; a little alteration has been made since those rules were passed, in as far as the president of the council was allowed to trade, and there is now a president of the council with an additional salary of 100*l.* a year; and he is restricted from trading.

Do you find any difficulty in carrying on the trade under those regulations?—[Mr. Jackson.]—The authority of the police over the natives in the town is taken away from the magistrates, and it is invested in the native authorities.

What do that class consist of?—Of the elders of the town.

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Are they sufficient to maintain the police of the place?—Not as it should be.
Then why has the superintendence of the magistrates been withdrawn?—
I cannot say.

Mr. Sewell.]—I understand that His Majesty's Government refused to allow the authority of the magistrates to extend beyond the castle and the roadstead, but they must exercise considerable influence in the town.—[Mr. Barnes.]—The Government would not give any authority to a mercantile establishment over the natives, and the way in which it is managed is, that they request the interference of persons in the castle, and they sit together for the settlement of disputes.

Would there be any difficulty in appointing some individual connected with the European establishment to preside as a magistrate?—[Mr. Jackson.]—No difficulty.

Would not the natives of the town act along with them in maintaining an establishment to preserve the discipline of the town?—They do not understand the nature of British jurisdiction.

Can no regulations be made to accommodate their conduct with British rules?—Yes; when the jurisdiction was exercised by Europeans they were willing to submit to it, and they were very glad of it.

Mr. Sewell.]—I consider that the appointment of civil magistrates is one of the most beneficial circumstances that resulted from His Majesty's government there; but now it is withdrawn.

Do not you think that the natives could be made to assist in their own government?—They do assist at present, but they have methods of their own of hearing and settling their differences, not exactly in conformity with that of the Europeans.

Does it answer the purpose?—It answers the purpose, but not so well as the other.

Do they administer justice?—Not always.

Is it a method of administering justice that gives satisfaction to the natives?—Not generally, not equal to that which was done by the magistrates; the power which was exercised by the magistrates put an end, in a great many cases, to a great deal of oppression. Their own magistrates are very much open to be influenced by bribery, their law-suits are, in trifling cases, exceedingly oppressive.

Have they any judges?—Yes.

How are they chosen?—In some cases they are hereditary, and in some cases the power is vested in the elders of the people.

Is there any general understanding among the natives with respect to the formation of such courts?—Yes.

But you think they are not so perfect as they were when Europeans presided?—Certainly not; and from the natives seeing the advantage of having their disputes settled by the magistrates, it became very much the practice of the natives to refer to them.

What is wanting, in your opinion, to put it on a satisfactory footing?—[Mr. Jackson.]—To give the magistrates the same authority over the town which they had before.

Who are the magistrates, generally speaking?—Merchants of the place.

Are you aware of the circumstances that led to the alteration?—There was no particular circumstance that led to the alteration.

Are the Governor and Council still appointed by Government?—They are approved by Government, but they are appointed by a committee of merchants in London.

Who appoints that committee?—They were elected originally by the merchants resident on the coast, the appointment of that committee is now in Government.

Are they generally merchants trading to that coast?—Yes.

What is the length of passage from Calebar River, or from Fernando Po, up to Cape Coast?—From ten days to a fortnight.

How long would it take in going from Cape Coast to Calebar?—Four or five days, not more certainly.

Is it your opinion of the climate of Cape Coast Castle, that it is not very much adverse to health, provided people live temperately and carefully?—I think so; but it is undoubtedly adverse, to a certain degree.

Do you consider the mortality of the soldiers a fair means of judging of it?—Not at all.

Or of sailors either?—No.

Have

Have you been in good health all the time you were there?—*Mr. Sewell.*—Latterly I was not in good health, but for fifteen years I had very good health.

Are there any of the tribes of the Mahometan religion?—None of them

What sort of landing is there at Cape Coast Castle?—The landing is generally pretty good; but for about two months of the year it is not very good.

What winds generally prevail?—The winds are almost always south-west, except for about two months, in January and February, when there is a dry wind from the eastward.

Is the water good at Cape Coast Castle?—The Europeans generally use tank-water, there are springs at the back of the town.

Have you land and sea breezes?—Yes; we have a sea wind during the day and a land wind during the night.

In what month of the year does the sea breeze blow strongest?—About April, May and June.

Have you many tornadoes?—Not many.

Do accidents often happen to ships in the roads?—*Mr. Jackson.*—I have known of accidents; but very seldom.

What kind of anchorage have you, and how far off?—The anchorage is about seven fathoms, about a mile off.

Have you a sandy beach?—A sandy beach with rocks.

Have you much surf generally?—In general there is not much surf, except during the rainy season.

Do you land on the beach or on a jetty?—In canoes on the beach.

What is the average range of the thermometer?—About eighty-two in the shade; sometimes as high as eighty-five; the lowest is about seventy-two to seventy-five.

Are you subject to heavy mists?—After the rains the fogs are rather heavy.

Are there any missionaries resident at Cape Coast?—Not any.

Are there any schools there?—There is a school at Cape Coast; about seventy boys.

By whom was it established?—By the late African Company, and it has been continued since.

Do you find the boys shrewd and willing to learn?—Very.

Why have not you established more schools for that purpose?—There was a school established at Accra and one at Anamaloe, but they have been discontinued since the abandonment by government.

Do you think that those who are taught at schools have become more useful to society?—Yes; many of them have gone to Fernando Po, and some to Sierra Leone, for employment.

Are they willing to learn?—Yes, very desirous of learning.

Have you any suggestions to offer respecting the improvement of the trade to that coast?—No, I can offer no suggestion; it will improve gradually, by having a more settled government than we have had for some years past, and one well acquainted with the true interest of the settlement.

Are any difficulties thrown in the way by any restrictions on trade?—None, at present; it is quite a free trade now.

Do you mean by a government acquainted with the interests of the settlement, persons who have had considerable local experience of the coast?—I think so.

Then the practice of sending out individuals from Europe unacquainted with the coast, to direct and command there, you think has not tended to promote the interests of the colony?—Certainly not; there have been very frequent changes in the government, which have been very injurious to the settlement.

Have not those changes been frequently owing to death?—Not in all instances.

Do you contemplate the appointment of officers from among those who have resided on the coast as beneficial?—Certainly, those who have a local knowledge of the place.

Would you make an exception of the military officers?—Yes.

But you think all civil officers should be appointed from those who have had experience on the coast?—Yes, or else if persons are sent out that they should not be soon removed.

Who is the president of the council at present?—*Mr. M'Lean*, an officer of the army.

Does he receive his salary as president in council in addition to his pay?—*Mr. Barnes.*—He receives no pay; he was obliged to retire from the African Corps to enable him to accept his present appointment.

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Do the other officers that belong to the company receive any thing besides their pay?—[Mr. Jackson.]—Nothing.

Do they go out with the intention of remaining there for life?—I suppose not of remaining there for life.

As it is a local corps, must they not remain there or lose their commission?—Certainly.

To Mr. Barnes.]—Can you state when the authority of the magistrates was withdrawn from Cape Town, and why it was withdrawn?—The withdrawal took place upon the change of the government, from being a government establishment to a merchant establishment; His Majesty's Government not feeling themselves authorized to give power to the merchants beyond the walls of the castle. It was a frequent matter of conversation with Mr. Hay, and he said we cannot give you power over the natives.

Do you not consider that it would be beneficial to the natives themselves, that a well-regulated police magistracy should be appointed to preside over the town?—I should think it would be of very great importance.

His power being limited and controlled by the president of the council?—The president of the council, I think, might be the person himself. There are five magistrates now, and by the rules a certain number are required to be present in all cases of importance.

With regard to the courts of justice, in what way is the town provided?—The town is not provided at all by us, but left entirely to themselves.

Would you contemplate giving to the police magistrates any jurisdiction to try disputes between the natives, or merely for the purposes of police?—The great points they would have to try would be disputes between the natives, but they would have to interfere in both; I believe the magistrates exercised judgment as to both points.

Mr. Jackson.]—There was also before the withdrawal of the authority of the magistrates, a Court of Requests.

Who presided at the Court of Requests?—Two magistrates once a week.

Were they fully employed?—They were.

Has that also been withdrawn since the authority has been removed?—It has.

Would you think it beneficial that that should be restored?—I think it would, certainly.

To Mr. Barnes.]—How far do you consider that the influence of the Government from Cape Coast Castle would serve to protect the liberated Africans, if located, from being interfered with by any native chiefs?—I consider that it would be sufficient, from the influence which they possess over the natives in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle, some instances of which are, I believe, within the knowledge of Mr. Jackson.

To Mr. Jackson.]—Can you state any instances, showing the influence of the British over the natives in that neighbourhood?—There was, during the time I lately acted as president of the council, a difference between the King of Warsaw and the King of Dinkara, in which each party collected what force he could, under the impression that they would be obliged to fight with each other, and they sent messengers to Cape Coast requesting the interference of the Governor of Cape Coast, which was granted; and, after a lapse of time, both parties deputed people to Cape Coast to discuss the difference in the presence of the Governor; the party whom he adjudged to be wrong had to pay a fine, which was paid, and the dispute was settled. There was another instance, when the Danish Government wished to send messengers to Ashantee, who were detained by the Aquapims, at a place about twenty or thirty miles in the interior, and it was reported that they were going to destroy them; but I succeeded at Accra in obtaining their liberation. There was also a difference between two villages, where one, having obtained the assistance of their friends, destroyed the village of their opponent, and made prisoners of fifty people, whose release I succeeded in effecting. I think there were fifty-two people who were thus released, instead of being detained as slaves, which they would otherwise have been.

APPENDIX.

L I S T.

Appendix.

- 1.—AN ACCOUNT or Estimate, in detail, of the Charge of the Civil Establishments of the several British Settlements on the Western Coast of *Africa*, to be incurred in the Year 1830;—so far as relates to,
 1. (A.)—The Colonial Department - - - - - p. 97
 1. (B.)—The Victualling Department - - - - - p. 98
 1. (C.)—The Customs - - - - - p. 99
- 2.—RETURN of the Establishments of every kind at *Sierra Leone* and on the Western Coast of *Africa*; stating the Name of each Officer, the Office he holds, the Date of Appointment, and by whom appointed; the Amount of Salary and Allowances received, whether Resident or not, and whether holding more than one Office, and what Offices each held in the past Year 1828, or at the latest period the same can be made up to;—so far as relates to,
 2. (A.)—The Colonial Department - - - - - pp. 98-105
 2. (B.)—The Victualling Department - - - - - p. 106
 2. (C.)—The Ordnance Office - - - - - ibid.
 2. (D.)—The War Office - - - - - p. 107
 2. (E.)—The Customs - - - - - p. 108
 2. (F.)—The Commissariat Department - - - - - p. 109
- 3.—ABSTRACT of the State of the attested Accounts of *George Baillie*, Esq. as Agent for *Sierra Leone* and its Dependencies, from 1st January to 31st December 1829 - ibid.
- 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the Imports into the United Kingdom in the Years 1828 and 1829, from the Settlements on the Western Coast of *Africa*, distinguishing, as far as practicable, the various Settlements, and specifying the Quantities and Values of the principal Articles Imported:—A similar Account of Exports from the United Kingdom to the same Settlement for the like period - - - - - pp. 110-117
- 5 & 6.—RETURN of the Number of Liberated Africans landed in each Year since 1808:—*Also*, An Account of the Number of Liberated Africans, under the charge of the General Superintendent, in the period from 1st July to the 31st December 1829; distinguishing Persons above Fourteen years of Age from those under that Age, together with a Statement of the cause of the Increase or Decrease in the Number - - - - - pp. 118-119
- 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the Expense incurred by the British Government for the Mixed Commission Courts in *Africa* and in *South America*, in each Year since their establishment, and the Total; so far as the same can be made out at the Foreign Office - - - - - pp. 120-121
- 8.—RETURN of the Number of Vessels which have been adjudicated in the Courts of Mixed Commission at *Sierra Leone* from their first establishment in 1810 to the latest period; stating the time and place of capture, and the time that elapsed before the Ship arrived at *Sierra Leone* for adjudication, the Number of Slaves on board at the time of capture, and the Number that were landed at *Sierra Leone*; distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children; so far as can be made out at the Foreign Office - - - - - pp. 122-129
- 9.—RETURN of all Buildings, Churches and School-houses in the Colony of *Sierra Leone*, as well as the Houses appropriated for the residence of Missionaries; showing whether the Expense of erecting those several Buildings, as well as the Charge for keeping them in repair, was defrayed from the Colonial Fund, or from Funds voted by Parliament, or contributed, and to what extent, by the Africans themselves - - - - - p. 130
- 10.—LIST of BUILDINGS belonging to the ORDNANCE, at *Sierra Leone* - - - - - p. 134
- 11.—AN ACCOUNT of the Total Expense incurred for the Liberated Africans at *Sierra Leone* in the Years 1827, 1828 and 1829, as far as the same can be made out from the Accounts examined in the Audit Office; stating the Amount of Money paid, and to what numbers of Liberated Africans, and for how many months; the Amount for Provisions and Supplies of every kind; distinguishing those sent from *England* from those purchased at other places, or in the Colony - - - - - p. 135
- 12.—A similar ACCOUNT, so far as can be made out from the Accounts examined in the Colonial Audit Office - - - - - p. 136
- 13.—AN ACCOUNT of the Total Expense incurred by the Ordnance Department for Stores sent from *England* for the Liberated Africans at *Sierra Leone*, in each of the Years 1827, 1828 and 1829 - - - - - p. 137

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1. (A.)

Appendix,
No. 1. (A.)

AN ACCOUNT or ESTIMATE, in detail, of the CHARGE of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of the several British Settlements on the Western Coast of *Africa*, to be incurred in the Year 1830;—so far as relates to the COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

An Account of the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of *Africa*;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department.

SIERRA LEONE:

Revenue Raised in the Colony:

	£.	s.	d.
Duties on British Goods	-	-	-
Ditto on Foreign Goods	-	-	-
Ditto on Wines and Strong Waters	-	-	-
Ditto on Prize Goods	-	-	-
Ditto on Sales by Auction	-	-	-
Wharf and Crane Dues	-	-	-
Waterage and Anchorage ditto	-	-	-
Transient Duties	-	-	-
Sales of Government Vessels	-	-	-
Market and Pound Fees	-	-	-
Rents	-	-	-
Retailers of Spirits' Licenses	-	-	-
Fines of the Courts	-	-	-
Miscellanies	-	-	-
Parliamentary Grant in aid of Colonial Revenue	-	7,200	-
For Liberated Africans	-	15,000	-
TOTAL	£.	29,700	-

SETTLEMENTS IN THE GAMBIA:

THE Annual Revenue of the Settlements in the Gambia, including the Parliamentary Grant, may be taken upon an average of Six Years, from 1822 to 1827, at £. 3,889. 17. 6.

The Charge for the Year 1830, is estimated at £. 3,678. 15. 10. to meet which, a Grant of £. 2,980. 15. 10. will be necessary.

GOLD COAST:

THE FORTS on the Gold Coast have been evacuated since the Year 1828, and transferred to the Merchants residing at Cape Coast Castle and Accra, who maintain them at a Charge of £. 4,000. per annum, defrayed by Parliament.

By this arrangement a saving of expense has been obtained, exceeding £. 10,000.

Appendix, No. 1. (B.)

Appendix,
No. 1. (B.)

An Account of the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa;—so far as relates to the Victualling Department.

AN ESTIMATE, in detail, of the CHARGE of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of the several British Settlements on the Western Coast of *Africa*, to be incurred in the Year 1830, so far as relates to THE VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.

VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT, SIERRA LEONE :		£. s. d.
One Agent - - - - -	- - - - -	600 - -
One Clerk - - - - -	- - - - -	300 - -
Rent of premises - - - - -	- - - - -	600 - -
Wages to a Cooper, Yard-men, Labourers, &c. - - -	- - -	250 - -
Per Annum - - - £.		1,750 - -
SETTLEMENT AT FERNANDO PO :		
One Surgeon - - - - -	- - - - -	273 15 -
Two Assistant Surgeons - - - - -	- - - - -	331 2 -
Per Annum - - - £.		604 17 -

Note.—The expenses at Fernando Po are refunded to the Victualling Board by the Colonial Department.

Appendix, No. 2. (A.) - - - - -

Appendix,
No. 2. (A.)

Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c. ;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department.

A RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of every kind at *Sierra Leone* and on the Date of Appointment, and by whom appointed; the Amount of Salary and what Offices each held in the past Year 1828, or at the latest period the same

APPOINTMENTS.	NAMES.	DATE of APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.
SIERRA LEONE :			
Lieutenant Governor -	Lieut. Col. Alex. Findlay	20 Feb. 1830	By the Crown -
Chief Justice - - - -	J. W. Jeffcott - - -	20 Feb. 1830	By the Crown -
King's Advocate - - -	J. Samo - - - - -	20 July 1829	Secretary of State -
Police Magistrate - - -	J. H. Parker - - -	July 1829	Lt. Gov ^r Ricketts -
- Clerk - - - - -	Magnus Smith - - -	24 June 1829	- ditto - - - -
- Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Head Constable - - -	A. Turner - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- Ditto - - - - -	Thomas Best - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Twelve Night Guards -	- - - - -	- - - - -	By the Magistrate
Thirteen Constables -	- - - - -	- - - - -	By the Magistrate
Overseer of Convicts -	T. Williams - - -	1823	Sir C. M'Carthy -
Overseer - - - - -	John Watts - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

Appendix, No. 1. (C.)

AN ACCOUNT or ESTIMATE, in detail, of the CHARGE of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of the several British Settlements on the Western Coast of *Africa*, to be incurred in the Year 1830, so far as relates to THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Appendix,
No. 1. (C.)

An Account of the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of *Africa*;—so far as relates to the Customs.

	£.	s.	d.
Logan Hook, Collector of Customs - - - Salary - - -	800	-	-
Thomas Pinches, First Clerk to ditto - - - ditto - - -	100	-	-
Joseph Charles Hopkins, Second Clerk - - - ditto - - -	50	-	-
John Cope, Landing Waiter for six months - ditto - - -	25	-	-
Francis Parkinson - ditto - for six months - ditto - - -	25	-	-
Six Boatmen, wages five dollars per month, each - - -	78	-	-
Messengers, for six months - - - - - - - - -	5	-	-
Rent of Custom House for one year - - - - - - -	120	-	-
Stationery for the Office, for one year - - - - - - -	8	15	8
Repairing the Custom-House boat - - - - - - -	2	1	10
Boxes for the Official Accounts - - - - - - -	-	12	-
TOTAL - - - - £.	1,214	9	6

Custom House, London, }
20th July 1830. }

J. Woodhouse,
Inspector and Examiner of
Plantation Accounts.

Note.—No accounts are rendered to the Board of Customs from any of the other British Settlements on the western coast of *Africa*, except *Sierra Leone*; and the above Account has been prepared as far as regards the Customs Establishment at that place, for the Year 1829; no returns having been received from *Sierra Leone* to a later period.

Appendix, No. 2. (A.)

Appendix,
No. 2. (A.)

the Western Coast of *Africa*; stating the Name of each Officer, the Office he holds, Allowances received, whether Resident or not, and whether holding more than One Office, can be made up to;—so far as relates to THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return of Establishments at *Sierra Leone*, &c.;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department.

SALARY PER ANNUM.	PAY PER MONTH.	WHETHER RESIDENT OR NOT.	Whether holding more than One Office.	What Office the Officer was holding in 1828.
£. s. d.				
2,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Administering the government of the Gambia.
1,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - All the Officers of the Government of <i>Sierra Leone</i> are resident.
200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
136 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	
36 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
45 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	
20 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	
191 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
177 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	
79 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	
16 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
16 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

(continued.)

Appendix,
No. 2. (A.)

Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department—*continued.*

APPOINTMENTS.	NAMES.	DATE of APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.
Clerk of the Market -	S. Ball -	August 1827	Lieut.-Gov. Lumley
Clerk of the Fish-market -	J. Vanriper -	— 1826	Gen. Turner -
Gaoler -	J. G. Jones -	1 Jan. 1827	Sir N. Campbell -
Under Gaoler -	Scipio Lucas -	Ditto -	ditto -
Gaol-gate Keeper -	J. Yamsay -	6 July 1826	Act ^s Gov. Macaulay
Colonial Secretary -	Henry Rishton -	31 Oct. 1829	Secretary of State
First Writer -	J. T. Martyr -	Ditto -	ditto -
Second ditto -	N. M'Donald -	Ditto -	ditto -
Third ditto -	William Carey -	28 Dec. 1829	ditto -
Fourth ditto -	Thomas Graham -	30 Jan. 1830	ditto -
Office-keeper -	-	-	-
Colonial Chaplain -	Rev. D. Morgan -	18 Nov. 1829	ditto -
Clerk of the Church -	George Fox -	9 May 1825	General Turner -
Beadle -	W. Moore -	Since time of Sierra Leone Company	-
Colonial Surveyor -	F. Pyne -	6 June 1826	Secretary of State
Assistant ditto -	C. White -	13 Dec. 1827	ditto -
Colonial Surgeon -	James Boyle -	7 Jan. 1827	ditto -
Apothecary -	-	1 April 1829	Lieut.-Gov. Ricketts
Midwife -	S. Davis -	— 1823	Sir C. M'Carthy
Collector of Customs -	Logan Hook -	6 Jan. 1827	Board of Customs
First Clerk -	Thomas Pinches -	17 Feb. 1827	ditto -
Second Clerk -	Joseph Hopkins -	2 June 1828	ditto -
Landing Waiter -	J. Parkinson -	— 1829	ditto -
Office Messenger -	J. C. Leigh -	17 Feb. 1827	Collector -
Six Boatmen -	-	-	ditto -
Colonial Agent -	George Baillie -	-	-

LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT:

General Superintendent -	Lieut.-Governor Alex. Findlay.	- Feb. 1830	Secretary of State -
Assistant Superintendent -	Thomas Cole -	5 July 1818	Sir C. M'Carthy -
Chief Clerk -	Charles Cole -	- Feb. 1822	Lieut.-Gov. Ricketts
Writers -	Isaac B. Mather -	13 July 1829	ditto -
	Joseph De Graft -	21 Oct. 1829	ditto -
Surgeon -	Daniel V. Hamilton -	11 Feb. 1830	Lieut.-Governor -
	Andrew Foulis -	1 April 1830	ditto -
Manager - Bananas	Frederick Campbell -	- April 1821	Sir C. M'Carthy -
Sub-manager - ditto	Thomas Riddle -	-	-
Teacher, 2d Class ditto	Abdool Messeech -	-	-
Constables - ditto	Thomas Brown -	-	-
	Herbert Evans -	-	-
Dresser - ditto	William Jones -	-	-
Coxswain - ditto	Shacker -	-	-
Crew of a boat and canoe kept to communicate and convey supplies to the settlement - ditto	Bocaney -	-	-
	Daroteer -	-	-
	Tom Grant -	-	-
Ditto - ditto	Kingdom -	-	-
	Joe -	-	-
Teacher, 2d Class, Kent -	Beah -	-	-
	Thomas Courtn -	-	-
Dresser - ditto	Pedro Joaquim -	-	-
Constables - ditto	Thomas Thompson -	-	-
	Donald M'Intyre -	-	-
Manager - Wellington	Thomas M'Foy -	- May 1819	Sir C. M'Carthy -
Teacher, 2d Class, ditto	David Johnson -	-	-
Ditto, 3d ditto	William Grant -	-	-
Schoolmistress, 1st, ditto	Maria M'Foy -	-	-
Ditto - 3d, ditto	Rose H. Granville -	-	-

Appendix,
No. 2. (A.)
Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department—*continued.*

SALARY PER ANNUM.	PAY PER MONTH.	WHETHER RESIDENT OR NOT.	Whether holding more than One Office.	What Office the Officer was holding in 1828.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
54 15 -					
36 10 -					
100 - -					
60 - -					
31 4 -					
600 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	Was Second Writer.
400 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	Was Fourth Writer.
300 - -					
250 - -					
200 - -					
15 12 -					
500 - -					
26 - -					
7 16 -					
400 - -					
250 - -	- - -	Absent on leave.			
500 - -					
100 - -					
10 8 -					
800 - -					
100 - -					
50 - -					
50 - -					
5 - -					
73 - -					
275 - -	- - -	Resident in England. - - All the Officers of the Government of Sierra Leone are resident.			
450 - -					
200 - -					
150 - -					
75 - -					
75 - -					
150 - -					
250 - -					
30 - -					
- - -	2 - -				
- - -	1 1 8				
- - -	1 1 8				
- - -	1 1 8				
- - -	- 17 4				
- - -	- 15 -				
- - -	- 15 -				
- - -	- 15 -				
- - -	- 15 -				
- - -	- 15 -				
- - -	- 15 -				
- - -	2 - -				
- - -	2 10 -				
- - -	1 1 8				
- - -	1 1 8				
250 - -	2 - -				
- - -	1 - -				
- - -	1 13 4				
- - -	1 - -				

(continued.)

Appendix,
No. 2. (A.)

Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department—*continued.*

APPOINTMENTS.	NAMES.	DATE of APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.
Constables - Wellington	Richard Brough	- - - -	- - - -
	Bah	- - - -	- - - -
Gaoler - ditto	John Ling	- - - -	- - - -
Dresser - ditto	John Shower	- - - -	- - - -
Overseer of new people, d ^o	Sam	- - - -	- - - -
Overseer, Allen's Town	Edward Prince	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto, Newlands	Matthew Peacock	- - - -	- - - -
Manager, Wilberforce	Charles Jones	- - - -	- - - -
Sub-manager, Charlotte	James F. Harding	July 1827	Sir N. Campbell
Constable, Regent	Edward Perry	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	J. W. Johnson	- - - -	- - - -
Gaoler - ditto	Yerrah	- - - -	- - - -
Dresser - ditto	Charles M'Carthy	- - - -	- - - -
Constable, Bathurst	John Manni	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	William Hardy	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - Charlotte	Joe Davis	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	Joseph Bandy	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - Gloucester	Edward Phillip	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	William Edwin	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - Wilberforce	George Yeoman	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	Sam Thorpe	- - - -	- - - -
Teacher, 3d Class, ditto	William Davis	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto, Lumley	John Calvin	- - - -	- - - -
Constable - ditto	John Morrison	- - - -	- - - -
Overseer, Murray	John Ashley	1 Feb. 1829	Lt.-Gov. Ricketts
Constable ditto	Richard M'Donald	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	Dowo	- - - -	- - - -
Overseer, Aberdeen	George Shilling	6 April 1829	Lt.-Gov. Ricketts
Manager - York	William B. Pratt	1 Jan. 1828	Lt.-Gov. Denham
Teacher, 2d Class - ditto	James Smith	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto, 3d ditto - ditto	John Bell	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto Girl's School, ditto	Judith During	- - - -	- - - -
Constable - ditto	John Boardman	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	George Plenty	- - - -	- - - -
Dresser - ditto	James Nicoll	- - - -	- - - -
Coxswain - ditto	Duncan	- - - -	- - - -
Crew of a Canoe kept to communicate and convey supplies to the Settlement - ditto	Yellow	- - - -	- - - -
	Porta	- - - -	- - - -
	Wondo	- - - -	- - - -
	Hyenah	- - - -	- - - -
Manager, Waterloo	John	- - - -	- - - -
Manager, Waterloo	Daniel A. Coker	16 Dec. 1827	Sir N. Campbell
Sub-manager, Hastings	John Dougherty	25 May 1829	Lt.-Gov. Ricketts
Teacher, 2d Class, Waterloo	Thomas Ridley	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	Mary Campbell	- - - -	- - - -
Constable - ditto	John Cox	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	James Fry	- - - -	- - - -
Gaoler - ditto	Degbado	- - - -	- - - -
Coxswain - ditto	Abel Strong	- - - -	- - - -
Crew of a canoe kept to communicate and convey supplies to the Settlements of Waterloo, Hastings and Wellington - ditto	William Coker	- - - -	- - - -
	Joseph Reffell	- - - -	- - - -
	John Macaulay	- - - -	- - - -
	Hants Sloan	- - - -	- - - -
	Peter Parker	- - - -	- - - -
Overseer, Campbelltown	Tamba Woroo	- - - -	- - - -
Dresser - ditto	George Sangster	- - - -	- - - -
Teacher, Hastings	Thomas Walker	- - - -	- - - -
Dresser - ditto	Charles Moore	- - - -	- - - -
Constable ditto	Thomas Young	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	Belfour	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	John Sewell	- - - -	- - - -
Ditto - ditto	Yoe	- - - -	- - - -
Gaoler - ditto	Thomas Bap	- - - -	- - - -
Sub-manager - Kissy	Daniel Coker	- - - -	- - - -
House Surgeon Hospital, d ^o	William Brown	25 May 1829	Lt.-Gov. Ricketts
Matron - ditto	Maria O'Conner	- - - -	- - - -
Ward-keeper - ditto	James Osoloh	- - - -	- - - -

Appendix,
No. 2. (A.)

Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department—*continued.*

SALARY PER ANNUM.			PAY PER MONTH.			WHETHER RESIDENT OR NOT.	Whether holding more than One Office.	What Office the Officer was holding in 1828.
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
-	-	-	1	1	8	-- All the Officers of the Government of Sierra Leone are resident.		
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	-	13	-			
-	-	-	1	6	-			
-	-	-	2	-	-			
200	-	-						
120	-	-						
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	2	-	-			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	-	-			
-	-	-	1	-	-			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	13	4			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	1	13	4			
200	-	-						
-	-	-	2	-	-			
-	-	-	1	-	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	2	-	-			
-	-	-	-	17	4			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
200	-	-						
150	-	-						
-	-	-	2	-	-			
-	-	-	1	5	-			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	-	17	4			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	-	15	-			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	1	1	8			
-	-	-	-	10	-			
100	-	-						
100	-	-						
-	-	-	1	10	-			
-	-	-	-	13	-			

(continued.)

Appendix,
No. 2. (A.)
Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.—so far as relates to the Colonial Department—*continued.*

APPOINTMENTS.	NAMES.	DATE of APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.
Cook - - - - - Kissy	François - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Washer - - - - ditto	Maria - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - - - ditto	Nancy - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Nurse, Small Pox Hospital, d ^o	Maria Jem - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Constable - - - ditto	Zacharia Macaulay - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - - - ditto	Joseph Barber - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Dresser - - - - ditto	James Chambers - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Chaplain and Schoolmaster, } Crawford's Island, Isles de Loss.	J. S. Klein - - -	April - 1821	Sir C.M'Carthy -
Overseer of newly-arrived people } Free-town.	Agoa - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Overseers of newly arrived liberated Africans, employed as Labourers for the public service at Freetown - - - -	Yellah - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Jabboa - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Akeolah - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	John French - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Coxswain - - - - ditto	Massah - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Crew of a boat kept for the public service of the Department - - - - ditto	Sambah - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Tom - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Samah - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	George - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Office Messenger - ditto	Thomas Babington - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	David Haze - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
GAMBIA:			
Lieutenant-Governor - - -	George Rendall - - -	22 Feb. 1830	His Majesty - - -
Secretary - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Chaplain - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Surgeon - - - - -	J. D. Tebbs - - -	1 Dec. 1828	Secretary of State - - -
Collector and Accountant Commandant at M'Carthy's Island.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Harbour-master - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Clerk of the Police Court	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Gaoler - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Constable - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Clerk of the Market	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Sluice-gate Keeper - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Colonial Agent - - -	George Baillie - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

FORTS ON THE GOLD COAST:

For Maintenance of the said Forts - - - - - £. 4,000.

SALARY PER ANNUM.	PAY PER MONTH.	WHETHER RESIDENT OR NOT.	Whether holding more than One Office.	What Office the Officer was holding in 1828.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
- - -	- 19 -			
- - -	- 7 6			
- - -	- 7 6			
- - -	- 9 -			
- - -	1 1 8			
- - -	1 1 8			
- - -	1 1 8			
100 - -	- - -			
- - -	1 17 6			
- - -	1 2 6			
- - -	1 2 6			
- - -	1 2 6			
- - -	1 2 6			
- - -	- 17 4	-- All the Officers of the Government of Sierra Leone are resident.		
- - -	- 15 -			
- - -	- 15 -			
- - -	- 15 -			
- - -	- 15 -			
- - -	- 15 -			
800 - -				
450 - -				
400 - -				
400 - -				
350 - -				
130 15 10				
100 - -				
70 - -				
36 10 -				
25 - -				
25 - -				
25 - -				
36 10 -				
35 - -				
225 - -	- - -	-- Resident in England.		

Appendix, No. 2. (A.)

Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.;—so far as relates to the Colonial Department—*continued.*

Appendix,
No. 2. (B.)

Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.;—so far as relates to the Victualling Department.

Appendix, No. 2. (B.)

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of every kind at *Sierra Leone*, and on the Western Coast of *Africa*, stating the Name of each Officer, the Office he holds, Date of Appointment, and by whom appointed; the Amount of Salary and Allowances received, whether Resident or not, and whether holding more than One Office, and what Offices each held in the past Year 1828, or at the latest period the same can be made up to;—so far as relates to THE VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	OFFICE.	SALARY per Annum.	DATE of Appointment.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.
SIERRA LEONE:				
John Salter - - -	Agent - - -	£. s. d. 600 - - -	26 January 1828	Admiralty.
Beauchamp Harvey - -	Clerk - - -	10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 300 - - -	20 October 1829	-- ditto.
SETTLEMENT at FERNANDO PO:				
John Crichton - - -	Surgeon - - -	182 10 - 5 <i>s.</i> per day extra.	23 January 1830	} Victualling Board.
Thos. W. M'Donald - -	Assistant - - -	119 18 6 2/6 per day extra.	6 October 1829 -	
Not known - - -	Surgeons - - -	119 18 6 2/6 per day extra.	-- ditto - - -	

All resident, and hold no other office.

F. Wolley.

F. Edgcombe.

Appendix,
No. 2. (C.)

Return of Establishments at Sierra Leone, &c.;—so far as relates to the Ordnance Office.

Appendix, No. 2. (C.)

RETURN of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ORDNANCE at *Sierra Leone*, stating the Name of each Officer, the Office he holds, the Date of Appointment, by whom appointed, the Amount of Salary and Allowances received, whether Resident or not, and whether holding more than One Office, and what Offices each held in the Year 1828, or the latest period the same can be made up to;—so far as relates to the ORDNANCE OFFICE.

APPOINTMENTS.	NAMES.	DATE of Appointment.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.
Storekeeper - - -	Edward Gage - - -	23 March 1830	Master General
Clerk - - -	William Pennal - - -	20 Oct. 1828 -	-- ditto - - -
Barrack-Master - - -	Christopher Lynch - - -	1 April 1830 -	-- ditto - - -
Acting Clerk of Works - -	George Clack - - -	25 Feb. 1828 -	-- ditto - - -

* }

SALARY.	CLIMATE PAY.	Whether Resident or not.	Whether holding more than One Office.	What Office held in 1829.
£. s. d. 250 - - -	£. s. d. 60 - - -	Not joined his duty	- Nil. -	{ Half Pay as Clerk of Stores, Field Train Department.
102 - - -	20 - - -	Resident - - -	- Nil. -	{ Clerk.
182 10 -	91 5 -	Now on his passage	- Nil. -	{ Barrack-Master at Carrickfergus.
136 17 6	45 12 6	Resident - - -	- Nil. -	{ Acting Clerk of Works.

Office of Ordnance, }
7 July 1830.

By Order of The Master General and Board,

R. Byham, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 2. (D.)

RETURN of the MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS of *Sierra Leone*, and its Dependencies on the Western Coast of *Africa*,
as estimated for 1828 ;—so far as relates to the WAR OFFICE.

RANK.	NAMES.	REMARKS.	PAY PER DIEM.			
			£.	s.	d.	
STAFF:						
One Major-General, reduced in Dec. 1828	Vacant - - -	- - - - -	1	17	11	
One Aide-de-Camp, reduced in Dec. 1828	Vacant - - -	- - - - -	-	9	6	
One Major of Brigade - - -	Capt. Walsh - - -	To the 15th May 1828 From the 16th May to 30th September 1828	-	9	6	
	- Fraser - - -					
One Fort Adjutant - - -	Lieut. Patterson - - -	From the 1st October to 24th December 1828 To the 24th March 1828	-	4	9	
	Volunteer Staunton - - -					
One Deputy Inspector, reduced in December 1829	Lieut. W. Russell - - -	From the 25th March 1828	-	4	9	
One Physician, reduced in December 1829	Dr. Barry - - -	- - - - -	1	3	9	
Two Staff Surgeons, reduced to one in December 1829	Dr. Sweeney - - -	- - - - -	-	19	-	
One Apothecary, reduced in Dec. 1829	J. Clarke - - -	- - - - -	-	14	3	
	E. Pilkington - - -	- - - - -	-	14	3	
Ten Assistant Surgeons, or Hospital Assistants, reduced to six in December 1828, and to two in December 1829	George Allman - - -	- - - - -	-	9	6	
	A. Cowan - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	A. Foulis - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	J. Archibald - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	P. J. Meade - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	E. Orr - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	D. Menzies - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	W. Barnet - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	D. Machlachlan - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6	
	E. Arthy - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	7	6
One Clerk, reduced in December 1829	J. Derblin - - -	- - - - -	-	7	-	
REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.						
ROYAL AFRICAN COLONIAL CORPS:						
Two Lieutenant-Colonels, reduced in December 1828	Lieut.-Col. Purdon - - -	- - - - -	-	17	-	
Two Majors, one reduced in December 1829	- Lumley - - -	Commander of the Forces, died 2d August 1828 Commandant at the Gambia ditto - at the Gold Coast to the 13th October 1828, when he became Commander of the Forces	-	17	-	
	Major Findlay - - -					
Eight Captains, reduced to four in December 1828, and to two in December 1829	- Ricketts - - -	-	-	16	-	
	Captain Kingston - - -					
Sixteen Lieutenants, reduced to eight in December 1828, and to four in December 1829	- Blenkarn - - -	-	-	11	7	
	- Fraser - - -					
	-	- Rogers - - -	Brigade Major from 16th May to 30th September 1828	-	11	7
		- Perry - - -				
	-	- Walsh - - -	Brigade Major to 15th May 1828	-	11	7
		- Graham - - -				
	-	- Jackson - - -	-	-	11	7
		Lieut. Mends - - -				
	-	- Erskine - - -	-	-	6	6
		- Berwick - - -				
	-	- Patterson - - -	Brigade Major from 1st October 1828	-	6	6
		- Burrowes - - -				
	-	- Campbell - - -	-	-	6	6
		- Hawkins - - -				
	-	- F. Phott - - -	-	-	6	6
		- Macdonell - - -				
-	- Landels - - -	-	-	6	6	
	- Maclean - - -					
-	- C. Nott - - -	Private Secretary to Lieut.-Governor to 25th August 1828	-	6	6	
	- Russell - - -					
-	- Waring - - -	Fort Adjutant from the 25th March 1828	-	6	6	
	- Murray - - -					
-	- Dennis - - -	- - - - -	-	6	6	

(continued.)

Appendix, No. 2.—RETURN of the Military Establishments of *Sierra Leone*, &c.—continued.

RANK.	NAMES.	REMARKS.	PAY PER DIEM.		
REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS— <i>continued.</i>					
ROYAL AFRICAN COLONIAL CORPS— <i>cont^d.</i>					
			£.	s.	d.
Eight Ensigns, reduced to four in December 1828, and to two in December 1829	Ensign Stanley	- - - - -	-	5	3
	- Isaac	- - - - -	-	5	3
	- Forsyth	- - - - -	-	5	3
	- Shaw	- - - - -	-	5	3
	- Stewart	- - - - -	-	5	3
	- Robeson	- - - - -	-	5	3
	- Smellie	- - - - -	-	5	3
	- Fearon	- - - - -	-	5	3
	Paymaster, reduced in December 1829	Paymaster Sharpe	- - - - -	-	15
Adjutant, reduced in December 1829	Adjutant Ring	- - - - -	-	8	6
Quartermaster, reduced in December 1829	Quartermaster Sheahan	- - - - -	-	6	6
Surgeon	Surgeon Fergusson	- - - - -	-	11	4
Two Assistant Surgeons, reduced to one in December 1829	Assist ^t Surg ⁿ Meade	- - - - -	-	7	6
	- Molyneux	- - - - -	-	7	6
WEST INDIA REGIMENTS:					
One Lieutenant, 2d Regiment	Lieut. Lardner	- - - - -	-	6	6
One Ensign, 1st ditto	Ensign F. B. Russell	- - - - -	-	5	3

The Military Officers on the Establishment of *Sierra Leone* are considered as resident. They are however occasionally absent on leave, or on account of sickness. They are appointed to the Staff by the Commander-in-Chief, and to their Regimental Commissions by the King.

It is not known at the War Office whether these officers held any other situations than those above stated.

Appendix, No. 2. (E.)

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENT of CUSTOMS at *Sierra Leone*, showing the Name of each Officer, the Office he holds, the Date of Appointment, and by whom appointed; the Amount of Salary and Allowances received, whether Resident or not, and whether holding more than One Office, and if so, what Office; for the Year 1829.

NAME OF OFFICER.	What Office he holds.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT, and BY WHOM APPOINTED.	AMOUNT of SALARY and ALLOWANCES.	Whether RESIDENT or not.	Whether Officers hold more than One Office, and if so, what Office.
Logan Hook	Collector of Customs	5 Jan. 1827. By the Lords of the Treasury.	£. 800 per annum.	All resident at <i>Sierra Leone</i> .	None of the officers hold any other office.
Thomas Pinches	1st Clerk to ditto	17 Feb. 1827. } By the Collector, and sanctioned by the Board of Customs.	£. 100 ditto		
Jos. Charles Hopkins	2d ditto - ditto	10 Oct. 1827. }	£. 50 ditto		
John Cope	Landing-waiter for six months.	2 June 1827. }	£. 50 ditto		
Francis Parkinson	Ditto - <i>vice</i> Cope	5 July 1829. }	5 Dollars each per month.		
Six Persons	Boatmen	- - Employed by the Collector when their services are required, under the sanction of the Board of Customs.	N. B.—None of the officers receive any other Allowance.		

N. B.—No Accounts are rendered to the Board of Customs from any other British Settlement on the Western Coast of Africa than *Sierra Leone*.

Custom House, London, }
20th July 1830. }

J. Woodhouse,
Inspector and Examiner of Plantation Accounts.

Appendix, No. 2. (F.)

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENT of the COMMISSARIAT on the Western Coast of Africa on the 24th March 1830; specifying the Name, Rank, Date of Appointment, by whom appointed, and Amount of Salary and Allowances to each, and whether Resident or not.

STATION.	NAME.	RANK.	Date of Appointment to this Station.	By whom Appointed.	PAY per Annum.	ALLOWANCES.
SIERRA LEONE	T. W. Ramsay	Assis. Com. Gen.	30 Oct. 1827	Treasury Board	£. 443 s. 8 d. 9	1 black servant. 2 rations of provisions. 2 rations of forage. 1 ration of candles.
	John Irvine	Act. Ass. Com. G.	30 Oct. 1829	- - -	351 6 3	1 black servant. 2 rations of provisions. 1 ration of forage. 1 ration of candles.
	Wm. Stanton	Act. Deputy Ass. Com. General	10 Nov. 1829	- - -	219 - -	1 black servant. 1 ration of provisions. 1 ration of forage. 1 ration of candles.
	Wm. F. Mends	Temp. Clerk	29 Dec. 1829	Commiss. Officer in charge, under the authority of the Officer commanding - -	136 17 6	- - Nil.
	Ewing Baillie	Storekeeper	25 Mar. 1830	- - -	127 15 -	1 ration of provisions.
	A. Potts	Issuer	25 June 1821	- - -	68 8 7	- - ditto.
GAMBIA	John Bland	Act. Ass. Com. G.	11 Aug. 1829	Treasury Board	351 6 3	1 black servant. 2 rations of provisions. 1 ration of forage. 1 ration of candles.
	Robert Hodder	Act. Deputy Ass. Com. General	24 Sept. 1824	- - -	219 - -	1 black servant. 1 ration of provisions. 1 ration of forage. 1 ration of candles.
	J. Sonnenhall	Storekeeper	12 June 1823	Commiss. Officer, under the authority of the Officer commanding - -	127 15 -	1 ration of provisions.
	L. Coussey	Issuer	6 Feb. 1821	- - -	85 3 4	- - ditto.

REMARKS.—The above are all resident, and not holding any other appointment.

W. Sargent.

Appendix, No. 3.

ABSTRACT of the State of the Attested Accounts of George Baillie, Esq. as Agent for Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, from 1st January to 31st December 1829. Audited 11th May 1830.

CHARGE:	£.	s.	d.
Balance indebted on preceding Account	1,830	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Remittances from the Colony	1,553	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Trifling under-credit in a former Year's Account	-	-	2
Additional Charge	2	12	-
	£.	3,385	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
DISCHARGE:	£.	s.	d.
Pensions	498	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paid for Stores and Materials sent to the Colony	694	8	7
Paid to Mrs. Robertson, amount lodged in the Colonial Chest on account of the Estate of the late G. A. Robertson	144	8	8
Exchequer and Treasury Fees on a Warrant to the Accountant	27	5	9
Salary to the Agent for 1829	500	-	-
Total Discharge	£.	1,865	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Accountant is indebted	£.	1,520	13 -

Examined. G. Panario, Inspector.

The undermentioned Offices are also held by Mr. Baillie; viz. Salary (1830.)
 Senior Clerk in the Colonial Department - - - - - £. 769 1 4
 Agent for the African Corps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 55 15 9

G. Baillie.

Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix,
No. 4.

An Account of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa; 1828, 1829.

AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1828 and 1829, various Settlements, and specifying the Quantities

A similar ACCOUNT of EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM

DIVISIONS of THE WESTERN COAST of AFRICA.	Official Value of Imports into the United Kingdom from the Western Coast of Africa, (exclusive of the Territories of Morocco and the Cape of Good Hope.)	
	YEARS	
	1828.	1829.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Senegal, and the Coast between Morocco and the River Gambia - - - - - }	- - - - -	- - - - -
Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the Coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada - - - - - }	47,285 1 8	58,107 15 5
Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia - - - - - }	1,588 19 1	403 15 7
Cape Coast Castle, and the Gold Coast from Cape Apol- lonia to the Rio Volta - - - - - }	10,450 10 4	11,387 12 -
Coast southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po - - - - - }	123,254 18 3	188,674 3 3
TOTAL - - - - - £.	182,579 9 4	258,573 6 3

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
8th July 1830.

Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix,
No. 4.

from the Settlements on the Western Coast of *Africa*, distinguishing, as far as practicable, the and Values of the principal Articles Imported.

to the same Settlements for the like period.

An Account of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa; 1828, 1829.

Official Value of Exports from the United Kingdom to the
Western Coast of Africa,
(exclusive of the Territories of Morocco and the Cape of Good Hope.)

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.		FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANTIZE.				TOTAL EXPORTS.			
YEARS		YEARS				YEARS			
1828.	1829.	1828.	1829.	1828.	1829.	1828.	1829.	1828.	1829.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	4,555 7 8	- - -	4,555 7 8	- - -	4,555 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
71,756 11 4	107,882 13 5	71,616 14 6	94,046 11 5	143,373 5 10	201,929 4 10				
19,200 19 10	12,468 3 11	878 7 4	510 1 2	20,079 7 2	12,978 5 1				
66,428 12 4	65,791 18 7	26,867 7 10	23,324 5 9	93,296 - 2	89,116 4 4				
108,833 2 7	164,218 11 4	26,963 17 2	43,550 15 6	135,796 19 9	207,769 6 10				
266,219 6 1	350,361 7 3	130,881 14 6	161,431 13 10	397,101 - 7	511,793 1 1				

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

For the distinction of the various Articles Imported and Exported, see the following Pages.

Appendix, No. 4.—continued.—IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM from

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	YEAR 1828				
	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.				
	From Senegal and the Coast between Morocco and the River Gambia.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the Coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast Southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.
Coffee - - - - Lbs.	- - -	1,696	- - -	14,017	944
Dye and Hardwoods; viz.					
Barwood - Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79 4 2 11
Camwood - Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	470 17 0 2	- - -	- - -	4 10 0 8
Ebony - Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	0 4 2 0	11 12 2 22	3 5 0 12	5 15 3 24
Red or Guinea Wood } Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 19 0 8
Elephant's Teeth - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	483 1 18	144 1 11	277 2 10	801 3 1
Grains, Guinea - - - Lbs.	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,603	- - -
Gum, Copal - - - Lbs.	- - -	21,374	110	267	285
— Senegal - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	1,033 0 21	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hides, untanned - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	2,875 2 17	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oil, Palm - - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	4,461 1 11	404 3 18	7,350 3 22	114,335 1 25
Skins, Calf and Kip Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	109 2 20	- - -	- - -	- - -
Timber, viz. Teake } Loads & feet	- - -	11,891 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	61 28
Wood - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wax, Bees - - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	3,228 0 24	24 0 14	5 3 16	60 3 10
Other Articles - Official Value	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
YEAR 1829					
Coffee - - - - Lbs.	- - -	1,327	- - -	- - -	6,766
Dye and Hardwoods; viz.					
Barwood - Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	246 15 2 13
Camwood - Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	103 4 1 3	- - -	- - -	15 18 0 19
Ebony - Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4 2 20
Red or Guinea Wood } Tons. cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 3 15
Elephant's Teeth - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	318 2 24	- - -	636 3 6	1,238 2 22
Grains, Guinea - - - Lbs.	- - -	9,007	- - -	5,302	- - -
Gum, Copal - - - Lbs.	- - -	12,576	- - -	566	423
— Senegal - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	2,587 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hides, untanned - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	3,696 2 25	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oil, Palm - - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	2,963 1 15	400 0 0	7,001 2 18	169,556 3 7
Skins, Calf and Kip Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	827 1 21	0 3 6	- - -	- - -
Timber, viz. Teake } Loads & feet	- - -	16,015 26	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wood - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wax, Bees - - Cwt. gr. lb.	- - -	4,510 1 19	- - -	- - -	64 2 0
Other Articles - Official Value	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

the Western Coast of *Africa*, distinguishing the principal Articles.

YEAR 1828.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.						
TOTAL.	From Senegal and the Coast between Morocco and the River Gambia.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the Coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast Southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
16,657	- - -	106 - -	- - -	876 1 3	59 - -	1,041 1 3
79 4 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,169 3 11	3,169 3 11
475 7 0 10	- - -	3,766 16 2	- - -	- - -	36 - 7	3,802 16 9
28 18 1 2	- - -	3 14 3	191 19 6	53 14 3	95 13 5	345 1 5
3 19 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158 2 10	158 2 10
1,707 0 12	- - -	2,900 9 4	866 1 10	1,665 10 8	4,810 11 1	10,242 12 11
1,603	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 7 6	- - -	23 7 6
22,036	- - -	890 11 8	4 11 8	11 2 6	11 17 6	918 3 4
1,033 0 21	- - -	2,195 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,195 10 5
2,875 2 17	- - -	8,634 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,634 1 6
126,552 2 20	- - -	4,480 14 1	404 18 2	7,350 18 11	114,335 9 6	126,572 - 8
109 2 20	- - -	628 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	628 19 9
11,953 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	6,944 11 8	- - -	- - -	32 6 5	6,976 18 1
3,319 0 8	- - -	15,335 5 6	114 11 11	27 19 10	288 19 10	15,766 17 1
- - -	- - -	1,398 7 4	6 16 -	441 15 5	257 13 2	2,104 11 11
£.	- - -	47,285 1 8	1,588 19 1	10,450 10 4	123,254 18 3	182,579 9 4

YEAR 1829.

8,093	- - -	82 18 9	- - -	- - -	422 17 6	505 16 3
246 15 2 13	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,871 4 8	9,871 4 8
119 2 1 22	- - -	825 14 3	- - -	- - -	127 5 4	952 19 7
12 4 2 20	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 17 2	201 17 2
3 1 3 15	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 15 4	123 15 4
2,194 0 24	- - -	1,912 5 9	- - -	3,820 16 5	7,432 3 7	13,165 5 9
14,309	- - -	131 7 1	- - -	77 6 5	- - -	208 13 6
13,565	- - -	524 - -	- - -	23 11 8	17 12 6	565 4 2
2,587 1 6	- - -	5,498 - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,498 - 4
3,696 2 25	- - -	11,101 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,101 12 9
179,921 3 12	- - -	2,963 7 9	400 - -	7,001 13 2	169,556 16 3	179,921 17 2
828 0 27	- - -	2,606 8 6	2 10 7	- - -	- - -	2,608 19 1
16,015 26	- - -	10,207 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,207 15 9
4,574 3 19	- - -	21,486 11 11	- - -	- - -	306 7 6	21,792 19 5
- - -	- - -	767 12 7	1 5 -	464 4 4	614 3 5	1,847 5 4
£.	- - -	58,107 15 5	403 15 7	11,387 12 -	188,674 3 3	258,573 6 3

Appendix, No. 4.—continued.—EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to the

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	YEAR 1828.				
	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.				
	To Senegal and the Coast between Morocco and the River Gambia.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the Coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Appollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast Southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.
APPAREL and Slops - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brass and Copper - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	397 0 20	80 0 0	34 0 0	269 3 0
Cottons, entered by the yard - Yds.	- - -	271,724	202,721	600,127	462,289
— Hosiery, Lace and small Wares - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glass and Earthenware - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Guns and Pistols - - No.	- - -	12,093	2,260	6,601	22,630
Gunpowder - - - Lbs.	- - -	259,750	43,750	249,200	964,050
Hardwares and Cutlery - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	214 3 0	12 1 0	70 0 0	591 3 0
Iron, wrought and unwrought } Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	517 5 3 4	20 12 0 0	97 1 0 0	735 11 0 0
Lead and Shot - Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	12 13 2 0	4 8 2 0	35 17 0 0	6 3 0 0
Leather, wrought and unwrought - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Linens - - - Yards	- - -	34,320	- - -	2,489	- - -
Salt - - - Bushels.	- - -	65,905	- - -	- - -	130,480
Soap and Candles - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	407 0 3	- - -	62 2 5	196 2 22
Stationery of all sorts - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sugar, refined - - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	213 0 6	- - -	22 2 8	174 1 20
Swords and Cutlasses - - No.	- - -	13,091	- - -	1,401	1,550
Wood; viz. Staves & Casks - Packs	- - -	- - -	180	866	14,218
Woollens, entered by the piece - } Pieces	- - -	215	- - -	651	32
— by the yard - Yards	- - -	936	- - -	60	- - -
— Hosiery and small Wares - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
All other Articles - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
YEAR 1829.					
Apparel and Slops - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brass and Copper - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	328 2 0	10 0 0	77 2 0	242 0 7
Cottons, entered by the yard - Yds.	- - -	558,187	119,484	551,908	681,361
— Hosiery, Lace, and small Wares - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glass and Earthenware - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Guns and Pistols - - No.	- - -	21,151	2,960	14,585	37,955
Gunpowder - - - Lbs.	- - -	357,604	25,000	230,400	1,549,350
Hardwares and Cutlery - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	420 3 0	2 0 0	43 2 0	1,194 2 20
Iron, wrought and unwrought } Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	527 18 0 17	20 0 0 0	151 8 2 6	1,157 12 0 0
Lead and Shot - Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	8 3 2 0	4 7 0 0	35 3 0 0	4 6 2 0
Leather, wrought and unwrought - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Linens - - - Yards	- - -	36,502	- - -	3,818	1,853
Salt - - - Bushels	- - -	38,440	- - -	- - -	141,700
Soap and Candles - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	500 3 21	- - -	20 2 26	270 0 16
Stationery of all Sorts - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sugar refined - - Cwt. qr. lb.	- - -	199 1 2	- - -	14 3 22	261 3 3
Swords and Cutlasses - - No.	- - -	16,193	- - -	400	12,162
Wood; viz. Staves & Casks - Packs	- - -	170	200	1,285	10,747
Woollens, entered by the piece - } Pieces	- - -	196	3	228	40
— by the yard - Yards	- - -	800	- - -	80	650
— Hosiery and small Wares - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
All other Articles - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Western Coast of Africa; BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES.

YEAR 1828.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.						
TOTAL.	To Senegal and the Coast between Morocco and the River Gambia.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the Coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast Southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	5,376 10 -	70 - -	602 2 6	481 5 -	6,529 17 6
780 3 20	- - -	2,027 4 11	360 - -	161 - -	1,213 17 6	3,762 2 5
1,536,861	- - -	20,477 9 9	15,204 1 6	45,400 12 2	33,508 7 6	114,590 10 11
- - -	- - -	352 13 3	- - -	27 - -	- - -	379 13 3
- - -	- - -	776 16 11	34 17 3	146 7 3	671 19 5	1,630 - 10
43,584	- - -	8,972 15 -	1,695 - -	4,950 15 -	16,972 10 -	32,591 - -
1,516,750	- - -	7,943 9 9	1,321 12 4	7,527 18 4	29,122 6 11	45,915 7 4
888 3 0	- - -	590 11 3	33 13 9	192 10 -	1,627 6 3	2,444 1 3
1,370 9 3 4	- - -	7,396 12 10	206 - -	1,356 5 -	7,471 15 -	16,430 12 10
59 2 0 0	- - -	133 1 9	46 9 3	376 8 6	64 11 6	620 11 -
- - -	- - -	763 4 1	- - -	83 13 9	- - -	846 17 10
36,809	- - -	1,643 12 -	- - -	126 19 -	- - -	1,770 11 -
196,385	- - -	2,195 16 8	- - -	- - -	4,349 6 8	6,545 3 4
666 1 2	- - -	1,814 13 -	- - -	204 17 3	590 1 9	2,609 12 -
- - -	- - -	927 - -	- - -	119 15 -	- - -	1,046 15 -
410 0 6	- - -	566 19 4	- - -	62 1 5	342 12 6	971 13 3
16,042	- - -	3,272 15 -	- - -	350 5 -	387 10 -	4,010 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	53 6 8	577 6 8	9,478 13 4	10,109 6 8
15,264	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,342 18 4	136 10 -	2,316 16 8
898	- - -	837 8 4	- - -	3 15 -	- - -	66 7 6
- - -	- - -	62 12 6	- - -	23 - -	872 5 -	968 6 9
996	- - -	58 1 9	15 - -	2,793 2 2	1,542 4 3	10,063 8 9
- - -	- - -	5,567 3 3	160 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	- - -	71,756 11 4	19,200 19 10	66,428 12 4	108,833 2 7	266,219 6 1

YEAR 1829.

- - -	- - -	7,172 14 -	10 - -	670 2 6	1,333 15 -	9,186 11 6
658 0 7	- - -	1,637 9 -	45 - -	360 7 -	1,162 10 3	3,205 6 3
1,910,940	- - -	41,501 18 11	8,961 6 -	40,049 6 9	51,068 9 6	141,581 1 2
- - -	- - -	218 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	218 15 -
- - -	- - -	878 11 4	13 15 10	139 7 1	931 - 1	1,962 14 4
76,651	- - -	15,783 5 -	2,220 - -	10,938 15 -	28,466 5 -	57,408 5 -
2,162,354	- - -	10,802 12 5	755 4 2	6,960 - -	46,803 5 7	65,321 2 2
1,660 3 20	- - -	1,157 1 3	5 10 -	119 12 6	3,285 7 3	4,567 11 -
1,856 18 2 23	- - -	8,647 16 6	210 - -	2,220 3 1	11,684 15 -	22,762 14 7
52 0 0 0	- - -	85 16 9	47 13 6	369 1 6	45 8 3	548 - -
- - -	- - -	772 19 10	- - -	174 3 9	- - -	947 3 7
42,173	- - -	1,736 17 -	- - -	178 - -	79 10 -	1,994 7 -
180,140	- - -	1,279 16 8	- - -	- - -	4,723 6 8	6,003 3 4
791 2 7	- - -	1,795 16 5	- - -	69 4 6	810 8 7	2,675 9 6
- - -	- - -	958 9 -	- - -	44 10 -	- - -	1,002 19 -
475 3 27	- - -	590 11 2	- - -	41 2 -	478 14 4	1,110 7 6
28,755	- - -	4,048 5 -	- - -	100 - -	3,040 10 -	7,188 15 -
- - -	- - -	113 6 8	50 - -	756 13 4	7,164 13 4	8,084 13 4
12,402	- - -	924 3 4	13 10 -	435 - -	180 - -	1,552 13 4
467	- - -	53 10 -	- - -	5 - -	48 15 -	107 5 -
1,530	- - -	161 19 -	3 - -	66 6 9	1,323 10 -	1,554 15 9
- - -	- - -	7,560 19 2	133 4 5	2,095 2 10	1,588 7 6	11,377 13 11
£.	- - -	107,882 13 5	12,468 3 11	65,791 18 7	164,218 11 4	350,361 7 3

Appendix, No. 4.—*continued.*—EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to the

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	YEAR 1828. - - - - -				
	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.				
	To Senegal and the Coast between Morocco and the River Gambia.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the Coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast Southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.
BACON and Hams - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	62 1 6	- - -	11 0 7	1 1 18
Beads, Amber and Coral - <i>Lb. oz.</i>	- - -	1,435 11	- - -	39 12	14 8
Bugles - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	68,760	785	39,624	16,262
Cocoa Nuts - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	161	- - -	165	13,339
Coffee - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	6,719	- - -	222	3,043
Corn, Wheat Flour - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	265 2 25	- - -	222 3 3	8 2 13
Cotton Manufactures of India, <i>Pieces</i>	3,223	38,065	- - -	16,686	14,645
of Europe, <i>Sqre. yds.</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	11,200
Cowries - - - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	18 3 18	- - -	260 3 25	81 1 20
Iron in Bars - <i>Tons. cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 5 0 13	0 0 2 15
Iron and Steel Manu- } <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	79 0 1	4 2 2	208 3 5	27 3 21
factures - - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Silks of India, Bandannoes, } <i>Pieces</i>	- - -	351	- - -	473	583
and other Handkerchiefs }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Taffaties, and } <i>Pieces</i>	- - -	38	- - -	282	45
other Silks - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Spirits, Brandy and Geneva, <i>Prf. gal.</i>	- - -	17,994	52	1,446	4,258
Rum - - - <i>Proof gal.</i>	- - -	38,215	2,117	32,034	37,066
Sugar unrefined - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	421 0 3	- - -	30 2 3	39 1 11
Tea - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	1,922	- - -	160	- - -
Tobacco - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	458,665	6,638	24,643	70,652
Wines - - - <i>Gallons</i>	- - -	6,355	116	928	1,001
Other Articles - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
YEAR 1829. - - - - -					
Bacon and Hams - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	95 0 16	- - -	5 2 10	- - -
Beads, Amber and Coral - <i>Lb. oz.</i>	- - -	921 11	- - -	- - -	216 14
Bugles - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	91,814	980	31,273	32,832
Cocoa Nuts - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,965
Coffee - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	7,434	- - -	222	5,593
Corn, Wheat Flour - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	183 0 4	- - -	- - -	35 0 13
Cotton Manufactures of India, <i>Pieces</i>	- - -	55,384	- - -	15,002	22,566
of Europe, <i>Sqre. yds.</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cowries - - - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	137 3 27	- - -	878 0 18	65 2 7
Iron in Bars - <i>Tons. cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 16 1 9	- - -
Iron and Steel Manu- } <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	44 0 8	4 0 19	75 2 12	46 1 4
factures - - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Silks of India, Bandannoes, } <i>Pieces</i>	- - -	629	- - -	152	1,370
and other Handkerchiefs }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Taffaties, and } <i>Pieces</i>	- - -	66	- - -	167	42
other Silks - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Spirits, Brandy and Geneva, <i>Prf. gal.</i>	- - -	15,068	58	825	18,023
Rum - - - <i>Proof gal.</i>	- - -	57,582	1,272	21,800	54,655
Sugar unrefined - <i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	- - -	758 0 10	- - -	31 1 27	123 1 4
Tea - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	3,066	- - -	408	- - -
Tobacco - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	- - -	274,646	1,434	35,722	104,827
Wines - - - <i>Gallons</i>	- - -	6,537	- - -	1,076	1,197
Other Articles - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Western Coast of Africa; FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE.

YEAR 1828.

TOTAL.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.						TOTAL.
	To Senegal and the Coast between Morocco and the River Gambia.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the Coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast Southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
74 3 3	- - -	218 - 6	- - -	41 6 -	5 5 4	264 11 10	
1,489 15	- - -	537 10 4	- - -	12 18 4	5 3 3	555 11 11	
125,431	- - -	4,011 - -	45 15 10	2,311 8 -	948 12 4	7,316 16 2	
13,665	- - -	5 15 1	- - -	5 17 10	476 7 9	488 - 8	
9,984	- - -	416 3 9	- - -	13 17 6	190 3 9	620 5 -	
497 0 13	- - -	132 17 3	- - -	111 7 9	4 6 2	248 11 2	
72 6 19	4,555 7 8	36,468 5 10	- - -	10,198 3 4	8,668 19 8	59,890 16 6	
11,250	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	933 6 8	937 10 -	
361 1 7	- - -	45 3 -	- - -	623 1 6	194 8 2	862 12 8	
31 5 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	406 6 6	- 8 3	406 14 9	
320 1 1	- - -	217 5 7	12 8 6	574 3 8	76 16 8	880 14 5	
1,407	- - -	558 5 6	- - -	569 14 3	864 14 9	1,992 14 6	
365	- - -	62 9 4	- - -	629 8 7	75 3 9	767 1 8	
23,750	- - -	5,221 - 8	15 5 6	424 15 4	1,250 15 9	6,911 17 3	
109,432	- - -	11,928 7 -	661 11 3	10,010 12 6	11,583 2 6	34,183 13 3	
490 3 17	- - -	1,050 12 10	- - -	76 6 4	98 7 5	1,225 6 7	
2,082	- - -	288 6 -	- - -	24 - -	- - -	312 6 -	
560,598	- - -	8,624 3 3	124 9 3	462 1 2	1,324 14 6	10,535 8 2	
8,400	- - -	1,271 3 3	18 17 -	190 13 3	200 6 2	1,680 19 8	
- - -	- - -	560 5 4	- - -	177 2 8	62 14 4	800 2 4	
£.	4,555 7 8	71,616 14 6	878 7 4	26,867 7 10	26,963 17 2	130,881 14 6	

YEAR 1829.

100 2 26	- - -	340 10 4	- - -	20 17 4	- - -	361 7 8
1,138 9	- - -	344 17 3	- - -	- - -	77 8 8	422 5 11
156,899	- - -	5,355 16 4	57 3 4	1,824 5 2	1,915 4 -	9,152 8 10
17,965	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	641 12 2	641 12 2
13,249	- - -	457 5 3	- - -	13 17 6	349 11 3	820 14 -
218 0 17	- - -	98 10 4	- - -	- - -	17 11 2	116 1 6
92,952	- - -	54,185 15 6	- - -	10,034 2 4	13,535 6 4	77,755 4 2
1,081 2 24	- - -	329 9 1	- - -	2,096 12 2	156 10 7	2,582 11 10
18 16 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	244 12 3	- - -	244 12 3
170 0 15	- - -	121 3 11	11 9 4	207 18 4	127 5 9	467 17 4
2,151	- - -	950 7 9	- - -	226 5 -	1,466 1 -	2,542 13 9
275	- - -	235 16 8	- - -	279 - 7	76 18 6	591 15 9
33,974	- - -	4,374 18 1	17 - 9	242 6 10	5,294 5 2	9,928 10 10
135,309	- - -	17,943 3 10	397 10 -	6,812 10 -	17,079 13 9	42,232 17 7
912 3 13	- - -	1,883 16 9	- - -	78 14 6	308 4 4	2,270 15 7
3,474	- - -	459 18 -	- - -	61 4 -	- - -	521 2 -
416,629	- - -	5,263 6 5	26 17 9	669 15 10	1,965 10 2	7,925 10 2
8,810	- - -	1,301 8 -	- - -	224 4 2	228 7 -	1,753 19 2
- - -	- - -	400 7 11	- - -	287 19 9	311 5 8	999 13 4
£.	- - -	94,046 11 5	510 1 2	23,324 5 9	43,550 15 6	161,431 13 10

Appendix, Nos. 5. & 6.—RETURN of the Number of

YEARS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
1808 - -	39	12	16	11	78
1809 - -	86	57	80	57	280
1810 - -	471	195	281	140	1,087
1811 - -	246	121	114	64	545
1812 - -	1,265	377	408	180	2,230
1813 - -	227	57	117	45	446
1814 - -	1,017	276	426	157	1,876
1815 - -	583	277	255	183	1,298
1816 - -	1,197	548	477	323	2,545
1817 - -	246	101	143	113	603
1818 - -	147	59	58	28	292

(continued.)

Appendix, Nos. 5. & 6.—continued.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LIBERATED AFRICANS, under the Charge Fourteen Years of Age from those under that Age, together with

	TOTAL NUMBER in Charge on the 1st July 1829.				BIRTHS.		NUMBER received from Slave Vessels, and settled in the Villages, in the Period from 1st July to the 31st December 1829.				Number of Persons formerly residing in small Hamlets under no control, who have been induced to settle within the different Establishments within the Inspection of the General Superintendent; also, of Persons received from other Districts, in the Period from 1st July to 31st December 1829.				TOTAL.
	Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.			Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.	
The Mountain Villages - -	2,631	1,015	1,611	1,042	21	16	155	57	151	135	4	1	3	1	6,843
Eastern Villages of Kissy, Wel- lington and Allenstown - -	1,792	678	1,410	524	20	24	159	71	19	62	-	-	-	-	4,759
Ditto - Hastings and Denham	768	408	707	189	7	6	-	6	50	9	4	6	2	4	2,106
Ditto - Waterloo and Camp- belltown - - - - -	1,163	303	634	232	22	26	99	73	81	-	16	1	-	4	2,654
Western Villages of Kent and Bananas - - - - -	563	214	363	142	6	12	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1,305
Ditto - York - - - - -	613	331	437	172	12	8	30	109	60	105	1	1	2	-	1,881
Freetown, and up the River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	7,470	2,949	5,162	2,301	88	92	443	316	361	311	28	11	7	9	19,548

The number of persons stated in the last Return to be apprenticed at Freetown in the period from 1st January to the 30th June 1829, are transferred to the column marked "Number of Persons settled at Freetown."

The 170 men stated in the last Return as being employed at Freetown on the public works for the three first months after their arrival in the Colony, have been sent to the different villages, and permanently located; and, in addition thereto, 205 men received from slave vessels in the period from 1st July to the 31st December 1829, were similarly employed; out of which number 53 have been located, 37 died, 12 ran away, 1 enlisted into the 2d West India Regiment, 10 apprenticed to merchants engaged in the timber trade, and 6 to persons residing at Freetown; leaving 86 on the public works on the 31st December 1829.

The village of "Denham," formerly comprehended within the district of the Mountains, is transferred to that of Hastings,

LIBERATED AFRICANS landed in each Year since 1808.

YEARS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
1819 - -	59	41	72	42	214
1820 - -	102	24	82	43	251
1821 - -	550	197	194	191	1,132
1822 - -	1,086	437	338	204	2,065
1823 - -	81	52	69	41	243
1824 - -	The Returns do not specify the sex or age of the Africans landed in these years - - - - -				1,245
1825 - -					1,565
1826 - -					2,567
1827 - -					2,861
1828 - -	830	675	688	365	2,558

of the General Superintendent, in the period from 1st July to the 31st December 1829; distinguishing Persons above a Statement of the cause of the Increase or Decrease in the Number.

NUMBER of DEATHS in the Period from 1st July to 31st December 1829.	Number of Persons who have left the Villages, and whose absence cannot be accounted for, or removed to other Districts.								TOTAL NUMBER in Charge on the 31st December 1829.				Number of Persons supposed to be settled at Freetown and Suburbs.	Number of Persons supposed to be employed up the River in the Timber Trade or otherwise.	Number of Persons recently received from Slave Vessels, and apprenticed to Persons residing at Free Town, in the period from 1 July to 31 December 1829.	Number of Men on 31 December received from the Slave Vessels, and employed for the Three first Months after their Arrival in the Colony on the Public Works.	GRAND TOTAL on 31 December 1829.	ACTUAL INCREASE on the 31st December 1829.				ACTUAL DECREASE on the 31st Dec. 1829.				TOTAL INCREASE.	TOTAL DECREASE.	NET INCREASE on 31 December 1829.
	Males.		Fe-males.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.							Males.		Fe-males.								
	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.						Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.							
	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.						14.	14.	14.	14.							
17	40	10	34	38	5	3	2	2,735	1,049	1,752	1,158	-	-	-	-	6,694	104	34	141	116	395	-	-	-	-	395		
16	24	3	27	-	-	-	-	1,935	745	1,426	583	-	-	-	-	4,689	143	47	16	35	241	-	-	-	-	241		
15	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	697	418	753	208	-	-	-	-	2,076	-	10	46	19	75	11	-	-	11	64		
31	30	14	7	26	6	10	-	1,221	363	691	255	-	-	-	-	2,530	58	70	57	23	208	-	-	-	-	208		
4	-	-	2	4	-	3	-	558	222	360	152	-	-	-	-	1,292	-	8	-	10	18	5	-	3	-	8	10	
7	33	4	18	10	1	-	-	627	419	495	267	-	-	-	-	1,808	14	88	58	105	265	-	-	-	-	265		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,723	251	56	86	2,116	102	27	-	23	152	-	-	152
90	136	37	88	78	12	16	2	7,773	3,216	5,477	2,623	1,723	251	56	86	21,205	421	284	318	331	1,354	16	-	3	-	19	1,335	

Hastings, on account of its proximity to the latter settlement, which is the cause of so great a diminution in the number of inhabitants stated to be in the Mountain settlements, and the increase in the eastern district of Hastings.

(signed) Thomas Cole, Assistant Superintendent.

Colonial Office, Downing-street.

Memorandum.—The impossibility of giving “A Statement of the Numbers which have withdrawn from the Colony, or have died, or can be accounted for,” will become apparent by the subjoined extract of a letter, which the Colonial Secretary addressed to the Governor of the Colony some time since, in reply to a requisition for a similar Return.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Reffell to Acting Governor Hamilton, dated Sierra Leone:—“The great difficulty, I might say impossibility, of controlling such an extended population after they ceased to be supported by Government, and where there are no parochial regulations, have prevented the lists of Deaths being kept, or the Removals registered.”

Appendix, No. 7. - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE incurred by the British Government for the MIXED COMMISSION COURTS
so far as the same can be

		1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SIERRA LEONE Commission.	Commissary Judge - Outfit	500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Salary	3,000 - -	2,999 19 1	3,000 - -	3,000 - -
	Commissioner of Arbitration - } - Outfit	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -
	Salary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registrar - - - Outfit	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Salary	500 - -	500 - -	687 10 -	562 10 -	
Contingencies - - -	374 17 3	230 6 -	562 14 3	759 2 11	
HAVANA Commission.	Commissary Judge - Outfit	550 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Salary	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,850 - -
	Commissioner of Arbitration - } - Outfit	550 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Salary	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,850 - -
Contingencies - - -	87 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	
RIO DE JANEIRO Commission.	Commissary Judge - Outfit	600 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Salary	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -
	Commissioner of Arbitration - } - Outfit	500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Salary	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -
Contingencies - - -	88 5 9	- - -	326 17 5	- - -	
SURINAM Commission.	Commissary Judge - Outfit	400 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Salary	1,125 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -
	Commissioner of Arbitration - } - Outfit	300 - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -
	Salary	750 - -	1,000 - -	750 - -	689 - -
Contingencies - - -	87 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Pension to Commissary Judge	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
LONDON Commission.	Commissary Judge - Salary	1,312 10 -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -
	Commissioner of Arbitration - } - Ditto	1,312 10 -	1,500 - -	906 3 3	1,125 - -
	Secretary - - -	700 - -	700 - -	700 - -	700 - -
	Contingencies - - -	610 6 7	721 9 11	691 10 11	363 16 6
	Superintendent of Correspondence and Clerks to assist, with Contingencies - }	374 9 5	428 1 2	415 4 4	451 6 8
TOTALS - - - £.	20,223 17 -	17,579 16 2	17,540 - 2	18,150 16 1	

THE Commissions at Sierra Leone are under Treaties with Portugal and Brazil, the Netherlands and Spain, and adjudge Cases of Vessels of all those Nations. Their duties are extensive, and the Contingent Expenses proportionally large. These latter are, in the first instance, paid wholly by the British Government, but one-half is afterwards repaid by the several Foreign Governments concerned, on a settlement which, from time to time, is made of the Accounts. The Brazilian Government is at present £. 115 9s. 6d. in arrear, the Spanish Government £. 267 8s. 6d., the Netherlands Government £. 71 5s. 10d., and the Portuguese Government £. 237 13s. 11d.

The Commission at the Havana is solely under the Treaty with Spain; that at Rio de Janeiro under the Treaty with Brazil, and that at Surinam under the Treaty with the Netherlands.

The

Foreign Office, }
November 2, 1830. }

Appendix, No. 7.

in *Africa* and in *South America*, in each Year since their Establishment, and the Totals;
made out at The FOREIGN OFFICE.

1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	628 15 -	- - -	- - -	547 16 7	- - -
3,000 - -	3,000 - -	1,358 4 4	1,795 17 9	450 - -	2,955 2 8	2,145 4 -
717 - 9	2,000 - -	2,048 6 3	2,064 14 6	1,947 4 -	1,627 4 -	1,951 3 -
- - -	- - -	275 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
567 - 1	780 2 8	1,099 12 9	1,000 - -	819 - -	937 10 -	736 12 10
332 8 9	1,755 10 6	943 19 -	588 4 7	663 - 2	1,335 5 4	1,264 10 1
1,850 - -	1,850 - -	1,850 - -	1,850 - -	1,850 - -	1,213 18 -	925 - -
- - -	- - -	423 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,850 - -	309 - 5	817 3 4	1,850 - -	1,850 - -	1,850 - -	1,850 - -
- - -	13 2 11	133 8 7	419 4 5	418 14 10	471 3 11	515 2 4
1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	812 10 -	937 10 -	1,326 18 -
1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -
- - -	- - -	601 4 9	182 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -
1,500 - -	1,056 1 5	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,875 - -	1,701 7 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -
1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	778 8 5	625 - -	1,000 - -
17 10 11	140 8 6	- - -	- - -	34 11 6	13 14 9	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	526 8 9
1,500 - -	750 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,500 - -	750 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
700 - -	350 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	492 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
426 12 4	456 18 9	440 2 8	630 3 5	837 2 11	905 - 4	907 5 11
17,460 12 10	17,204 3 4	15,619 6 8	15,380 12 8	12,960 11 10	16,794 5 7	15,849 12 3

The Commission in London was under a Special Treaty of 1815 with Portugal for settling the compensation due on cases of Portuguese Slave Ships illegally captured prior to the Treaty: it closed in 1824.

The present Expenses in London are solely those of a Superintendent and Three Clerks for conducting, under the directions of the Secretary of State, the whole details of the Official Correspondence with the several Commissions abroad.

The Total of the Expense for the Commission Courts, &c. has been within the amount of the Estimates annually sanctioned by Parliament as submitted in detail.

DUNGLAS.

Appendix, No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of VESSELS which have been adjudicated in the COURTS OF MIXED COMMISSION and the Time that elapsed before the Ship arrived at *Sierra Leone* for Adjudication; the Number of Males from Females, and Adults from Children;—

YEAR of Adjudication.	Number of Vessels.	NATION.	NAME of VESSEL.	TIME of CAPTURE.	PLACE OF CAPTURE.		
					Latitude.	Longitude.	—
1819.	1.	Spanish	{ Nuestra Senora de Regla - - }	Aug. 10, 1819	Deg. Min. 4 43 N.	Deg. Min. 9 3 W.	- - - -
	2.	- ditto	Fabiana - -	Sept. 18, 1819	4 10 N.	7 52 W.	- - - -
	3.	- ditto	Juanita - -	- 30, 1819	5 39 N.	4 - W.	- - - -
	4.	- ditto	Esperanza - -	Dec. 10, 1819	5 49 N.	9 7 W.	- - - -
	5.	Netherland	Eliza - -	Oct. 9, 1819	5 35 N.	9 - W.	- - - -
	6.	- ditto	Virginie - -	- 10, 1819	5 29 N.	9 - W.	Off Rock Sestos -
1820.	7.	Spanish	{ Nuestra Senora de las Nieves - }	Dec. 11, 1819	7 - N.	12 - W.	- - - -
	8.	- ditto	Francisco - -	Jan. 30, 1820	10 10 N.	- - -	- - - -
	9.	- ditto	Gazetta - -	Mar. 2, 1820	5 - N.	10 - W.	- - - -
	10.	- ditto	{ Nuestra Senora de Montserrat - }	Oct. 16, 1820	6 38 N.	10 55 W.	- - - -
	11.	Portuguese	Nova Felicidade -	July 30, 1819	2 23 N.	9 50 W.	- - - -
	12.	- ditto	Cintra - -	Oct. 26, 1819	6 29 N.	11 12 W.	- - - -
	13.	- ditto	San Salvador -	Jan. 25, 1820	6 29 N.	11 12 W.	In the River Manna
1821.	14.	Netherland	Marie - -	- 30, 1820	10 10 N.	- - -	In the River Pongo
	15.	Spanish	Anna Maria - -	Mar. 23, 1821	4 6 N.	- - -	In the River Bonny
	16.	- ditto	Nueva Virgem -	Sept. 5, 1821	- - -	- - -	In the River Bonny
	17.	- ditto	{ Nuestra Senora de la Caridad - }	- 5, 1821	4 26 N.	- - -	In the River Bonny
	18.	Portuguese	Dona Eugenia -	Mar. 24, 1821	4 26 N.	- - -	In the River Bonny
	19.	- ditto	Constante - -	April 9, 1821	4 32 N.	8 34 E.	{ In the Old Cala- } bar River - }
	20.	- ditto	Gaviao - -	- 9, 1821	4 32 N.	- - -	{ In the Old Cala- } bar River - }
	21.	- ditto	Adelaide - -	July 25, 1821	4 15 N.	- - -	Off Cape Formosa
	22.	- ditto	Conceicao - -	Aug. 2, 1821	- - -	- - -	{ In the Old Cala- } bar River - }

Appendix, No. 8.

at *Sierra Leone*, from their first Establishment in 1819, to the latest period; stating the Time and Place of Capture; Slaves on board at the time of Capture; and the Number that were landed at *Sierra Leone*; distinguishing so far as can be made out at The FOREIGN OFFICE.

Time between Capture and Arrival at SIERRA LEONE for Adjudication.	NUMBER OF SLAVES ON BOARD at Time of Capture.					NUMBER OF SLAVES Landed at Sierra Leone.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children		Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children	
10 days - - -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
15 days - - -	12	-	-	1	13	12	-	-	1	13
39 days - - -	7	3	-	-	9	7	2	-	-	9
13 days - - -	12	12	13	3	40	12	12	12	3	39
{Days not stated, but about one month }	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
29 days - - -	5	15	8	4	32	5	15	8	4	32
17 days - - -	-	-	-	-	122	23	44	20	34	121
6 days - - -	52	9	6	2	69	52	8	6	2	68
15 days - - -	27	21	13	20	81	27	21	13	20	81
14 days - - -	-	-	-	-	85	11	51	2	20	84
19 days - - -	17	20	11	23	71	17	20	11	23	71
{Days not stated, but about one month }	5	11	3	7	26	5	11	3	7	26
13 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None.
6 days - - -	9	3	-	-	12	9	3	-	-	12
51 days - - -	-	-	-	-	491	191	73	81	56	401
60 days - - -	-	-	-	-	140	56	11	14	25	106
60 days - - -	-	-	-	-	153	60	25	15	36	136
54 days - - -	-	-	-	-	83	29	8	15	26	78
55 days - - -	-	-	-	-	244	51	33	33	37	154
{Days not stated, but about two months }	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None.
47 days - - -	-	-	-	-	232	116	40	42	9	207
{Days not stated, but about six weeks }	-	-	-	-	56	22	11	5	16	54

(continued.)

Appendix, No. 8.—Return of the Number of Vessels which have been adjudicated in the Courts of

YEAR of Adjudi- cation.	Number of Vessels.	NATION.	NAME of VESSEL.	TIME of CAPTURE.	PLACE OF CAPTURE.		
					Latitude.	Longitude.	—
					Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	
1822.	23	Spanish - -	Rosalia - -	Jan. 11, 1822	10 10 N.	- - -	In the River Pongos
	24	- ditto - -	Dichosa Estrella -	Mar. 17, 1822	5 44 N.	9 50 W.	Trade Town -
	25	- ditto - -	Joseph - -	Feb. 26, 1822	7 - N.	10 30 W.	Off the Gallinas -
	26	- ditto - -	Vecua - -	Apr. 15, 1822	4 42 N.	- - -	In the River Bonny
	27	- ditto - -	Icanam - -	- 15, 1822	4 42 N.	7 22 E.	In the River Bonny
	28	- ditto - -	Josefa - -	Aug. 19, 1822	3 - N.	6 35 E.	In the River Bonny
	29	Portuguese -	Conde de Villa Flor	Feb. 21, 1822	11 25 N.	- - -	Bissao - -
	30	- ditto - -	Des de Fevereiro -	April 1, 1822	5 16 N.	10 13 W.	- - -
	31	- ditto - -	Esperança - -	- 15, 1822	6 27 N.	- - -	In the River Lagos
	32	- ditto - -	Esperança Felix -	- 7, 1822	6 20 N.	- - -	- - -
	33	- ditto - -	Defensora da Patria	- 28, 1822	4 31 N.	- - -	In the River Calabar
	34	- ditto - -	Estrella - -	June 29, 1822	5 1 N.	5 20 E.	Near Cape Formosa
	35	- ditto - -	San José Xalaca -	- 23, 1822	4 40 N.	- - -	{ In the Old Cala- bar River - }
	36	- ditto - -	Nymfa del Mar -	April 6, 1822	6 17 N.	25 - E.	Whydah - -
	37	- ditto - -	Commerciante -	Sept. 7, 1822	- - -	- - -	{ In the River Ca- meroons - }
	38	- ditto - -	San Antonio da Lisboa	Oct. 5, 1822	6 20 N.	2 43 E.	- - -
	39	- ditto - -	Juliana - -	- 3, 1822	5 43 N.	3 17 E.	- - -
	40	Netherlands	Aurora - -	-- 23, 1822	7 2 N.	11 37 W.	- - -
1823.	41	Spanish - -	San Rafael - -	Aug. 27, 1822	6 19 N.	2 26 E.	- - -
	42	- ditto - -	Maria la Luz - -	July 6, 1823	4 24 N.	7 11 E.	New Calabar River
	43	Portuguese -	Conceição - -	Nov. 13, 1822	- - -	- - -	Off Island of St. Thomas
	44	- ditto - -	Magdalena - -	Sept. 29, 1822	1 9 N.	7 54 E.	- - -
	45	- ditto - -	Sinceridade -	Dec. 3, 1822	9 8 S.	5 26 E.	- - -
	46	- ditto - -	Nova Sorte - -	Oct. 14, 1822	6 5 N.	1 25 E.	{ Off Mina Picca- niny - - }
1824.	47	Spanish - -	Fabiana - -	Sept. 14, 1823	4 28 N.	7 21 E.	- - -
	48	Portuguese -	Bom Caminho -	Mar. 10, 1824	1 43 N.	3 33 E.	- - -
	49	- ditto - -	Maria Pequena -	May 8, 1824	- - -	- - -	{ Port Antonio, off Princes Island }
	50	Brazilian - -	Dianna - -	Aug. 11, 1824	2 15 N.	5 13 E.	- - -
	51	- ditto - -	{ Dos Amigos Brazil- lieros - - }	Sept. 18, 1824	1 40 N.	6 8 E.	Near Princes Island
	52	- ditto - -	Aviso - -	- 26, 1824	1 33 N.	7 7 E.	- - -
1825.	53	Spanish - -	Espanola - -	Mar. 7, 1825	5 21 N.	13 13 W.	- - -
	54	- ditto - -	Segunda Gallega -	Sept. 29, 1825	6 13 N.	3 18 E.	- - -
	55	- ditto - -	Clara or Clarita -	Nov. 4, 1825	5 15 N.	10 30 W.	- - -
	56	Brazilian - -	Bella Eliza - -	Oct. 23, 1824	2 21 N.	5 42 E.	- - -
	57	- ditto - -	Bom Fim - -	Jan. 14, 1825	2 20 N.	5 31 E.	- - -
	58	- ditto - -	{ Bom Jesus dos Na- vigantes - - }	July 17, 1825	4 - N.	4 4 E.	- - -
	59	- ditto - -	Uniao - -	Sept. 9, 1825	2 33 N.	4 17 E.	- - -
	60	Netherlands	Bey - -	May 19, 1825	- - -	- - -	{ Off the River Gallinas - }
	61	- ditto - -	Z - -	July 31, 1825	3 30 N.	6 - E.	Off Andony River
	62	- ditto - -	Venus - -	Sept. 1, 1825	4 12 N.	5 33 E.	- - -

Mixed Commission at *Sierra Leone*, from the first Establishment in 1819, to the latest period—*continued*.

Time between Capture and Arrival at SIERRA LEONE for Adjudication.	NUMBER OF SLAVES ON BOARD, at Time of Capture.					NUMBER OF SLAVES Landed at Sierra Leone.					
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children		Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children		
{ Days not stated, but about two weeks -	-	-	-	-	-	41	5	10	3	59	Sixty Slaves put on board after capture.
{ Days not stated, but about two months -	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	9	4	29	
{ Days not stated, but about two months -	-	-	-	-	None.	-	-	-	-	None.	
{ Days not stated, but about two months -	-	-	-	-	325	114	4*	38	23	217	
-	-	-	-	-	380	6	2	1	3	12	Lost at sea.
40 days -	-	-	-	-	216	183	-	-	-	183	
{ Days not stated, but about two weeks -	71	25	46	30	172	70	25	46	30	171	
{ Days not stated, but about three months -	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	10	Ten Slaves put on board after capture.
{ Days not stated, but about three months -	102	29	14	2	147	102	29	14	2	147	
-	-	-	-	-	187	36	8	28	13	85	Destroyed at sea.
-	-	-	-	-	100	20	20	25	15	80	
21 days -	-	-	-	-	296	207	-	85	-	292	
-	-	-	-	-	20	7	6	4	-	17	Destroyed at sea.
-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	
{ Days not stated, but about two months -	-	-	-	-	179	69	16	58	24	167	
40 days -	-	-	-	-	336	181	20	94	22	317	
49 days -	-	-	-	-	112	69	7	17	6	99	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	180	117	-	22	39	178	Two Slaves put on board after capture.
79 days -	-	-	-	-	None.	-	-	-	-	None	
-	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	Wrecked, and her slaves landed at Cape Coast.
43 days -	-	-	-	-	207	110	-	88	-	198	
-	-	22	1	10	33	-	32	-	1	33	Left at Princes Island.
-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	69	
67 days -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	122	{ 122 Slaves put on board after capture.
32 days -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	
45 days -	-	-	-	-	334	196	63	50	18	327	{ - - 53 men, 8 boys, and 59 females put on board after capture.
-	5	6	-	-	11	5	6	-	-	11	
59 days -	56	32	29	26	143	45	27	21	21	114	-- Vessel left at Princes Island. Slaves arrived within a month.
41 days -	191	21	42	6	260	184	23	37	7	251	
43 days -	284	40	110	31	465	254	36	110	31	431	
7 days -	75	93	32	70	270	75	93	32	70	270	
33 days -	145	108	20	19	292	123	114	15	22	174	
11 days -	12	8	9	7	36	12	9	9	6	36	
48 days -	188	58	72	53	371	161	79	49	70	359	-- Here is a discrepancy in the Despatch between the total and the particulars. Two accounts of registers differ in the description of the Slaves as to Adults and Children.
53 days -	41	43	44	21	149	40	41	44	21	146	
27 days -	114	54	80	30*	280	104	54	76	32	266	* And 7 infants.
42 days -	217	80	30	33	360	108	54	21	31	214	
4 days -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
17 days -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
22 days -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	

Appendix, No. 8.—Return of the Number of Vessels which have been adjudicated in the Courts of

YEAR of Adjudi- cation.	Number of Vessels.	NATION.	NAME of VESSEL.	TIME of CAPTURE.	PLACE OF CAPTURE.			
					Latitude.	Longitude.	—	
1826.	63	Spanish	Teresa	Oct. 6, 1825	Deg. Min. 4 35 N.	Deg. Min. 8 45 E.	- - -	
	64	- ditto	Ana	Oct. 11, 1825	3 50 N.	9 2 E.	{ In the River Ca- merons -	
	65	- ditto	Ninfa Habanera	Nov. 17, 1825	- - -	- - -	Off Accra -	
	66	- ditto	Iberia	Dec. 27, 1825	4 25 N.	3 43 W.	- - -	
	67	- ditto	Nicanor	May 20, 1826	- - -	- - -	Whydah -	
	68	- ditto	Intrepida	Aug. 10, 1826	2 8 N.	6 20 E.	- - -	
	69	Brazilian	Paqueta de Bahia	Nov. 22, 1825	5 15 N.	- 30 E.	Off Accra -	
	70	- ditto	San Joao Segunda Rosalia	Nov. 28, 1825	3 31 N.	- 54 E.	- - -	
	71	- ditto	Activo	Feb. 1, 1826	4 24 S.	9 37 W.	- - -	
	72	- ditto	Esperança	Mar. 4, 1826	5 43 N.	5 25 E.	In the River Benin	
	73	- ditto	Netuno	Mar. 4, 1826	- - -	- - -	In the River Benin	
	74	- ditto	Perpetuo Defensor	Apr. 18, 1826	- - S.	- - -	Anna Bona -	
	75	- ditto	San Beredicto	June 11, 1826	6 12 N.	1 38 E.	- - -	
	76	- ditto	Principe de Guiné	Aug. 6, 1826	3 22 N.	4 11 E.	- - -	
	77	Netherland	Hoop	Jan. 3, 1826	- - -	- - -	Off Manna -	
	78	- ditto	Amable Claudine	Nov. 12, 1825	- - -	- - -	At St. George d'Elmina	
	79	- ditto	Charles	Dec. 19, 1825	- - -	- - -	Old Calabar River	
	80	- ditto	Vogel	Jan. 22, 1826	- - -	- - -	Off Grand Carrow	
	81	- ditto	La Fortunée	May 15, 1826	1 42 N.	6 22 E.	- - -	
	82	- ditto	De Snelheid	Sept. 28, 1826	- 02 S.	7 10 E.	- - -	
	1827.	83	Spanish	Paulita	Dec. 6, 1826	5 4 N.	4 42 E.	Lagos -
		84	- ditto	Emelia	Jan. 31, 1827	- - -	- - -	In the River Bonny
85		- ditto	Fama	Feb. 6, 1827	- - -	- - -	Old Calabar River	
86		Brazilian	Hiroina	Oct. 17, 1826	6 10 N.	- - -	At Lagos -	
87		- ditto	Eclipse	Jan. 6, 1827	6 20 N.	2 05 W.	Whydah -	
88		- ditto	Invincival	Dec. 21, 1826	- - -	- - -	{ In the River Ca- meroons -	
89		- ditto	Venus	Feb. 6, 1827	2 20 N.	4 20 E.	- - -	
90		- ditto	Dos Amigos	Feb. 8, 1827	1 12 N.	8 20 E.	- - -	
91		- ditto	Trajano	Mar. 13, 1827	6 14 N.	- - -	Whydah -	
92		- ditto	Tenterdora	Mar. 14, 1827	5 19 N.	- - -	Judo -	
93		- ditto	Carlota	Mar. 14, 1827	6 12 N.	- - -	Badagry -	
94		- ditto	Venturosa	Mar. 14, 1827	6 12 N.	- - -	Badagry -	
95		- ditto	Providencia	Mar. 16, 1827	6 23 N.	- - -	Lagos -	
96		- ditto	Independencia	Feb. 28, 1827	- - -	- - -	Accra -	
97		- ditto	Conceicao da Marie	Mar. 4, 1827	6 10 N.	2 05 E.	Whydah -	
98		- ditto	Tres Amigos	April 19, 1827	8 20 N.	14 - W.	Off Sierra Leone	
99		- ditto	Conceicao Paquete do Rio	Mar. 22, 1827	5 44 N.	- - -	Bight of Benin -	
100		- ditto	Creola	April 11, 1827	4 06 N.	- - -	Fernando Po -	
101		- ditto	Silveirinha	Mar. 12, 1827	4 30 N.	8 20 E.	In the River Calabar	
102		- ditto	Bahia	April 3, 1827	6 20 N.	1 40 E.	Awey -	
103	- ditto	Copioba	May 13, 1827	5 47 N.	1 50 E.	Otow -		
104	- ditto	Toninha	June 18, 1827	- - -	- - -	Bijuga Passage -		
105	- ditto	Henriqueta	Sept. 6, 1827	5 26 N.	3 40 E.	- - -		
106	- ditto	Dianna	Oct. 12, 1827	2 15 N.	4 14 E.	- - -		
107	Netherland	Lynx	Jan. 9, 1827	2 20 N.	6 - E.	- - -		
1828.	108	Spanish	Gertrudes	Jan. 12, 1828	6 27 N.	11 54 W.	- - -	
	109	- ditto	Musquito, or Elizabeth	April 14, 1828	5 30 N.	7 30 E.	Old Calabar River	
	110	- ditto	Felix Victoria	Feb. 3, 1828	6 - N.	10 - W.	St. John's River	
	111	- ditto	Emprendador	June 11, 1828	2 - N.	8 30 W.	- - -	
	112	- ditto	Campeadora	Nov. 1, 1828	3 50 N.	7 20 E.	- - -	
	113	- ditto	El Juan	Nov. 12,	1 17 N.	4 26 E.	- - -	
	114	Brazilian	San Joao Voador	Oct. 23, 1827	- - N.	- - -	Off Quitta Fort -	
	115	- ditto	Vencedora	Oct. 24, 1827	- - N.	- - -	Whydah -	
	116	- ditto	Esperança	Oct. 13, 1828	6 - N.	3 35 E.	Lagos -	

Mixed Commission at *Sierra Leone*, from their first Establishment in 1819, to the latest period—*continued*.

Time between Capture and Arrival at SIERRA LEONE for Adjudication.	NUMBER OF SLAVES ON BOARD at Time of Capture.					NUMBER OF SLAVES Landed at Sierra Leone.					
	Males.		Females.		TOTAL.	Males.		Females.		TOTAL.	
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children		Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children		
- - -	-	-	-	-	248	6	-	-	-	6	- - Upset in a tornado on her voyage to Sierra Leone; 6 slaves saved.
45 days - - -	-	-	-	-	107	50	40	22	18	130	Put on board after capture.
34 days - - -	-	-	-	-	-	103	35	70	20	228	
26 days - - -	-	-	-	-	422	228	120	31	37	416	
23 days - - -	58	36	57	22*	174	57	36	57	23	173	* And an infant.
{ Days not stated, but about one month - }	-	-	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	235	
31 days - - -	146	79	97	64	386	147	77	100	61	385	
73 days - - -	-	-	-	-	258	79	35	58	14	186	
16 days - - -	-	-	-	-	164	100	31	20	13	164	- - Restored. Slaves revolted, and landed themselves.
60 days - - -	2	2	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	4	Restored, with cargo of slaves.
58 days - - -	-	-	-	-	92	46	9	9	20	84	
36 days - - -	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	None	
30 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
27 days - - -	-	-	-	-	578	-	-	-	-	579	
{ Days not stated, but about one week - }	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
{ Days not stated, but about two months - }	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	34	Slaves put on board after capture.
33 days - - -	-	-	-	-	265	128	37	23	55	243	
{ Days not stated, but about two months - }	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
24 days - - -	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	125	
23 days - - -	9	10	4	-	23	9	10	4	-	23	Slaves, Spanish property.
32 days - - -	-	-	-	-	221	65	47	36	41	189	
34 days - - -	223	57	2	-	282	127	46	2	-	175	
32 days - - -	-	-	-	-	100	47	24	10	14	95	
25 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
44 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
61 days - - -	-	-	-	-	440	83	56	57	54	250	
37 days - - -	-	-	-	-	191	64	39	66	19	188	
39 days - - -	-	-	-	-	317	106	49	130	23	308	
22 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
26 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
28 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
30 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
34 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
30 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
42 days - - -	-	-	-	-	232	45	59	69	25	198	
2 days - - -	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	
36 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
14 days - - -	-	-	-	-	308	94	47	70	77	288	
80 days - - -	-	-	-	-	266	52	45	40	72	209	
39 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
28 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
- - -	44	5	15	1	65	40	5	13	-	58	Scuttled at sea.
23 days - - -	-	-	-	-	569	262	88	78	114	542	
22 days - - -	-	-	-	-	87	19	18	16	29	82	
30 days - - -	-	-	-	-	265	110	29	45	67	251	
12 days - - -	62	43	25	25	155	62	43	25	25	155	
38 days - - -	90	-	36	-	126	-	-	-	-	None	Landed at Fernando Po.
126 days - - -	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	
17 days - - -	2	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	3	
{ Days not stated, but about one month - }	-	-	-	-	381	71	27	78	36	212	152 Slaves landed at Fernando Po.
{ Days not stated, but about one month - }	-	-	-	-	407	137	91	78	72	378	
64 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
67 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	
27 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	

(continued.)

Appendix, No. 8.—Return of the Number of Vessels which have been adjudicated in the Courts of

YEAR of Adjudi- cation.	Number of Vessels.	NATION.	NAME of VESSEL.	TIME of CAPTURE.	PLACE OF CAPTURE.		
					Latitude.	Longitude.	—
1828.	117	Brazilian - -	Voadora - -	April 19, 1828	Deg. Min. 4 1 N.	Deg. Min. 9 13 E.	- - -
	118	- ditto - -	Vingador - -	May 16, 1828	4 45 N.	1 10 E.	- - -
	119	- ditto - -	Terceira Rosalia - -	April 20, 1828	6 17 N.	1 46 E.	Popoe - -
	120	- ditto - -	Josephina - -	July 4, 1828	3 34 N.	3 50 E.	- - -
	121	- ditto - -	Nova Virgem - -	July 28, 1828	5 50 N.	4 05 E.	- - -
	122	- ditto - -	Clementina - -	Aug. 5, 1828	- - N.	- - -	Cameroons River
	123	- ditto - -	Sociedade - -	Aug. 8, 1828	2 50 N.	5 48 E.	- - -
	124	- ditto - -	Voadore - -	Aug. 20, 1828	3 36 N.	9 10 E.	In the River Bimbri
	125	- ditto - -	Santa Effigenia - -	Oct. 17, 1828	5 35 N.	3 10 E.	- - -
	126	- ditto - -	Zepherina - -	Sept. 14, 1828	5 50 N.	3 37 E.	- - -
	127	- ditto - -	Penha da Franca - -	Oct. 3, 1828	- 46 N.	5 30 E.	- - -
	128	- ditto - -	Arcenia - -	Oct. 30, 1828	3 50 N.	9 30 E.	Cameroons River
	129	- ditto - -	Estrella do Mar - -	Oct. 30, 1828	3 50 N.	9 30 E.	Cameroons River
130	- ditto - -	Minerva do Conceição - -	Oct. 17, 1828	1 36 N.	2 26 E.	- - -	
131	Netherland - -	Fanny - -	Mar. 19, 1828	2 58 N.	5 57 E.	- - -	
132	- ditto - -	Henriette, or Confiance	Aug. 11, 1828	3 50 N.	9 5 E.	- - -	
1829.	133	Spanish - -	Almirante - -	Feb. 1, 1829	3 50 N.	4 45 E.	- - -
	134	- ditto - -	Panchita - -	April 29, 1829	3 58 N.	5 2 E.	- - -
	135	- ditto - -	Clarita - -	Aug. 17, 1829	- 25 5' N.	8 54 9' E.	- - -
	136	- ditto - -	Octavio - -	Oct. 9, 1829	4 10 N.	7 20 E.	- - -
	137	- ditto - -	Cristina - -	Oct. 11, 1829	1 51 N.	5 51 E.	- - -
	138	Portuguese - -	Vingador - -	Jan. 15, 1829	12 17 N.	16 54 W.	Cacheo River -
	139	- ditto - -	Aurelia - -	Jan. 15, 1829	12 17 N.	16 54 W.	Cacheo River -
	140	- ditto - -	Flosse - -	Mar. 23, 1829	6 5 N.	2 25 E.	Whydah - -
	141	Brazilian - -	Triumpho - -	Nov. 23, 1828	3 12 N.	5 54 E.	- - -
	142	- ditto - -	Bella Eliza - -	Jan. 7, 1829	3 13 N.	4 42 E.	- - -
	143	- ditto - -	União - -	Feb. 6, 1829	2 48 N.	5 12 E.	- - -
	144	- ditto - -	Andorinha - -	Feb. 19, 1829	- - -	- - -	Lagos Roads -
	145	- ditto - -	Donna Barbara - -	Mar. 15, 1829	- - -	- - -	{ Off Freetown } { Sierra Leone Riv' }
	146	- ditto - -	Carolina - -	Mar. 6, 1829	5 11 N.	4 30 E.	- - -
	147	- ditto - -	Mensageira - -	Feb. 15, 1829	- - -	- - -	Bar of RiverBonny
148	- ditto - -	Ceres - -	Aug. 6, 1829	1 30 N.	9 16 E.	- - -	
149	- ditto - -	Emilia - -	Aug. 16, 1829	5 16 N.	5 3 E.	Off Cape Formosa	
150	- ditto - -	Santo Jago - -	Aug. 7, 1829	2 29 6' N.	6 25 2' E.	- - -	
151	Netherland - -	Coquette, or Venus	Nov. 13, 1828	- - -	- - -	Off Fernando Po	
152	- ditto - -	Jules - -	Jan. 6, 1829	- - -	- - -	{ Bar of Old Cala- } { bar River - }	
153	- ditto - -	Jeune Eugenie - -	Jan. 6, 1829	- - -	- - -	{ Bar of Old Cala- } { bar River - }	
154	- ditto - -	Adeline, or Fourmi	Feb. 9, 1829	- - -	- - -	{ Clarence Fer- } { nando Po - }	
155	- ditto - -	Hirondelle - -	Feb. 26, 1829	- - -	- - -	{ Entrance of Old } { Calabar River }	

The above Account is made out as correctly as the Papers received will admit. In some cases, however, though in few, there may, on comparison with other documents, be found a degree, though but little, of incorrectness. This arises in cases where the number of Slaves actually landed has not been mentioned in the Despatches from Sierra Leone: in such cases the number of Slaves actually registered on Emancipation has been taken as affording the nearest criterion whereby to judge of the total. In other cases there has been a discrepancy, although to no great amount, between the

Foreign Office, }
November 2d, 1830. }

number

Mixed Commission at *Sierra Leone*, from their first establishment in 1819, to the latest period—*continued*.

Time between Capture and Arrival at SIERRA LEONE for Adjudication.	NUMBER OF SLAVES ON BOARD at Time of Capture.					NUMBER OF SLAVES Landed at Sierra Leone.						
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children		Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children			
33 days - - -	-	-	-	-	234	2	21	-	-	38	61	187 slaves landed at Fernando Po.
18 days - - -	-	-	-	-	645	281	152	91	100	624	624	
27 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	None	None
12 days - - -	-	-	-	-	79	26	22	9	17	74	74	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	354	149	-	75*	-	320	320	* And 96 children.
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	271	44	-	44*	-	156	156	* And 68 children.
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	None	
71 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	None	
30 days - - -	-	-	-	-	218	107	61	32	17	217	217	
75 days - - -	-	-	-	-	218	64	21	57	11	153	153	
{ Days not stated, but about two months	-	-	-	-	184	50	25	57	37	169	169	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	448	93	75	46	55	269	269	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	None	
{ Days not stated, but about two months	-	-	-	-	105	16	21	29	16	82	82	
24 days - - -	-	-	-	-	282	146	30	41	35	252	252	
{ Days not stated, but about six weeks -	-	-	-	-	426	128	-	87	-	292	292	-- 75 children. Fifty-nine slaves landed at Fernando Po.
24 days - - -	-	-	-	-	466	207	71	77	61	416	416	
19 days - - -	-	-	-	-	292	112	39	73	35	259	259	
23 days - - -	-	-	-	-	261	125	48	9	19	201	201	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	366	158	61	61	55	335	335	
- - - - -	-	-	-	-	348	80	52	61	43	216	216	Wrecked.
6 days - - -	-	-	-	-	223	115	26	51	28	220	220	
6 days - - -	-	-	-	-	38	13	4	6	6	29	29	
45 days - - -	-	-	-	-	188	12	40	80	34	166	166	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	127	26	30	34	32	122	122	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	232	75	23	22	45	215	215	
23 days - - -	-	-	-	-	405	93	62	153	58	366	366	
23 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	None	
- - - - -	-	-	-	-	357	86	76	29	60	351	351	
25 days - - -	-	-	-	-	420	64	67	186	82	399	399	
79 days - - -	-	-	-	-	353	10	49	6	52	117	117	-- 57 males and 70 females landed at Fernando Po.
35 days - - -	-	-	-	-	279	30	41	10	47	128	128	
27 days - - -	-	-	-	-	486	158	64	174	59	435	435	
{ Days not stated, but about one month -	-	-	-	-	209	59	24	58	7	148	148	
33 days - - -	-	-	-	-	220	74	26	49	36	185	185	
47 days - - -	144	-	76	-	220	111	23	24	49	207	207	
{ Days not stated, but about three months	18	-	32	-	50	14	8	16	8	46	46	
32 days - - -	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	None	None	
68 days - - -	-	-	-	-	112	54	-	-	1	55	55	34 slaves landed at Fernando Po.

number of Slaves mentioned in the first account received, and that mentioned in a subsequent account of the transaction; in such cases, that account which appears to have been taken with most care, has been followed. In some cases the number of adult Slaves landed will appear to have been greater than the number captured; this apparent difference is to be explained by the circumstance, that in the account of Slaves captured, some are described as children, who, in the subsequent account of Slaves landed, are described as adults.

DUNGLAS.

Appendix, No. 9.

RETURN of all BUILDINGS, CHURCHES and SCHOOL-HOUSES in the Colony of *Sierra Leone*, as well as the Houses appropriated for the residence of Missionaries; showing whether the Expense of erecting those several Buildings, as well as the Charge for keeping them in repair, was defrayed from the Colonial Fund, or from Funds voted by Parliament, or contributed, and to what extent, by the Africans themselves.

VILLAGE.	DESCRIPTION AND USE to which at present appropriated.	How the Expense of erecting the several Buildings, as well as the Charge for keeping them in repair, was defrayed.	REMARKS.
FREETOWN -	<p>A Church in a very dilapidated condition, capable of containing 700 persons.</p> <p>Gloster-street - - A House, 62 feet by 46, in good repair, occupied as a Government house. A Gaol with 10 separate cells.</p> <p>Water-street - - A House, 40 feet by 30, in good repair, occupied as a Police-office. A House, 100 feet by 50, unfinished, occupied as a market-house.</p> <p>George-street - - A House, 60 feet by 50, in good repair, occupied as an office for the Colonial Secretary. A House, 50 feet by 40, in good repair, occupied by the Colonial Surgeon. A House, 70 feet by 35, in good repair, occupied as quarters for writers.</p> <p>Water-street - - A House, 60 feet by 35, in good repair, occupied by the Colonial Surveyor.</p> <p>George-street - - A House, 60 feet by 50, in good repair, occupied as a school-room.</p> <p>Trelawney-street - - A House, 40 feet by 18, just built, occupied as a slaughter-house. A House, 40 feet by 25, quite new, occupied as a cattle pen. A House, 40 feet by 30, in good repair, occupied as a fish market. A House, 25 feet by 20, in very bad repair, and not occupied. A House, 30 feet by 30, out of repair, and not occupied.</p> <p>Gloster-street - - A House, 30 feet by 25, in very bad repair, and not occupied. A House, 40 feet by 40, in very bad repair, and not occupied.</p>	<p>- - -</p> <p>From Funds voted by Parliament.</p> <p>- - -</p> <p>- - -</p> <p>- - -</p> <p>- - -</p> <p>- - -</p> <p>- - -</p> <p>- - -</p>	<p>-- The upper part unfinished, the lower part fitted up for general market.</p> <p>This building is not worth repairing.</p> <p>Wants re-shingling.</p> <p>This building is not worth repairing.</p> <p>Requires a thorough repair.</p>

Appendix, No. 9.—RETURN of all Buildings, Churches and School-houses in *Sierra Leone*—*continued*.

VILLAGE.	DESCRIPTION AND USE to which at present appropriated.	How the Expense of erecting the several Buildings, as well as the Charge for keeping them in repair, was defrayed.	REMARKS.
GLOUCESTER -	Stone Building with shingled roof, used as a Church, and capable of containing a congregation of 800 persons.	- - -	-- The roof of this building is very much out of order; the shingles, which were put on about seven years back, are completely decayed; the leaky state of the roof will render it impossible to use the building during the ensuing rainy season. The cost to put it in repair is estimated at £.55.
Ditto - -	Stone Building, partly enclosed by a wall, and occupied by the Rev. J. Raban, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham of the Church Missionary Society.	- - -	-- The roof of this house, which is shingled, is also in a leaky state. There were several outhouses attached to this building, but from their having fallen into a state of decay, were pulled down by the direction of Captain Fraser, and it was intended to appropriate the old materials for a kitchen for the use of the Missionaries residing at Gloucester, the cost for which, as well as the re-shingling the dwelling-house, is estimated by the Colonial Surveyor at £.60.
Ditto - -	Stone Building, appropriated as a School for the children whose parents reside in the village.	- - -	-- The roof of this building, as well as the doors and windows, are considerably out of repair; to complete which, the expense is estimated by the Colonial Surveyor at £.45.
REGENT - -	Stone Building, with shingled roof, used as a Church, and capable of containing a congregation of 800 persons.	From Funds voted by Parliament.	-- This building has recently undergone some repairs, the expense of which amounts to £.5. and is now in good condition.
Ditto - -	Stone Building, with tower for clock and bell, and a small kitchen attached thereto; one side, being 73 feet in length, is appropriated for the accommodation of orphan children, and as School-rooms for the children whose parents reside in the village.	- - -	-- Part of this building has recently undergone repairs; one side is still in bad condition and cannot be used. The cost to put in complete repair, is estimated by the Colonial Surveyor at £.40. 8. 5.
Ditto - -	Stone Dwelling-house, two stories, with kitchen and outhouses; the whole enclosed by a wall, and is occupied by the Rev. W. K. Betts and Mr. John Weeks, of the Church Missionary Society.	- - -	This building is in good condition.
BATHURST -	Stone Building, 98 feet in length, equally divided, one part being used as a residence for the Rev. Thomas Davey, of the Church Missionary Society, and the other as a place for holding divine worship, and which is fitted with sittings for 800 persons.	- - -	-- This building is enclosed by a stone wall forming an oblong square, on the side of which is a range of outhouses and kitchens to the Missionaries residence and girls school.

(continued.)

Appendix, No. 9.—RETURN of all Buildings, Churches and School-houses in *Sierra Leone*—continued.

VILLAGE.	DESCRIPTION AND USE to which at present appropriated.	How the Expense of erecting the several Buildings, as well as the Charge for keeping them in repair, was defrayed.	REMARKS.
BATHURST— <i>continued.</i>	Stone Building used as a School, and is capable of affording accommodation for 300 children, at present there are 280 girls (orphans) besides the children whose parents reside in the village, receiving instruction daily, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davey.	- - -	-- This building, as well as the dwelling-house and chapel, have recently undergone some repairs, and are now in good condition.
CHARLOTTE -	Two stone Buildings, formerly used as Schools for males and females, but in consequence of there being no person appointed to superintend them, they were discontinued two years back.	- - -	-- One of these having been struck by lightning, received considerable injury; both require re-shingling, the expense for which is estimated by the Colonial Surveyor at £.55; when completed, they would afford accommodation for 350 children.
Ditto -	Stone House intended for the residence of a missionary Clergyman, but has not been occupied for two years.	From Funds voted by Parliament.	-- This Building of two stories, is in good condition, and well adapted for a residence should schools be again established at Charlotte.
Ditto -	An unfinished stone Building intended for a Church, and commenced in 1822, under the sanction of the late Sir Charles Mac Carthy; it was discontinued in 1825, when the whole of the artificers employed in the department were discharged by order of General Turner.	- - -	-- There are now nothing but the bare walls of this building standing, the wood materials having been used for repairs to the various buildings belonging to the department.
KISSY	Stone Building with shingled roof, used as a Church, and is capable of containing a congregation of 1,000 persons; it is also appropriated as a school for the children whose parents reside in the village.	- - -	-- The roof of this building is in bad condition, the ceiling unfinished, and the jaloused windows all require repairs, the cost to complete which is estimated by the Colonial Surveyor at £.100.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The Buildings, to the exception of one which is occupied by the Sub-manager belonging to the Department at this village, are used as an hospital, and outhouses attached thereto; it has in consequence become necessary to hire two houses for the residence of two missionary Clergymen, who have the charge of the spiritual concerns of the village, the expense of which, £.36 per annum, is defrayed by the Department, from the funds voted by Parliament.</p>			
WELLINGTON	<p>Stone Building capable of containing a congregation of 300 persons.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Two houses are hired at this settlement, for the residence of the Rev. G. W. E. Metzger and Mr. Warburton, of the Church Missionary Society; the only dwelling-house belonging to the department at Wellington, being occupied by Mr. M'Foy, the manager employed by the Department, and his family.</p>	<p>-- By voluntary contributions of the whole of the inhabitants.</p> <p>-- By the proprietors, the Department paying only an annual rent of £.69 for both, from funds voted by Parliament.</p>	<p>-- This Building was commenced in April 1827; it is not as yet completed, but sufficiently so to enable the Missionaries to hold divine worship in it, as well as a school for the children whose parents reside in the village.</p>

Appendix, No. 9.—RETURN of all Buildings, Churches and School-houses in *Sierra Leone*—continued.

VILLAGE.	DESCRIPTION AND USE to which at present appropriated.	How the Expensé of erecting the several Buildings, as well as the Charge for keeping them in repair, was defrayed.	REMARKS.
HASTINGS -	<p>Stone Houses of two stories, the upper part occupied by the Reverend J. Gerber, of the Church Missionary Society, and the lower by the Sub-manager employed by the department.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Divine worship is performed in a thatched house, indifferently built, and kept in repair by the inhabitants. The liberated Africans and disbanded soldiers have, however, agreed to contribute towards erecting a permanent building, suitable to the congregation that usually attend Divine service.</p>	-- By the department, from Funds voted by Parliament.	<p>-- The house hired for the residence of Mr. Gerber, and paid for by the department, will be delivered up on the 30th June next, by which time the lower storey of the house belonging to the department will be fitted up, and consequently afford accommodation for the Clergyman and Sub-manager; thus making a saving of £.24. per annum to the public.</p> <p>The expense of completing the proposed building is estimated at £.60; £.15 are already raised, £.12 offered by the inhabitants, and by the department granting a loan of £.33, to be repaid by instalments, it could at once be commenced, if approved of by His Majesty's government.</p>
WATERLOO -	A framed House, erected in 1828, for the residence of a Missionary Clergyman, has since been enlarged as far as it would admit, and now used as a place for holding Divine worship.	- - -	-- This building being totally inadequate to the accommodation of so large a congregation as are willing to attend, the inhabitants have voluntarily offered to contribute towards erecting a building on the same permanent scale as at Hastings, and would be enabled to accomplish this object forthwith if the department would grant a loan of £.26. to be repaid by the inhabitants by instalments.
Ditto - -	Small stone House, used as a School for orphan liberated African children, calculated to accommodate 180; at present there are 86 boys, besides the children of the inhabitants, who attend daily for instruction.	From Funds voted by Parliament.	
KENT - - -	Two stone Houses, formerly used as Schools, and capable of accommodating 400 children. The roofs are in bad condition.	- - -	-- There has been no Missionary stationed at this place since 1827; and the orphan children being left without proper superintendence, were removed to the Bananas, by the order of Major Ricketts, and placed under the immediate care of Mr. F. Campbell, the Manager.
	There is no regular place for holding Divine worship at this village; when a Missionary Clergyman was at the station, the lower storey of the Manager's residence was used for that purpose, but that building has since fallen into decay, and pronounced by the Colonial Surveyor as unsafe.		
BANANAS - -	There is no regular place for holding Divine service at this settlement; a thatched house, in which there are 87 orphan African boys, maintained by government living, is appropriated for this purpose on Sabbath days, when prayers are read by the Manager, there being no Missionary.		
YORK - - -	Framed House, on stone foundation, and capable of accommodating 100 children. Prayers are read by the Manager (there being no Missionary at the station) in the above-mentioned building.	- - -	-- The disbanded soldiers at this village express a willingness to subscribe towards erecting a permanent building for a chapel: some of them attend a dissenting meeting, which is held in a small building they have erected by voluntary contributions.

Appendix, No. 9.—RETURN of all Buildings, Churches and School-houses in *Sierra Leone*—continued.

VILLAGE.	DESCRIPTION AND USE to which at present appropriated.	How the Expense of erecting the several Buildings, as well as the Charge for keeping them in repair, was defrayed.	REMARKS.
WILBERFORCE	There is no place for holding Divine service at this village, neither is there a School House; the inhabitants, however, have come forward and offered to contribute towards the expense of erecting one, in order that their children may receive instruction.		
LEICESTER -	There being no place for holding Divine service at this village, the inhabitants have commenced erecting a stone building suitable for the number that are willing to attend, the expense of which is to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.		
ALLEN'S TOWN	Population - - 250 -	Established in 1826 -	} -- Situated within the district under the charge of Mr. Thomas M'Foy, the manager.
NEWLANDS -	-- ditto - - - 240 -	- ditto - 1827 -	
CAMPBELL TOWN	-- ditto - - - 337 -	- ditto - 1827 -	} -- Situated within the district under the charge of Mr. Daniel A. Coker, the manager.
DURHAM Ditto	-- ditto - - - 130 -	- ditto - 1827 -	
LUMLEY Ditto	-- ditto - - - 362 -	- ditto - 1828 -	} -- Situated within the district under the charge of Mr. Charles Jones, the manager.
MURRAY - -	-- ditto - - - 326 -	- ditto - 1829 -	
ABERDEEN -	-- ditto - - - 503 -	- ditto - 1829 -	

THERE are no Churches or School Houses at either of the above seven hamlets; the inhabitants, however, generally attend Divine service at the Church or Chapel established in the village where the Manager resides, and to which place they also send their children for school instruction.

Appendix, No. 10.

LIST of BUILDINGS belonging to the ORDNANCE, at *Sierra Leone*.

STOREHOUSE and Armory.
 Carriage Shed.
 Powder Magazine for 500 Barrels.
 Officers House - - - - }
 Soldier's, No. 1. - - - - } New Barracks.
 Ditto No. 2. - - - - }
 Ditto Guard-house - - }
 Officer's House - - - - } Fort Thornton.
 Soldier's ditto - - - - }
 Commissariat House, No. 1.
 Ditto - - - No. 2.
 Ditto - Bakehouse.
 Pavilion and old Canteen.
 Regimental Hospital.
 Red House Barrack.
 A House at Falconbridge Battery.
 Guard-house at Government House.
 Signal-house.
 Convalescent Hospital.
 East and West Bastions, with a small Guard-house in each.

THE above is taken from the latest Returns in this Office.

84, Pall Mall, }
 6th July 1830. }

C. G. Ellicombe,
 Lt. Col. R. Eng^r.

Appendix, No. 11.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL EXPENSE incurred for the LIBERATED AFRICANS at *Sierra Leone*, in the Years 1827, 1828 and 1829, as far as the same can be made out from the Accounts examined in the AUDIT OFFICE; stating the Amount of Money paid, and to what Numbers of Liberated Africans, and for how many Months; the Amount for Provisions and Supplies of every kind, distinguishing those sent from *England* from those purchased at other Places, or in the Colony.

SERVICE.	From 1st January to 31st December 1827.			From 1st January to 10th November 1828.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances to the Chief Superintendent, Clerks, Managers, Sub-Managers, Medical Attendants, Chaplain, and other Public Servants - - -	3,768	14	11½	3,450	14	4
Pay and Salaries to Schoolmasters, Teachers, Overseers, Constables, Boatmen, Messengers, persons employed in the Hospital, Artificers and others employed in Public Buildings - - - - -	2,197	7	-	2,179	17	1
Money Allowance in lieu of Rations to the Liberated Africans, at the different Stations - See Note (A.) -	4,074	12	7½	2,695	5	8½
Pay of Liberated Africans receiving Government Allow- ance at the rate of 3d. per diem, employed as La- bourers at Freetown - See Note (B.) - - - -	-	-	-	146	13	9
House-rent to Missionaries - - - - -	-	-	-	98	18	-
Purchase of Stores, Furniture, Lime, Timber, Matts, Boats, Stationery, &c. - See Note (C.) - - -	562	12	1	260	16	11½
Purchase of Provisions for sick and newly arrived Liberated Africans - See Note (C.) - - - -	378	4	4½	49	3	6
Expenses attending Journeys of Inspection to the dif- ferent Stations - - - - -	24	18	6	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - - - £.	11,006	9	6	8,881	9	3½

Note (A.)—In consequence of the frequent changes in the numbers of Liberated Africans occasioned by the arrival of captured vessels, and by casualties from death and other causes, together with the frequent removals from one station to another, but more particularly in consequence of the names of the parties not being mentioned in many of the Pay Lists, an irregularity which was noticed by the Commissioners of Audit, to the Lords of the Treasury, in their Reports of the 27th February 1827 and 26th April 1830, it is impossible to furnish from the Documents delivered in support of the Accounts, a correct and complete Statement of the number of Liberated Africans, at any one period, subsisted in the Settlement.

So far as can be ascertained by the attested Pay Lists, it however appears, that during the Quarter ended 31st March 1827, payments to individuals for various periods in respect of Allowances to Men, Women and Children, were made to the number of - - - 2,304

In the Quarter to 30th June 1827, to the number of - - - 1,960
to 30th September 1827, to the number of - - - 3,608
to 31st December 1827, to the number of - - - 3,940
to 31st March 1828, to the number of - - - 3,367
to 30th June 1828, to the number of - - - 3,879
to 30th September 1828, to the number of - - - 2,927

And within the period, from 1st October to 10th November 1828,
the latest period of the Accounts examined in the Audit Office, }
to the number of - - - - - 1,774

The Allowances paid are, with a few exceptions, at the rate of 3d. per diem for Men and Women, and 1½d. for Boys and Girls; and it is generally continued for a period of six months.

Note (B.)—The Liberated Africans receiving the Government Allowance, and who are at the same time employed as Labourers, have been placed under a distinct head, in order to show to what extent the Public derive a compensation from that circumstance.

Note (C.)—The whole of the Supplies here mentioned, were purchased in the Colony. The Accounts do not afford the means of ascertaining the value of the Stores provided for the use of the Liberated African Department, from the Ordnance depôt at Sierra Leone, nor how the Charge was defrayed by the Treasury.

The Accounts of Liberated Africans, for periods subsequent to 10th November 1828, have been transmitted for examination to the Commissioners of Colonial Audit, in whose office they are now depending.

Audit Office, Somerset Place, }
7th July 1830.

F. S. Larpent. H. F. Luttrell. James Chapman.

Appendix, No. 12.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL EXPENSES incurred for the LIBERATED AFRICANS at *Sierra Leone*, in the Years 1827, 1828 and 1829, as far as the same can be made out from the Accounts examined in the COLONIAL AUDIT OFFICE; stating the Amount of Money paid, and to what Number of Liberated Africans, and for how many Months; the Amount for Provisions and Supplies of every kind, distinguishing those sent from *England* from those purchased at other places or in the Colony.

SERVICE.	From 11th November to 31st December 1828.			From 1st January to 31st December 1829.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Salaries and Allowances to the Chief Superintendent, Clerks, Managers, Sub-managers, Medical Attendants, Chaplain and other public Servants - - - - -	432	17	- $\frac{1}{2}$	2,752	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Pay and Salaries to Schoolmasters, Teachers, Overseers, Constables, Boatmen, Messengers, Persons employed in the Hospital, Artificers and others employed in public Buildings - - - - -	205	14	- $\frac{3}{4}$	1,404	15	1	
Money Allowance in lieu of Rations to the Liberated Africans at the different Stations - See Note (A.) - - -	399	8	8	4,121	11	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pay of Liberated Africans receiving Government Allow- ance, at the rate of 3 <i>d.</i> per diem, and employed as Labourers at Freetown - See Note (B.) - - - - -	148	13	-	682	19	4	
House-rent to Missionaries - - - - -	15	13	3	40	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Purchase of Stores, Furniture, Lime, Timber, Malts, Boats, Stationery, &c. - See Note (C.) - - - - -	34	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	389	15	- $\frac{1}{4}$	
Purchase of Provisions for Sick and newly arrived Liberated Africans - See Note (C.) - - - - -	84	3	6	32	1	5	
TOTALS - - - - -	£.	1,320	19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,423	13	4

Note (A).—In consequence of the frequent changes in the numbers of Liberated Africans, occasioned by the arrival of captured vessels, and by casualties from death and other causes, together with the frequent removals from one station to another, but more particularly in consequence of the names of the parties not being mentioned in many of the Pay Lists, it is impossible to furnish from the documents delivered in support of the Accounts, a correct and complete Statement of the Numbers of Liberated Africans at any one period subsisted in the Settlement.

So far as can be ascertained by the attested Pay Lists, it however appears, that during the term of this Account, Payments to individuals for various periods in respect to Allowances to Men, Women and Children, were made to the following Numbers, and for the Periods stated; viz.

From 11th to 30th November 1828	-	801	From 1st to 30th June	-	1829	-	1,672
— 1st to 31st December	-	1,653	— 1st to 31st July	-	-	-	1,481
— 1st to 31st January	-	1,439	— 1st to 31st August	-	-	-	1,218
— 1st to 28th February	-	1,283	— 1st to 30th September	-	-	-	1,820
— 1st to 31st March	-	1,807	— 1st to 31st October	-	-	-	1,345
— 1st to 30th April	-	1,889	— 1st to 30th November	-	-	-	1,416
— 1st to 31st May	-	1,659	— 1st to 31st December	-	-	-	1,432

The Allowances are paid at the rate of 3*d.* per diem for Men and Women, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for Boys and Girls; and it is generally continued for a period of six months.

To invalid Men and Women, 2*d.* per diem; and to Boys and Girls in Hospital, 3*d.*

Note (B).—The Liberated Africans receiving Government Allowance, and who are at the same time employed as Labourers, have been placed under a distinct head, in order to show to what extent the public derive a compensation from that circumstance: their Numbers are as follows, viz.

From 11th November to 31st December 1828	-	-	506	
— 1st January to 31st March	-	1829	-	911
— 1st April to 30th June	-	-	-	665
— 1st July to 30th September	-	-	-	230
— 1st October to 31st December	-	-	-	204

Note (C).—The whole of the Supplies here mentioned were purchased in the Colony. The Accounts in the Colonial Audit Office do not afford any information respecting Stores that may have been sent from this Country.

Colonial Audit Office, }
12th July 1830. }

Edmund Byng. John Conroy. J. Kingston.

Appendix, No. 13.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL EXPENSE incurred by the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT for STORES sent from *England* for the Liberated AFRICANS at *Sierra Leone*, in each of the Years 1827, 1828 and 1829.

		£.	s.	d.
1827:				
Blankets, Hammock	- - - - -	1,800		
Ditto - double	- - - - -	200		
Check, Cotton and Linen	- - - - -	Yards 4,019		
Frocks, Duck	- - - - -	1,000		
Swords for Matchetts	- - - - -	1,500		
Plates	- - - - -	2,000		
Pots, quart	- - - - -	900		
Ditto, pint	- - - - -	1,100		
Kettles, 6-pint	- - - - -	600		
Ditto, 16-pint	- - - - -	800		
Ditto, Flanders pattern	- - - - -	600		
Axes, helved	- { Broad	250		
	- { Felling	1,000		
Bills, Hand, helved	- - - - -	1,500		
Hatchets, hand	- - - - -	250		
			4,568	- -
Paint ground in Oil, White Lead	- - - - -	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 13. 1. 16.		
Bafts, blue	- - - - -	Pieces 480		
Ditto, white	- - - - -	10		
1828:				
Checked Linen	- - - - -	Yards 5,003		
White Calicoes	- - - - -	4,004 ½		
Clout Nails	- - - - -	Lbs. 2,500		
Calico	- - - - -	Yards 2,000		
Check	- - - - -	4,000		
Bafts, blue	- - - - -	Pieces 400		
Ditto, white	- - - - -	10		
			902	2 8
1829:				
Loose Linen Frocks	- - - - -	800		
Linen Check ditto	- - - - -	800		
White Calico Shifts, Girls	- - - - -	500		
Long Duck Frocks - Men	- - - - -	800		
Short - ditto - Boys	- - - - -	500		
Trowsers, Duck	- - - - -	Pairs 1,000		
Blankets	- - - - -	4,000		
Garden Hoes	- - - - -	800		
Plates, Tin	- - - - -	2,000		
Lead, white	- - - - -	Lbs. 1,500		
Green Paint	- - - - -	500		
Bill Hooks	- - - - -	300		
Pickaxes	- - - - -	80		
Spades and Shovels	- - - - -	60		
Nails, fine Clout	- - - - -	Lbs. 2,000		
Bells, 3 cwt. each	- - - - -	7		
			2,520	18 1

Mem.—THERE does not appear to have been any Stores or Supplies purchased by the Ordnance in the Colony.

By Order of The Board,

Office of Ordnance, }
16th July 1830. }

R. Byham.
Secy.

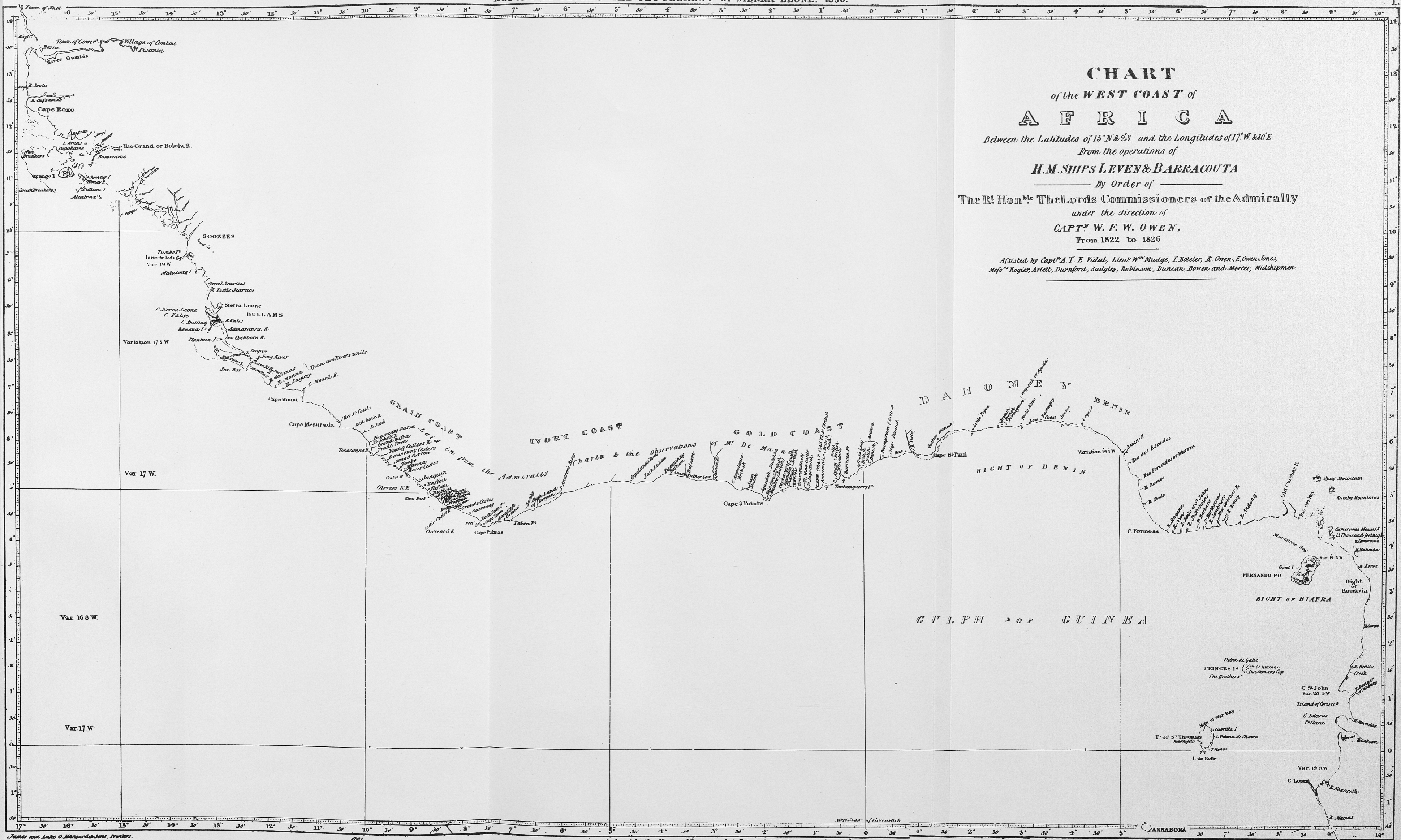


CHART of the WEST COAST of AFRICA

Between the Latitudes of 15° N & 2° S. and the Longitudes of 17° W & 10° E
From the operations of

H.M. SHIPS LEVEN & BARRACOUTA

By Order of

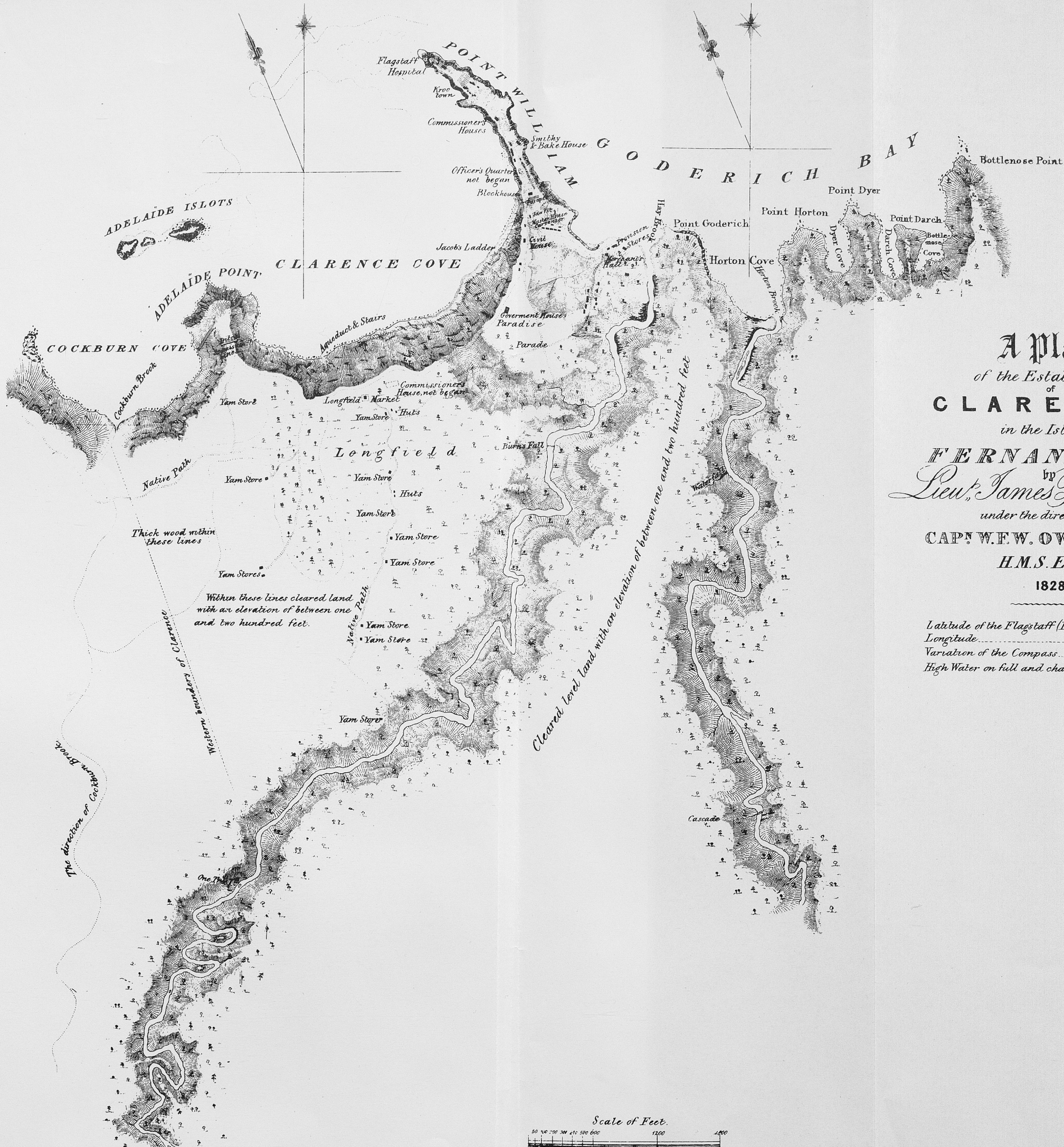
The R^h Hon^{ble} The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

under the direction of

CAPTⁿ W. F. W. OWEN,

From 1822 to 1826

Assisted by Captⁿ A. T. E. Vidal, Lieutⁿ W^m Mudge, T. Koteler, R. Owen, E. Owen Jones,
Maj^r Roger, Arlett, Durnford, Sadgley, Robinson, Duncan, Bowen and Mercer, Midshipmen.



A Plan
of the Establishment
of CLARENCE,
in the Island of
FERNANDO PO
by
Lieut. James Baddeley R.N.
under the direction of
CAPT. W.F.W. OWEN, R.N.
H.M.S. EDEN.
1828.

Latitude of the Flagstaff (Point William) 3° 45' 6" N
Longitude 8° 45' E
Variation of the Compass 23° W
High Water on full and change at IV^{hr} Rise 7 feet

