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ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

ALPHABETICAL and CLASSIFIED LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS in this INDEX, with the Paging at which they will be respectively found.

	Page.		Page.
ABANDONMENT OF ESTATES	1	AFRICA, COAST OF—continued.	
Coffee cultivation	28	Importation of slaves, 1	53
Abbeokuta	1	Kroo Coast	58
Building churches	20	Languages	61
Chiefs in Africa, 1	24	Legitimate commerce, 1	61
Domestic slavery	36	Native produce	75
Egba country	38	Naval force, 1	75
Kidnapping slaves	57	Naval stations	77
Missionaries	72	North coast of Africa	79
Price of slaves, 1	85	Palm-oil trade	79
Wars	108	Piracy, 1	82
Abolition of slavery	1	Preventive squadron, 1	83
Brazilian government, 2	18	Price of slaves, 1	85
Chiefs in Africa, 3	25	Protection of commerce	86
Cuba, 2	32	Religious instruction, 1	88
Emancipation of slaves	39	Revival of the slave trade	88
French government	44	Rivers of Africa	90
Population	82	Sierra Leone	92
Spain	96	South coast of Africa	96
Wellington, Duke of	108	Steam-vessels, 1, 2	97
Accommodation in slave vessels	1	Trading posts	105
Embarkation of slaves	39	West coast of Africa	108
Feeding slaves	41	Whydah	109
Food	42	African forts	2
Middle passage	71	Trading posts	105
Slave vessels	94	Africans	3
Sufferings of slaves	98	Chiefs in Africa	24
Supply of water	100	Civilization	25
Adjudication courts	2	Clothing	28
Captured vessels, 2	22	Contract system	29
Courts of judicature	30	Education, 1	38
Fernando Po	41	Free labourers	43
Mixed commission courts	72	Industry	54
Vice-Admiralty courts	107	Interior of Africa	54
AFRICA, COAST OF:		Liberated Africans	63
1. Generally	2	Natives of Africa	75
2. Slavery and slave trade	2	Slaves, 1	95
African forts	2	Wages, 3	107
Ambriz	4	Agricultural schools	3
Barracoons, 1, 2, 3	10	Sierra Leone, 1	92
Black navy	14	Ambriz	4
Blockade, 1	14	Barracoons, 2	10
British settlements	19	Burning alice	20
Cape Mount	21	Americans	5
Chiefs in Africa	24	Ashburton treaty	5
Civilization	25	Importation of slaves, 1, 4	53
Commercial intercourse	28	Missionaries	72
Competition	29	Trade	105
Cruisers	31	Wise, Mr.	110
Currency	33	Apprenticeship system	5
Domestic slavery	36	Contract system	29
East coast of Africa	37	Employment	40
Embarkation of slaves	39	Sierra Leone, 2	93
Emigration, 1	39	Ashantees	5
Free labourers, 1	43	Badagry	5
		Kidnapping slaves	57
		Missionaries	72

BAHIA (BRAZIL):	Page.	BRAZIL:	Page.
1. Trade and shipping	6	1. Slavery and slave trade	16
2. Slave trade	6	2. Blockade of the coast	17
Bribery	18	3. Capabilities of the soil of Brazil; facilities for sugar cultivation	17
Negroes, 1	77	Abolition of slavery	1
Porter, Consul	82	Amelioration of the condition of slaves	4
Public companies	87	Apprenticeship system	5
Sugar cultivation	99	Bahia	6
Barbadoes	9	Blockade, 1	14
Cultivation of the soil	32	British subjects	19
Labour and labourers	58	Canarios	21
Wages, 3	107	Capital	21
BARRACOONS:		Children	25
1. Existence and locality of barracoons	10	Climate	27
2. Destruction of barracoons by British cruisers	10	Coffee cultivation	28
3. Treatment of slaves in barracoons	11	Competition	29
Aberdeen, Lord	1	Creoles	31
Ahguay	3	Cruisers	31
Ambriz	4	Cuba, 2	32
Cabenda	21	Cultivation of the soil	32
Depôts for slaves	35	Debarcation of slaves	33
Egga district	38	Demand for slaves	33
Factories	41	Education, 3	38
Gallinas	44	Exports	41
Horrors of the slave trade	50	Free colonists	42
Huts	51	Free labourers, 3	43
Mortality, 1	74	Hours of labour	51
Popo country	82	Importation of slaves, 2	53
Revival of the slave trade	88	Insurance of slave vessels	54
Treaties and conventions, 2	106	Liberated Africans, 3	63
Whydah, 3	110	Liverpool	64
Benin, Bight of	13	Mining operations	72
Water communication	108	Naval force, 4	76
Berbice	13	Negroes, 1	77
Abandonment of estates	1	Para	81
Canefields estate	21	Piracy, 2	82
Contract system	29	Preventive squadron, 2, 3	84
Coolies	30	Price of slaves, 2	85
Cotton cultivation	30	Prices of produce	86
Creoles	31	Profits of the slave trade	86
Crown lands	31	Public companies	87
Everton estate	41	Purchase of freedom	87
Loch-a-ber estate	65	Refusal to work	88
Religious instruction, 2	88	Rio de Janeiro	89
Sugar cultivation, 4	99	Sale of slaves	90
Wages, 3	107	Slave-grown sugar	93
Biafra, Bight of	13	Spain	96
Water communication	108	Steam vessels, 2	97
BLOCKADE:		Sugar cultivation, 2	99
1. Locality in which the blockade should be enforced	14	Supply of slaves	100
2. Tendency of a close blockade to suppress the illicit traffic in slaves	15	Treaties and conventions, 3	106
3. Objections to the establishment of a blockade on the coast of Africa	15	Treatment of slaves	106
Africa, Coast of, 1	2	Wages, 1	107
Boat service	15	West India colonies, 3	109
Bonny River	15	White population	109
Brazil, 2	17	BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT:	
Brazilian government, 1	17	1. Power of the Brazilian government to suppress the slave trade	17
Cuba, 1, 2	32	2. How far the slave trade is fostered and encouraged by the Brazilian government	18
East coast of Africa	37	Brazil, 3	17
Gun boats	46	Breach of faith	18
Naval force	75	Emancipation of slaves	39
Preventive squadron	83	Free colonists	42
Boat service	15	Legalization of the slave trade	61
Barracoons, 1	10	Spain	96
Embarkation of slaves	39	Suppression of the slave trade	100
Gun boats	46	Treaties and conventions, 3	106
Bonny River	15	Bribery	18
Free labourers, 1	43	British colonies	18
Treaties and conventions, 1	105	Competition	29
Bounties	16	Serra Leone	92
Head money	47	British Guiana	18
Prize money	86	Abandonment of estates	1
		Administration of justice	2

<i>British Guiana—continued.</i>	Page.	<i>CHIEFS IN AFRICA:</i>	Page.
Agents	3	1. Generally	24
Annandale estate	5	2. Desire of the chiefs for legitimate commerce	25
Berbice	13	4. Connexion of the chiefs with the traffic in slaves	25
Capital	21	British traders	19
Crown Lands	31	Cultivation of the soil	32
Demerara	33	Domestic slavery	36
Drainage	36	Eboe country	38
Earnings of labourers	37	Emigration, 5	40
Education, 4	38	Guarantee	46
Female immigrants	41	Headman	47
Freeholders	43	Head money	47
Free labourers, 2, 4	43	Interior of Africa	54
Immigration of labourers	52	Kidnapping slaves	57
Labour and labourers	58	Kroomen, 1	58
Representative Assembly	88	Lagos	59
Sugar cultivation, 4	99	Legitimate commerce, 1, 2	61
Taxation	101	Manning vessels	67
Wages, 3	107	Missionaries	72
<i>British manufactures</i>	19	Natives of Africa	75
Ashantees	5	Prisoners of war	86
Chiefs in Africa, 1	24	Supply of slaves	100
Clothing	28	Tobacco	103
Competition	29	Treaties and conventions, 1	105
Trade	105	Tribute	106
<i>British settlements</i>	19	Wars	108
Abbeokuta	1	Wives	110
Ambriz	4	Civilization	25
Benin, Bight of	13	Abandonment of estates	1
Biafra, Bight of	13	Education, 2	38
Blockhouses	15	Legitimate commerce, 2	62
Cape Mount	21	Liberated Africans, 1	63
Gold Coast	45	Old Calabar	79
Kong Mountains	57	Suppression of the slave trade, 2	101
Liberia, Republic of	64	Climatc	27
Monrovia	72	Abbeokuta	1
Niger River	78	Ambriz	4
Sierra Leone	92	Australia	5
Trading posts	105	British settlements	19
West India colonies	109	Continuous labour	29
Whydah	109	Whydah, 1	109
<i>British subjects</i>	19	Clothing	28
Free labourers	43	British manufactures	19
<i>Cabenda</i>	21	Coffee cultivation	28
Barracoons, 1	10	Abandonment of estates	1
<i>Cameroons River</i>	21	Ages of slaves	3
Free labourers, 1	43	Brazil, 3	17
Religious instruction, 1	88	Sierra Leone, 1	92
Sugar cultivation, 1	99	Colonial produce	28
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i>	21	Differential duties	36
British shipping	19	Native produce	75
Captured slaves	22	Commercial intercourse	28
Naval stations	77	Legitimate commerce	61
<i>Capital</i>	21	Sierra Leone, 1	92
Jamaica	55	Trade	105
Payment of wages	81	Competition	29
Sugar cultivation, 2	99	Ceylon	24
<i>Captured slaves</i>	22	Emigration, 5	40
Interior of Africa	54	Free labourers, 2	43
Liberated Africans	63	West India colonies, 3	109
Slaves, 2	95	Condemned vessels	29
Supply of slaves	100	"Gutana," The ship	46
<i>CAPTURED VESSELS:</i>		Treaties and conventions, 2	106
1. Generally	22	Continuous labour	29
2. Number of captures made	22	Contract system	29
Adjudication courts	2	"Grumetta" Act	46
Benin, Bight of	13	Conveyance of emigrants	29
Bounties	16	Cost of conveyance	30
Commanders of ships	28	"Great Britain" steamer	45
Courts of judicature	30	"Growler," H. M. ship	45
Crews of slavers	31	Coolies	30
Mixed commission courts	72	Immigration of labourers	52
Portuguese vessels	83		
Prize money	86		
Seizure of vessels	92		
Slave vessels, 1	94		

	Page.		Page.
<i>Cost of conveyance</i>	30	<i>Cultivation of the soil—continued.</i>	
<i>Cotton cultivation</i>	30	<i>British Guiana</i>	18
<i>Australia</i>	5	<i>Capital</i>	21
<i>Bahia, 1</i>	6	<i>Civilization</i>	25
<i>Egga district</i>	38	<i>Coffee cultivation</i>	28
<i>Pernambuco</i>	81	<i>Cotton cultivation</i>	30
<i>Sierra Leone, 1</i>	92	<i>Cuba, 1</i>	32
<i>United States of America</i>	107	<i>Demand for slaves</i>	33
<i>Whydah, 2</i>	109	<i>Jamaica</i>	55
<i>Courts of judicature</i>	30	<i>Kroomen, 1</i>	58
<i>Adjudication courts</i>	2	<i>Rice</i>	89
<i>Administration of justice</i>	2	<i>Sierra Leone, 1</i>	92
<i>Mixed commission courts</i>	72	<i>Sugar cultivation</i>	99
<i>Vice-Admiralty courts</i>	107	<i>Supply of slaves</i>	100
<i>Creoles</i>	31	<i>Suppression of the slave trade, 2</i>	101
<i>Clothing</i>	28	<i>Customs regulations</i>	33
<i>Coolies</i>	30	<i>Equipment article</i>	40
<i>Crown lands</i>	31	<i>Decoy vessels</i>	33
<i>Houses</i>	51	<i>Demand for slaves</i>	33
<i>Immigration of labourers</i>	52	<i>Blockade, 3</i>	15
<i>Kroomen, 1</i>	58	<i>Brazil, 1</i>	16
<i>Luxuries</i>	65	<i>Havannah</i>	46
<i>Marriages</i>	68	<i>Mining operations</i>	72
<i>Wages, 3</i>	107	<i>Supply of slaves</i>	100
<i>Creps of slavers</i>	31	<i>Suppression of the slave trade</i>	100
<i>Flags</i>	42	<i>Demerara</i>	33
<i>Punishment, 2</i>	87	<i>Coolies *</i>	30
<i>Transportation</i>	105	<i>Creoles</i>	31
<i>Cruisers</i>	31	<i>Incendiarism</i>	54
<i>American vessels</i>	4	<i>Labour</i>	58
<i>Barracoons, 2</i>	10	<i>Licence to trade</i>	64
<i>Blockade, 1</i>	14	<i>Provision grounds</i>	87
<i>Brazilian government, 1</i>	17	<i>Railway (Demerara)</i>	88
<i>Captured vessels, 2</i>	22	<i>Wages, 3</i>	107
<i>Cuba, 2</i>	32	<i>Depôts for slaves</i>	35
<i>Embarkation of slaves</i>	39	<i>Barracoons</i>	10
<i>Equipment article</i>	40	<i>Huts</i>	51
<i>Foreign cruisers</i>	42	<i>Differential duties</i>	36
<i>Naval force</i>	75	<i>Protective duty</i>	87
<i>Preventive squadron</i>	83	<i>Sugar duties</i>	99
<i>Prize money</i>	86	<i>Domestic slavery</i>	36
<i>Protection of commerce</i>	86	<i>Chiefs in Africa, 1</i>	24
<i>Revival of the slave trade</i>	88	<i>Serfs</i>	92
<i>Seizure of vessels</i>	92	<i>Slaves, 1</i>	95
<i>Spies</i>	97	<i>Earnings of labourers</i>	37
<i>Steam vessels, 1</i>	97	<i>Coolies</i>	30
<i>Sufferings of slaves, 2</i>	98	<i>Treatment of slaves</i>	106
CUBA:		<i>East coast of Africa</i>	37
1. <i>Generally</i>	32	<i>Abyssinia</i>	1
2. <i>Slavery and slave trade</i>	32	<i>Blockade, 1</i>	14
<i>Blockade, 1</i>	14	<i>Embarkation of slaves</i>	39
<i>Capital</i>	21	<i>Free labourers, 1</i>	43
<i>Coffee cultivation</i>	28	<i>Portuguese</i>	83
<i>Competition</i>	29	<i>Suppression of the slave trade, 1</i>	100
<i>Demand for slaves</i>	33	EDUCATION:	
<i>Free labourers, 3</i>	43	1. <i>Native Africans</i>	38
<i>Havannah</i>	46	2. <i>In Sierra Leone</i>	38
<i>Importation of slaves, 3</i>	53	3. <i>In the Brazils</i>	38
<i>Insurrections</i>	54	4. <i>In the West Indies</i>	38
<i>Labour and labourers</i>	58	<i>Agricultural schools</i>	3
<i>Liberated Africans, 3</i>	63	<i>Sierra Leone, 1</i>	92
<i>Machinery</i>	66	<i>Wright, Mr.</i>	110
<i>Preventive squadron, 3</i>	83	<i>Emancipation of slaves</i>	39
<i>Price of slaves, 3</i>	85	<i>Abolition of slavery</i>	1
<i>Prices of produce</i>	86	<i>Brazil, 1</i>	16
<i>Proprietors of estates</i>	86	<i>Demerara</i>	33
<i>Public companies</i>	87	<i>Employment</i>	40
<i>Slave-grown sugar</i>	93	<i>Glasgow Emancipation Society</i>	45
<i>Sugar cultivation, 3</i>	99	<i>Liberated Africans</i>	63
<i>Valdez, General</i>	107	<i>Refusal to work</i>	88
<i>West India colonies, 3</i>	109	<i>Embarkation of slaves</i>	39
<i>Cultivation of the soil</i>	32	<i>Barracoons, 1</i>	10
<i>Abbeokuta</i>	1	<i>Blockade, 1, 2</i>	14
<i>Agricultural schools</i>	3	<i>Canoes</i>	21
<i>Benin, Bight of</i>	13		
<i>Brazil, 3</i>	17		

EMIGRATION :	Page.	FREE LABOURERS—continued.	Page.
1. Facilities of obtaining emigrants from the coast of Africa	39	Purchase of freedom	87
2. Emigration of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone	39	Refusal to work	88
3. Suggestions for carrying out a system of free emigration	40	Religious instruction, 2	88
4. Obstacles to carrying out a system of free emigration	40	Sugar cultivation, 4	99
5. How the slave trade would be affected by adopting free emigration from Africa	40	Task work	101
Africans	3	Timmanee country	103
Ambriz	4	Yoruba tribe	111
Barbadoes	9	French government	44
British Guiana	18	French squadron -	44
Conveyance of emigrants	29	Naval force, 2	76
Coolies	30	Right of search	89
Cost of conveyance	30	Gallinas	44
Free colonists	42	Barracoons, 3	11
Head money	47	Camwood	21
Immigration of labourers	52	Manna, Prince	67
Kroomen, 1	58	Gold Coast	45
Liberated Africans, 2	63	Assinee River	5
Preventive squadron, 3	84	Gaboon	44
Sierra Leone, 2	93	"Great Britain" Steamer	45
Superintendent of emigrants	100	"Growler," H. M. ship	45
Equipment article	40	Mortality, 1	74
Clarendon, Lord	25	Havannah	46
Indian corn	54	Birch, Captain	13
Supply of water	100	Cuba	32
Suppression of the slave trade, 1	100	Price of slaves, 3	85
Expenditure	41	Prices of produce	86
African forts	2	Prices of sugar	86
Immigration of labourers	52	Health	47
Preventive squadron, 2	84	Climate	27
Suppression of the slave trade, 1	100	Sickness and mortality of seamen	92
Factories	41	Hiring slaves	48
Barracoons	10	Contract system	29
Incendiarism	54	Horrors of the slave trade	50
Naval force, 3	76	Barracoons, 3	11
Trading posts	105	Blockade, 3	15
Female Immigrants	41	Captured vessels, 1	22
Emigration, 2, 3	39	Legalization of the slave trade	61
Free labourers, 1	43	Middle passage, 1	71
Foreign cruisers	42	Sufferings of slaves	98
American squadron	4	Hours of labour	51
French squadron	44	Treatment of slaves	106
Free colonists	42	Huts	51
Freeholders	43	Immigration of labourers	52
Berbice	13	Ages of slaves	3
British Guiana	18	Bounties	16
Creoles	31	Capital	21
FREE LABOURERS :		Coolies	30
1. Supply of free labourers from the coast of Africa	43	Demerara	33
2. Immigration of free labourers into the West India colonies	43	Female immigrants	41
3. Substitution of free labour for slave labour in the Brazils	43	Free labourers, 2	43
4. Objections to the free labour-system	44	Guarantee	46
Ambriz	4	Kroomen, 2	58
Brazil, 1	16	Trinidad	106
Chiefs in Africa	24	West India colonies, 2	109
Contract system	29	IMPORTATION OF SLAVES :	
Cost of conveyance	30	1. From the coast of Africa	53
Cuba, 1	32	2. Into Brazil	53
Demerara	33	3. Into Cuba	53
Hours of labour	51	4. South America	53
Immigration of labourers	52	Bahia, 2	6
Kroomen, 2	58	Blockade, 1	14
Labour	58	Cuba, 2	32
Maroons	68	Free labourers, 3	43
Negroes, 1	77	Pernambuco	81
		Slaves, 2	95
		Incendiarism	54
		Ahguay	3
		Industry	54
		Africans	3
		Creoles	31
		Kroomen, 1	58
		Sierra Leone, 1	92

	Page.		Page.
Insurance of slave vessels	54	Lagos	59
Marine insurance	68	Legalization of the slave trade	61
Interior of Africa	54	Civilization	25
Abbeokuta	1	Cultivation of the soil	32
Africans	3	Registry of slaves	88
Barracoons, 1, 2	10	LEGITIMATE COMMERCE :	
British manufactures	19	1. Generally	61
Chiefs in Africa	24	2. Importance of the legitimate trade of	
Civilization	25	Africa as a means of suppressing the	
Climate	27	slave trade	62
Commercial intercourse	28	African forts	2
Domestic slavery	38	British settlements	19
Free labourers, 1	43	Chiefs in Africa, 2	24
Legitimate commerce, 1	61	Civilization	25
Native produce	75	Commercial intercourse	28
Prices of slaves, 1	85	Competition	29
Rivers of Africa	90	Currency	33
Rokon district	90	Equipment article	40
Serfs	92	Languages	61
Supply of slaves	100	Native produce	75
Trade	105	Natives of Africa	75
Wars	108	Naval force, 3	76
Water communication	108	Niger River, 2	78
Jamaica	55	Palm-oil trade	79
Abandonment of estates	1	Preventive squadron, 3	84
Coolies	30	Protection of commerce	86
Creoles	31	Recovery of debts	88
Payment of wages	81	Suppression of the slave trade, 1, 2	100
Religious instruction, 2	88	Trading posts	105
Sale of slaves	90	Wars	108
Wages, 3	107	Whydah, 2	110
Kidnapping slaves	57	LIBERATED AFRICANS :	
Brazilian government, 1	17	1. Generally	63
Smuggling natives	96	2. Desire of the natives of Africa to emi-	
Supply of slaves	100	grate	63
Wars	108	3. In Cuba and Brazil	63
Kroo Coast	58	4. At Sierra Leone	63
Free labourers, 1	43	5. In the West Indies	63
Kroomen	58	Apprenticeship system	5
KROOMEN :		Berbice	13
1. Character of the natives of the Kroo	58	British Guiana	18
country		Captured slaves	22
2. Supply of free labourers from the Kroo	58	Contract system	29
Coast to the West Indies		Conveyance of emigrants	29
Apprenticeship system	5	Education, 2	38
Contract system	29	Emigration, 2	39
Emigration, 4	40	Free labourers, 2	43
Free labourers, 2	43	Industry	54
Wages, 3	107	Missionaries	72
Labour and labourers	58	Mortality, 3	75
Abandonment of estates	1	Religious instruction, 1, 2	88
Africans	3	Sierra Leone, 1, 2	92
Brazil, 3	17	Soldiers	96
British Guiana	18	Wages, 2	107
Chinese labourers	25	West India colonies, 2	109
Continuous labour	29	Liberia republic	64
Coolies	30	Gallinas	44
Creoles	31	Loando	65
Cuba, 1	32	St. Paul de Loando	90
Cultivation of the soil	32	Luxuries	65
Earnings of labourers	37	Clothing	28
Free labourers	43	Houses	51
Immigration of labourers	52	Machinery	66
Jamaica	55	Maintenance of slaves	67
Kroomen, 1	58	Feeding slaves	41
Madeira-men	67	Food	42
Masters and servants	68	Provisions	87
Sugar cultivation, 4	99	Manning vessels	67
Task work	101	Training seamen	105
Wages	107		
West India colonies, 2	109		
Labour laws	59		
Masters and servants	68		
Vagrancy	107		

	Page.
Marine insurance - - - - -	68
Insurance of slave vessels - - - - -	54
Masters and servants - - - - -	68
Labour laws - - - - -	59
Mauritius - - - - -	71
Competition - - - - -	29
Coolies - - - - -	30
MIDDLE PASSAGE:	
1. Horrors of the middle passage - - - - -	71
2. Length of time occupied in the middle passage - - - - -	72
Accommodation in slave vessels - - - - -	1
Feeding slaves - - - - -	41
Food - - - - -	42
Horrors of the slave trade - - - - -	50
Legalization of the slave trade - - - - -	61
Mortality, 1 - - - - -	74
Suffering of slaves, 1, 2 - - - - -	98
Missionaries - - - - -	72
Badagry - - - - -	5
Crowther, Rev. Samuel - - - - -	31
Education, 1 - - - - -	38
New Amsterdam - - - - -	78
Religious instruction, 1 - - - - -	88
Rokelle River - - - - -	90
Rokon district - - - - -	90
Sierra Leone, 2 - - - - -	93
Yarraba country - - - - -	111
Mixed commission courts - - - - -	72
Adjudication courts - - - - -	2
Captured vessels, 2 - - - - -	22
Vice-Admiralty courts - - - - -	107
MORTALITY:	
1. Sickness and mortality among slaves - - - - -	74
2. Mortality among seamen - - - - -	75
3. Mortality among liberated Africans - - - - -	75
Captured vessels, 1 - - - - -	22
Demerara - - - - -	33
"Growler," H. M. ship - - - - -	45
Sickness and mortality among seamen - - - - -	92
Slave vessels, 2 - - - - -	94
Native produce - - - - -	75
British settlements - - - - -	19
Camwood - - - - -	21
Colonial produce - - - - -	28
Copper ore - - - - -	30
Ivory - - - - -	55
Legitimate commerce, 1 - - - - -	61
Maize - - - - -	67
Markets - - - - -	68
Niger River, 2 - - - - -	78
Oil - - - - -	79
Palm-oil trade - - - - -	79
Pernambuco - - - - -	81
Prices of produce - - - - -	86
Productions of slave labour - - - - -	86
Shea butter tree - - - - -	92
Sierra Leone, 1 - - - - -	92
Whydah, 2 - - - - -	110
Natives of Africa - - - - -	75
Africans - - - - -	3
Chiefs in Africa - - - - -	24
Civilization - - - - -	25
Clothing - - - - -	28
Cotton manufacture - - - - -	30
Education, 1 - - - - -	38
Emigration, 1, 4 - - - - -	39
Headman - - - - -	47
Idolatry - - - - -	52
Immigration of labourers - - - - -	52
Kroomen - - - - -	58
Labour and labourers - - - - -	58

	Page.
<i>Natives of Africa—continued.</i>	
Languages - - - - -	61
Legitimate commerce, 1 - - - - -	61
Liberated Africans, 2 - - - - -	63
Manning vessels - - - - -	67
Markets - - - - -	68
Marriages - - - - -	68
Negroes - - - - -	77
Pawning natives - - - - -	81
Purchase of freedom - - - - -	87
Recovery of debts - - - - -	88
Refusal to work - - - - -	88
Religious instruction, 1 - - - - -	88
Slaves, 1 - - - - -	95
Smuggling natives - - - - -	96
Suppression of the slave trade - - - - -	100
NAVAL FORCE:	
1. Strength and efficiency of the force - - - - -	75
2. Efforts of the naval force in the suppression of the slave trade - - - - -	76
3. Consequences of the withdrawal of the force - - - - -	76
4. Station of the marine force - - - - -	76
5. Importance of the presence of a naval force for the protection of commerce on the coast of Africa - - - - -	77
6. Uselessness of the presence of a naval force as a protection to commerce - - - - -	77
American squadron - - - - -	4
Anti-slavery Society - - - - -	5
Barracoons, 2 - - - - -	10
Black navy - - - - -	14
Brazilian government, 1 - - - - -	17
British seamen - - - - -	19
Cruisers - - - - -	31
East coast of Africa - - - - -	37
Preventive squadron - - - - -	83
Protection of commerce - - - - -	86
Revival of the slave trade - - - - -	88
Seizure of vessels - - - - -	92
Sickness and mortality of seamen - - - - -	92
Spies - - - - -	97
Steam vessels, 1 - - - - -	97
Sufferings of slaves, 2, 3 - - - - -	98
Suppression of the slave trade - - - - -	100
NEGROES:	
1. Brazil - - - - -	77
2. West Indies - - - - -	78
Earnings of labourers - - - - -	37
Employment - - - - -	40
Labour and labourers - - - - -	58
Natives of Africa - - - - -	75
Provision grounds - - - - -	87
Refusal to work - - - - -	88
Slaves, 1 - - - - -	95
NIGER RIVER:	
1. Suppression of the slave trade - - - - -	78
2. Opportunities for carrying on the legitimate trade - - - - -	78
Barracoons, 1 - - - - -	10
British settlements - - - - -	19
Chiefs in Africa, 2 - - - - -	24
Climate - - - - -	27
Cultivation of the soil - - - - -	32
Currency - - - - -	33
Internal communication - - - - -	54
Legitimate commerce, 1 - - - - -	61
Rio Nun - - - - -	90
Oil - - - - -	79
Palm-oil trade - - - - -	79
Shea butter tree - - - - -	92
Packing slaves - - - - -	79
Slave vessels, 3 - - - - -	94

	Page.		
Palm oil trade - - - - -	79	<i>Produce of slave labour—continued.</i>	
Native produce - - - - -	75	Exports - - - - -	41
Payment of wages - - - - -	81	Legitimate commerce, 2 - - - - -	62
Wages - - - - -	107	Prices of produce - - - - -	86
Pernambuco - - - - -	81	Slave-grown sugar - - - - -	93
Negroes, 1 - - - - -	77	Profits of the slave trade - - - - -	86
Public companies - - - - -	87	Chiefs in Africa, 2 - - - - -	24
Sugar cultivation, 2 - - - - -	99	Competition - - - - -	29
PIRACY :		Legitimate commerce, 1 - - - - -	61
1. Cases of piracy on the coast of Africa - - - - -	82	Smuggling - - - - -	96
2. Nations which have declared the slave trade to be piracy - - - - -	82	Protection of commerce - - - - -	86
3. Opinion as to what constitutes piracy - - - - -	82	African forts - - - - -	2
4. Policy of declaring the slave trade piracy, and punishing it accordingly - - - - -	82	British settlements - - - - -	19
Brazilian government, 1 - - - - -	17	Legitimate commerce, 1 - - - - -	61
Crews of slavers - - - - -	31	Naval force, 5, 6 - - - - -	77
Free labourers, 3 - - - - -	43	Preventive squadron, 2 - - - - -	84
Punishment, 2 - - - - -	87	Trading posts - - - - -	105
Portuguese - - - - -	83	Wars - - - - -	108
Ambriz - - - - -	4	Public companies - - - - -	87
Competition - - - - -	29	Insurance of slave vessels - - - - -	54
Legitimate commerce, 1 - - - - -	61	PUNISHMENT :	
Price of slaves, 5 - - - - -	85	1. Punishment of crime - - - - -	87
Slave vessels, 1 - - - - -	94	2. Punishment of parties engaged in the slave trade - - - - -	87
Treaties and conventions, 4 - - - - -	106	Americans - - - - -	5
PREVENTIVE SQUADRON :		Capital punishment - - - - -	22
1. Strength and efficiency of the preventive force - - - - -	83	Corporal punishment - - - - -	30
2. Inability of the squadron to prevent the slave trade - - - - -	84	Crews of slavers - - - - -	31
3. Proposed removal of the squadron, and consequences - - - - -	84	Imprisonment - - - - -	53
American squadron - - - - -	4	Piracy, 2, 4 - - - - -	82
Black navy - - - - -	14	Transportation - - - - -	105
Brazilian government, 1 - - - - -	17	RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION :	
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society - - - - -	18	1. On the coast of Africa - - - - -	88
British seamen - - - - -	19	2. In the West Indies - - - - -	88
Captured vessels, 2 - - - - -	22	Abbeokuta - - - - -	1
Cruisers - - - - -	31	Church accommodation - - - - -	25
Cuba, 2 - - - - -	32	Education, 3 - - - - -	38
Expenditure - - - - -	41	Liberated Africans, 4 - - - - -	63
French squadron - - - - -	44	Mahometanism - - - - -	67
Health - - - - -	47	Missionaries - - - - -	72
Legitimate commerce, 1 - - - - -	61	Myalism - - - - -	75
Mozambique - - - - -	75	Sierra Leone, 1 - - - - -	92
Naval force - - - - -	75	Suppression of the slave trade, 2 - - - - -	101
Portuguese - - - - -	83	Revival of the slave trade - - - - -	88
Price of slaves, 6 - - - - -	85	Africa, Coast of, 2 - - - - -	2
Prize money - - - - -	86	Legitimate commerce, 2 - - - - -	62
Removal of officers - - - - -	88	Naval force, 3 - - - - -	76
Revival of the slave trade - - - - -	88	Niger River, 1 - - - - -	78
Seizure of vessels - - - - -	92	Right of search - - - - -	89
Shipping - - - - -	92	American vessels - - - - -	4
Sickness and mortality of seamen - - - - -	92	Rio de Janeiro - - - - -	89
Spies - - - - -	97	Brazil, 1 - - - - -	16
Steam vessels, 1 - - - - -	97	Convicts - - - - -	30
Sufferings of slaves, 2, 3 - - - - -	98	Exports - - - - -	41
Suppression of the slave trade, 1, 2 - - - - -	100	Landing slaves - - - - -	61
PRICE OF SLAVES :		Negroes, 1 - - - - -	77
1. In Africa - - - - -	85	Price of Slaves, 2 - - - - -	85
2. In the Brazils - - - - -	85	Public companies - - - - -	87
3. In Cuba - - - - -	85	Sugar cultivation, 2 - - - - -	99
4. In the West Indies - - - - -	85	Sacrificing slaves - - - - -	90
5. In the Spanish and Portuguese colonies - - - - -	85	Ashantees - - - - -	5
6. How the price of slaves is affected by the presence of the British preventive squadron - - - - -	85	Lagos - - - - -	59
Sale of slaves - - - - -	90	Sale of slaves - - - - -	90
Prize money - - - - -	86	Domestic slavery - - - - -	36
Bounties - - - - -	16	Price of slaves - - - - -	85
Produce of slave labour - - - - -	86	Tobacco - - - - -	103
Cuba, 1 - - - - -	32	Seizure of vessels - - - - -	92
		American vessels - - - - -	4
		Bonds - - - - -	15
		Captured vessels - - - - -	22
		Equipment article - - - - -	40
		Portuguese vessels - - - - -	83
		Smuggling - - - - -	96
		Treaties and conventions, 2 - - - - -	106

SIERRA LEONE :	Page.	SLAVE VESSELS—continued.	Page.
1. General state of the colony and its inhabitants - - - - -	92	Accommodation of slave vessels - - - - -	1
2. Condition of the liberated Africans imported into Sierra Leone - - - - -	93	Barrels of water - - - - -	11
3. Extent to which the slave trade is carried on in Sierra Leone - - - - -	93	Captured vessels - - - - -	22
Adjudication courts - - - - -	2	Cleansing slave vessels - - - - -	26
Apprenticeship system - - - - -	5	Commission - - - - -	29
British settlements - - - - -	19	Condemned vessels - - - - -	29
Captured slaves - - - - -	22	Crews of slavers - - - - -	31
Captured vessels - - - - -	22	Decoy vessels - - - - -	33
Church accommodation - - - - -	25	Disease - - - - -	36
Courts of judicature - - - - -	30	Embarkation of slaves - - - - -	39
Cultivation of the soil - - - - -	32	Equipment article - - - - -	40
Education, 2 - - - - -	38	Feeding slaves - - - - -	41
Emigration, 2 - - - - -	39	Flags - - - - -	42
Established Church - - - - -	41	Food - - - - -	42
Free labourers, 1 - - - - -	43	Insurance of slave vessels - - - - -	54
Free Town - - - - -	44	Middle passage, 1, 2 - - - - -	71
Houses - - - - -	51	Mortality, 1 - - - - -	74
Idolatry - - - - -	52	Naval force, 2 - - - - -	76
Kroomen, 1 - - - - -	58	Packing slaves - - - - -	79
Liberated Africans, 2, 4 - - - - -	63	Piracy - - - - -	82
Missionaries - - - - -	72	Prize-money - - - - -	86
Population - - - - -	82	Provisions - - - - -	87
Provisions - - - - -	87	Right of search - - - - -	89
Queen's yards - - - - -	87	Seizure of vessels - - - - -	92
Religious instruction, 1, 2 - - - - -	88	Shipping - - - - -	92
Rice - - - - -	89	Sierra Leone, 3 - - - - -	93
Superintendent of emigrants - - - - -	100	Signals - - - - -	93
Voluntary contributions - - - - -	107	Slave decks - - - - -	93
Wages, 2 - - - - -	107	Sufferings of slaves, 1 - - - - -	98
Slave-grown sugar - - - - -	93	Supply of water - - - - -	100
Differential duties - - - - -	36	Surgeons - - - - -	101
Produce of slave labour - - - - -	86	Voyages - - - - -	107
Sugar duties - - - - -	99	Winds - - - - -	110
SLAVE TRADE :		SLAVES :	
1. Generally - - - - -	94	1. Generally - - - - -	95
2. Increase of the traffic - - - - -	94	2. Importation and exportation of slaves - - - - -	95
3. Decrease of the traffic - - - - -	94	Ages of slaves - - - - -	3
African slave trade - - - - -	3	Amelioration of the condition of slaves - - - - -	4
Americans - - - - -	5	Amusements - - - - -	5
Barracoons - - - - -	10	Boys - - - - -	16
Brazil, 1 - - - - -	16	Branding - - - - -	16
Capital - - - - -	21	Captured slaves - - - - -	22
Chiefs in Africa, 3 - - - - -	25	Children - - - - -	25
Cuba, 2 - - - - -	32	Cultivation of the soil - - - - -	32
Emigration, 5 - - - - -	40	Debarcation of slaves - - - - -	33
Excitement - - - - -	41	Demand for slaves - - - - -	33
Gallinas - - - - -	44	Dépôts for slaves - - - - -	35
Horrors of the slave trade - - - - -	50	Emancipation of slaves - - - - -	39
Kroo Coast - - - - -	58	Embarkation of slaves - - - - -	39
Legalization of the slave trade - - - - -	61	Female slaves - - - - -	41
Legitimate commerce, 1, 2 - - - - -	61	Hiring slaves - - - - -	48
Naval force - - - - -	75	Hours of labour - - - - -	51
Piracy, 2, 3, 4 - - - - -	82	Importation of slaves - - - - -	53
Preventive squadron - - - - -	83	Kidnapping slaves - - - - -	57
Profits of the slave trade - - - - -	86	Landing slaves - - - - -	61
Punishment, 2 - - - - -	87	Lodging slaves - - - - -	65
Revival of the slave trade - - - - -	88	Maintenance of slaves - - - - -	67
Sierra Leone, 3 - - - - -	93	Mortality, 1 - - - - -	74
Steam vessels, 2 - - - - -	97	Packing slaves - - - - -	79
Suppression of the slave trade - - - - -	100	Price of slaves - - - - -	85
Wars - - - - -	108	Produce of slave labour - - - - -	86
Whydah, 3 - - - - -	110	Purchase of freedom - - - - -	87
SLAVE VESSELS :		Registry of slaves - - - - -	88
1. Class of vessels engaged in the slave trade - - - - -	94	Runaway slaves - - - - -	90
2. Equipment of slave vessels, and cost of outfit - - - - -	94	Sacrificing slaves - - - - -	90
3. Crowded state of slave vessels - - - - -	94	Sale of slaves - - - - -	90
4. How slave vessels are distinguished from merchantmen - - - - -	95	Sufferings of slaves - - - - -	98
		Supply of slaves - - - - -	100
		Treatment of slaves - - - - -	106
		South coast of Africa - - - - -	96
		Portuguese - - - - -	83

	Page.	<i>SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE—continued.</i>	Page.
Spain	96	American squadron	4
Breach of faith	18	Barracoons, 2	10
Crews of slavers	31	Blockade, 2	15
Cuba, 1	32	Brazil, 1	16
Price of slaves, 5	85	Brazilian government, 1	17
<i>STEAM VESSELS :</i>		Chiefs in Africa, 2	24
1. Employment of steam vessels in the sup- pression of the slave trade	97	Cruisers	31
2. Engagement of steam vessels in carrying on the slave trade	97	Cuba, 2	32
"Great Britain" steamer	45	Denman, Captain	35
East coast of Africa	37	Expenditure	41
Loando	65	Foreign states	42
<i>SUFFERINGS OF SLAVES :</i>		Free labourers, 3	43
1. Description of the sufferings of slaves	98	French squadron	44
2. How far the sufferings are enhanced by the activity of the preventive squa- dron	98	Legitimate commerce, 1, 2	61
3. Sufferings of the slaves previous to the Emancipation Act	98	Naval force, 2, 3	76
Barracoons, 3	11	Niger River, 1	78
Blockade, 3	15	Piracy, 4	82
Captured vessels, 1	22	Preventive squadron	83
Coolies	30	Right of search	89
Demerara	33	Steam vessels, 1	97
Embarkation of slaves	39	Treaties and conventions	105
Horrors of the slave trade	50	Trading posts	105
Legalization of the slave trade	61	Block houses	15
Middle passage, 1	71	British settlements	19
Slave vessels, 2, 3	94	Factories	41
Supply of water	100	Incendiarism	54
<i>SUGAR CULTIVATION :</i>		Niger River, 1	78
1. In Africa	99	Protection of commerce	86
2. In Brazil	99	Whydah	109
3. In Cuba	99	<i>TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS :</i>	
4. In the West Indies	99	1. With native chiefs of Africa	105
Abandonment of estates	1	2. With foreign powers	106
Bahia, 1	6	3. With Brazil	106
Brazil, 1, 3	16	4. With Portugal	106
British Guiana	18	Brazilian government, 1, 2	17
Capital	21	Cuba, 2	32
Clayed sugars	26	Denmark	35
Coffee cultivation	28	Eboe country	38
Continuous labour	29	Equipment article	40
Creoles	31	Legitimate commerce, 2	62
Jamaica	55	Muscat, Imaum of	75
Labour and labourers	58	Piracy, 2	82
Pernambuco	81	Portuguese	83
Prices of sugar	86	Spain	96
Produce of slave labour	86	Whydah, 3	110
Protective duty	87	<i>Treatment of slaves</i>	106
Slave-grown sugar	93	Barracoons, 3	11
Task work	101	Conveyance of emigrants	29
Supply of slaves	100	Domestic slavery	36
Brazil, 1	16	Hours of labour	51
Cuba, 2	32	Lodging slaves	65
Demand for slaves	33	Maintenance of slaves	67
Kidnapping slaves	57	Slave vessels, 2	94
Preventive squadron, 2	84	Sufferings of slaves	98
Prices of produce	86	<i>United States of America</i>	107
Public companies	87	Americans	5
Wars	108	Free labourers, 3	43
West India colonies	109	Importation of slaves, 4	53
<i>SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE :</i>		Naval force, 2	76
1. Working of the present system, and consequences of its abandonment	100	Piracy, 2	82
2. Remedies proposed for more effectually suppressing the slave trade	101	<i>Vice-Admiralty courts</i>	107
		Adjudication courts	2
		Captured vessels, 2	22
		Condemned vessels	29

	Page.		Page.
WAGES :		WEST INDIA COLONIES—continued.	
1. <i>In the Brazils</i> - - - -	107	<i>Demerara</i> - - - -	33
2. <i>In Sierra Leone</i> - - - -	107	<i>Education, 4</i> - - - -	38
3. <i>In the West Indies</i> - - - -	107	<i>Free labourers, 2</i> - - - -	43
<i>Abandonment of estates</i> - - - -	1	<i>Hours of labour</i> - - - -	51
<i>Abbeokuta</i> - - - -	1	<i>Immigration of labourers</i>	52
<i>Annandale estate</i> - - - -	5	<i>Jamaica</i> - - - -	55
<i>British Guiana</i> - - - -	18	<i>Kroomen, 2</i> - - - -	58
<i>Crews of slavers</i> - - - -	31	<i>Labour and labourers</i> - - - -	58
<i>Earnings of labourers</i> - - - -	37	<i>Labour laws</i> - - - -	59
<i>Jamaica</i> - - - -	55	<i>Liberated Africans, 5</i> - - - -	63
<i>Labour and labourers</i> - - - -	58	<i>License to trade</i> - - - -	64
<i>Payment of wages</i> - - - -	81	<i>Negroes, 2</i> - - - -	78
<i>Slave vessels, 2</i> - - - -	94	<i>Payment of wages</i>	81
		<i>Price of slaves, 4</i> - - - -	85
Wars - - - -	108	<i>Provision grounds</i>	87
<i>Ashantees</i> - - - -	5	<i>Punishment, 1</i> - - - -	87
<i>Prisoners of war</i> - - - -	86	<i>Religious instruction, 2</i>	88
<i>Supply of slaves</i> - - - -	100	<i>Resident proprietors</i> - - - -	88
		<i>Squatting</i> - - - -	97
WEST INDIA COLONIES :		<i>Sugar cultivation</i>	99
1. <i>Depressed state of West India property</i>	109	<i>Trinidad</i> - - - -	106
2. <i>Supply of labour</i> - - - -	109	<i>Vagrancy</i> - - - -	107
3. <i>Competition with Cuba and Brazil</i>	109	<i>Wages, 3</i> - - - -	107
<i>Apprenticeship system</i> - - - -	5		
<i>Berbice</i> - - - -	13	WHYDAH :	
<i>Capital</i> - - - -	21	1. <i>Generally</i> - - - -	109
<i>Chinese labourers</i> - - - -	25	2. <i>Legitimate commerce</i> - - - -	110
<i>Coffee cultivation</i> - - - -	28	3. <i>Slave trade</i> - - - -	110
<i>Coolies</i> - - - -	30	<i>British manufactures</i> - - - -	19
<i>Creoles</i> - - - -	31	<i>Native produce</i> - - - -	75
		<i>Palm-oil trade</i> - - - -	79
		<i>Yarraba country</i> - - - -	111
		<i>Kidnapping slaves</i> - - - -	57
		<i>Missionaries</i> - - - -	72

I N D E X.

[N. B.—In this Index the Numerals following *Rep.* refer to the respective Reports, the *Figures* following the Names of the Witnesses to the Number of the Question of the Evidence, and *App.* to the Appendices.]

A.

ABANDONMENT of Estates. Abandonment of estates in Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana, in consequence of the policy pursued by the British Government, *Macgregor* 6185-6187. 6199—Total abandonment of the whole of the coffee estates in Berbice, and resort of the labourers to sugar estates for employment, *Barkly* 6612—Abandonment of the sugar estates in British Guiana in consequence of the low price of sugar, and difficulty of reducing the wages of the labourers in proportion to the reduced value of the produce, *ib.* 6653, 6654—Abandonment of estates in Berbice in consequence of their not paying for the cultivation, *Bourne* 8097, 8098—Effect which the abandonment of estates would have in retarding the progress of civilization among the Creole and African population in the West Indies, *ib.* 8141-8150.

See also *Coffee Cultivation.*

Abbeokuta. Particulars relative to the settlement at Abbeokuta, in the interior of Africa, *Carr* 1771; *Smith* 2159; *Schön* 2772-2779—Distance of Abbeokuta from Sierra Leone, *Townsend* 7722-7729—Amount of the population; form of government of Abbeokuta, and circumstances of the formation of the settlement, *ib.* 7730-7733. 7756—State of the climate of Abbeokuta; period of the healthy season, *ib.* 7799-7809. 7842, 7843—Character of the diseases prevalent at Abbeokuta, *ib.* 7819-7822—Description of the cultivation of the soil in Abbeokuta; rate of wages of labourers, *ib.* 7823-7843—State of the moral and religious condition of the natives of Abbeokuta, *ib.* 7844-7868—Suitability of the soil of Abbeokuta to the cultivation of cotton and sugar, *ib.* 7903—Safety of the English in Abbeokuta, *Gollmer* 8043-8049.

See also *Building Churches.* *Chiefs in Africa*, 1. *Domestic Slavery.* *Egba Country.* *Kidnapping Slaves.* *Missionaries.* *Price of Slaves*, 1. *Wars.*

Aberdeen, Lord. Effect of the appearance of Lord Aberdeen's letter in 1842, forbidding the destruction of the barracoons, in promoting the revival of the slave trade, *Matson* 1261-1266. 1275; *Cliffe* 4180-4182.

Abolition of Slavery. It is the general opinion entertained in the Brazils that if slavery were abolished the country would be totally ruined, *Cliffe* 4183, 4184—Difficulties attending the abolition of slavery in the Brazils, *Moore* 5346-5348. 5360-5362.

See also *Brazilian Government*, 3. *Chiefs in Africa*, 3. *Cuba*, 2. *Emancipation of Slaves.* *France.* *Population.* *Spain.* *Wellington, Duke of.*

Abyssinia. There is a good deal of coffee produced in Abyssinia, on the eastern coast of Africa, *Keogh* 2048.

Accommodation in Slave Vessels. Nature of the accommodation provided for the negroes on board slave vessels, *Wyvill* 3610-3618—Great attention was paid to the comfort of the slaves on board slave vessels during the existence of the legal traffic, *Tobin* 5637-5644—The Spaniards, when they took up the slave trade, had no regulations with respect to the accommodation of the slaves on board during the middle passage, *ib.* 5736.

See also *Embarkation of Slaves.* *Feeding Slaves.* *Food.* *Middle Passage.* *Slave Vessels.* *Sufferings of Slaves.* *Supply of Water.*

Accra. Witness is not aware of any slave trade being carried on at Accra, *Duncan* 3032.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Adjudication Courts. There are no unnecessary delays at Sierra Leone in the adjudication of captured vessels either by the Mixed Commission Courts or the Vice-admiralty Court, *Carr* 1959-1962—Evil effects of captured vessels having to be sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication; courts should be established on some other parts of the coast, *Birch* 2320-2332.

See also *Captured Vessels, 2.* *Courts of Judicature.* *Fernando Po.* *Mixed Commission Courts.* *Vice-Admiralty Courts.*

Administration of Justice. Hurried and unsatisfactory manner in which the administration of justice is conducted in the inferior courts in British Guiana, *Barrett* 7705-7709—Opinion that the present administration of the law in British Guiana leads to much practical injustice, *ib.* 7717.

See also *Adjudication Courts.* *Appeals.* *Courts of Judicature.* *Mixed Commission Courts.* *Vice-Admiralty Courts.*

Admiralty. Reply of the Admiralty to the complaint of Mr. Horsfall, upon the occasion of his vessel being refused to trade at Cabenda, on the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5778. 5787.

Admiralty Courts. See *Vice-Admiralty Courts.*

AFRICA, COAST OF:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Slavery and the Slave Trade.*

1. *Generally:*

Description of the coast between the mouth of the Niger and the Cameroons River, *Allen* 836—History of witness's observations on the coast of Africa, from 1832 to 1842, *Matson* 1257 *et seq.*—Reason why the blockading force should be employed principally on the coast of Africa, *Lord Palmerston* 184, 185; *Matson* 1444.

2. *Slavery and the Slave Trade:*

Stations on the coast of Africa at which the slave trade is chiefly carried on, *Deuman* 318-328; *Butterfield* 574, 575; *Thompson* 5061-5070—Nature of the traffic in slaves and merchandize carried on on the coast of Africa, *Butterfield* 663, 678—The slave trade is carried on more or less on the whole line of coast, *Matson* 1254, 1255—Extracts from letters received by witness from the coast of Africa, detailing the mode of proceedings pursued by the slave traders on the coast, *Hutton* 2537-2550—Extent of the coast of Africa on which the slave trade is carried on, *Laird* 2935-2944—There are portions of the coast of Africa where the slave trade has been suppressed, but it is continually breaking out afresh, *Bandinel* 3415-3487—Memoranda, by James Bandinel, of the number of slaves computed to have been exported and imported westward from Africa from 1788 to 1848, *Rep. ii. App.* 179—Observations relative to the state of the African slave trade from its earliest existence, *Cliffe* 4686, p. 72-75—Existence of slavery and the slave trade in Africa from the earliest period of time, *Macqueen* 8257, 8258.

See also *African Forts.* *Ambriz.* *Barracoons, 1, 2, 3.* *Black Navy.*
Blockade, 1. *British Settlements.* *Cape Mount.* *Chiefs in Africa.*
Civilization. *Commercial Intercourse.* *Competition.* *Cruisers.* *Currency.*
Domestic Slavery. *East Coast of Africa.* *Embarkation of Slaves.* *Emigration, 1.*
Free Labourers, 1. *Importation of Slaves, 1.* *Kroo Coast.*
Languages. *Legitimate Commerce, 1.* *Native Produce.* *Naval Force, 1.*
Naval Stations. *North Coast of Africa.* *Palm Oil Trade.* *Piracy, 1.*
Preventive Squadron, 1. *Price of Slaves, 1.* *Protection of Commerce.* *Religious Instruction, 1.*
Revival of the Slave Trade. *Rivers of Africa.* *Sierra Leone.* *South Coast of Africa.* *Steam Vessels, 1, 2.* *Trading Posts.*
West Coast of Africa. *Whydah.*

African Forts. The cessation of the slave trade is partly attributable to the establishment of the forts on the coast of Africa, *Joseph Smith* 2114—The re-occupation of the forts on the coast of Africa recommended, for the protection of legitimate commerce, *Hutton* 2576—Evidence relative to the expense of maintaining the forts on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 2577-2581—Statement of amounts under the head of "Miscellaneous Expenditure" for African forts, in each of the years from 1800 to 1844, *Hutton's Ev. p.* 175—The efficient management of the forts on the coast of Africa has a great tendency to promote commerce and civilization, *Laird* 2903.

See also *M'Lean, Governor.* *Trading Posts.*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

African Language. Native word for slave in twelve different African languages, as delivered in by Mr. Macqueen, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 203.—See also *Coptic Language*.

African Slave Trade. Organized system in which the African slave trade is at present conducted, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Cliffe* 4161; *Moore* 5323.

See also *Brazil*. *Loando*. *Profits of the Slave Trade*.

African Trade. See *Customs Regulations*. *Legitimate Commerce*, 2. *Liverpool*.
Marine Insurance. *Native Produce*. *Sierra Leone*, 1. *Supply of Water*.
Trade.

Africans. The Africans in the interior are very industrious, and extremely desirous of trading with Europeans, *Allen* 928-938—The only reasonable means of calling forth the resources of Africa is to make use entirely of the natives, *ib.* 938—Willingness of the natives of the south coast of Africa to emigrate for a limited period, but they would require to return to their native land, *Birch* 2350—The feelings of the whole of the inhabitants of the coast of Africa are in favour of the slave trade, *ib.* 2373-2377—Dislike of the African race to leave their own country, unless with a view of returning, *Gollmer* 8027.

See also *Chiefs in Africa*. *Civilization*. *Clothing*. *Contract System*.
Education, 1. *Free Labourers*. *Industry*. *Interior of Africa*. *Liberated*
Africans. *Natives of Africa*. *Slaves*, 1. *Wages*, 3.

Agents. Description of the present system of mortgaging and managing estates in British Guiana by means of attorneys or agents, *Barrett* 7540-7546.

See also *Bribery*. *Chiefs in Africa*. *Portuguese*. *Sale of Slaves*.

Ages of Slaves. Ages at which children may be employed on coffee estates in the Brazils, *Moore* 5482—Ages at which slaves were usually shipped from the west coast of Africa to emigrate to the West Indies, *Tobin* 5770.—See also *Boys*. *Children*.

Aghassee, Hajee Meerza. See *Persia*.

Agricultural Schools. In the schools at Wellington the children are taught the art of cultivation of land, *Schön* 2767—Extract from a paper on the slave trade, recommending the establishment of elementary schools of agriculture in every province of Africa, *Bandinel* 3372.—See also *Sierra Leone*, 1.

Ahguay. Existence of slave barracoons at Ahguay, on the coast of Africa, *Duncan* 3049—Case of incendiarism which occurred to the British trading factories at Ahguay, in 1843, supposed to be the act of the slave dealers, *Hutton* 2519. 2520. 2533-2535.

See also *Incendiarism*.

Allen, Captain William, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Post Captain in the Royal Navy, 830—Accompanied Captain Trotter's expedition up the Niger in 1841; 831-833—Also engaged in Landers' expedition up the Niger in 1832; 834, 835. 856—Description of the coast of Africa between the mouth of the Niger and the Cameroons River, 836—The principal branch of the Niger is near Cape Formosa, and is called the Rio Nun; this is the only navigable branch, 836-838—Particulars relative to a survey of the various entrances to the River Niger, and result thereof, 839-843—Evidence relative to the slave trade carried on in the River Niger, 844-853—The Niger does not offer any facilities to the slave trade from the difficulty of crossing the bar in sailing vessels, 846. 905-907—The Rio Nun has not been the seat of the slave trade for many years, 853—Mortality among the seamen in the expeditions up the Niger, 854, 855.

The chiefs of the tribes on the River Niger were very desirous that the slave trade should be put down, with the exception of the Filatahs, 857. 865. 1031—The Filatahs are very actively engaged in the slave trade, 857-864. 869. 884-890—Treaties were entered into with several of the chiefs on the Niger to assist in the suppression of the slave trade, 865-868. 885—Particulars relative to Landers' expedition up the Niger; it was entirely a private enterprise, with a view to promotion of commerce, 870-877—Great impediments to commercial transactions with the Africans from the means of exchange being confined to cowries, and their unwillingness to barter, 878-882—Value of the cowries according to the ordinary rate of exchange, 883—There is an internal communication with the River Niger over the desert, 891—The manilla is not used for currency on any part of the Niger, 892, 893—Description of the coin called a manilla, 894.

Survey of the Cameroons River by witness in 1842; 896, 897—The slave trade has been entirely exterminated in the Cameroons River by the exertions of Mr. Lilly, in pushing legitimate commerce, 898-900—Difficulty of the navigation of the Niger from the almost impossibility of sailing vessels crossing the bar, 905-907—The stipulations under which the treaties were obtained from the native chiefs for the suppression of the

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Allen, Captain William, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

the slave trade have not been carried out by this country, 911-914—Under the treaties legitimate commerce was to be provided for the native chiefs, and they were to have a certain portion of the value of everything sold in their dominions, 912—It has been found impossible to fulfil these conditions, 913, 914.

Extent to which slave trade with the Arabs of Tripoli is carried on, 915—Average value of slaves, 916, 917—The trade of the lower part of the River Niger is carried on by bars as the currency, 920—Trade, if once established on the River Niger, might be profitable, but it would take a very long period to make it so, 921-923—The unhealthiness of the River Niger must always be a serious impediment to commerce, 924-927—The Africans in the interior are very industrious, and extremely desirous of trading, 928-930—Character of the country on the banks of the River Niger; the population is very large, 931-935—Cultivation of the soil by the natives, 935, 936—Particulars relative to the markets held by the natives of Africa, 937.

How far any attempt has been made to employ the natives as a medium of trade between the inhabitants on the banks of the Niger and our ships at the mouth, 938-940—The only reasonable means of calling forth the resources of Africa is to make use entirely of the natives, 938—The natives of Africa have a very strong tendency to commerce, 938-953, 967—Necessity for the establishment of a colony on the coast of Africa for the encouragement of legitimate commerce, 941-952—The native chiefs are very anxious for the English to trade with them, 953-956—Witness is not aware that the slave trade has increased of late, 957, 598—Facilities afforded to the slave trade by the erection of barracoons on the River Niger, and the impossibility of the English boats attacking them, from the malignant nature of the climate, 959-964.

How far encouraging trade with Africa would lead to the cultivation of cotton by the natives, 965-970—Great increase in the palm-oil trade on the coast of Africa, 971, 972—Every step taken to increase the traffic between this country and Africa at the mouths of the large rivers would tend to increase the activity of the trade of the interior, 973—How far this would tend to induce chiefs owning slaves to apply them to trading purposes, 974—Payment of customs by English merchants to the King of Bonny on all transactions on his part of the coast of Africa, 975-980—British manufactured goods have not been introduced far into the interior of Africa, 984, 985—Prevalence of hot winds, fogs, and thick weather on the coast of Africa; these greatly facilitate the escape of slavers, 986-990—The presence of the squadron on the west coast of Africa is favourable to legitimate commerce, 991-995.

The presence of the British fleet on the coast of Africa has not had the effect of suppressing the slave trade, though it has very much aggravated the evil of it, 996-998, 1010-1021—The most effectual means of suppressing the slave trade would be in blockading those ports which are the recipients of the slaves, 999, 1000, 1004-1009—Opportunities which witness has had of seeing the effects of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 1003, 1017-1021—The native chiefs could not be induced by any means to put an end to domestic slavery, 1022—Great number of languages of the various tribes on the coast of Africa; they cannot communicate together in their own languages; how far this might prove an impediment to the establishment of commerce on the coast, 1024-1029, 1032-1034—Further evidence as to the willingness of the chiefs to assist in the suppression of the slave trade, 1030, 1031, 1035.

Alteration of Duties. See *Coffee Cultivation.* *Slave-grown Sugar.* *Sugar Cultivation.*

Ambriz. The increase of the slave trade at Ambriz is entirely attributable to the connivance of the Portuguese authorities, *Butterfield* 606-614—Proposed formation of a settlement near Ambriz, on the coast of Africa; salubrity of the climate, and fertility of the soil, *Matson* 1290—Destruction of the slave factories at Ambriz; number of slaves released; the order for the destruction of the factories was received from the Government, *ib.* 1305-1329, 1503-1509—Opinion that the story narrated by Captain Matson of a boy being burnt alive at Ambriz in 1839 is incorrect, *Horsfall* 4919, 4920, 4922-4926—Impediments to obtaining a supply of free emigrants from Ambriz to send to the West Indies, *Macqueen* 8271-8292.

See also *Barracoons, 2.* *Burning Alive.*

Amelioration of the Condition of Slaves. Difficulty of getting the Brazilian government to adopt any measures or regulations for ameliorating the condition of the slaves imported from the coast of Africa, *Hoare* 6102-6112.

America. See *United States of America.*

American Squadron. Force of the American squadron on the coast of Africa, *Birch* 2487.

American Vessels. British cruisers have no right of seizing American vessels even suspected of the slave trade, *Birch* 2488-2501.—See also *Right of Search.* *Trade.*

Americans.

Americans. At the present time the Americans give greater facilities for carrying on the slave trade than all the other nations in the world together, *Matson* 1665, 1666—The Americans are largely engaged in shipbuilding for the slave trade, *ib.* 1679—Refutation of the statement made by Mr. Wise, that the American subjects are not more engaged in the slave trade than the subjects of Britain, *ib.* 1680-1684—Punishment of Americans engaged in the slave trade when captured by their own cruisers, *Birch* 2502-2505—Connexion of the Americans with the Brazilian slave trade, *Moore* 5466.

See also *Ashburton Treaty.* *Importation of Slaves*, 1. 4. *Missionaries.* *Trade.* *Wise, Mr.*

Amsterdam. See *New Amsterdam.*

Amusements. Manner in which the slaves amuse themselves on saints' days and holidays, *Moore* 5439.

Angozha. Activity of the slave trade at Angozha; quite a new field has been opened up for the trade in that quarter, *Thompson* 5209-5214.

Anndale Estate. Disagreement between the manager of plantation Annandale, in British Guiana, and the labourers on that estate, about wages, *Barrett* 7494.

Anti-Slavery Society. Extract from Mr. Clarkson's letter to Lord Aberdeen, communicating the views of the Anti-Slavery Society of the uselessness of attempting to put down the slave trade by the employment of a large naval force, *Mansel* 4624-4631.

See also *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.*

Appeals. Power of appeal in British Guiana should be given from the inferior courts held in the country to a superior court, *Barrett* 7703-7710.

Apprenticeship System. The apprentices in the Brazils are transferred from one master to another, and virtually become slaves or apprentices for life, *Lord Palmerston* 156-158—Advantage of placing the liberated Africans under a state of apprenticeship upon their arrival in the West Indies, *Macgregor* 6192-6225—Readiness with which the apprenticeship system might be carried out with the liberated Africans in the West Indies, *ib.* 6311-6319—System of apprenticeship of Kroomen to headmen in Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7208-7216—Employment of liberated Africans by the merchants in Sierra Leone; terms of apprenticeship, *Pratt* 8174-8180.

See also *Contract System.* *Employment.* *Sierra Leone*, 2.

Approaches to Rivers. When the slave factories have been destroyed on any portion of the coast of Africa, and the avenue to the slave trade closed at any one point, it is very difficult to open another, *Denman* 301-309.

Aquassim Country. Establishment of a Danish colony in the Aquassim country, in the interior of Africa, and success thereof, *Duncan* 3140, 3141.

Ashantees. It is the custom in the Ashantee country, on the decease of a chief, to immolate a number of slaves and bury them with their master, *Denman* 485—Refusal of the King of Ashantee to allow British goods to pass through his territory to or from the interior of Africa, *Keogh* 2090—The Ashantees do not trade in slaves, *Joseph Smith* 2121-2126—Freedom of Ashantee from Mahometan authority, *Macqueen* 8261—Indignation of the King of Ashantee at the idea that he made war for the purpose of procuring slaves, *ib.* 8273.

Ashburton Treaty. Evidence relative to the Ashburton treaty with America, *Matson* 1654, 1656-1665—The effect of that treaty was to relieve the Americans from using their best endeavours to put down the slave trade, *ib.* 1659.

Assinee River. Establishment of a settlement by the French on the Assinee River, on the Gold Coast, *Hutton* 2637, 2638—There is no slave trade carried on in the River Assinee, *ib.* 2643.

Australia. Suitability of the climate of Australia to the growth of cotton, *Lang* 4971.

B.

Badagry. Establishment of a missionary station at Badagry in Africa, for the civilization of the natives, *Carr* 1774—Proceedings of the slave traders to prevent the establishment of legitimate commerce at Badagry, *Hutton* 2546—Progress made by the missionaries in establishing the Christian religion in Badagry, *Gollmer* 7956-7964—Safety of the English at Badagry, *ib.* 8043-8049—Manner in which the slave trade is carried on by the chief Domingo at Badagry, *ib.* 8054-8058.

See also *Kidnapping Slaves.* *Missionaries.*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

BAHIA (BRAZIL):

1. *Trade and Shipping.*
2. *Slave Trade.*

1. *Trade and Shipping:*

Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, enclosing quarterly returns of arrivals of vessels at the port of Bahia in the Brazils, from, and departures to the coast of Africa, *Rep. i. App. 273*—List of vessels which have entered the port of Bahia from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending 31 December 1847, *Rep. i. App. 274*; *Rep. iii. App. 211*—List of vessels which have sailed from the port of Bahia for the coast of Africa during the quarter ending 31 December 1847, *Rep. i. App. 275*; *Rep. iii. App. 212*—Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, on the great increase of slave trade in the Brazils, *Rep. i. App. 276*—List of vessels which have entered the port of Bahia from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending 31 March 1848, *Rep. iii. App. 214*—List of vessels which have sailed from Bahia for the coast of Africa during the quarter ending 31 March 1848, *ib. 215*—Account of the total shipments of sugar, cotton, rum, and tobacco from the port of Bahia during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, *Moore 5372*.

2. *Slave Trade:*

Statement of the number of slaves imported into the province of Bahia during the years 1840 to 1847 inclusive, *Rep. i. App. 276*; *Rep. iii. App. 213*—Extract from a letter showing the extent to which the slave trade is carried on at Bahia, *Horsfall 4785*—Statement of the number of slaves landed at Bahia in two months, *Thompson 4985*.

See also *Bribery. Negroes, 1. Porter, Consul. Public Companies. Sugar Cultivation.*

Ballantine, Mr. Conduct of Mr. Ballantine upon the occasion of the master and crew of the "Lady Sale" being brought before him at the Thames Police Office, *Horsfall 4866*.

Bandinel, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Formerly in charge of the department of the Foreign Office connected with the suppression of the slave trade, 3225-3227—Is well acquainted with the operations of this country for the suppression of the slave trade, 3228, 3229—Brief account of the progress of the slave trade from the commencement of King George the Third's reign to the present time, 3230 *et seq.*—Number of negroes shipped as slaves from Africa for America and the American Indian islands in the various years from 1768 to 1847, showing the decrease which has taken place, 3230-3241—The slave trade has diminished in Cuba; this has not been the case in the Brazils, 3242-3244—Protection of the slave trade by the government of Brazil, 3244, 3246—Causes to which the decrease in the slave trade at Cuba is to be attributed, 3244, 3245—List of countries into which slaves were imported from Africa previous to 1768, and at the present time, showing the alteration which has taken place in the views of the various countries as to the slave trade, 3248-3251.

Particulars as to the number of slave vessels that have been adjudicated by the several Mixed Commission Courts since their establishment, and number condemned, 3252-3259—Similar account of the Vice-Admiralty Courts' adjudication, 3260, 3261—Number of slaves which have been emancipated since 1819 by the various courts, 3254-3261—Average mortality among captured slaves, 3262-3264—Statement of the number of slaves that have been imported into the settlements of Cuba and Brazil, between 1788 and 1847; 3266—Account of the price of slaves in the Spanish colonies in each year, from 1784 to 1847; 3268—A great deal has been done towards the effectual suppression of the slave trade by this country in persuading other countries to give up the slave trade, 3269-3271—Treaties for the abolition of the slave trade have been entered into with European powers, and have all been strictly observed, with the exception of Spain, 3271-3273.

Occasions on which the moral influence and power of Great Britain have been exerted towards the repression of the slave trade, and the amelioration of the condition of the slaves throughout the world, 3274, 3275—Provided force would have the effect of successfully stopping the slave trade, it should be fully carried out, 3276, 3277, 3280, 3281—The means adopted by Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade have upon the whole been unsuccessful, 3278, 3279—The slave trade must be cured on the spot where the slave trading ends, 3281—The slave trade of Cuba might be cured by the government of that settlement, 3281, 3284—The efforts made by this country to suppress slave trading should not be relaxed, 3281—Means suggested for the repression of the slave trade; civilization, commerce, christianity, and other mild proceedings, 3282—Doubt as to the power of the government of Brazil to suppress the slave trade in that country, 3284, 3285—Assistance rendered by the British squadron on the coast of Africa to put down the slave trade; how far successful in their endeavours to effect that object, 3286, 3287.

Bandinel, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Treaty entered into by the government of Brazil, in 1826, for the abolition of slavery; proceedings of the government under that treaty, and failure thereof, 3288-3302—Transference of the liberated Africans from Brazil to the West Indies by the British Government, 3302-3312—Copy of despatch from the Duke of Wellington to Mr. Fox, dated 11 March 1835, relative to the disposal of slaves emancipated at Rio de Janeiro, 3310, p. 229, 230—State of the Brazilian slave trade from 1835 to 1841, and causes of the alterations which took place during that period, 3313-3321—How far the number of captures of slavers made on the coast of Africa has had any effect upon the slave trade, 3321-3325—The suppression of the slave trade has always been effected by a number of measures combined; still the British Government has been at the root of these measures, 3325, 3326—Necessity for the presence of the squadron for the suppression of the slave trade on the Brazilian coast in preference to the coast of Africa, 3327-3334.

Importance of a naval force being kept up on the African coast for the protection of legal trade, 3335—Beneficial effect of some penalty being inserted in the treaties for the abolition of the slave trade, making it imperative on the respective governments to keep their engagements, 3336-3340—Opinion that the destruction of the barracoons is perfectly useless as a means of putting down the slave trade, 3341-3344—The means taken for the destruction of the barracoons have been very hurtful to the legitimate trade, 3342-3346—The number and efficiency of the cruisers employed on the coast of Africa has had but little effect in diminishing the slave trade, 3347-3352—Impossibility of the slave trade being put down by means of the squadron alone, 3352-3354—The means adopted by the cruisers for the suppression of the slave trade have greatly increased the sufferings of the negroes on board the slavers, 3355, 3356—Price of slaves in the Brazils, and how influenced by the presence of the squadron on the coast of Africa, 3357-3360.

[Second Examination.]—Evidence as to the endeavours of the government of Brazil to suppress the slave trade, 3361-3363—Extracts from various correspondence, showing the desire of the government of Brazil to suppress the slave trade, and the opposition of the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro to the laws of the government, 3363—Extract from a despatch from his Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro to Viscount Palmerston, dated 2 July 1837, enclosing a proposition of the Marquis Barbacena to the Senate for the abrogation of the law of 7 November 1831, and for the substitution of other measures for the repression of the slave trade, p. 239, 240—Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated 21 January 1843, enclosing extract of speech of the deputy for the province of Pernambuco, delivered in the chamber of deputies, relating to the ready assistance afforded to the operations of the slave dealers in the Brazils by certain interested parties, p. 240, 241.

Extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro to Viscount Palmerston, dated 9 April 1838, relative to the number of vessels entering that port under the Portuguese flag, engaged in the slave trade, p. 241, 242—Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro to Viscount Palmerston, dated 16 May 1838, with enclosures, relative to the employment of Portuguese vessels in the slave trade at the port of Rio, p. 242—Extract from a report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Rio de Janeiro, as to the existing contraband trade in slaves, and the encouragement to be given to the emigration of European colonists into Rio, p. 242, 243—Extract of a report of the Minister of Justice of Rio de Janeiro, relative to the contraband trade in slaves in that settlement, p. 243—By placing the preventive squadron off the coast of Brazil the importation of slaves would be prevented, and the trade repressed, 3364—Such an understanding might be arrived at between the Governments of Great Britain and Brazil as would supersede the necessity of the use of force for the suppression of the slave trade, 3365, 3366 *et seq.*

The Brazilian government should encourage the importation of free colonists from Africa, the government giving a pledge to allow them to depart again in case of their wishing to do so, 3367-3370—Means of ascertaining the difference between free colonists and slaves, if found on the passage from Africa to the Brazils, 3371-3482—The government of Brazil should have provided for the emancipation of the slaves previous to their entering into the treaty for the abolition of slavery, 3371, 3372—Extract from a paper on the slave trade, recommending the establishment of elementary schools of agriculture in every province of Africa, 3372—Suggestion for employing the unengaged portion of the naval force as transports for the conveyance of free emigrants from Africa, 3372—Observations on the plan of Mr. Burke for emancipation of slaves, drawn up in 1788; 3372, 3373.

How far any guarantee would be required from the government of Brazil, that on the importation of free colonists they should be treated as freemen, and not degenerate into slaves; nature of the guarantee required, 3374-3395—Extracts from the treaty between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade, as to the treatment of

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Bandinel, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

the liberated negroes, 3395, 3396—Failure of the British squadron in preventing the slave trade, without the co-operation of the slave-importing states, 3397-3405—Decrease of the slave trade in Cuba; this is mainly to be attributed to the efforts of the Spanish government, induced by our representations, 3404—The employment of the squadrons of France and the United States on the coast of Africa has been ineffectual in preventing the slave trade being carried on under those flags, 3406—Apprehensions expressed by officers on the African coast that the employment of the French fleet might even tend towards promoting the slave trade, 3407, 3408—Increased sufferings of the negroes on board the slavers from the means adopted by this country for suppressing the slave trade, 3409, 3424, 3429, 3430.

Instances of gross cruelty practised on negroes on board slave vessels, 3410-3415, 3431—Opinion that so long as there is a demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil the horrors of the slave trade will continue, 3426, 3427—The rise and fall of the slave trade has hitherto been influenced by many simultaneous causes, 3428—Extent to which the horrors of the slave trade might be mitigated by the withdrawal of the preventive squadron, 3430-3436—The Equipment Article has not fulfilled the expectation entertained of it; it has proved of very little effect, 3437—Employment of crazy and unseaworthy vessels for the conveyance of slaves from the coast of Africa, 3438-3440—Evidence relative to the slave trade in Cuba; the treaties entered into with Spain for its abolition; measures taken to prevent it, and final decrease of slavery in that island, 3441-3456—Extent of the island of Cuba; a large portion of the island is uncultivated, 3457-3459—In case of the demand for tropical productions continuing, it is probable that new land will be brought into cultivation, 3460-3462.

Beneficial effects of the introduction of free Africans to supply the demand for labour, 3463-3470—The policy recommended for Brazil would be more easy of adoption in the island of Cuba, 3471-3473—Necessity for the prosperity of the West Indies as a means of extinguishing the slave trade, 3473—It is very desirable that free labourers should be imported from Africa into the West Indies, 3475, 3476—Authority for the opinion that the proprietors in Cuba are favourable to emancipation, 3477, 3478—There cannot be a slave trade in the English colonies; every one is there free, 3480—The importation of slaves into Brazil has recently increased to a great degree, 3483, 3484, 3528—There are portions of the coast of Africa where the slave trade has been suppressed, but it is continually breaking out afresh, 3485-3487—Great and beneficial effect of the introduction of legitimate commerce as a means of putting down the slave trade, 3488-3491*.

Beneficial effects of the missionary labours in improving the social condition of the Africans as a means of repressing the slave trade, 3488—Necessity for a naval force on the coast of Africa for the protection of legitimate trade, 3489-3491—Extract from the report of the commissioner at Loando, dated December 1845, containing the opinion that the establishment of legitimate commerce will effectually put a stop to slave trade, 3491*—In regard to Brazil, the slave trade would be likely to be put down better by other treaties without force than by the present treaties with force, 3493, 3494—The suppression of the slave trade by the squadron alone has not been fairly tried on the coast of Brazil, 3495—The presence of the squadron on the African coast has not prevented the importation of slaves into the Brazils, 3495, 3496—Recommendation that the British squadron should be employed on the coast of Brazil, 3495-3499.

Further evidence as to the increased sufferings of the negroes on board the slavers during the passage, 3500-3506—How far legalizing the traffic in slaves would lead to their being better treated on the voyage, and also in the several islands, 3507-3511—There would be no difficulty in obtaining free labourers from the Kroo coast and other portions of the African coast, and inducing them to emigrate to the West Indies, 3513-3518—Opinion that the native Africans are a very industrious people; the complaints of the colonists of their idleness are often very unjust, 3518*-3525—Assistance given to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa by the French and American flags, 3527, 3529, 3530—Large exportation of slaves from the east coast of Africa, 3528.

Bandinel, Mr. James. Important information contained in Mr. Bandinel's book upon the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 4—Letter from James Bandinel to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 19 June 1848, relative to the number of slaves exported from Africa westward, and the mortality of slaves in their passage in slave ships, with enclosures, *Rep. ii. App. 174, 175.*—See also *Africa, Coast of*, 2. *Mortality*, 1.

"*Bangalore*," The Ship. Occasion of the "*Bangalore*" visiting the Kroo coast to induce Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies, *Macqueen* 8266, 8278-8280, 8285.

Bannerman, Mr. Superior attainments of Mr. Bannerman, a mulatto man, of Sierra Leone, *Thompson* 5248.

Barbadoes.

Barbadoes. Value of the Barbadians as emigrants; impediments in the way of their leaving Barbadoes, *Barkly* 6699, 6700.

See also *Cultivation of the Soil.* *Labour and Labourers.* *Wages, 3.*

Barbacena, Marquis. Extract from a despatch from his Majesty's commissioners at Rio de Janeiro to Viscount Palmerston, dated 2 July 1837, enclosing a proposition of the Marquis Barbacena to the Senate, for the abrogation of the laws of 7 November 1831, and for the substitution of other measures for the repression of the slave trade, *Bandinell's Ev. p.* 239, 240.

Barkly, Henry, M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Proprietor of sugar estates in the county of Berbice, in British Guiana, 6606—Tour made by witness of the West Indies in the year 1838, and November 1847; 6607, 6608—High state of cultivation of the plantations in British Guiana, 6609, 6610—State of the labour market in British Guiana, 6611. 6614—Total abandonment of the coffee estates in Berbice, 6612—Perfect independence of the labourers in British Guiana with respect to labour, 6615—Number of liberated Africans introduced into Berbice between 1840 and 1847; 6616, 6617—Importation of Kroomen into British Guiana, and objection made by Earl Grey to the transaction, 6619-6621—Satisfaction expressed by the Kroomen and liberated Africans at the change of becoming free labourers in the West Indies, 6622-6629. 6632—Opinion that it would require from 15,000 to 20,000 free labourers to cultivate the sugar plantations in British Guiana, 6630—Nature of the contract for hiring liberated Africans and Kroomen in Berbice, 6633—Uncivilized state of the African labourers when first imported, 6635.

Steady manner in which the African labourer performs his work in the West Indies, 6636-6640—Advantage of contracts for hiring African labourers in the West Indies, 6639-6641—Price of Crown lands in Berbice; location of Creoles thereupon, 6641-6643—It is estimated that one acre of land in the tropics will sustain sixteen men, 6644—Manner in which the Creoles settled on their own lands live in the West Indies, 6645—Grounds of objection to the sale of the Crown lands by the Governor of British Guiana to the Creoles to locate upon, 6647-6652—Abandonment of estates in British Guiana, in consequence of the low price of sugar and difficulty of reducing the wages of the labourers in proportion to the reduced value of the produce, 6653, 6654—It is a question of the rate of wages rather than a deficiency of supply of labour with planters in British Guiana, 6655, 6656—It is of the greatest importance to the consumer that the sugar cultivation of the West Indies should be sustained, 6658.

Opinion that the mother country must contribute towards keeping the planters' estates in cultivation for the next few years, until labour can be procured, 6660—How the coffee cultivation of the West Indies was sacrificed by the alteration of duties, 6661—Reason why it would not answer to transfer from sugar cultivation to coffee cultivation in the West Indies, 6662-6671—Manner in which the presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa impedes free emigration from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, 6672-6674—Opinion that immigration alone would not preserve the West Indian estates in cultivation, 6675—Circumstance of the first introduction of Coolies from Calcutta into Berbice, 6676—The West Indian colonies would have been in a position to compete with the slave labour of any country in the world had not the immigration of labourers been restricted, 6680.

Prejudice which the Government have had to contend with, with respect to the removal of Africans from their own country to be labourers in the West Indies, 6682, 6683—Extract from a speech of the Rev. J. Waddington, at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in London, describing the condition of the Coolies in Berbice, 6684—The low price of land, and the facility with which the labourer can obtain the means of purchasing land, depend very much upon the amount of the population in the country, 6685, 6686—Condition of the Coolies imported into Berbice; terms upon which they immigrated from the East Indies, 6687-6690—How far the power of the Creoles of possessing land deprives the planter of the means of obtaining labour for sugar cultivation in the West Indies, 6691, 6692—Emigration of Madeira people into the West Indies, 6692—Number of immigrants imported into British Guiana since 1838; 6695-6701.

Value of the Barbadians as emigrants; impediments to their leaving Barbadoes, 6699, 6700—Reason of the stoppage of the Coolie immigration into the West Indies, 6702-6710—Superiority of the Kroomen as workmen to the Coolies, 6711—Number of persons holding land in British Guiana, 6715—Anxiety of the negroes for articles of luxury, more particularly dress, 6717-6719. 6722-6724. 6732—Superiority of the Sunday and holiday clothing of the negro population, 6720—Gay appearance of a negro congregation, as regards dress, 6722—Great inclination of the Africans to imitate the Creole population in dress and other articles of finery, 6725-6743—Desire shown by the Creoles to possess two-storey houses, and have them well furnished, 6732—Manner in which the emigration of the Kroomen

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Barkly, Henry, M. P. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

from the west coast of Africa was arranged with the headman or chief of the country, 6737—How the surplus population upon abandoned estates usually provide for themselves in British Guiana, 6739-6741—Loss of life among the negro population from want of sufficient medical attendance, 6747.

Reason why so few children are reared among the free negroes in the British colonies, 6747—Rapidly with which the newly imported Africans acquire religious knowledge, 6749—Formation of connexions and contraction of marriages between the Creole population and the African immigrants, 6751—Proportion which the females bear to the male immigrants, 6752, 6753—How the great mortality of liberated Africans imported into the West Indies on board the "Growler" can be accounted for, 6754-6759—Opinion that all protection to the West India planter would be useless, unless the time during which it is afforded is usefully occupied in placing the West Indies in a better position with regard to the demand for labour, 6761—Effect of a differential duty in stimulating the cultivation of sugar in the East Indies, 6763, 6764—How far the promotion of free emigration from the coast of Africa would give encouragement to the chiefs to continue to carry on the slave trade, 6765-6777.

The only way to render the slave trade unprofitable is to undersell the productions of slave labour, 6774—Willingness shown by the natives of Africa to emigrate to the West India colonies, 6778—Opinion as to the payment of head-money to the chiefs of the coast of Africa, to allow the natives to emigrate, 6779-6784—Existence of feudal system among the chiefs of Africa over the natives, similar to that which existed in our Highlands some 100 years ago, 6786, 6787—Mortality of the liberated Africans on their passage from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 6788-6793—Opinion of Lord Harris upon the future mode of conducting emigration to the British West Indies, 6794-6796—Amount already expended by planters for immigration of free labourers into the West India colonies, 6797—Emigration hitherto has been unnecessarily expensive, from the restrictions with which it has been accompanied, 6798.

Failure of the attempt to reduce the wages of labour on witness's estates in Berbice, 6802-6805—Deterioration of the sugar estates in Berbice within the last five months, from the refusal of the Creoles to work, 6805-6811—Inferiority of sugar planted in virgin soil; comparison between the qualities of the sugars produced in Cuba and in the West Indies, 6813-6815.

Barkly, Mr. Henry, M. P. Copy of the resolutions to be proposed by Mr. Barkly in the event of the Chairman's resolutions being adopted by the Committee as the basis of their report, *Rep. iv. 15, 16*—Letter addressed by Mr. Barkly to the proprietors in Berbice recommending a reduction of wages, *Bourne 8099*.

BARRACOONS:

1. *Existence and Locality of Barracoons.*
2. *Destruction of Barracoons by British Cruisers.*
3. *Treatment of Slaves in Barracoons.*

1. *Existence and Locality of Barracoons:*

The barracoons are always established adjacent to the coast, so as to be in immediate connexion with the slave vessels, *Denman 466-471*—The removal of the barracoons further into the interior of Africa would render the capture of the slavers by British cruisers much more easy, *ib. 472, 473*—Facilities afforded to the slave trade by the erection of barracoons on the River Niger, and the impossibility of the English boats attacking them, from the malignant nature of the climate, *Allen 959-964*—Situation of the barracoons on the coast of Africa; distance which the slaves usually travel previous to embarkation, *Butterfield 656-662*—The existence of barracoons is absolutely essential to carrying on the slave trade, *Matson 1276*—Necessity for the establishment of barracoons or depôts for the slaves awaiting embarkation, *Laird 2954-2956*—Particulars relative to the barracoons established on the coast of Africa; they are merely for the purpose of confining slaves during the time the market is held for sale, *Duncan 3036-3058*—Enmity of the slave dealers towards witness's vessels in consequence of the communication made to Lord Canning, by the captain of the "Douglas," of barracoons found up the Congo, *Horsfall 4893-4901*.

2. *Destruction of Barracoons by British Cruisers:*

Beneficial effects which would result from the destruction of the slave factories on the coast of Africa, *Denman 198*—Owing to the destruction of the slave factories in 1841 and 1842, the slave trade was reduced to a very small amount, *ib. 208*—The British naval force should have power to destroy all barracoons on the coast of Africa erected for carrying on the slave trade, *Denman 246-252; Matson 1290; Carr 1763,*

BARRACOONS—continued.

2. Destruction of Barracoons by British Cruisers—continued.

1764—The destruction of the barracoons is one of the most efficient modes of preventing the slaves being transported from the coast of Africa, *Denman* 301-309. 375-378—Instructions issued in 1841 by the British Government for the destruction of all slave barracoons, *Matson* 1258—The effect of Lord Aberdeen's letter of 1842, forbidding the destruction of the barracoons, tended much to revive the slave trade, *ib.* 1261-1266. 1275.

In case of the barracoons on the coast being destroyed, the native chiefs would not construct them in the interior, from the difficulty of transporting the slaves to the coast, *Matson* 1277-1286—Destruction of the slave factories at Cabenda and Ambriz; the orders for their destruction were received from Government; number of slaves released, *ib.* 1305-1329. 1503-1509—The only mode of effectually putting a stop to the slave trade is to destroy all the factories and barracoons, *ib.* 1335-1345—If the system of destroying the barracoons was to be fully carried out, with the present squadron, the slave trade would be exterminated in two years, *ib.* 1341-1349. 1403, 1404—Mode of proceeding of the British officers upon the occasion of the destruction of the slave factories and barracoons on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 1521-1532—The destruction of the slave factories on the coast of Africa was highly beneficial to legitimate commerce, *ib.* 1538-1545.

Opinion that the destruction of the barracoons is the most effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade, *Birch* 2250-2263. 2337-2349. 2378, 2379—The fact of barracoons being erected any distance from the coast would not prevent their destruction, if authorized by Government, *ib.* 2380-2384—The destruction of the barracoons would offer a great impediment to the prosecution of the slave trade, *Duncan* 3089—Opinion that the destruction of the barracoons is perfectly useless as a means of putting down the slave trade, *Bandinell* 3341-3344—The means taken for the destruction of the barracoons have been very hurtful to the legitimate trade, *ib.* 3342-3346—Evil effects which would result from landing the crews of the squadron for the purpose of destroying barracoons at a distance from the shore, *Lord John Hay* 3685-3687—Difficulty of destroying all the barracoons on the coast of Africa intended for the reception of slaves, *Thompson* 5058-5060.

3. Treatment of Slaves in Barracoons :

Treatment of the slaves whilst sick in the barracoons, *Campbell* 1102-1114; *Frazer* 1139-1145—Ill-treatment of the slaves in the barracoons on the Gallinas River, *Frazer* 1146-1161—Mode of treatment of the slaves in the barracoons situated on the coast of Africa, *Matson* 1694-1703—Particulars of the sufferings of the slaves confined in the barracoons on the coast; this is not increased by our system of suppression, *Carr* 1900-1909; *Laird* 2889-2894; *Cliffe* 4196—The slaves are well supplied with food whilst detained in the barracoons; they are never overcrowded, *Duncan* 3066-3071—Particulars of the horrors endured by slaves in barracoons on the coast of Africa, and how far promoted by British interference, *Cliffe* 4374-4378—Much of the horrors of the slave trade is connected with the detention of the slaves in the barracoons, *Thompson* 5059.

See also *Aberdeen, Lord.* *Ahguay.* *Ambriz.* *Cabenda.* *Depôts for Slaves.*
Egga District. *Factories.* *Gallinas.* *Horrors of the Slave Trade.* *Huts.*
Mortality, 1. *Popo Country.* *Revival of the Slave Trade.* *Treaties and*
Conventions, 2. *Whydah, 3.*

Barrels of Water. Practice of slave vessels entering themselves at the custom-house of Pernambuco, as returning with so many barrels of water as their cargo, *Lang* 4933-4941.

Barrett, Rev. William Garland. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A missionary, in connexion with the London Missionary Society in Demerara, 7463-7468.—Opinion that it is principally the want of capital and not the want of labour that is felt in the West Indies, 7469—Rate of wages in the West Indies, and reason why the rate cannot be reduced lower than it is at present, 7471-7484—High price of provisions in the West Indies compared with the price in this country, 7472—Manner in which the immigration of labourers into Demerara has proved detrimental to that colony, 7486-7488—Disagreement of the manager of plantation Annandale and the labourers on that estate about wages, 7494—Inability of planters to pay their labourers' wages, and refusal of the people to work, 7496—Conduct of the manager on Mr. Porter's estate in Demerara, which caused the Creole labourers on the estate to strike work, 7502.

Inability of the Creole population to work at reduced wages from the high import duties levied on articles of consumption, 7505-7515—Opinion as to the lowest rate of wages upon which the Creole population in British Guiana could exist, 7516-7527—Rate of wages in Barbadoes; sufferings of the population of that colony from drought, 7528-7537—

Barrett, Rev. William Garland. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

7537—Economy with which small estates are cultivated in Barbadoes, 7537—Description of the present system of mortgaging and managing estates in British Guiana by means of attorneys and agents, 7540-7546—Difficulty of getting the Creoles to work six days in the week; reason assigned by the negroes for not working on the Saturday, 7547-7555—Reason of the provision grounds not being cultivated during the existence of slavery in the West Indies, 7556-7559—It requires a very strong stimulus to induce people to hard continuous labour in a tropical climate, as it produces a considerable amount of indolence on the part of every one, 7560-7562—The large sums amassed by the negro population of British Guiana were earned by them during slavery, 7563-7565.

Manner in which the negro population dress on Sunday; the desire for finery in dress is by no means so great as it was some six or eight years ago, 7566-7572—No instance within witness's knowledge of labourers in the West Indies riding to their work on horses, 7573-7579—Number of emigrants that have been imported into British Guiana since the slave emancipation, 7580—Immorality of the Coolies imported from Calcutta and Madras, 7583-7587—Introduction of Obeahism into British Guiana by the Kroomen imported from the coast of Africa; general bad character of the Kroomen, 7588-7598—Extent to which Myalism prevails among the negro population in the West Indies, 7599—Extract from the despatch of Edward Carbery, special magistrate, stating the progress made in civilization by the negro population of British Guiana since their emancipation, 7601—Extract from reports of stipendiary magistrates in answer to the circular of the government secretary, requesting information with regard to the conduct of the freeholders and peasantry of British Guiana, 7602-7604.

Amount of bounty paid for the introduction of immigrants into British Guiana down to 30 June 1846; 7605—Heavy expenses entailed upon the colony of British Guiana by the introduction of free emigrants, 7606, 7607—Total failure of the Coolie emigration scheme, 7608—Great morality among the Madeira people imported into Demerara, 7611-7620—Objection to the introduction of free Africans into British Guiana upon religious and moral grounds, 7625—Circumstances attending the incendiary fires on the Montrose and Lusignan estates, and the issue of a proclamation by the Governor of the colony offering a reward for the apprehension of the parties implicated, 7628-7630—Occasion of the ministers in Demerara in connexion with the London Missionary Society drawing up a memorial to Governor Light respecting the laws which regulate the relations between masters and labourers, 7631-7633.

Oppressiveness of the ten-dollar licence for selling articles of consumption grown on the negroes' provision grounds in Demerara, 7633-7638—Offensive remark made by the Honourable Peter Rose in the Court of Policy in Demerara, upon the occasion of imposing the tax on sale of provisions, 7639—Miserable state of the Coolies in Demerara; strong desire expressed by them to return to the East Indies, 7642-7645—Opinion that African labourers could not be kept for less money in British Guiana than is now paid in wages to the Creole labourers, 7646-7653—Reason why labourers are enabled to subsist on less wages in Barbadoes than in British Guiana, 7654-7666—Harsh treatment of the labouring population of British Guiana by the managers upon the occasion of the recent attempt at reduction of wages, 7667-7670—Endeavours of the Rev. W. Wallbridge to explain to the negroes the reason of the reduction of wages, 7671-7673.

Attempt made to construct a railway in Demerara by Mr. Catherwood, and reason of being unable to get the work done, 7675-7678—There is no want of labour in Demerara for the cultivation of sugar estates, provided the labourers were paid their wages weekly, 7679-7683—Instance of a manager of a sugar estate being unable to take off the crop, from the merchant in town not being able to raise the money to pay the wages, 7684-7687—Reason of Mr. Porter being unable to obtain labourers on his estates at 1 s. per day, 7688-7696—Great want of a Representative Assembly in British Guiana; one-half of the evils of the colony arise from that circumstance, 7698-7702—Power of appeal in British Guiana should be given from the inferior courts held in the country to some superior court, 7703. 7710—Hurried and unsatisfactory manner in which the administration of justice is conducted in the inferior courts in British Guiana, 7705-7709.

The greatest burden in British Guiana is the amazing taxation on the necessaries of life, 7708—Case of a man having a cargo of charcoal seized and sold in George Town, because he did not produce his licences when called on by the police, 7714-7716—Opinion that the present administration of the law in British Guiana leads to much practical injustice, 7717.

Bars. See *Currency.*

Becroft, Captain. See *Bimbia, King of.*

"*Bella Angela*," Slaver. Particulars of the capture of the "*Bella Angela*" slave vessel, *Hoare* 6022.

Benin, Bight of. Proposed formation of a trading post and British settlement on the Bight of Benin, for the prosecution of legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1845—Much fewer slave vessels are captured in the Bight of Benin now than formerly, *ib.* 1863, 1864—A very considerable portion of the slave trade is now carried on in the Bight of Benin, *Keogh* 2022—Progress of civilization among the natives in the Bight of Benin since the establishment of legitimate commerce, *ib.* 2078—Letter from Commander Horton to Lord Auckland, dated July 1848, giving a description of the manner in which the slave trade is carried on in the Bight of Benin, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 198, 199.

See also *Water Communication*.

Berbice. Number of liberated Africans introduced into Berbice between 1840 and 1847, *Barkly* 6616, 6617—Success of the immigration of liberated Africans into Berbice, *Rimington* 6840-6864—Low price of land in Berbice; facilities offered to the Creole population to become possessors of the soil, and support themselves, *Bourne* 8153—Table, showing that in proportion as the cultivation of sugar has been increased in Berbice, that of cotton, coffee, and cocoa have declined, until now cotton and cocoa are abandoned altogether, and nearly all the cotton estates for sale at a nominal price, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 218.

See also *Abandonment of Estates.* *Barkly, Mr., M.P.* *Canefields Estate.*
Contract System. *Coolies.* *Cotton Cultivation.* *Creoles.* *Crown Lands.*
Everton Estate. *Loch-a-ber Estate.* *Religious Instruction, 2.* *Sugar*
Cultivation, 4. *Wages, 3.*

"*Beulah*," Slaver. Particulars relative to the capture of the "*Beulah*" slaver on the coast of Africa; crowded and diseased state of the negroes on board, *Birch* 2302-2309.

Biafra, Bight of. There is no slave trade carried on in the Bight of Biafra, *Denman* 234; *Keogh* 2022, 2023—The legitimate commerce between England and the Bight of Biafra has completely superseded the slave trade, *Denman* 463—Proposed formation of a trading post and settlement at the Bight of Biafra, for the prosecution of legitimate commerce on the coast, *Carr* 1849—Advancement of civilization among the natives in the Bight of Biafra, consequent upon the establishment of legitimate commerce, *Keogh* 2078.—See also *Water Communication*.

Bight of Benin. See *Benin, Bight of*.

Bight of Biafra. See *Biafra, Bight of*.

Bimbia, King of. Occasion of the King of Bimbia requesting Captain Becroft to send a man-of-war to capture a slave vessel, *Mansel* 4657—Breach of faith with the King of Bimbia, in not returning at the appointed time the natives of Bimbia that had emigrated, *Clarke* 7342-7345.—See also *Sacrificing Slaves*.

Birch, Captain. Statement of Captain Birch, that the slave trade has greatly increased in the Havannah of late, *Laird* 2975, 2976.

Birch, Commander Thomas Francis, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Officer in Her Majesty's navy, 2223—Acquaintance of witness with the coast of Africa; commanded the "*Waterwitch*," on the African station, up to September last, 2224-2228—Increase of the slave trade of late, 2229—The slave trade has received a considerable stimulus from the increased demand for the production of sugar, 2230, 2231—Capture of slave vessels by witness whilst stationed on the coast; the whole of these slavers were proceeding to Brazil, 2232-2237—Station of witness on the coast of Africa, 2238, 2239—The slave trade was nearly put a stop to in 1845, but has rapidly increased of late, 2240-2242—Erection of barracoons at Cabenda, and exportation of slaves from thence, 2243-2247—Price of slaves on the coast of Africa, 2248, 2249—Opinion that the destruction of the barracoons is the most effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade, 2250-2263. 2237-2349. 2378, 2379—Inefficiency of the present squadron on the African coast; it should be augmented to treble its present force, 2264-2267. 2340. 2401.

Importance of power being given to punish persons engaged in the slave trade, 2268. 2397. 2423—Inferiority of the vessels engaged in the slave trade; they are old and leaky, and fit for no other employment, 2268-2273—The system of suppressing the slave trade by force greatly aggravates the sufferings of the slaves, by overcrowding the vessels, 2274-2295—Evidence in detail relative to the crowded and diseased state of the slaves in two vessels captured by witness, 2279-2319—Evil effects of all captured vessels having to be sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication; some other portions of the coast should have courts established, 2320-2332—Suggestion of Fernando Po as a station for the adjudication of captured vessels, 2329—There is no slave trade carried on in the River Bonny, 2334—Revival of the slave trade in the Gallinas, 2335, 2336

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Birch, Commander *Thomas Francis*, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

—The presence of the blockading squadron on the coast of Africa is most essential to the suppression of the slave trade, 2341-2345.

There would be great difficulty in inducing the native chiefs to enter into treaties for suppressing the slave trade, though such a course is highly desirable, 2342-2344—In case of the entire suppression of the slave trade, the establishment of legitimate commerce would prevent its revival, 2345—Necessity for the presence of cruisers on the coast to protect legitimate commerce, 2346-2348. 2360. 2398—Willingness of the natives of the south coast of Africa to emigrate for a limited period, but they would require to return to their native land, 2350—Beneficial effect of the presence of the squadron on the coast in protecting the interests of the legitimate traders, 2351-2366—Sufferings of the slaves on being driven from the barracoons to the point of embarkation, 2367-2369—Case of the murder of 2,000 slaves at Lagos, from the impossibility of embarking them, 2372, 2373—The feelings of the whole of the inhabitants of the coast of Africa are in favour of the slave trade, 2373-2377.

The destruction of the regular barracoons would not prevent the temporary erection of huts for the shelter of the slaves, 2374—The fact of barracoons being erected any distance from the coast would not prevent their destruction, if authorized by Government, 2380-2384—Opinion that the Cuban slave trade has been stopped by the people and the government, and not by the blockading squadron, 2388-2395—The Spaniards are engaged in carrying on the Brazilian slave trade, 2391, 2392—The exertions of the slave-holding states, Cuba and Brazil, would be more effectual in putting down the slave trade, than any blockading squadron that could be devised, 2396, 2397—The slaves exported from the south coast are captured in the interior; they are not so civilized as the coast negroes, 2402-2405—The liberated Africans have no wish to return to their own part of the country, 2406.

Existence of domestic slavery or serfdom in the interior of Africa, 2407-2411—Opinion that an immense deal of legal commerce might be carried on in Africa, 2412—How far making the slave trade a free trade would increase the imports into Africa, and thus promote the legitimate commerce, 2413-2417—There is more legal commerce in Africa now than when England permitted slavery, 2418—Opinion that the legitimate trade in Africa will never drive the slave trade out, 2419—If Spain would fully carry out her treaties, it would go very far to suppress the slave trade, 2420-2422—Treatment of the crews of slavers after capture, 2425-2439—All vessels sailing without colours should be treated as pirates, 2440-2448—There is a law to this effect, which only requires executing, 2449—The inducement of vessels to sail without colours is to escape punishment by their own nation, this country not having power to punish the crews of foreign vessels, 2450-2452—Provided this country had power to hang the captains of slavers, it would tend very much to suppress the slave trade, 2455-2466. 2475.

The chief inducement of Spaniards, to ship on board slavers, is the high rate of wages paid them, 2456-2463—The crews of slavers should be liable to transportation, 2464, 2465—The average mortality of the slaves on the middle passage is about one-third, 2468-2470—Employment of the French squadron in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 2476-2486—Force of the American squadron on the African coast, 2487—Impossibility of boarding or seizing American vessels suspected of the slave trade, by our cruisers, 2488-2501—Punishment of Americans engaged in the slave trade, when captured by their own cruisers, 2502-2505—A large legal trade is carried on by the Americans in Africa, 2506-2509—Protection afforded by the American and French cruisers to the legitimate traders on the coast of Africa; we have not sufficient power to protect the British traders, 2509-2511—The mode of remunerating the officers and crews of the British cruisers as recommended by Captain Denman, would not be more advantageous than the present mode, 2512.

Black Navy. Opinion with respect to the raising of a black navy, to be officered by Europeans, for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast, *Thompson* 5239-5250. 5264-5278—Reason why manning the African squadron with blacks would not succeed, *Moore* 5421-5425.

Blanco, Pedro. Practice of Pedro Blanco and his emissaries to entrap slaves that have been liberated at Sierra Leone, and export them, *Denman* 501, 502.

BLOCKADE:

1. *Locality in which the Blockade should be enforced.*
2. *Tendency of a close Blockade to suppress the Illicit Traffic in Slaves.*
3. *Objections to the Establishment of a Blockade on the Coast of Africa.*

1. *Locality in which the Blockade should be enforced:*

In the event of the blockade not being extended to both sides of the Atlantic, it would be preferable to blockade the African coast, *Lord Palmerston* 184, 185—Necessity for the

BLOCKADE—continued.

1. *Locality in which the Blockade should be enforced*—continued.

the cruisers keeping a strict watch over known points of embarkation of slaves, other portions of the coast are comparatively unimportant, *Denman* 237-239—It is of the utmost importance that in blockading the coast the cruisers should keep as close in shore as possible, *Denman* 389-394; *Matson* 1294-1299—It would be impossible effectually to blockade either Cuba or the Brazils, *ib.* 1445-1455—Extent of coast of Africa necessary to be blockaded in order to prevent the slave trade, *Carr* 1836-1842—Necessity for the presence of the squadron on the Brazilian coast in preference to the coast of Africa, *Bandinel* 3327-3334—By placing the squadron off the coast of Brazil the importation of slaves would be prevented, and the trade repressed, *ib.* 3364—Number of cruisers necessary for effectually blockading the eastern coast of Africa, *Wyvill* 3619-3623, 3629-3634.

2. *Tendency of a Close Blockade to suppress the Illicit Traffic in Slaves:*

The slave trade might be entirely suppressed by a vigilant and unremitting blockade, *Denman* 197; *Butterfield* 640, 641—An efficient blockade would entirely extinguish the slave trade in three years, *Denman* 225, 226—The most complete mode of suppressing the traffic is by blockading the coast of Africa, and thus preventing the embarkation of the slaves, *Butterfield* 568-571—The most effectual means of suppressing the slave trade would be by blockading the ports which are the recipients of the slaves, *Allen* 999, 1000, 1004-1009—No system of organization or device which could be adopted by the slavers could enable them to carry on the slave trade, provided the blockade was effectively maintained, *Matson* 1385—The presence of a blockading squadron on the coast of Africa is most essential to the suppression of the slave trade, as also to support the legitimate trade, *Birch* 2341-2348—There would be no difficulty in suppressing the slave trade in the rivers of Africa by the blockading squadron, *Laird* 2953—Letter from Commander Horton to Lord Auckland, stating his views with respect to Captain Denman's proposed system of blockading the coast of Africa, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 198, 199.

3. *Objections to the Establishment of a Blockade on the Coast of Africa:*

Impossibility of putting down the slave trade by a blockading squadron whilst the demand for slaves continues, *Laird* 2882, 2883—A more extended blockade would but add to the cruelties of the traffic without tending to abolish the trade, *ib.* 2883-2885—As the shipment of slaves takes place from the beach it is impossible for the squadron to suppress the traffic entirely, *ib.* 2953—The slave trade must be cured on the spot where the slave trading ends, *Bandinel* 3281—Impossibility of carrying on an effectual blockade on the coast of Africa, so as to prevent new channels opening up for the export of slaves, *Thompson* 5222-5231—The blockade to be effectual ought to be established continuously along the whole coast of 160 miles, *ib.* 5230.

See also *Africa, Coast of*, 1. *Boat Service.* *Bonny River.* *Brazil*, 2. *Brazilian Government*, 1. *Cuba*, 1, 2. *East Coast of Africa.* *Gun Boats.* *Naval Force.* *Preventive Squadron.*

Blockhouses. Parts of the coast of Africa where blockhouses, as recommended before the Committee on the West Coast of Africa in 1842, should be established, *Matson* 1729.—See also *Trading Posts.*

Boat Service. Necessity for the employment of boats in an effectual blockade of the African coast, *Denman* 483—How far the boat service is more unhealthy than other services on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 484—Duty of the detached boats belonging to the squadron on the coast of Africa; the boat service is not more unhealthy than the general service on the coast, *Butterfield* 589-603.

See also *Barracoons*, 1. *Embarkation of Slaves.* *Gun Boats.*

Bonds. Proposed form of bond to be entered into by owners of vessels engaged in the African trade to prevent their ships being seized and condemned under slave trade treaties, *Horsfall* 4878-4883.—See also *Guarantee.*

Bonny River. Circumstance of the legitimate trade superseding the slave trade in the River Bonny, *Denman* 240, 241, 428-438; *Tobin* 5746—Payment of customs by English merchants to the King of Bonny on all mercantile transactions in that river, *Allen* 975-980—There is no slave trade now carried on in the River Bonny, *Birch* 2334; *Hutton* 2549—The slave trade has entirely ceased in the River Bonny; this is attributable to the blockade, *Laird* 2950-2952—Manner in which the slave trade was formerly carried on from the Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, to the West Indies, *Tobin* 5645-5695, 5707-5721.

See also *Free Labourers*, 1. *Treaties and Conventions*, 1.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Bornou. The people of Bornou make a large number of slaves; passage of these slaves down the Chadda, *Keogh* 2025.

Bounties. Proposed alterations in the system of bounties payable to officers for the capture of slave vessels, *Denman* 380-388—Amount of bounty paid for the introduction of immigrants into British Guiana down to 3 June 1846, *Barrett* 7605.

See also *Head Money.* *Prize Money.*

Bourdon. See *Zanzibar.*

Bourne, Stephen. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resident for some years in Jamaica and British Guiana, 8063-8065—Official situations filled by witness in the West Indies, 8066-8071—Attempt made to restore the cotton cultivation in Berbice, and failure, 8074—There is no want of labour in British Guiana; the want is money to pay wages, 8078, 8079—Rate of wages in Demerara, 8080-8083—Number of tasks performed by a negro labourer in a day in sugar cultivation, 8083-8085—Reason why sugar estates in British Guiana are not capable of being cultivated at a profit, 8086-8095—Produce of the Everton estate in Berbice, belonging to Mr. Fullarton, of Scotland, and cost of cultivation, 8096—Statement of the produce and cultivation of the three best sugar estates in the county of Berbice in 1845, *ib.*—Abandonment of estates in Berbice from not paying for the cultivation, 8097, 8098—Condition of the liberated Africans imported into British Guiana, 8101-8130—Great attention paid to the education of the liberated Africans in British Guiana, 8109-8114.

Complaint made to the Colonial Department of the treatment of the liberated Africans imported into Jamaica in 1838; 8118—Great attention paid by the ministers of religion in Jamaica and Berbice to the religious instruction of the liberated Africans, 8128-8130—Extract from a letter from Mr. Richard Egg, of Berbice, stating the difficulty of procuring labourers to cultivate the soil, 8136—Average quantity of work performed during the week by the Creole population in Berbice, 8137-8139—Present condition of the Creole population of British Guiana, and effect which the abandonment of estates would have in retarding the progress of civilization among them, 8141-8150—Amount contributed by the negroes of Berbice towards religious purposes, more particularly for building churches and chapels, 8145-8150.

Great objections raised by the Creoles to the importation of the Madeira men and Coolies into the West Indies at the public expense, 8151—Low price of land in Berbice; facilities offered to the Creole population to become possessors of the soil and support themselves, 8153—How the labour of the negroes would be affected by a reduction of the rate of wages, 8154-8156—Opportunities which the negroes have of gaining a livelihood by the cultivation of their provision grounds, 8157, 8158—Reason why immigration of labourers into British Guiana would not answer under present circumstances, 8159-8161—Want of capital to cultivate the estates in British Guiana; advantage of a Government loan to provide the planters with the means of cultivation, 8162-8164.

Bowles, Admiral, M.P. Copy of the resolutions proposed to the Committee by Admiral Bowles, *Rep.* iv. 18.

Boys. Object of importing boy slaves to the Brazils rather than men, *Cliffe* 4268-4275.
See also *Children.* *Free Labourers*, 1.

Branding. Mode of branding the slaves previous to embarkation by their owners, *Duncan* 3060-3065.

BRAZIL:

1. *Slavery and Slave Trade.*
2. *Blockade of the Coast.*
3. *Capabilities of the Soil of Brazil; Facilities for Sugar Cultivation.*

1. *Slavery and Slave Trade:*

Organized system under which the African slave trade of Brazil is at present conducted, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Cliffe* 4123. 4160; *Moore* 5323—The progressive development of the resources of Brazil since 1807 must naturally have led to an annual increase in the number of slaves imported into that empire, *Lord Palmerston* 159—Great demand for slaves in Brazil, *Matson* 1289—The mercantile prosperity of Brazil depends on a constant supply of negroes to work the mines and sugar plantations, *ib.*—The slave trade carried on in Brazil is greatly exaggerated, in order to represent to the British Government how futile have been their attempts at suppression, *Carr* 1867; *Hutton* 2554—At present there are the means of disposing of a very large amount of slaves in Brazil, *Hutton* 2632, 2633—The Brazilian flag is at present the principal flag under which the slave trade is carried on, *Laird* 2844.

The slave trade has not decreased in the Brazils, *Bandinel* 3242-3244—State of the Brazilian slave trade from 1835 to 1841, and causes of the alterations which took place during

BRAZIL—continued.

1. Slavery and Slave Trade—continued.

during that period, *Bandinel* 3313-3321—Extent of the African slave trade to the Brazils in 1847; number of slaves landed; extent of mortality, *Cliffe* 4097-4102—Great demand for slaves in the Brazils in the year 1839, and cause thereof, *ib.* 4165-4172—No disposition shown in Brazil to anything like the emancipation of the slaves, or to cultivation by means of free labour, *ib.* 4176, 4177, 4185—Extracts from various letters exhibiting the extent to which the slave trade is at present carried on between the west coast of Africa and the Brazils, *Horsfall* 4786—Altered character which the Brazilian slave trade has assumed latterly, *Lang* 4935.

Extent to which the slave trade is carried on at Rio and other ports of Brazil, *Thompson* 4981-4985—It is averaged that from 60,000 to 70,000 slaves are landed annually in the Brazils from the coast of Africa, *ib.* 4989-4992—Great activity of the slave trade in the Brazils between 1822 and 1831, *Moore* 5303-5307—Open manner in which the slave trade is at present carried on at the Brazils, *ib.* 5318-5323—Cause of the large increase in the number of slaves imported into the Brazils latterly, *ib.* 5356—State of slavery in Brazil, *Macgregor* 6265—Increase of the slave trade in the Brazils with the price of sugar in that country, *Higgins* 6559—History of the African slave trade of the Brazils from its earliest date, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 230-232.

2. Blockade of the Coast :

The blockade would be far less effectual on the Brazilian coast than on the coast of Africa, *Lord Palmerston* 184—Impossibility of effectually blocking the Brazils, *Matson* 1445-1455—Advantage of stationing a naval force on the coast of Brazil, *Bandinel* 3327-3334, 3364.

3. Capabilities of the Soil of Brazil ; Facilities for Sugar Cultivation :

Great quantity of soil in Brazil that might be brought into cultivation if there were an unlimited supply of labour, *Lord Palmerston* 29, 74-79—Depressed state of trade in the Brazils; decrease in the production of articles of consumption, *Moore* 5314-5317—Casualties to which the sugar crop is subject in the Brazils, *ib.* 5377—No preparations have been made by the Brazilian government for the extension of sugar cultivation, *ib.* 5401, 5402, 5459, 5460—Destruction of timber forests in Brazil to clear ground for sugar cultivation, *ib.* 5405—Cultivation carried on by French and Germans of sugar and coffee plantations in the Brazils by means of slave labour, *Hoare* 6071-6078.

See also *Abolition of Slavery.* *Amelioration of the Condition of Slaves.* *Apprenticeship System.* *Bahia.* *Blockade, 1.* *Bribery.* *British Subjects.*
Canarios. *Capital.* *Children.* *Climate.* *Coffee Carriers.* *Coffee*
Cultivation. *Competition.* *Creoles.* *Cruisers.* *Cuba, 2.* *Cultivation*
of the Soil. *Debarcation of Slaves.* *Demand for Slaves.* *Education, 3.*
Exports. *Free Colonists.* *Free Labourers, 3.* *Hours of Labour.* *Im-*
portation of Slaves, 2. *Insurance of Slave Vessels.* *Liberated Africans, 3.*
Liverpool. *Machinery.* *Mining Operations.* *Naval Force, 4.* *Negroes, 1.*
Para. *Piracy, 2.* *Preventive Squadron, 2, 3.* *Price of Slaves, 2.*
Prices of Produce. *Profits of the Slave Trade.* *Public Companies.* *Purchase*
of Freedom. *Refusal to Work.* *Rio de Janeiro.* *Sale of Slaves.* *Slave-*
grown Sugar. *Spain.* *Steam Vessels, 2.* *Sugar Cultivation, 2.* *Supply*
of Slaves. *Treaties and Conventions, 3.* *Treatment of Slaves.* *Wages, 1.*
West India Colonies, 3. *White Population.*

Brazilian Association. Object of the Brazilian Association established in the town of Liverpool, *Moore* 5302.

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT :

1. Power of the Brazilian Government to suppress the Slave Trade.
2. How far the Slave Trade is fostered and encouraged by the Brazilian Government.

1. Power of the Brazilian Government to suppress the Slave Trade :

Opinion that the government of Brazil might, if they chose, effectually put a stop to the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 31; *Keogh* 2055; *Laird* 2865—The exertions of the slave holding state of Brazil would be more effectual in putting down the slave trade than any blockading squadron that could be devised, *Birch* 2396, 2397—The only efforts of the Brazilian government to suppress the slave trade were the decrees issued by Don Pedro declaring it piracy, *Laird* 2869, 2870—Brazilian cruisers are stationed on the African coast under the pretence of suppressing the slave trade, *ib.* 2871, 2872—Endeavours of the government of Brazil to suppress the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3361-3363—Extracts from various correspondence showing the desire of the government of Brazil to suppress the slave trade, and the opposition of the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro to the laws of the government, *ib.* 3362—Such an understanding might be

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT—continued.1. *Power of the Brazilian Government to suppress the Slave Trade*—continued.

arrived at between the Governments of Great Britain and Brazil as would supersede the necessity of the use of force for the suppression of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3365.

Total incapability of the Brazilian government to carry out any treaty or convention with the British Government for the total suppression of the slave trade, *Cliffe* 4154-4158—Reason of the Brazilian government being so powerless in their own territory, *ib.* 4159—Strong desire shown by many intelligent Brazilians to put a stop to the slave trade, *Moore* 5330-5333, 5346, 5360-5362, 5420, 5514, 5515—Circumstance of the Brazilian government punishing the captain of a slaver for kidnapping seven princes and chiefs from the coast of Africa, *ib.* 5362—Strong desire shown by the Emperor of the Brazils and the Brazilian government to suppress the slave trade, and how thwarted by public opinion, *ib.* 5501-5505.

2. *How far the Slave Trade is fostered and encouraged by the Brazilian Government:*

Evasion of the slave trade treaties by the Brazilian government, *Denman* 513, 514—Provided the Brazilians would faithfully observe their treaties there would be no slave trade at all, *Laird* 2962-2967—Protection of the slave trade by the government of Brazil, *Bandinel* 3244, 3246—Doubt as to the power of the government of Brazil to suppress the slave trade, *ib.* 3284, 3285—Treaty entered into by the government of Brazil in 1826 for the abolition of slavery; proceedings of the government under that treaty, and failure thereof, *ib.* 3288-3302—The government of Brazil should have provided for the emancipation of the slaves previous to their entering into the treaty for the abolition of slavery, *ib.* 3371, 3372—Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated 21 January 1843, enclosing extract of speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies relating to the ready assistance afforded to the operations of the slave dealers in the Brazils by certain interested parties, *Bandinel's Ev. p.* 240, 241—Manner in which the Brazilian government foster and encourage the slave trade, *Thompson* 5149-5158.

See also *Brazils*, 3. *Breach of Faith.* *Emancipation of Slaves.* *Free Colonists.*
Legalization of the Slave Trade. *Spain.* *Suppression of the Slave Trade.*
Treaties and Conventions, 3.

Breach of Faith. The Brazilians and Spaniards have acted with the greatest want of good faith in all their international arrangements respecting slavery, *Higgins* 6483.

See also *Bimbia*, King of. *Spain.*

Breeding Slaves. See *Children.*

Bribery. Payment of the public authorities in the Brazils by the slave traders; case of the governor at Bahia receiving so much per head for every slave landed, *Thompson* 5105—System of bribery by emigration agents to induce the liberated Africans to emigrate to the West Indies, *Pratt* 8212.

British Channel. See *Smuggling.*

British Colonies. There is no reason to suppose that any slaves have been introduced into any British colony since the abolition of slavery, *Lord Palmerston* 24—There cannot be a slave trade in the English colonies; every one is there free, *Bandinel* 3480.

See also *Children.* *Competition.* *Sierra Leone.*

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Copy of the petition of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for the withdrawal of the naval preventive squadron from the coast of Africa, and the employment of pacific means for the abolition of the slave trade, *Rep. ii. App.* 174.

British Guiana. Number of emigrants already introduced into British Guiana and Trinidad since the abolition of slavery, *Macgregor* 6326-6337—High state of cultivation of the plantations in British Guiana, *Barkly* 6609, 6610—State of the labour market in British Guiana, *ib.* 6611-6614—It is a question of the rate of wages rather than a deficiency of supply of labour with planters in British Guiana, *ib.* 6655, 6656; *Bourne* 8078, 8079—Number of immigrants imported into British Guiana since 1838, *Barkly* 6695-6701—Natural advantages possessed by British Guiana for the cultivation of sugar, *Rimington* 7008-7010.

Number of emigrants that have been imported into British Guiana since the slave emancipation, *Barrett* 7580—Extract from reports of stipendiary magistrates in answer to the circular of the government secretary, requesting information with regard to the conduct of the freeholders and peasantry of British Guiana, *ib.* 7602-7604—Heavy expenses entailed upon the colony of British Guiana by the introduction of free emigrants, *ib.* 7606, 7607—Harsh treatment of the labouring population of British Guiana

British Guiana—continued.

Guiana by the managers, upon the occasion of the recent attempt at reduction of wages, *Barrett* 7667-7670—Condition of the liberated Africans imported into British Guiana, *Bourne* 8101-8130.

See also *Abandonment of Estates. Administration of Justice. Agents. Annandale Estate. Berbice. Capital. Crown Lands. Demerara. Drainage. Earnings of Labourers. Education, 4. Female Immigrants. Freeholders. Free Labourers, 2. 4. Immigration of Labourers. Labour. Representative Assembly. Sugar Cultivation, 4. Taxation. Wages, 3.*

British Manufactures. British manufactured goods have not been introduced far into the interior of Africa, *Allen* 984, 985—Nature of the goods requisite for trafficking with the natives on the coast of Africa; the same articles are used either for the purchase of palm oil or slaves, *Matson* 1423-1429—Case of British goods being forwarded from Liverpool to the African coast by the "Agnes," and employed in the slave trade, *ib.* 1685-1687—Nature of the goods of British manufacture required for trading in the interior of Africa, *Joseph Smith* 2177-2186. 2217-2221—How the value of British goods is regulated on the coast of Africa, *Hutton* 2612—Description of articles of British manufacture which would be required for trading at Whydah, *Duncan* 3098—Preference given by the natives of the west coast of Africa to Manchester goods over Indian manufactures, *Tobin* 5675—Anxiety of the natives of the interior of Africa for European manufactures, more particularly articles of dress, *Townsend* 7949, 7950.

See also *Ashantees. Chiefs in Africa, 1. Clothing. Competition. Trade.*

British Seamen. Sanitary condition of the sailors on the West Coast of Africa station, *Mansel* 4661-4664—Strong objection to employing British seamen on service on shore on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 4665-4669.

See also *Mortality, 2. Sickness and Mortality of Seamen.*

British Settlements. Necessity for the establishment of a colony on the coast of Africa for the encouragement of legitimate commerce, *Allen* 941-952—In the event of the establishment of settlements on the coast of Africa, a very large trade might eventually take place with the interior, in cotton, coffee, indigo, &c., *Keogh* 2036-2038—The first things to be looked to are the articles which the natives themselves are capable of producing, *ib.* 2038, 2039—Possibility of establishing British settlements on the coast of Africa, *Schön* 2780, 2781; *John King* 4033-4037—Attempt made by the late Sir Fowell Buxton to suppress the slave trade by the establishment of stations upon the coast and in the interior, and failure thereof, *Laird* 2850-2856—Witness considers this failure sufficiently proved from the state of Sierra Leone, *ib.* 2853-2856. 2910-2921—Impossibility of establishing settlements on the African coast where the greatest trade is carried on, from the unhealthiness of the climate, *ib.* 2902.

See also *Abbeokuta. Ambriz. Benin, Bight of. Biafra, Bight of. Block-houses. Cape Mount. Gold Coast. Kong Mountains. Liberia, Republic of. Monrovia. Niger River. Sierra Leone. Trading Posts. West India Colonies. Whydah.*

British Shipping. Account of British shipping to and from the west coast of Africa *via* Morocco to the Cape of Good Hope, inclusive of the Cape, from 1820 to 1840, *Lilley* 6000, p. 25—Account of British shipping cleared at Liverpool for the west coast of Africa in each year, from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, *ib.*

See also *Customs Regulations. Manning Vessels. Merchantmen. Shipping. Steam Vessels, 1.*

British Squadron. See *Cruisers. Naval Force. Preventive Squadron.*

British Subjects. No attempt is ever made by British merchants to carry on the slave trade; instances of merchants seizing slaves as deposits for goods detained by the chiefs on shore, *Matson* 1604-1611—English traders are not in the habit of supplying goods to slavers for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade, *ib.* 1617-1619. 1624-1629—There are many English at Rio de Janeiro now engaged in the slave trade, *ib.* 1684—No British merchants are concerned in the slave trade at the Brazils, *Moore* 5468-5477.

See also *Free Labourers.*

British Traders. Great faith placed by the chiefs of the African tribes in the British traders, *Lilley* 5862-5867. 5872—Confidence of the chiefs of Africa in the English traders, and suspicion with which they view the Spaniards, Brazilians, and Portuguese, *ib.* 5952-5956.—See also *Competition.*

Brittain, Stipendiary Justice. Opinion of Stipendiary Justice Brittain upon the impolicy of the present import duties in British Guiana, *Barrett* 7507.

Bryson, Dr. Calculation of Dr. Bryson with respect to the mortality among seamen in the squadron stationed on the west coast of Africa, *Thompson* 5191-5196.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Building Churches. Amount of voluntary contributions subscribed towards building churches at Abbeokuta and Free Town, *Jones* 7249-7252.

See also *Missionaries. Religious Instruction, 1. Voluntary Contributions.*

Buonaparte. Decree issued by Buonaparte in 1815, abolishing the slave trade, *Bandinell* 3271.

Burke, Mr. See *Emancipation of Slaves.*

Burning Alive. Case of a native being burnt alive at Ambriz for an act of incendiarism, *Matson* 1611, 1612; *Horsfall* 4919-4926.

Buron, John. Particulars relative to the slave trade carried on by John Buron in the Gallinas, *Norman* 756-777.

Butterfield, Captain Edward Harris, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Post Captain in the Royal Navy, 515—Extent to which witness has been employed on the coast of Africa, 516-519—Witness concurs generally with the views of Captain Denman on the subject of the slave trade, 520, 521—Opportunities which witness has had of judging of the state of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 522-527—Number of cruisers under witness's command in 1842; 528, 529—Statement of the number of slavers captured by witness's squadron on the coast of Africa between 2 May 1840 and 25 March 1842; 530-532—Very few large vessels are now employed in the slave trade, 533—Description of vessels employed in the slave trade, 534-555. 634-639—Manner in which the slaves are stowed away on board, 534-555—Manner in which the provisions are served out on board slavers, 557-564.

Effectual manner in which the slave trade was suppressed on the coast of Africa by the squadron under witness's command, 565-567—The most complete mode of suppressing the traffic is by blockading the coast of Africa and thus preventing the embarkation of the slaves, 568-571—The alteration made in the sugar duties in 1846 has given a great impetus to the slave trade, 571, 572—Chief points on the coast of Africa from which slaves are imported, 574, 575—Connivance of the Portuguese authorities at the slave trade, 575, 576. 607—Immense numbers of slaves are landed in Brazil, 577—Evidence relative to the right of visit exercised by British vessels over American and all suspicious vessels, 579-584—The slave trade is chiefly carried on under the Portuguese flag; many slavers sail without any flag at all, 585—The most effectual means of preventing the slave trade is to declare the traffic piracy, 586-588.

Duty of the detached boats belonging to the squadron on the coast of Africa; the boat service is not more unhealthy than the general service on the coast, 589-603—All the slavers captured by witness were well supplied with food and water, 604—The increase of the slave trade at Loando and Ambriz is entirely attributable to the connivance of the Portuguese authorities, 606-614—Healthy state of the "Fantome" man-of-war, under witness's command, when stationed on the coast of Africa, 615—The fogs and thick winds off the coast of Africa greatly facilitate the escape of the slavers, 617, 618—All the slaves captured by witness were landed at St. Helena; mortality among the slaves in the captured vessels, 623-629—Orders under which captured vessels are disposed of, 630-633—A vigilant blockade of the African coast would entirely suppress the slave trade, 640, 641—In case of the squadron being removed from the coast there is no doubt the slave trade would again revive, 642, 643.

Particulars as to the diminution in the extent of the slave trade on that portion of the coast of Africa guarded by the squadron under witness's command in 1842; 644-655—Situation of the barracoons on the African coast; distance which the slaves usually come previous to embarkation, 656-662—Nature of the traffic in slaves and merchandize carried on, on the coast of Africa, 663-678—The merchandize is always brought from the interior of Africa by slaves, 664-677—Evidence to show that the chiefs on the coast of Africa prefer legitimate commerce to the slave trade, 678-699—Case of piracy on the coast of Africa in 1830; witness has never heard of any piracy on the coast since that period, 700-702—Criminal character of the crews of slavers, 703, 704—It is a constant practice for the larger slavers to attack the smaller slavers and deprive them of their slaves, 704-707—Disposal of the crews of captured vessels by the cruisers, 708-713.

Opinion that a large supply of emigrants to the West Indies might be obtained from the Kroo Coast, 714, 715—General character of the Kroomen and Fishmen; the Kroomen are more docile and are to be preferred to the Fishmen, 717-730.

Butter Tree. The butter tree grows to a great extent up the River Niger, *Schön* 2795-2812-2814.—See also *Shea Butter Tree.*

Buxton, Sir Fowell. Average number of slaves exported from the African coast annually, as stated in a work written by Sir Fowell Buxton in 1841, *Lord Palmerston* 5—Correctness of the views of Sir Fowell Buxton relative to the suppression of the slave trade, but error in carrying them out, *Thompson* 5251.—See also *British Settlements.*

C.

Cabenda (West Coast of Africa). Destruction of the slave factories at Cabenda, and number of slaves released, *Matson* 1305-1329. 1503-1509—The slave trade has greatly increased of late in Cabenda, *ib.* 1330-1334—Erection of barracoons at Cabenda, and exportation of slaves from that part of the coast, *Birch* 2243-2247—Case of a man-of-war refusing to allow a British ship to trade at Cabenda on the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5778-5785.—See also *Barracoons*, 1.

Calabar River. Proposed formation of a trading post and settlement on the River Calabar for the prosecution of legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1845.

See also *Old Calabar*. *Treaties and Conventions*, 1.

Calcutta. See *Coolies*.

Calvalcanti, Orlando. Desire shown by Orlando Calvalcanti and other distinguished Brazilians for the total suppression of slavery, *Moore* 5331. 5515.

Cameroons River. Survey of the Cameroons river by witness in 1842, *Allen* 896, 897—Proposed formation of a trading post and settlement on the Cameroons river for the prosecution of legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1850—State of the trade and condition of the people on the River Cameroons, on the coast of Africa, *Lilley* 5811-5822.

See also *Free Labourers*, 1. *Religious Instruction*, 1. *Sugar Cultivation*, 1.

Campbell, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Native of the Cossoo country, now living at Sierra Leone, 1036-1038—Evidence relative to the capture and exportation of witness to the Gallinas river; treatment on the passage, and in the barracoon, 1039-1084—Liberation of witness with many others from the barracoon by Captain Denman, 1080. 1085—Employment of witness at Sierra Leone, 1086—Witness prefers Sierra Leone to his own country or the West Indies, 1086-1094—Willingness of the liberated Africans to emigrate to the West Indies, 1095-1101—Treatment of the slaves whilst sick in the barracoons, 1102-1114—No English ever visit the Cossoo country, 1117.

Camwood. The principal article of export from the Gallinas is camwood, *Denman* 498.

Canarios. Attempts made by the Brazilians to introduce the Canarios in the Brazils, but found not to answer, *Thompson* 5144.

Cane-fields Estate (Berbice). Statement of the produce and cost of cultivation of the Cane-fields estate, in the county of Berbice, *Bourne* 8096.

Canoes. Use of canoes for the purpose of embarking slaves on the western coast of Africa; how canoes are procured for that service, *Thompson* 5272-5290—Opinion with respect to obliging all canoes to be registered as a check upon their being used in the embarkation of slaves, *ib.* 5282. 5290.—See also *Catamarans*.

Cape Coast. The exports from Cape Coast have greatly increased within the last 10 years, *Joseph Smith* 2109, 2110—The squadron does not cruise off Cape Coast; there is no occasion for it, as there is no slave trade, *ib.* 2115-2117—No tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast engage in the slave trade, *ib.* 2127.

See also *Coffee Cultivation*.

Cape of Good Hope. Number of cases of slave vessels adjudicated by the Vice-Admiralty Court at the Cape of Good Hope since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3260.

See also *British Shipping*. *Captured Slaves*. *Naval Stations*.

Cape Lopez. See *Lopez, Cape*.

Cape Mount. Proposed formation of a trading post and English settlement at Cape Mount, on the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1845.

Cape Palmas. The slave trade has entirely ceased at Cape Palmas, *Hutton* 2549—Establishment of an American mission at Cape Palmas, *Macqueen* 8269.

See also *Missionaries*.

Capital. Employment of English capital in the cultivation of sugar in Cuba and the Brazils, *Laird* 2968—Manner in which the capital is supplied for carrying on the slave trade and cultivating the sugar plantations in the Brazils, *Moore* 5463—An immense capital was required to carry on the slave trade to the West Indies to advantage; it was only the rich houses that could do it, *Tobin* 5690—Total incapacity of the West India proprietors to undertake any great scheme of immigration, from want of capital, *Higgins* 6500-6504—Opinion that it is principally the want of capital, and not the want of labour, that is felt in the West Indies, *Barrett* 7469—Want of capital to cultivate the estates in British Guiana; advantage of a government loan to provide the planters with the means of cultivation, *Bourne* 8162-8164.

See also *Jamaica*. *Payment of Wages*. *Sugar Cultivation*, 2.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Capital Punishment. Opinion with respect to inflicting capital punishment on parties detected in carrying on the slave trade, *Birch* 2455. 2466. 2475; *Thompson* 5173-5178.

Captured Slaves. The total number of negroes liberated by British cruisers in the years 1846 and 1847 scarcely exceeded four per cent. of the slaves carried off from Africa in those years, *Rep.* iv. 4—Nature of the records kept of the number of slaves found on board of captured vessels, *Lord Palmerston* 153—Inconveniences of the present orders for sending all captured negroes to the Cape of Good Hope or Sierra Leone, *Matson* 1724-1728—Average number of slaves found on board captured vessels, *Carr* 1829.

See also *Interior of Africa.* *Liberated Africans.* *Slaves, 2.* *Supply of Slaves.*

CAPTURED VESSELS :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Number of Captures made.*

1. *Generally :*

Great difficulty occasionally experienced in sending up captured vessels from the Bight of Benin to Sierra Leone, *Lord Palmerston* 165, 166—All the slaves captured by witness were landed at St. Helena; mortality among the slaves in the captured vessels, *Butterfield* 623-629—Orders under which captured vessels are disposed of, *ib.* 630-633—The capture of the slavers does not repress the activity of the trade, it only increases the value of the slaves, *Duncan* 3076—Sufferings of the ships' companies on the west coast of Africa employed in navigating prizes from the points where they were captured to Sierra Leone, *Mansel* 4684—Seizure of a vessel belonging to Mr. Horsfall, for going into the River Congo to obtain a supply of water, *Tobin* 5786—Description of the state of a slaver captured by the "Dolphin" horrid condition of the slaves on board, *Hoare* 6008-6014.

2. *Number of Captures made :*

Statement of the number of slave vessels captured by witness's squadron on the coast of Africa between 2 May 1840 and 25 March 1842, *Butterfield* 530-532—Number of slave vessels captured by the British cruisers south of the Equator from April 1840 to April 1843, *Matson* 1289—Great number of slavers captured by witness whilst commanding the "Waterwitch," on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 1300, 1300*. 1456-1458—Number of captured vessels which came before witness for adjudication, as judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, *Carr* 1888-1892—Number of captured vessels brought before the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone for adjudication during the 18 months ending July 1847, *ib.* 1893-1897—Capture of slavers by witness whilst stationed on the coast of Africa; the whole of these slavers were proceeding to Brazil, *Birch* 2232-2237.

How far the number of captures of slavers made on the coast of Africa has any effect upon the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3321-3325—Particulars relative to the captures made by witness whilst stationed on the African coast, *Wyvill* 3572-3588—Number of slave vessels captured by the British squadron between 1838 and 1844, and in 1847, *Thompson* 5029—The number of captures is no proof that the slave trade is being put down, but rather that it is conducted with greater activity, *ib.* 5031—Per-centage which the captures bear to the escapes of slave vessels, *Higgins* 6569.

See also *Adjudication Courts.* *Benin, Bight of.* *Bounties.* *Commanders of Ships.* *Courts of Judicature.* *Crews of Slavers.* *"Guiana," Ship.* *Mixed Commission Courts.* *Portuguese Vessels.* *Prize Money.* *Seizure of Vessels.* *Slave Vessels, 1.*

Carbery, Edward. Extract from the despatch of Edward Carbery, special magistrate, stating the progress made in civilization by the negro population of British Guiana since their emancipation, *Barrett* 7601.

Cardwell, Edward, M.P. Copy of resolutions proposed by Mr. Cardwell to be inserted after No. 9 of Mr. Hutt's resolutions, in case the resolutions proposed by Mr. Hutt shall be adopted by the Committee as the basis of a report, *Rep.* iv. 16. 21, 22.

Carr, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Chief Justice of Sierra Leone; appointed to that office in August 1841; arrived in July 1840; 1737-1739—The principal means of suppressing the slave trade are, first, to prevent any slaves from being sent from the coast of Africa, 1740—And secondly, to change the disposition of the native chiefs on the subject of slave trading, *ib.*—The presence of an efficient blockading squadron on the coast of Africa is one of the chief means of suppressing the slave trade, 1741-1746. 1760. 1775—Necessity for the employment of steamers, 1745—Great advantage would result from the employment of gun boats, *ib.*—Necessity for some means being adopted to punish the parties who engage in the slave trade; at present the ves-

Carr, John (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

sels are condemned, but there is no power to punish the owners or crew, 1747-1762
 —Opinion as to what constitutes piracy on the high seas, 1754-1759—Treaties should be made with the native chiefs for the protection and encouragement of legitimate commerce, 1763, 1857, 1858.

The chiefs should undertake to abolish the external slave trade altogether, 1763—The British Crown should have power to destroy any barracoons erected on the coast for carrying on the slave trade, 1763, 1764—Power should be given to the cruisers to seize slavers in the waters of the chiefs, which should be taken to the Vice-Admiralty Court for adjudication; in case of condemnation half the proceeds should be delivered to the chief, 1764—The larger proportion of slaves are either captured in open war, or kidnapped by private rapine; frequency of wars being made with a view to obtaining slaves, 1765-1773—Particulars of a descent made by the chiefs on Abbeokuta in the Yarraba country, and capture of natives, who were disposed of as slaves, 1770, 1771—Proceedings of the missionaries in the Yarraba country; the mission is proceeding and doing well, 1771, 1774—The liberated Africans at Sierra Leone take great interest in the success of the missionaries, 1774.

Great advantage is derived from affording means of education to the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; they carry the seeds of civilization back to their own country, 1777—This will greatly tend to the extinguishing of the slave trade, 1778—Beneficial effects resulting from the efforts of the missionaries in Africa, 1778-1781—The social improvement of the Africans has been upon the increase for many years back, 1782—The generality of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone now wear dresses, 1783, 1784—Great progress made in the intellectual culture of the natives, 1785-1793—Affluent condition of many of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, acquired by commercial enterprise, 1794-1799—Evidence generally relative to the colony of Sierra Leone; aggregate population; circulating medium; customs and habits of the people; Sabbath observance, &c., 1800-1810—Desire of the liberated Africans to return to their own country and spread the blessings of civilization, 1811.

Opinion that very few emigrants could be obtained from Sierra Leone, 1812, 1813—Free labourers might be obtained from the Kroo Coast, 1814-1816—Importance of trading posts being established along the coast of Africa; nature of the settlements recommended, 1817, 1818—The extension of legitimate commerce is the principal means of preventing the slave trade, 1818—Power of the cruisers in the Mediterranean to seize armed vessels refusing to hoist their colours and declare their nationality, 1819-1821, 1826—Evidence relative to the seizure of vessels engaged in smuggling in the British Channel, 1822-1826—Necessity for some law being enacted for the punishment of parties engaged in the slave trade, who have destroyed their papers to prevent being punished by their own nation, 1826, 1851-1856, 1859, 1860—Efficiency of the present blockading squadron on the coast of Africa, 1827-1835—Extent of coast necessary to be blockaded to prevent the slave trade, 1836-1842—Further evidence relative to the establishment of trading posts on the coast of Africa, 1844-1850, 1930-1941.

Endeavours should be made to change the disposition of the native chiefs, and to engage them in legitimate commerce, 1850—This would tend to the entire extinction of the slave trade, *ib.*—Witness doubts the accuracy of the returns made to Government of the number of slaves imported into America from the coast of Africa, 1863-1869, 1879—Opinion that there are fewer vessels captured in the Bight of Benin now than formerly, 1863, 1864—Price of slaves in the Brazil market, 1866—Any statements of the people of Brazil as to the success of the slave trade should be received with great caution, because they have a direct interest in magnifying their success, to induce us to remove our cruisers, 1867—The low price of slaves in the Brazilian market is not to be attributed to the plentiful supply, but to the want of employment for them, 1869, 1870—A great number of coffee plantations have been given up in the Brazils from the lowness of price, 1869-1877—These estates are now being cultivated with sugar, that being more remunerative, *ib.*

The slave trade is carried on to a trifling extent on the eastern coast of Africa, 1880, 1881—Opinion that the slave trade has considerably diminished within the last 10 years, 1882-1886—Witness doubts the statement that a larger number of slaves have been imported into Brazil in the last year than at any former period, 1887—Number of captured vessels which came before witness for adjudication, as judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847; 1888-1892—Number of captured vessels brought before the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, during the 18 months ending July 1847; 1893-1897—On the whole, the sufferings of the negroes have not been increased by the means taken by the cruisers to suppress the slave trade, 1898, 1899—Sufferings of the negroes confined in the barracoons on the coast; this is not increased by our attempt at suppression, 1900-1909.

Progressive improvement of the colony of Sierra Leone; in time it will become a very valuable colony, 1910-1914—Statement of the imports and exports of the colony of Sierra Leone from 1839 to 1846; 1912-1914—Fertility of the soil of Sierra Leone; coffee,

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Carr, John (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

coffee, cotton, ginger, the ground nut, and in some places sugar, might be successfully cultivated, 1915, 1916—Excellent quality of the coffee grown in Sierra Leone, 1916—The people of Sierra Leone have never been sufficiently instructed in agriculture, 1917—They are a very industrious community, 1918—Opinion that the free Africans located at Sierra Leone have not in any way been engaged in the slave trade, 1919-1922, 1942, 1943—Efficiency of the measures recommended by witness for the suppression of the slave trade; no increased expense would be entailed on the country, 1923-1929—Estimated annual expense of the various trading posts recommended to be established on the coast, 1930-1941.

Frequency of great mortality occurring to the slaves on board vessels captured to the southward during the voyage to Sierra Leone for adjudication, 1944-1953—No alterations can be made as to the stations of the Mixed Commission Courts, 1954-1958—There are no unnecessary delays in the adjudication of captured vessels, either by the Mixed Commission Courts or the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, 1959-1962—The population of Sierra Leone support themselves entirely independent of the Government, 1963-1965—Manner in which the liberated Africans are disposed of when landed at Sierra Leone, 1966-1973—The emancipated Africans should be sent to the West Indies, 1966-1973—Cultivation of rice in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, 1969-1971—Attempt made to cultivate cotton in Sierra Leone, and failure thereof, 1974, 1975—Want of inducement for parties to embark their capital in the cultivation of cotton in the colony, 1976.

Feeling of the liberated Africans located at Sierra Leone as to emigration to the West Indies, 1977-1982—Beneficial influence which the colony of Sierra Leone exercises over the neighbouring states, in a religious and moral point, 1983, 1984—The existence of the colony of Sierra Leone is necessary, as a means of extending commercial intercourse into the interior of Africa, 1985—Opinion that the fondness for legitimate trade is increasing among the natives in the interior of Africa, 1986—Evils which would result from the removal of the cruisers from the African coast, 1986, 1987—The slave trade has almost entirely ceased in Cuba; were the cruisers removed, it would be immediately renewed, 1988, 1989, 1994-1996—A great number of slaves would be imported by the Brazilians in the event of the trade being left open, 1989—Great increase in the quantity of sugar and tobacco exported from Cuba, 1990-1992—A number of coffee plantations in Cuba have been thrown out of cultivation, 1992.

The difficulty of importing slaves is much greater at Cuba than at Brazil, 1997—Of late the Spanish Government has not encouraged the introduction of slaves into Cuba, 1998—The increased cultivation of sugar in Cuba is to be attributed to the abandonment of the coffee plantations in that island, 1999-2002.

Catamarans. Description of a catamaran or jangada, used for the purpose of landing slaves on the Brazilian shore, *Lang* 4938.—See also *Canoes*.

Cathwood, Mr. See *Railway* (Demerara).

Ceylon. Manner in which the West India coffee planter is exposed to the competition of the coffee growers of Ceylon, *Barkly* 6666.

Chadda River. See *Bornou*. *British Settlements*.

Chads, Captain Henry. Letter from Captain Henry Chads to the Earl of Auckland, dated 12 July 1848, containing his views on various points connected with the slave trade and the existence of the British squadron on the west coast of Africa, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 197.

CHIEFS IN AFRICA:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Desire of the Chiefs for Legitimate Commerce.*
3. *Connexion of the Chiefs with the Traffic in Slaves.*

1. *Generally:*

The native chiefs of Africa exercise a very despotic power over their people, *Matson* 1636, 1637—Endeavours should be made to change the disposition of the native chiefs, and to engage them in legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1850—Many of the native princes on the coast of Africa will not allow English goods to pass through their territories, *Keogh* 2090—Ill-will created in the minds of the chiefs against the British traders by the means adopted by this country for the suppression of the slave trade, *Hutton* 2599-2602—Ignorant and uncivilized condition of the chiefs in the littoral parts of Western Africa, *Thompson* 5270—Degree of authority exercised by the king or chief over the natives of the coast of Africa, *Lilley* 5840-5849—Nature of the inducements held out to kings and chiefs to allow the natives of Africa to emigrate as free labourers, *ib.* 5988-5991—Rule of succession when a chief dies at Abbeokuta, *Townsend* 7930-7933—Instance of a slave in Abbeokuta becoming a chief, *ib.* 7934-7938.

2. *Desire:*

CHIEFS IN AFRICA—continued.

2. *Desire of the Chiefs for Legitimate Commerce:*

The chiefs on the coast of Africa prefer legitimate commerce to the slave trade, *Butterfield* 678-699—The chiefs of the tribes on the river Niger are very desirous that the slave trade should be put down, with the exception of the Filatahs, *Allen* 857. 865. 1031—The native chiefs are very anxious for the English to trade with them, *ib.* 953-956—Willingness of the chiefs to assist in the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 1030, 1031. 1035; *Townsend* 7792—Reasons why the chiefs of the African tribes prefer the legitimate trade to the slave trade, *Tobin* 5752-5755.

3. *Connexion of the Chiefs with the Traffic in Slaves:*

The native chiefs prefer the slave trade to any other branch of commerce, it is so very much more profitable, *Matson* 1271-1274—Importance of means being taken to effect a change in the disposition of the native chiefs as to slave trading, *Carr* 1740—The native chiefs should undertake to abolish the external slave trade altogether, *ib.* 1763—The chiefs on the coast who act as agents for the slave traders would not renounce the traffic, unless they were indemnified from loss, *Keogh* 2070-2082—The native chiefs would not engage in the slave trade were they not encouraged in it by Europeans, *Joseph Smith* 2157, 2158—The native chiefs do not look upon the slave trade as a moral offence, *Hutton* 2575.

See also *British Traders.* *Cultivation of the Soil.* *Domestic Slavery.* *Eboe Country.* *Emigration,* 5. *Guarantee.* *Headman.* *Headmoney.* *Interior of Africa.* *Kidnapping Slaves.* *Kroomen,* 1. *Lagos.* *Legitimate Commerce,* 1. 2. *Manning Vessels.* *Missionaries.* *Natives of Africa.* *Prisoners of War.* *Supply of Slaves.* *Tobacco.* *Treaties and Conventions,* 1. *Tribute.* *Wars.* *Wives.*

Children. Instances of the Africans selling their children into slavery, *Schön* 2697, 2698. 2734-2739—Very rare to see a woman with child in the Brazils, it does not pay the owners to breed the slaves and bring them up, *Thompson* 5133—Reason why no free children are reared among the free negroes in the British colonies, *Barkly* 6747.

See also *Ages of Slaves.* *Boys.* *Education,* 2.

Chinese Labourers. Attempt made to procure Chinese labourers to cultivate the West India plantations, *Macgregor* 6158-6168.

Church Accommodation. Extent of church accommodation in Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7096-7118.—See also *Building Churches.* *Religious Instruction,* 1.

Church Mission. See *Education,* 1. *Missionaries.*

Civilization. It is a fact that all our efforts to civilize Africa have been directed to the most deadly and unhealthy parts, *Watson* 1730—The social improvement of the Africans has been upon the increase for many years back, *Carr* 1782—Where legitimate commerce has been established on the coast of Africa, the natives have greatly improved in civilization, *Keogh* 2078—It would be more advantageous to instruct the natives in the cultivation of the soil, and thus civilize Africa, than to send them to the West Indies, *Joseph Smith* 2118-2120—Legalizing the slave trade would crush the civilization arising among the Africans, *Hutton* 2619. 2629—Impossibility of the natives of Africa approaching civilization during the existence of the slave trade, *Schön* 2685-2689—Witness regards the general prosperity and improvement of the African race on the coast as one of the means most likely to suppress the slave trade, *ib.* 2836—Beneficial effect arising from the return to their native country of the liberated Africans after their period of service has expired in the West Indies, *Hook* 3895—The constant intercourse between a civilized country and an uncivilized one must be productive of good results to the uncivilized country, *ib.* 3935-3942—Opinion that our physical force system on the coast of Africa is a great hindrance to the civilization of that country, *John King* 4060, 4061.

See also *Abandonment of Estates.* *Education,* 2. *Legitimate Commerce,* 2. *Liberated Africans,* 1. *Old Calabar.* *Suppression of the Slave Trade,* 2.

Clarendon, Lord. Alteration effected by Lord Clarendon in the slave trade treaty with Spain, by getting what is called the Equipment article inserted, *Laird* 2842, 2843.

Clarke, Rev. John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resident at Fernando Po and at Bimbia on the coast of Africa, as a missionary in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, 7307-7311—Places on the coast of Africa visited by witness, 7314, 7315—Description of the Kroomen; manner in which they are usually employed, 7317. 7331—Terms upon which the West African Company hired the Kroomen, 7326-7331—State of the American missionaries at Cape Palmas, 7332-7336—Parts of the coast of Africa from which emigrants might be obtained to go to the West Indies, 7340—Breach of faith with the King of Bimbia in not returning at the appointed time the natives of Bimbia that

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Clarke, Rev. John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

that emigrated, 7342-7345—Depressed state of the native Africans and Coolies that have emigrated to the West Indies, 7347-7350—Description of the sufferings of the Coolies that emigrated to the West Indies, 7351-7370—Complaints made by the Creole labourers in Jamaica of the great irregularity in the payment of their wages, 7371-7375—Opinion that the irregularity in the payment of wages in the West Indies is the grand cause of the refusal of the natives to work, 7376-7382.

Great taste of the Creole population for luxuries and articles of comfort, 7377-7379. 7413—Rate of wages of labourers in Jamaica, 7383—Difficulty in St. Elizabeth of the Creoles to get work, 7383-7388—Objection to the system of free emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 7391-7394—Large amount of uncultivated land in the island of Jamaica, 7395—Want of money to pay the labourers is the principal cause of the land in Jamaica going out of cultivation, 7396-7400—Opinion that free labour, if rightly conducted, is as cheap as any slave labour can be, 7401-7405—Grievance complained of by the Creole population in Jamaica of the immigration of labourers into that island at the Government expense, 7406-7410—The great body of the native inhabitants or Creoles of Jamaica are a very industrious people, 7414, 7415—System of levying war in the interior of Africa in order to obtain slaves for exportation, 7416-7420.

Circumstance of Colonel Nicholls wanting in 1834 a number of slaves from Duke Ephraim, who was then king of the Old Calabar River, 7421—Price of a slave on the west coast of Africa, 7423. 7427—How a system of free emigration from the west coast of Africa would promote the slave trade, 7424—Manner in which the slaves are brought down from the interior of the country to the coast for exportation, 7425-7430—Arrangement made with the headman or chief of the Kroomen previous to allowing a Krooman to emigrate, 7431-7443—Circumstance of the Baptist missionaries being driven away from Fernando Po by the Spanish Government, 7444, 7445—Character of the Kroomen on the coast of Africa, their great attachment for their own tribe, 7446-7462.

Claxton, Captain Christopher, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Officer of the Royal navy, in charge of the "Great Britain," 4461, 4462—Policy of Government engaging the "Great Britain" steamer for the conveyance of free emigrants from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 4466-4471—Number of emigrants which the "Great Britain" is capable of carrying, 4469.

Clayed Sugars. Until the last two years it has never been the interest of the West India planter to import clayed sugar, *Higgins* 6602-6604.

Cleansing Slave Vessels. Impossibility of cleaning the slaves on board; instances of slave vessels being abandoned from inability of getting any person to clean them, *Cliffe* 4243-4248.

"*Cleopatra*" Cruiser. Activity of the "Cleopatra" in capturing slave vessels off Quillimane and Inhambane, *Thompson* 5215.

Cliffe, José E., M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A native of the United States holding extensive property in Brazil, 4082-4084—Formerly engaged in the slave trade, 4086—Discontinuance of the trade from repugnance to engage in a traffic which was attended with loss of life and suffering, 4090, 4091—The Brazilians consider the British entirely responsible for the mortality and suffering which are attendant on the slave trade, 4093—Extent of the African slave trade to the Brazils in 1847; number of slaves landed; extent of mortality, 4097-4102—Price given for slaves in the Brazils, 4103-4106—It is generally believed that the British Government cannot put a stop to the slave trade between the coast of Africa and the Brazils, 4107. 4111-4147—The slave trade is the most lucrative now in existence, and upon the system on which it is now conducted ruin is not likely to ensue, 4108-4110. 4123-4125—Uselessness of retaining the British squadron on the coasts of Africa and Brazil with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, 4111-4125.

Reason of the slave trade abating between the coast of Africa and the Brazils when the British squadron was first stationed off the African coast, 4126-4131. 4139-4147. 4173-4175—Reason why the horrors of the middle passage are worse now than when the slave trade was legally exercised, 4132-4138. 4148-4151—Total incapability of the Brazilian government to carry out any treaty or convention with the British Government for the total suppression of the slave trade, 4154-4158—Reason of the Brazilian government being so powerless in their own territory, 4159—Extent to which the slave trade to the Brazils has been promoted by an alteration of the sugar duties, 4161-4164—Great demand for slaves in the Brazils in the year 1839, and cause thereof, 4165-4172—No disposition in Brazil to anything like the emancipation of the slaves there, or to the cultivation by free labour, 4176, 4177. 4185—Refusal of slaves to work in the Brazils when set free by their owners, 4178.

Effect of Lord Aberdeen's despatch in 1842, animadverting upon the conduct of the officers of the British squadron in their attempts to suppress the slave trade, 4180-4182

—Total

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Cliffe, José E., M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

—Total ruin of the West India colonies by the abolition of slavery; opinion entertained in the Brazils, that if slavery were abolished the country would be totally ruined, 4183, 4184—Had the emancipation of slaves succeeded in the West Indies the Brazilians would have followed the example, 4186, 4187—Prolific nature of the black population of the Brazils; the immigrants from Africa are chiefly males, 4188-4195—Sufferings of the slaves in the barracoons on the coast of Africa from want of sufficient provisions, 4196—Alleged destruction of slaves in a barracoon at Lagos on the coast of Africa, 4201-4203.

Insufficiency of the supply of water on board slave vessels, and sufferings endured by the slaves in consequence, 4204-4206—Description of the sufferings of the slaves in the middle passage occasioned by the attempts of the British to suppress the slave trade, 4207-4238. 4256-4262—Instance of a slave vessel in which 160 slaves embarked, only escaping with ten; 4239—Impossibility of cleaning the slaves on board; instances of slave vessels being abandoned from inability of getting any person to clean them, 4243-4248—Mode of packing away slaves in casks in slave vessels, 4249-4251—Many of the slaves pass from Africa to Brazil without being taken on deck at all, 4253-4255—Mode of feeding slaves during the middle passage, 4256—Object of importing boy slaves to the Brazils rather than men, 4268-4275—Distinction between the Creole in the Brazils and the slave population, 4276-4281—Instance of as many as 1,750 slaves being landed from one vessel, 4282.

Estimated number of slaves landed in Brazil last year, and parts of the coast of Africa from whence sent, 4284-4290—The Mozambique slaves are most estimated in the Brazils; how distinguished from others, 4291-4295—It is usual for all savages to have some characteristic mark, so that they may be easily distinguished, 4296, 4297—Instances of slaves being taken across the continent of Africa for the purpose of embarkation, 4298-4301—Description of the emaciated and deplorable condition of the slaves when landed in the Brazils, 4302-4322—Length of time usually required by slaves before sufficiently recovered to be brought to market, 4316-4322—Variations in the prices of slaves in the Brazilian market between 1828 and 1847; 4323-4335. 4344-4354—How far the price of slaves is affected by the disposal of the British squadron, 4340-4361—Extension of the cultivation of sugar and coffee on the Brazilian coast latterly, 4363-4369.

Particulars of the horrors endured by slaves in barracoons on the coast of Africa, and how far promoted by British interference, 4374-4378—Manner in which the embarkation of slaves was managed when the trade was legalized, 4379—Proposition made to Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, the British minister residing at Rio, by the Brazilian Government, for converting the slave trade into an emigration of free labourers from Africa, 4384. 4396—Manner in which it is proposed that the system of free labourers from the coast of Africa to the Brazils should be carried out, 4387-4399. 4417-4436—Great horror expressed by slaves in the Brazils of having to return back to Africa, 4400-4413—Nature of the moral and religious instruction imparted to the slave population in the Brazils, 4401-4403—Treatment of slaves in the Brazils; hours of labour; earnings of slaves, 4408-4414.

Reason why desirable under a system of free labour immigration to import an equal proportion of the sexes, 4417-4425—Estimated cost of transporting a free emigrant from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies or the Brazils, 4432-4436—Description of the produce of the coast of Africa usually dealt in by traders to that coast, 4437-4439—Number of slaves engaged in mining operations in the Brazils, 4440—Increase of the sugar plantations in the Brazils consequent upon the depressed state of the West India colonies, 4443-4460—It was pointed out seven years ago by a minister of Brazil that the British West Indian colonies and Mauritius must ultimately go to ruin, 4448-4452.

[Second Examination.]—Observations relative to the state of the African slave trade, 4686, p. 72-75—Average price paid for slaves in Brazil in the years 1825 to 1848, taken from the books of a proprietor on the sea coast, 4686, p. 75.

Cliffe, Mr. Paper delivered in by Mr. Cliffe, being a history of the African slave trade from its earliest date, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 230-232.

Climate. The unhealthiness of the climate of the River Niger must always be a serious impediment to commerce, *Allen* 924-927—European constitutions are altogether unsuited to the African climate, and the further you advance from the coast into the interior the worse it seems to be, *Thompson* 5249—Superiority of the Brazilian coast to the west coast of Africa in point of healthiness, *Moore* 5559-5564; *Stopford* 5605-5608.

See also *Abbeokuta.* *Ambriz.* *Australia.* *British Settlements.* *Continuous Labour.* *Whydah, 1.* *Clothing*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Clothing. The generality of the natives of Africa now wear dresses, *Carr* 1783, 1784—Anxiety of the negroes for articles of luxury, more particularly dress, *Barkly* 6717-6719. 6722-6724. 6732; *Rimington* 6920—Superiority of the Sunday and holiday clothing of the negro population, *Barkly* 6720—Gay appearance of a negro congregation as regards dress, *ib.* 6722—Great inclination of the Africans to imitate the Creole population in dress and other articles of finery, *ib.* 6725. 6743—Superiority of the clothing worn by the liberated Africans in the West Indies to the clothing of negroes at Sierra Leone, *Rimington* 6981-6988—Great desire of the natives of Sierra Leone for finery in dress, *Jones* 7165-7169—Manner in which the negro population in the West Indies dress on Sunday; the desire for finery in dress is by no means so great as it was some six or eight years ago, *Barrett* 7566-7572—Description of clothing worn by the negroes in the West Indies during slavery, and kind of dress now worn, *Macqueen* 8325-8328.—See also *British Manufactures*.

Coast of Africa. See *Africa*, Coast of. *East Coast of Africa.* *North Coast of Africa.* *South Coast of Africa.* *West Coast of Africa.*

Coast Settlements. See *British Settlements.* *Kong Mountains.* *Trading Posts.*

Coasting Vessels. All legal vessels employed on the coast of Africa are clippers; none but fast-sailing vessels can make coasting voyages, *Matson* 1687.

Coffee Carriers. Laborious occupation of the coffee carriers of Brazil; they are the hardest worked of any of the Brazilian slaves, *Thompson* 5119-5122; *Moore* 5429—Mortality among the coffee and sugar carriers of Brazil, *Thompson* 5124-5128.

Coffee Cultivation. A great number of coffee plantations have been given up in the Brazils, from the lowness of price of produce, *Carr* 1869-1877—Excellent quality of the coffee grown in the colony of Sierra Leone, *ib.* 1916—A great number of coffee plantations in Cuba have been thrown out of cultivation, *ib.* 1992—Coffee is not produced to any considerable extent in the interior of Africa, *Keogh* 2048—There is no doubt that coffee can be produced at Sierra Leone, *ib.* 2051—Experiment made in the growth of coffee at Cape Coast, which turned out successful; good quality of the coffee, *Joseph Smith* 2200-2208.

Growth of wild coffee up the River Niger, *Schön* 2823—A considerable quantity of coffee might be obtained in Sierra Leone if attention was paid to the cultivation, *ib.* 2825-2829—Extension of the cultivation of coffee on the Brazilian Coast latterly, *Cliffe* 4363-4369—Reason why coffee cultivation cannot be advantageously substituted for sugar, *Higgins* 6489, 6490—How the coffee cultivation of the West Indies was sacrificed by the alteration of duties, *Barkly* 6661—Reason why it would not answer to transfer land from sugar cultivation to coffee cultivation in the West Indies, *ib.* 6662-6671.

See also *Abandonment of Estates.* *Ages of Slaves.* *Brazil*, 3. *Sierra Leone*, 1.

Collier, Commodore. Command of the squadron on the coast of Africa by Commodore Collier, *Bandinel* 3405.

Colonial Despatches. Anxiety of Government to withhold from West India proprietors the contents of the last despatches from the governors of those colonies, *Higgins* 6387.

Colonial Possessions. It was some years ago pointed out by a minister of Brazil that the British West India colonies and Mauritius must ultimately go to ruin, *Cliffe* 4448-4462.

See also *British Colonies.* *West India Colonies.*

Colonial Produce. The slave trade almost entirely ceased between 1840 and 1842; this may be attributed to the extreme depression of all colonial produce at that time, *Laird* 2922, 2923.—See also *Differential Duties.* *Native Produce.*

Colonists. See *Free Colonists.*

Colours. See *Flags.*

Commanders of Ships. Expediency of holding the commanders of cruisers responsible for the captures which they may make, as tending to make them more cautious in not meddling with vessels employed in the legal trade, *Moore* 5532.

See also *Instructions to Officers.*

Commerce. See *Legitimate Commerce.* *Protection of Commerce.*

Commercial Houses. Extent to which commercial houses, both at home and abroad, are indirectly mixed up in carrying on the slave trade, *Laird* 4773, 4774.

See also *Failures.*

Commercial Intercourse. Every step taken to increase the traffic between this country and Africa at the mouths of the large rivers, would tend to increase the activity of the trade of the interior, *Allen* 973, 974—The commercial intercourse between this country and the

Commercial Intercourse—continued.

the coast of Africa is rapidly extending, *Hutton* 2517; *Laird* 2898-2900—The slave trade is diametrically opposed to the interests of British commerce, *Hutton* 2518—Manner in which the trade between this country and the coast of Africa is carried on, *ib.* 2522-2527.—See also *Legitimate Commerce*. *Sierra Leone*, 1. *Trade*.

Commission. Rate of commission allowed to the captain of a slaver for carrying slaves between the west coast of Africa and the West Indies, *Tobin* 5657, 5658.

Compensation. Estimated valuation of the property of the West India planters in slaves, at the time of the compensation money being paid, *Macgregor* 6148.

Competition. The competition between this country and the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, is very much to the disadvantage of the British traders, the profits made by the Portuguese by the slave trade enabling them to undersell the British traders, *Hutton* 2537—Impossibility of the legitimate traders entering into competition with the slave traders, slave trading being so much more profitable than legitimate commerce, *ib.* 2603, 2604. 2613—Slave dealers importing European goods for the purchase of slaves, under-bid the import of goods for legitimate commerce, *Schön* 2705—How far the West India planter would be able to compete with Cuba and Brazils, in the event of a sufficient supply of labour being found for the British colonies, *Macgregor* 6270-6279—Under any circumstances the West India planter would be unable to compete with the Brazilian while the slave trade is permitted to continue, *Higgins* 6391-6396. 6473—There is nothing to prevent the West India colonies competing with the Brazils and Cuba, were the colonies placed on terms of perfect equality with regard to the means of cultivation, *ib.* 6401-6403—Competency of the West India planters to compete with the East Indies and Mauritius, should the immigration of labourers be allowed, *ib.* 6511-6513.

See also *Ceylon*. *Emigration*, 5. *Free Labourers*, 2. *West India Colonies*, 3.

"*Conceição*," Slaver. Report of Mr. Cowper, Consul at Pernambuco, dated 1st January 1844, on the capture of the "*Conceição*," slave vessel, and sufferings of the negroes on board, *Bandinel* 3413.

Condemned Vessels. Return of slave vessels condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at St. Helena, between 1 January and 8 June 1848, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 226-229—Statement showing how many of the slave vessels condemned in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, have had slave decks laid, or planks ready for laying down as slave decks, *Rep.* iv. *App.* 26, 27.—See also "*Guiana*," Ship. *Treaties and Conventions*, 2.

Congo River. The principal portion of the slave vessels are seized about Congo and that part of the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1832—The formation of a trading port and British settlement recommended on the River Congo, on the coast of Africa, for the encouragement of legitimate commerce, *ib.* 1845—Attempt made by witness's house to trade to the River Congo, and how prevented by the slave traders, *Horsfall* 4871—Instance of a man of war visiting the River Congo to search for vessels engaged in the slave trade, *Tobin* 5792, 5793.—See also *Barracoons*, 1.

Continuous Labour. Losses which the planters sustained from want of continuous labour in the process of reaping the canes, and the manufacture of sugar, *Macgregor* 6138—It requires a very strong stimulus to induce people to hard continuous labour in a tropical climate, as the climate produces a considerable amount of indolence on the part of every one, *Barrett* 7560-7562.

Contract System. Distinction between slavery and free labourers under the contract system, *Higgins* 6514-6521—Nature of the contract for hiring liberated Africans and Kroomen in Berbice, *Barkly* 6633—Advantage of contracts for hiring African labourers in the West Indies, *ib.* 6639-6641.—See also "*Grumetta*" Act.

Contributions. See *Voluntary Contributions*.

Conventions. See *Treaties and Conventions*.

Conveyance of Emigrants. Suggestion for employing the unengaged portion of the naval force as transports for the conveyance of free emigrants to the different provinces of the empire, *Bandinel* 3372—Men of war are not fit vessels to be employed in the transport of emigrants from Africa to the West Indies, *Hook* 3864—Complaints made by the returned emigrants of their treatment on board the man-of-war which carried them to Sierra Leone, *ib.* 4735—Reason why a man-of-war is wholly unfit for the transport of emigrants, *ib.* 4752-4755—Much more advantage to expend money in transporting free emigrants from Africa to the West Indies, than in supporting the squadron on the west coast of Africa, *Moore* 5512—Announcement of Lord Grey of the intention of the Government to bear the expense of conveying the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *Macgregor* 6246—Extent to which free emigration to the West Indies should be conducted at the expense of the state, *Higgins* 6507, 6508—

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Conveyance of Emigrants—continued.

—Particulars relative to the conveyance of two cargoes of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to British Guiana in a ship chartered for that purpose, *Rimington* 6818-6864.

See also *Cost of Conveyance*. "Great Britain" Steamer. "Growler," *H. M. Ship*.

Conveyance of Slaves. See *Commission*. *Interior of Africa*.

Convicts. Wretched appearance of the black convicts in the streets of Rio de Janeiro, *Moore* 5486.

Coolies. Particulars relative to the importation of Hill Coolies into the West Indies from India, *Macgregor* 6151-6164—Means adopted to keep the Coolies to their work upon their arrival in the West Indies, *ib.* 6232-6234—Attempts made at immigration of Coolies into Demerara, and failure, *Higgins* 6380-6383—Good conduct of the Coolies employed upon witness's estate in Demerara; refusal of the Creoles to work at all, *ib.* 6423, 6424—Circumstance of the first introduction of Coolies from Calcutta to Berbice, *Barkly* 6676—Condition of the Coolies imported into Berbice; terms upon which they immigrated from the East Indies, *ib.* 6687-6690—Reason of the stoppage of the Coolie immigration into the West Indies, *ib.* 6702-6710.

Occasion of witness taking a cargo of Coolies down from Calcutta to the Mauritius, *Rimington* 6927—Amount taken back by the Coolies to Calcutta as their savings during their residence in the West Indies, *ib.* 6936—Distressed appearance of the Coolies in Jamaica that had emigrated from the East Indies, *Clarke* 7348, 7351—Description of the sufferings of the Coolies that have emigrated to the West Indies, *ib.* 7351-7370—Immorality of the Coolies imported into the West Indies from Calcutta and Madras, *Barrett* 7583-7587—Total failure of the Coolie emigration scheme, *ib.* 7608—Miserable state of the Coolies in Demerara; strong desire expressed by them to return to the East Indies, *ib.* 7642-7645.—See also *Immigration of Labourers*.

Copper Ore. Opportunities which the copper ore trade of Africa offers for the extension of the legitimate trade of the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5743.

Coptic Language. Prevalence of the Coptic language throughout nearly the whole of the interior of Africa, *Macqueen* 8263, 8264.

Corisco. See *Free Labourers*.

Corporal Punishment. State of the law relative to the inflicting corporal punishment upon slaves in cities and towns in Brazil, *Moore* 5490.

Cost of Conveyance. Estimated cost of transporting a free emigrant from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies or the Brazils, *Cliffe* 4432-4436—Statement showing the cost of transporting slaves from the coast of Africa to the Brazils, *Thompson* 4499-5012—Cost of carrying free labourers per head from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Lilley* 5831—Estimated cost per head of carrying free labourers from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Macgregor* 6322.

Cotton Cultivation. How far encouraging trade with Africa would lead to the cultivation of cotton by the natives, *Allen* 965-970—Attempt made to cultivate cotton in Sierra Leone, and failure thereof, *Carr* 1974, 1975—Want of inducement for parties to embark their capital in the cultivation of cotton in the colony of Sierra Leone, *ib.* 1976—Cotton grows wild in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast; it has never been exported; some expense would be necessary to bring it to a fit state for exportation, *Joseph Smith* 2187-2192—At present the cotton in Sierra Leone grows perfectly wild; a considerable quantity might be obtained by cultivation, *Schön* 2815-2822, 2827—Attempt made to restore the cotton cultivation in Berbice, and failure, *Bourne* 8074—Circumstance of the sale of a cotton estate in Berbice under one shilling an acre, the proprietor of which in one year cleared 8,000 *l.* by the cultivation of cotton, *ib.* 8153.

See also *Australia*. *Bahia*, 1. *Egga District*. *Pernambuco*. *Sierra Leone*, 1. *United States of America*. *Whydah*, 2.

Cotton Manufacture. Employment of the natives of Egga in cotton weaving, *Schön* 2806.

Courts of Judicature. It would not be practicable to establish a migratory court of judicature with reference to the slave trade, *Matson* 1734, 1736—Very great difficulties are at times incurred in sending up captured vessels from the Bight of Benin and other places to the court at Sierra Leone, *ib.* 1735.

See also *Adjudication Courts*. *Administration of Justice*. *Mixed Commission Courts*. *Vice-Admiralty Courts*.

Cowper, H. Augustus. Copy of despatch from H. Augustus Cowper, consul at Pernambuco, to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 1 February 1848, relative to the arrivals at and departures of vessels from that port to the coast of Africa, *Rep. i. App. 277, 278; Rep. iii. App. 208*—Copy of despatch from Consul Cowper to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 1 April 1848, relative to the arrivals and departures of vessels between that port and the coast of Africa during the quarter ending 31 March, *Rep. iii. App. 209.*

Cowries. Great impediments to commercial transactions with the Africans from the means of exchange being so low, and confined to cowries, *Allen 878-882*—Value of the cowries according to the ordinary rate of exchange, *ib. 883.*

Creoles. Distinction between the Creole in the Brazils and the slave population, *Cliffe 4276-4281*—Refusal of the Creole population of Demerara to work, *Higgins 6426. 6446. 6544-6546*—Manner in which the Creoles settled on their own lands live in the West Indies, *Barkly 6645*—How far the power of the Creoles to possess land deprives the planter of the means of obtaining labour for sugar cultivation in the West Indies, *ib. 6691, 6692*—Deterioration of the sugar estates in Berbice within the last five months from the refusal of the Creoles to work, *ib. 6805-6811*—The great body of the native inhabitants or Creoles of Jamaica are a very industrious people, *Clarke 7414, 7415*—Difficulty of getting the Creoles to work six days in the week; reason assigned by the negroes for not working on the Saturday, *Barrett 7547-7555*—No instance within witness's knowledge of labourers in the West Indies riding to their work on horses, *ib. 7573-7579*—Average quantity of work performed during the week by the Creole population in Berbice, *Bourne 8137-8139.*

See also *Clothing. Coolies. Crown Lands. Houses. Immigration of Labourers. Kroomen, 1. Luxuries. Marriages. Wages, 3.*

Crews of Slavers. Opinion in favour of landing the crews of captured slavers upon the different parts of the coast of Africa, *Lord Palmerston 145-149*—Criminal character of the crews of slavers, *Denman 256; Butterfield 703, 704*—They are a class only deterred from becoming pirates from the fear of punishment, *Denman 257-264*—Treatment of the crews of slavers after capture, *Butterfield 708-713; Birch 2425-2439*—The chief inducement of Spaniards to enlist on board slavers is the high rate of wages paid them, *Birch 2456-2463*—Interest of the crew of a slaver in the well-being of the slaves, *Thompson 5044-5046*—Manner in which the crews of slave vessels are dealt with when captured by British cruisers, *ib. 5101-5103.*

See also *Flags. Punishment, 2. Transportation.*

Crime. See *Punishment, 1.*

Crosbie, Mr. Extract from a letter from Mr. Crosbie, a partner in the house of Jamieson & Co., showing the extent to which the slave trade is carried on in the Brazils, *Horsfall 4785.*

Crown Lands. Grounds of objection to the sale of the Crown lands by the Governor of British Guiana to the Creoles to locate upon, *Barkly 6617-6652*—Price of Crown lands in Berbice; location of Creoles thereupon, *ib. 6641-6643.*

Crowther, Rev. Samuel. Particulars of the seizure of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, a missionary in the Yarraba country, by the native chiefs, and release by a British cruiser, *Carr 1770, 1771*—Case of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, now an ordained minister of the Church of England, and who was a liberated African taken from the hold of a slaver, *Thompson 5167, 5168*—Circumstance of Mr. Crowther meeting with his mother and sisters in the interior of Africa after being carried off and sold as a slave, *Townsend 7810-7818.*

Cruisers. There is no necessity for increasing the number of cruisers on the coast of Africa, *Lord Palmerston 161*—Distance which the present squadron cruises off the coast; this is a great deal too far to be effectual, *Matson 1498-1502*—Decrease of the slave trade consequent upon the vigilance of the cruisers, *Wyvill 3552*—The British cruisers have no power to interfere within three miles of the Brazilian coast, *Stopford 5620.*

See also *American Vessels. Barracoons, 2. Blockade, 1. Brazilian Government, 1. Captured Vessels, 2. Cuba, 2. Embarkation of Slaves. Equipment Article. Foreign Cruisers. Naval Force. Preventive Squadron. Prize Money. Protection of Commerce. Revival of the Slave Trade. Seizure of Vessels. Spies. Steam Vessels, 1. Sufferings of Slaves, 2.*

CUBA :

1. Generally.
2. Slavery and Slave Trade.

1. Generally :

Impossibility of effectually blockading Cuba, *Matson* 1445-1455—Great increase in the quantity of sugar and tobacco exported from Cuba, *Carr* 1990-1992—Extent of the island of Cuba; a large portion of the island is uncultivated, *Bandinel* 3457-3459—In case of the demand for tropical productions continuing, it is probable that more land will be brought into cultivation, *ib.* 3460-3462—Opportunity which the island of Cuba offers to negroes who may be desirous of quitting the West Indies in the event of the supply of labour being greater than the demand, *Macgregor* 6301—Effect of making Cuba dependent for her supply of labour upon free emigration from Africa, *Higgins* 6405-6410.

2. Slavery and Slave Trade :

Extent to which slavery in Cuba has been discountenanced by the Government of that island, *Lord Palmerston* 31. 69-72—Public opinion in Cuba is less favourable to slave trade now than formerly, *ib.* 73—The island of Cuba is chiefly supplied with slaves from the coast north of the Equator, *Matson* 1289—The landed proprietors in Cuba care very little for the continuance of the slave trade, and are in fact averse to the importation of fresh negroes, *ib.*—The slave trade has almost entirely ceased in Cuba; were the cruisers removed, it would be immediately renewed, *Carr* 1988, 1989. 1994-1996—Of late the Spanish Government has not encouraged the introduction of slaves into Cuba, *ib.* 1998—The slave trade has very considerably diminished in Cuba, *Keogh* 2057.

The Cuban slave trade has been stopped by the people and the Government, and not by the blockading squadron, *Birch* 2388-2395—The exertions of the slave-holding states, Cuba and Brazil, would be more effectual in putting down the slave trade, than any blockading squadron that could be devised, if they entered into it, *ib.* 2396, 2397—At present there are the means of disposing of a very large amount of slaves in Cuba, *Hutton* 2632, 2633—Opinion that if the Government of Cuba were sincere in their desire to put down the slave trade, they could do so, *Laird* 2865—Efforts made by the Governor of Cuba to stop the slave trade, *ib.* 2866-2868—The slave trade has diminished in Cuba, *Bandinel* 3242—Causes to which the decrease in the slave trade at Cuba is to be attributed, *ib.* 3244, 3245—The slave trade of Cuba might be cured by the Government of that settlement, *ib.* 3281. 3284.

Decrease of the slave trade in Cuba; this is mainly attributable to the efforts of the Spanish Government, induced by our representations, *Bandinel* 3404—Particulars relative to the slave trade in Cuba; the treaties entered into with Spain for its abolition; measures taken to prevent it, and final decrease of slavery in the island, *ib.* 3441-3456—The policy recommended for Brazil would be more easy of adoption in the island of Cuba, *ib.* 3471-3473—Decrease of the slave trade in Cuba during the government of General Valdez, *Lord John Hay* 3742-3747—Power of the Governor-general of Cuba to prevent the carrying on of the slave trade in the island, *ib.* 3749—An unlimited importation of slaves into Cuba would be a means of wresting that island from the hands of the Spaniards, and convert it into a second Hayti, *Mansel* 4639—State of slavery in Cuba, *Macgregor* 6265—Preparations are now making for the importation of slaves into the island of Cuba from the west coast of Africa, *Higgins* 6452-6457.

See also Blockade, 1. Capital. Coffee Cultivation. Competition. Demand for Slaves. Free Labourers, 3. Havannah. Importation of Slaves, 3. Insurrections. Labour. Liberated Africans, 3. Machinery. Preventive Squadron, 3. Price of Slaves, 3. Prices of Produce. Proprietors of Estates. Public Companies. Slave-grown Sugar. Sugar Cultivation, 3. Valdez, General. West India Colonies, 3.

Cultivation of the Soil. Cultivation of the soil of Africa, on the banks of the River Niger, by the natives, *Allen* 935, 936—Legalizing the slave trade would induce the chiefs in Africa to sell all the negroes at present employed in the cultivation of the soil, *Hutton* 2620-2625, 2628-2630—Cultivation of the soil by the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, *Schön* 2765, 2766—Necessity for slave labour in the Brazils to cultivate the interior of the country, *Hoare* 6039-6049—It is estimated that one acre of land in the tropics will sustain sixteen men, *Barkly* 6644—Economy with which small estates are cultivated in Barbadoes, *Barrett* 7537.

See also Abbeokuta. Agricultural Schools. Benin, Bight of. Brazil, 3. British Guiana. Capital. Civilization. Coffee Cultivation. Cotton Cultivation. Cuba, 1. Demand for Slaves. Jamaica. Kroomen, 1. Rice. Sierra Leone, 1. Sugar Cultivation. Supply of Slaves. Suppression of the Slave Trade, 2.

Currency

Currency. The trade at the lower part of the River Niger is carried on by bars in the way of currency, *Allen* 920—The trade on the coast of Africa is carried on by ounces, *Joseph Smith* 2222.—See also *Cowries. Manillas.*

Customs Regulations. According to the present customs regulations no vessel in the African trade could be sent to sea in a seaworthy state; occasion of witness representing this discrepancy to Sir Robert Peel, *Horsfall* 4868—Substance of the remarks made by witness to the Liverpool town council on the subject of the custom-house restrictions on shipping engaged in the African trade, *ib.* 4869.

See also *Equipment Article.*

D.

Dahomey District (West Coast of Africa.) It is the custom in the Dahomey district on the decease of a slave owner to immolate a number of slaves and bury them with their master, *Denman* 485—Refusal of the King of Dahomey to allow British goods to pass through his territory, *Keogh* 2090.—See also *Whydah.*

Dalgeish, Mr. Great attention paid by Mr. Dalgeish to the moral and religious instruction of the liberated Africans in the county of Berbice, *Bourne* 8108, 8109.

Danish Colony. See *Aquassim Country.*

Debarcation of Slaves. Instance of as many as 1,750 slaves being landed from one vessel on the coast of Brazil, *Cliffe* 4282—Description of the emaciated and deplorable condition of the slaves when landed in the Brazils, *ib.* 4302-4322.

See also *Canoes. Catamarans. Landing Slaves.*

Debts. See *Recovery of Debts.*

Decoy Vessels. System of employing decoy vessels in carrying on the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, *Lord Palmerston* 46, 47—Intention of the slave traders for the future to send a number of vessels together, in order to prevent the whole of them being captured, *Thompson* 4992.

Decrease of the Slave Trade. See *Slave Trade, 3.*

Delta. See *Palm Oil Trade. Sugar Cultivation, 1.*

Demand for Slaves. Supposing the demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil was to increase, the efforts to obtain slaves would be redoubled, *Matson* 1386—In case of the demand for slaves becoming regular, legitimate commerce would soon be extinct in Africa, as all cultivation of the soil would be abandoned, *Hutton* 2613-2618—At present there are the means of disposing of a very large number of slaves in Brazil and Cuba, *ib.* 2632, 2633—It is quite impossible to check the supply of slaves whilst the demand continues, *Laird* 2864—Opinion that so long as there is a demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil, the slave trade will continue, *Bandinel* 3426, 3427; *William Smith* 3775-3777; *John King* 3978-3986.

See also *Blockade, 3. Brazil, 1. Havannah. Mining Operations. supply of Slaves. Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1.*

Demerara. Number of cases of slave vessels adjudicated by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Demerara since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3260—Effect of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies upon proprietors in Demerara, *Higgins* 6372-6375—Sufferings of the natives of Africa from cold, in Demerara, *ib.* 6522-6526—Manner in which the immigration of labourers into Demerara has proved detrimental to that colony, *Barrett* 7486-7488—Great mortality among the Madeira people imported into Demerara, *ib.* 7611-7620.

See also *Coolies. Creoles. Incendiarism. Labour. Licence to Trade. Provision Grounds. Railway (Demerara). Wages, 3.*

Denman, Hon. Captain Joseph, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Evidence as to the supply of emigrants to the West Indies to be obtained from the Kroo coast, 187-190—The slave trade carried on upon the east coast of Africa has been principally from Portuguese settlements, 192—Possibility of suppressing the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, provided Portugal assists in the endeavour, 192-196—The traffic might be entirely suppressed by a vigilant and unremitting blockade, and by means of treaties with the native chiefs, 197—Beneficial effects which would result from the destruction of the slave factories on the African coast, 198—Declaring slave trade piracy, and making the punishment the same, would entirely exterminate the slave trade, 198-203. 227—The right of visit which we now enjoy with regard to American and French vessels, for the purpose of verifying the flag, is in fact identical with the

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Denman, Hon. Captain Joseph, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

right of search, 204-207—The slave trade has increased upon the coast of Africa during the last seven years, 208—Owing to the destruction of the slave factories in 1841 and 1842, the slave trade was reduced to a very small amount, *ib.*

Opinion that the suffering of the negroes is more intense during the voyage under the present system than formerly, but it is of much shorter duration, 209-214—Under the best of circumstances the slave trade must be accompanied with acts of great cruelty, 213—Particulars as to the equipment of vessels for the slave trade, 215-218—Provided the blockade of the coast of Africa is strictly carried out the present force of cruisers is quite sufficient to prevent the exportation of slaves from the coast, 219-224—This would entirely extinguish the slave trade in three years, 225, 226—Importance of encouraging legitimate commerce in Africa, 227-233—At the present moment every slaver that crosses the sea is, according to general principles, a pirate, 227—Any act of force committed upon the high seas by an unauthorized ship, not strictly for self-defence, is an act of piracy, *ib.*—The slaves are supplied almost entirely from the interior of Africa, 229—Points on the west coast of Africa where the slave trade is mostly carried on, 234. 318-328.

In order to carry on the slave trade, under the present treaties it is necessary to have very large depôts for the purchase of slaves; establishment of storehouses and barracoons at certain points of the coast of Africa, 235, 236—Necessity for the cruisers keeping a strict watch over known points of embarkation of slaves; other portions of the coast are comparatively unimportant, 237-239—Instance of legitimate trade superseding the slave trade in the River Bonny, 240, 241—The legitimate trade, where it has been established on the coast of Africa, has kept down the slave trade; the legal trade could not have been established without the presence of the cruisers, 242-244—Memorandum drawn up by witness recommending measures for the suppression of the slave trade, delivered in, 245; *p.* 27-30—Witness recommends the destruction and uprooting of all the slave factories on the coast, 246, 247—The first great object should be the universal declaration that the slave trade is piracy, 248—The greatest attention should be paid to prevent the embarkation of slaves from the coast of Africa, and not the capture of the slavers, 249.

Opinion that some corporal penalty should attach to individuals engaged in the slave trade, 250—Importance of the right of search as a means of suppression of the slave trade, 251—The naval force should have power to destroy all barracoons on the coast of Africa, 252—The introduction of legitimate commerce into Africa would act as the most powerful ally in putting an end to the slave trade, 253, 254—Sufficiency of the punishment attached to piracy by the present law, 255—Criminal character of the crews of slavers, 256—They are a class only deterred from becoming pirates from the fear of punishment, 257-264.

[Second Examination.]—The plan suggested by witness for the suppression of the slave trade, although it has received the sanction of the Government, has not been strictly carried out, 265, 266—Further evidence on the importance of preventing the embarkation of slaves, 267—Refutation of the statement that the cruisers allow the embarkation of slaves, and then capture the vessels with a view to the prize money, 268—The prevention of the embarkation of slaves might be effected without much exposure to the boats, 269—Alterations suggested in the practical operation of the squadron employed in the suppression of the slave trade, 270-275—Number of vessels composing the squadron for the suppression of the slave trade, 276-279—The increase of the slave trade on the south coast of Africa is attributable to the Portuguese squadron being employed to watch the Portuguese possessions on that coast, 280-282—It is very essential to the ultimate extinction of the slave trade that the traffic should be universally declared piracy, 283-292.

How far the present agreement with America is equivalent to the right of search, 293-296—Under the treaty with Brazil, all Brazilian subjects engaged in the slave trade are to be treated as pirates, 297—Further evidence as to what constitutes piracy, 298-300—When the slave factories have been destroyed on any portion of the coast of Africa, and the avenues to the slave trade closed at any one point, it is very difficult to open another, 301-309—By carrying out witness's suggestions the slave trade could be so effectually stopped that no demand for slaves would afterwards revive it, 310, 311—Where legitimate commerce has been established on the coast of Africa the native chiefs find it more profitable to employ the negroes than to sell them, 311-317—Evidence in support of the opinion, that though the sufferings of the slaves on the middle passage are rendered more intense under the means taken for the suppression of the traffic, yet they are of shorter duration, 329-334.

Instance of the sufferings of the slaves on board of the "Maria de Gloria," a slaver captured on the middle passage, 334-345. 352-356—Destruction of the slave factories at the Gallinas, and number of slaves released, 346-348—Great privations to which the slaves are subjected on shore whilst awaiting an opportunity for embarkation, 357-359—In this respect the blockade has decidedly added to their sufferings, 360—Witness has great confidence in the success of his plan for the suppression of the slave trade,

Denman, Hon. Captain *Joseph*, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

trade, 361-363—Denial that the slave trade is as bad as ever; it is not much more than one-third of what it was formerly, 366-371—Witness does not anticipate any beneficial results would arise from the employment of steam vessels in the suppression of the slave trade, 367. 398-403—Right of search is essential to any success in the suppression of the slave traffic, 368-370.

Witness would combine all means of assailing the slave trade; the squadron, the cultivation and civilization of the natives, and the encouragement of lawful traffic, 372, 373—The destruction of the barracoons is one of the most efficient modes of preventing the slaves being transported from Africa, 375-378—Proposed alterations in the system of bounties payable to officers for the capture of slave vessels, 380-388—The closer the cruisers are in shore on the coast of Africa the more effectual is the blockade, 389-394—Particulars relative to the extinction of the slave trade in the River Niger, 395-397—Great difficulty of disposing of slaves at Lagos; instance of the massacre of 2,000 by the chief at that place, from not being able to dispose of them, 404, 405—It is a constant practice for slaves to be thrown overboard to prevent their falling into the hands of the cruisers, 406-410—Opinion that the slave trade has been entirely stopped at Lagos, 415-419.

Frequency of wars occurring in the interior of Africa for the supply of the slave market with negroes, 420—Existence of domestic slavery on the coast of Africa where legitimate commerce has been established, 421-425—In case of legitimate commerce being thoroughly established, it will become the interest of every chief to employ his people upon his own soil, 426—Further evidence relative to the extinction of the slave trade in the River Bonny and in the Niger, 428-438—In case of the slave trade being resumed in the Niger, how far witness's system of blockade would be effectual in suppressing the traffic, 439-450—Opinion that the slave trade will never be resumed in the Niger, 451—The legitimate commerce has taken such a hold there, that the natives find it more profitable to employ their negroes than to sell them, 452, 453—Most of the negroes on the coast of Africa are born slaves, 456-459.

The legitimate commerce between England and the Bight of Biafra has completely superseded the traffic in slaves, 463—The barracoons are always established adjacent to the coast so as to be in immediate communication with the slave vessels, 466-471—The removal of the barracoons further into the interior would render the capture of the slavers much more easy, 472, 473—Evidence relative to the navigation of the mouth of the Niger, 477-482—Necessity for the employment of boats in an effectual blockade of the African coast, 483—How far the boat service is more unhealthy than other services on the coast of Africa, 484—It is the custom in the Ashantee and Dahomey districts on the decease of a slave owner to immolate a number of slaves and bury them along with their master, 485.

Further evidence as to the advantage of establishing legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa; commerce cannot be established until the slave trade has been suppressed, 487-497—Communication between the rivers of Sierra Leone and the Gallinas, 499, 500, 503, 504—Practice of Pedro Blanco and his emissaries to entrap slaves that have been landed at Sierra Leone and export them, 501, 502—Domestic slavery is in a wholesome condition on the coast of Africa and should not be interfered with 505, 506—No Africans except Kroomen and the people of Sierra Leone would emigrate to the West Indies; their idea of embarkation is that they are going away to slavery, 507-509—Wherever the legitimate commerce has been established internal wars have decreased, 510-512—Explanation relative to the evasion of the slave trade treaties by the Brazilian government, 513, 514.

Denman, Captain. Witness concurs generally with the views of Captain Denman on the subject of the slave trade, *Butterfield* 520, 521—Employment of Captain Denman in the command of the squadron on the coast of Africa, *Bandinel* 3405—Objection to Captain Denman's plan of suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and reason why it is not feasible, *Mansel* 4608-4613, 4632, 4633, 4665—Objection to Captain Denman's plan from the great mortality of seamen which it would occasion, *Thompson* 5232-5238.—See also *Blockade*, 2. *Gallinas*.

Denmark. Treaty entered into by Denmark in 1814 for the abolition of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3271.

Depôts for Slaves. In order to carry on the slave trade, under the present treaties it is necessary to have very large depôts for the purchase of slaves; establishment of store-houses and barracoons at certain points of the coast of Africa, *Denman* 235, 236; *Matson* 1276; *Laird* 2954, 2956.—See also *Barracoons*. *Huts*.

De Souza, M. Activity of De Souza in encouraging the slave trade; great wealth accumulated by him from the slave traffic, *Duncan* 3054-3056.

Destruction of Barracoons. See *Barracoons*, 2. *Treaties and Conventions*, 1.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Differential Duties. Opinion with respect to the amount of the differential duty which should exist between slave-grown sugar and free-labour sugar, *Moore* 5391-5396—Present differential duty between foreign and colonial sugar, *Macgregor* 6195. 6198—Amount of protective duty required to enable the West Indies to withstand the competition under present circumstances, *Higgins* 6505. 6509—Effect of a differential duty in stimulating the cultivation of sugar in the East Indies, *Barkly* 6763, 6764.

See also *Protective Duty. Sugar Duties.*

Disease. Nature of the diseases to which slaves are usually subject on board slave vessels, *Tobin* 5647.—See also *Sickness and Mortality of Seamen.*

Dolben's, Sir William, Act. Provisions of Sir William Dolben's Act with regard to the accommodation of slaves on board of slave vessels, *Denman* 210; *Tobin* 5729.

"**Dolphin**" **Cruiser.** Particulars of slave vessels captured by the "Dolphin" on the Brazilian coast, *Hoare* 6004-6007.—See also *Captured Vessels*, 1.

Domestic Slavery. Existence of domestic slavery on the coast of Africa where legitimate commerce has been established, *Denman* 421-425—Domestic slavery is in a wholesome condition on the coast of Africa and should not be interfered with, *ib.* 505, 506—The native chiefs could not be induced by any means to put an end to domestic slavery, *Allen* 1022—An erroneous opinion prevails as to the amount of domestic slavery in tropical Africa; domestic slavery in Africa was caused by the European slave trade, *Matson* 1290—There is very little domestic slavery in Africa except among females, who are all slaves, *ib.* 1561. 1567—Existence of domestic slavery in the interior of Africa; this has not much effect on the external and foreign slave trade, *Keogh* 2089, 2090; *Birch* 2407. 2411; *Schön* 2690. 2740, 2741. 2782. 2788; *Duncan* 3149, 3150.

There is a difference between the slaves who are intended for domestic purposes in Africa and those intended for the foreign slave trade, *Schön* 2691—The domestic slaves in Africa are usually sold, *ib.* 2768, 2769—Domestic slaves are never sold except as a punishment for extensive offences, *Duncan* 3151—Treatment of the domestic slaves by the chiefs, *ib.* 3152—Existence of the feudal system among the chiefs of Africa over the natives, similar to that which existed in our Highlands some 100 years ago, *Barkly* 6786, 6787—System of domestic slavery in Abbeokuta, *Townsend* 7907-7924—Denial of the statement that domestic slavery in Africa has been caused by European slavery, *Macqueen* 8262.

See also *Chiefs in Africa*, 1. *Serfs. Slaves*, 1.

Domingo, The Chief. Manner in which the slave trade is carried by the chief Domingo, on the west coast of Africa, *Gollmer* 8037. 8053.—See also *Badagry.*

"**Donna Maria**," **Slaver.** Particulars of the capture of the "Donna Maria" slave vessel off the Brazilian coast, *Hoare* 6022.

Don Pedro. See *Brazilian Government*, 1.

Drainage. It would be a great advantage to the planters in British Guiana were the estates thoroughly drained, *Bourne* 8162.

Drake & Co., Messrs. See *Slave-grown Sugar.*

Dress. See *Clothing.*

Duncan, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness has travelled much in Africa; is well acquainted with the coast from Elmina to Whydah, 3023-3026—Witness accompanied the expedition up the Niger, 3025. 3027—The slave trade was carried on to a great extent at Whydah during witness's sojourn there; it has not decreased since that time, 3028-3035—Witness is not aware of any slave trade being carried on at Accra, 3032—Particulars relative to the barracoons established on the coast of Africa; they are merely for the purpose of confining slaves during the time the market is held for sale, 3036-3058—Mode of branding the slaves previous to embarkation, by the owners, 3060-3065—The slaves are well supplied with food while detained at the barracoons; they are never overcrowded, 3066-3071.

Great difficulty in shipping slaves on the coast of Africa, from the vigilance of the cruisers, 3072-3075—The capture of the slavers does not repress the activity of the trade, it only increases the value of the slaves, 3076—Employment of inferior vessels for the conveyance of slaves for fear of capture; sufferings of the slaves on the passage, 3077-3088—The destruction of the barracoons would offer a great impediment to the prosecution of the slave trade, 3089—Great desire on the part of the King of Dahomey for the British to take possession of Whydah, and form a settlement for the prosecution of legitimate commerce, 3089-3098—Description of articles of British manufacture which would be required for trading at Whydah, 3098—Nature of the produce of the country at Whydah, which could be obtained in exchange for European articles, 3099-3127.

Duncan, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

[Second Examination.]—Further evidence of the desire of the King of Dahomey for the establishment of a British settlement at Whydah, 3128, 3129. 3137-3139. 3165-3181—There is a considerable trade at Whydah, which might be greatly increased, 3130-3133—The legitimate trade requires to be protected by our cruisers, or by other means, 3134—Trade carried on by the French at Whydah, 3135, 3136—Beneficial effects resulting from the labours of the missionaries in Africa, 3139, 3140—Establishment of a Danish settlement in the Aquassim country, and success thereof, 3140, 3141—The withdrawal of our blockading squadron from the coast of Africa would lead to the extension of the slave trade, and the destruction of all factories established for legitimate commerce, 3142—Necessity for a garrison being established on the coast of Africa for the protection of trade, 3143, 3144. 3165.

The presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa tends to check the slave trade, though it will never entirely suppress it, 3145, 3146. 3164, 3165—The establishment of legitimate commerce is the most effectual means of suppressing the slave trade, 3146—Means should be taken to procure free emigrants from the coast of Africa, 3147, 3148—Existence of domestic slavery in the interior of Africa, 3149, 3150—Domestic slaves are never sold except as a punishment for extensive offences, 3151—The greater part of the slaves are obtained by war and slave hunts, *ib.*—Treatment of the domestic slaves by the chiefs, 3152—Increasing the squadron to double its force would not effectually stop the slave trade, from the facilities which are afforded to the slave dealers by the American traders, 3153, 3154.

How far the prevailing winds on the coast of Africa facilitate the operations of the slavers, 3155-3159—Provided the slave trade is to be tolerated, all the slaves exported should be registered, and allowed to return if dissatisfied with their condition, 3160-3163—Legalizing the slave trade would lead to slave hunts and all other means resorted to for obtaining slaves, 3168—Evidence generally as to the possibility of establishing a trading settlement at Whydah, 3169-3174. 3179-3184—In the event of free emigration, with leave to return to their country, being offered to the Africans, there would be no difficulty in inducing them to go to the West Indies, 3175-3178—Beneficial effects of establishing small colonies along the coast of Africa for trading purposes, 3180—Revenue obtained by the King of Dahomey from Whydah, 3184-3186.

Power of the King of Dahomey to prevent internal slavery and exportation of slaves from Whydah, 3187, 3188—Examination as to the nature of the treaty under which the King of Dahomey should suppress the slave trade, and deliver Whydah to the British, 3189-3191—The establishment of legitimate commerce at Whydah would lead to the repression of the slave trade by other countries on the coast of Africa, 3192-3194—The palm-oil trade of Whydah might be greatly increased, 3198-3203—Cotton grows spontaneously in large quantities on the banks of the lagoon; with little cultivation great quantities might be exported, 3204, 3205—Rich and fertile nature of the soil in the neighbourhood of Whydah, 3206, 3207—Facilities for the formation of roads in Whydah district, 3208, 3209.

Description of the timber growing at Whydah, 3210—Healthiness of the climate at Whydah, and abundant supply of water to be obtained, 3211, 3212—Preference given to coast settlements over settlements in the Kong Mountains, 3214-3217—In the event of the death of the present King of Dahomey his successor might entertain opposite opinions as to the slave trade; position of our settlement in that event, 3218-3224.

Duties. See *Coffee Cultivation.* *Differential Duties.* *Protective Duty.* *Sugar Duties.*

E.

Earnings of Labourers. The savings of a Krooman that has emigrated are divided on his return among the whole town; each one takes a proportion, *Lilley* 5899-5904—The large sums amassed by the negro population of British Guiana were earned by them during slavery, *Barrett* 7563-7565.—See also *Coolies.* *Treatment of Slaves.*

East Coast of Africa. Possibility of suppressing the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, provided Portugal assists in the endeavour, *Denman* 192-196—Prosecution of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, *Matson* 1397. 1546. 1549. 1579, 1580—The sufferings of the negroes on the east coast are greater than on the western coast, *ib.* 1398—Extent of coast necessary to be blockaded on the east coast of Africa, *ib.* 1550-1552—Slave trade is carried on to a trifling extent on the eastern coast of Africa, *Carr* 1880, 1881—Assistance given to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa by the French and American flag, *Bandinell* 3527. 3529, 3530—Large exportation of slaves from the east coast of Africa, *ib.* 3528.

Decrease of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa, *Wyvill* 3544-3551—Estimated number of slaves embarked from the eastern coast in the year 1842, *ib.* 3553-3555—The mass of the population on the eastern coast of Africa are slaves, *ib.* 3660-3661—

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

East Coast of Africa—continued.

3661—Number of vessels stationed on the eastern coast of Africa; insufficiency of this force; proposed addition of steam vessels, *Lord John Hay* 3688-3694.

See also *Abyssinia*. *Blockade*, 1. *Embarkation of Slaves*. *Free Labourers*, 1. *Portuguese*. *Suppression of the Slave Trade*, 1.

East Indies. See *Competition*. *Coolies*.

Eboe Country. Uselessness of the treaties entered into with the Chief of Eboe for the suppression of the slave trade, *Matson* 1290—Authority which the chiefs in the Eboe country exercise over their people; proportion of the profit arising from agricultural or commercial employment of the negroes which goes to the chiefs, *Schön* 2789-2791.

Eddisbury, Lord. Copy of a letter from Lord Eddisbury to William Hutt, Esq., M. P., dated 20 July 1848, relative to the means which have been taken to suppress the slave trade, *Rep. iii. App.* 219-221.—See also *Stanley*, Right Hon. *Edward John*.

EDUCATION:

1. *Native Africans*.
2. *In Sierra Leone*.
3. *In the Brazils*.
4. *In the West Indies*.

1. *Native Africans:*

Tendency of education of the natives of Africa to the extinguishment of the slave trade, *Carr* 1778—Schools should be established by the Church Mission and the Wesleyan Mission at the several places recommended for the formation of trading posts and settlements on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 1940—Advantage of selecting Africans and educating them as an example to the other natives, *Thompson* 5079.

2. *In Sierra Leone:*

Great advantage derived from affording means of education for the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; they carry the seeds of civilization back to their native countries, *Carr* 1777—Great progress made in the intellectual culture of the natives at Sierra Leone, *ib.* 1784-1793—Means of education afforded in Sierra Leone; number of children in the various schools, *Schön* 2750, 2751—State of education in Sierra Leone; number of liberated Africans attending school, *Jones* 7135-7146—State of education among the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, *Pratt* 8201.

3. *In the Brazils:*

Nature of the moral and religious instruction imparted to the slave population in the Brazils, *Cliffe* 4401-4403.

4. *In the West Indies:*

Great attention paid to the education of the liberated Africans in British Guiana, *Bourne* 8109-8114.

See also *Agricultural Schools*. *Sierra Leone*, 1. *Wright, Mr.*

Egarrah Country. Uselessness of the treaties entered into with the Chief of Egarrah for the suppression of the slave trade; no slave trading exists in his dominions, *Matson* 1290.

Egba Country. Description of the Egba country, of which Abbeokuta is the capital, *Townsend* 7744-7755.

Egg, Richard. Extract from a letter from Mr. Richard Egg, of Berbice, stating the difficulty of procuring labourers to cultivate the soil, *Bourne* 8136.

Egga District. Growth of a large quantity of wild cotton at Egga; a considerable quantity might be obtained by cultivation, *Schön* 2815-2822, 2827—Particulars relative to the slave barracoons at Egga, *Duncan* 3038, 3039, 3046—One of the principal slave markets of Africa is held at Egga, *ib.* 3046.—See also *Cotton Manufacture*.

Ehemann, Mr. Exertions of Mr. Ehemann, a missionary, to establish a mission at Rokon in Africa, and successful result thereof, *Carr* 1983.

Elizabeth, St. (West Indies). Difficulty in St. Elizabeth of the Creoles to get work, *Clarke* 7383-7388.

Emancipados.

Emancipados. See *Liberated Africans*, 3. *Rio de Janeiro.*

Emancipation of Slaves. Observations on the plan of Mr. Burke for emancipation of slaves, drawn up in 1788, *Bandinel* 3372, 3373—Had the emancipation of slaves succeeded in the West Indies, the Brazilians would have followed the example, *Cliffe* 4186, 4187—Nature of the Emancipation Act, and effect which it produced upon the productive industry of the West Indies, *Macgregor* 6123-6131.

See also *Abolition of Slavery.* *Brazil*, 1. *Demerara.* *Employment.* *Glasgow Emancipation Society.* *Liberated Africans.* *Refusal to Work.*

Embarkation of Slaves. Evidence relative to the embarkation of slaves on the coast of Africa, *Lord Palmerston* 14—The greatest attention should be paid to prevent the embarkation of slaves from the coast of Africa, in preference to the capture of the slavers, *Denman* 249, 267—The prevention of the embarkation of slaves might be effected without much exposure in boats, *ib.* 269—Great privations to which the slaves are subjected on shore, whilst waiting an opportunity for embarkation, *ib.* 357-359—In this respect the blockade has decidedly added to their sufferings, *ib.* 360—From the rapidity with which slave vessels are equipped and the cargoes taken on board, it is necessary that the cruisers should be stationed at all points of embarkation, *Matson* 1713-1717—Necessity for means being taken to prevent the embarkation of slaves from the African coast, *Carr* 1740.

Sufferings of the slaves on being driven from the barracoons to the point of embarkation, *Birch* 2367-2369—The hurry and dispatch under which the slaves are embarked, do not enable the slave dealer to take the precautions which are necessary for the health of the cargo, *Laird* 2895—Great difficulty experienced in shipping slaves on the coast of Africa from the vigilance of the cruisers, *Duncan* 3072-3075—Manner in which the slaves are embarked from the eastern coast of Africa, *Wyvill* 3556-3566—Instances of slaves being taken across the continent of Africa for the purpose of embarkation, *Cliffe* 4298-4301—Manner in which the embarkation of slaves was managed when the trade was legalized, *ib.* 4379.

See also *Barracoons*, 1. *Blockade*, 1, 2. *Canoes.*

EMIGRATION:

1. *Facilities of obtaining Emigrants from the Coast of Africa.*
2. *Emigration of Liberated Africans from Sierra Leone.*
3. *Suggestions for carrying out a System of Free Emigration.*
4. *Obstacles to carrying out a System of Free Emigration.*
5. *How the Slave Trade would be affected by adopting Free Emigration from Africa.*

1. *Facilities of obtaining Emigrants from the Coast of Africa:*

Free emigrants might be obtained from the coast of Africa for the West Indies, *Keogh* 2069, 2070; *Joseph Smith* 2118, 2128-2130—Opinion that the experiment of free emigration is worth trying, *Laird* 2988—A guarantee should be given to the natives emigrating, that in case of their being dissatisfied with their state in the West Indies, they should be brought back to their own country again, *ib.* 3009-3018—In the event of free emigration, with leave to return to their country, being offered to the Africans, there would be no difficulty in inducing them to go to the West Indies, *Duncan* 3175-3178—Instances of the natives of Africa coming to England under guarantee to be returned, *Forsham* 4519, 4520—Occasion of certain planters at Berbice sending liberated Africans home to induce others to emigrate, *Rimington* 6938-6949.

2. *Emigration of Liberated Africans from Sierra Leone:*

Opinion that very few emigrants could be obtained from Sierra Leone, *Carr* 1812, 1813—The liberated Africans in Sierra Leone should be induced to emigrate to the West Indies; this step would greatly benefit the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, *Laird* 2948—There has been very little emigration from Sierra Leone; the restrictions on Africans leaving that colony have tended to discourage emigration, *ib.* 3002-3008—False reports circulated in Sierra Leone of the cruelties exercised towards liberated Africans in the West Indies to prevent them from emigrating, *Hook* 3868—Number of emigrants embarked from Sierra Leone to the West Indies between June and October 1847, *ib.* 3869-3873—On the sending out emigrants from Sierra Leone the parity of the sexes is strictly observed, *ib.* 3879—Nature of the inducements held out to the liberated Africans to emigrate to the West Indies, *ib.* 4749-4756—Treatment of the delegates by the authorities at Sierra Leone; refusal to allow them to enter the Queen's Yard, *Rimington* 6953—Manner in which the emigration of liberated Africans from the Queen's Yard at Sierra Leone is at present conducted, *Pratt* 8212.

EMIGRATION—continued.

3. Suggestions for carrying out a System of Free Emigration :

Suggestion that Government should permit emigration from very many stations on the coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Bights of Benin; in fact, in the very hotbeds of slavery, *Hook* 3928, 3929—Draft plan for promoting free emigration from the west coast of Africa generally to the West Indies, *ib.* 3929—Reason why desirable under a system of free-labour immigration to import an equal proportion of the sexes, *Cliffe* 4417-4425—Proposed measures to be adopted for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *Hook* 4711-4713—Impolicy of confining emigration to the West Indies from Sierra Leone; emigrants should be allowed to proceed from many other stations on the coast, *ib.* 4762-4766.

Opinion that a system of free emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies is not likely to misconstruction on the part of foreign states, *Hook* 4767—In the event of the plan of free emigration being adopted by Government, no time should be lost in carrying it out, *ib.* 4772—An extension of free emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies would be very desirable, *Thompson* 5080—Expediency of permitting free emigration to the West Indies from all parts of the world, *Macgregor* 6180-6184—Suggestion for the promotion of free emigration from Africa to the West India colonies, *ib.* 6191, p. 43, 44.

4. Obstacles to carrying out a System of Free Emigration :

No Africans except Kroomen and the people of Sierra Leone would emigrate to the West Indies; their idea of emigration is, that they are going away to slavery, *Denman* 507-509—Strong objection of the natives of the coast of Africa to emigrate for any length of time, *Forsham* 4504-4513—Obstacles to the promotion of a system of free emigration from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Jones* 7200, 7238-7248; *Macqueen* 8266 *et seq.*—Objection to the system of free emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Clarke* 7391-7394; *Macqueen* 8287.

5. How the Slave Trade would be affected by adopting Free Emigration from Africa :

Tendency of the free emigration system to suppress the slave trade, by affording the West India planter an opportunity of competing with slave-growing colonies, *Hook* 4771—How far the promotion of free emigration from the coast of Africa would give encouragement to the chiefs to continue to carry on the slave trade, *Barkly* 6765-6777—How a system of free emigration from the west coast of Africa would promote the slave trade, *Clarke* 7424.

See also Africans. Ambriz. Barbadoes. British Guiana. Conveyance of Emigrants. Coolies. Cost of Conveyance. Free Colonists. Head-money. Immigration of Labourers. Kroomen, 1. Liberated Africans, 2. Preventive Squadron, 3. Sierra Leone, 2. Superintendent of Emigrants.

Emigration Agents. See Bribery.

Employment. Manner in which the negroes employed themselves upon the cessation of their apprenticeship system in the West Indies, *Macgregor* 6132-6134; *Higgins* 6376.

See also Abandonment of Estates. Havannah. Liberated Africans, 3. Negroes, 2. Sierra Leone, 1, 2.

Equipment Article. Beneficial effects resulting from the treaty of 1835, enabling the British cruisers to capture Spanish and Portuguese vessels equipped for the slave trade, *Matson* 1258—The effect of the equipment treaty with Spain, obtained in 1835, was to cause a decrease in the slave trade, *ib.* 1358-1361—Alteration effected by Lord Clarendon in the treaty with Spain, by getting what is called the equipment article inserted, *Laird* 2842, 2843—Result of the introduction of the equipment article into the Spanish treaty; it had no effect in reducing the number of slaves imported into Cuba, *ib.* 2844-2849—Beneficial effect of the introduction of the equipment article into the slave suppression treaties, *ib.* 2896-2898, 2957, 2960—The equipment article has not fulfilled the expectation entertained of it; it has proved of very little effect, *Bandinel* 3437—Manner in which the equipment article introduced into certain treaties has proved detrimental to legitimate commerce, *Horsfall* 4857-4860; *Tobin* 5778-5786—Abandonment of the trade to the south coast of Africa by British shipping in consequence of the restrictions imposed under the equipment article, *Horsfall* 4862—Tendency of the equipment article rather to foster the slave trade than prevent it from driving the legitimate commerce away, *ib.* 4892—How the Slave Trade Suppression Act prevents the trading in articles of food from the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5781-5784.

See also Clarendon, Lord. Indian Corn. Supply of Water. Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1.

Equipment

Equipment of Vessels. See *Slave Vessels*, 2.

Escapes. See *Runaway Slaves*.

Established Church. Desertion of the Established Church by the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, *Rimington* 7020.

Estates. See *Abandonment of Estates.* *Annandale Estate.* *Canefields Estate.*
Cultivation of the Soil. *Drainage.* *Everton Estate.* *Lochaber Estate.*
Management of Estates. *Proprietors of Estates.* *Sugar Cultivation.*

Everton Estate (Berbice). Produce of the Everton estate, in Berbice, belonging to Mr. Fullarton, of Scotland, and cost of cultivation, *Bourne* 8096.

Excitement. Opinion that the excitement attending the slave trade is a principal cause of its being followed with such vigour, *Thompson* 5036-5043.

Expenditure. The actual direct expenditure connected with the suppression of the slave trade appears not to be less than 650,000 *l.* per annum, *Rep.* iv. 4—Evidence relative to the estimated expense of the blockading squadron, *Lord John Hay* 3703-3732.

See also *African Forts.* *Immigration of Labourers.* *Preventive Squadron*, 2.
Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1.

Expenses of Witnesses. Account of the expenses of witnesses summoned to attend before the Committee, *Rep.* iv. 25.

Exports. Statement of the amount and value of exports of such staple productions of Brazil, cultivated by slave labour at Rio de Janeiro, during the year 1847, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 206.

See also *Machinery.* *Native Produce.* *Pernambuco.* *Sierra Leone*, 2.

F.

Factories. Nature of the distinction between factories on the coast engaged in legitimate commerce and slave factories, *Matson* 1512-1520—Importance of establishing trading factories on the coast of Africa, *Hutlon* 2561-2564.

See also *Barracoons.* *Incendiarism.* *Naval Force*, 3. *Trading Posts.*

Fagan, Major. Plan adopted by Major Fagan to keep the Coolies to their work after immigrating to the West Indies, *Macgregor* 6234.

Failures. Number of failures of West India houses within the last six months, *Higgins* 6505.

Fantee Country. Extent of the Fantee country on the coast of Africa, *Joseph Smith* 2144-2146.

"*Fantome*" Cruiser. Healthy state of the "Fantome" cruiser, under witness's command, whilst stationed on the coast of Africa, *Butterfield* 615.

Farrant, Colonel. Extract of a letter from Colonel Farrant to Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 17 June 1848, stating the orders issued by the Shah of Tehran prohibiting the importation of slaves into his territories by sea, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 221, 222.

Fars. Translation of a firman issued by his Majesty the Shah of Persia to Hoossein Khan, Governor of Fars, prohibiting the importation of slaves, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 222, 223.

Feeding Slaves. Mode of feeding slaves on board slave vessels during the middle passage, *Butterfield* 557-564; *Cliffe* 4256.—See also *Food.* *Provisions.*

Female Immigrants. Proportion which the females bear to the males immigrating to British Guiana, *Barkly* 6752, 6753; *Rimington* 6828, 6864—Reason of so small a number of females emigrating from the African coast, *Rimington* 6865-6870.

See also *Emigration*, 2, 3. *Free Labourers*, 1.

Female Slaves. Reason why so few females slaves are imported into the Brazils, *Moore* 5497, 5498.—See also *Domestic Slavery.*

Fernando Po. Suggestion for the establishment of a court for the adjudication of captured vessels at Fernando Po, *Birch* 2329—Occasion of witness, in 1820, laying a map exhibiting the course of the Niger before the Government, and urging them to take possession of the island of Fernando Po, *Macqueen* 8254, 8255.—See also *Missionaries.*

Feudal System. See *Domestic Slavery.* *Serfs.*

Filatah Tribe. The Filatahs are very actively engaged in the slave trade, *Allen* 857-864, 884-890—The Filatahs are the principal captors of slaves in Central Africa, *Keogh* 2024.

See also *Chiefs of Africa*, 1.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Fishmen. See *Kroomen*.

Flags. The inducement of vessels to sail without colours is to escape punishment by their own nation, this country not having power to punish the crews of foreign vessels, *Birch* 2450-2452.

See also *Brazil*, 1. *French Squadron.* *Piracy*, 3. *Right of Search.* *Sardinian Flag.* *Seizure of Vessels.* *Slave Vessels*, 1.

Flogging Slaves. See *Corporal Punishment*.

Fogs. The fogs and thick winds on the coast of Africa greatly facilitate the escape of the slavers, *Butterfield* 617, 618; *Allen* 986-990.

Food. Description of food upon which slaves were fed when on the voyage from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Tobin* 5645, 5646.

See also *Barracoons*, 3. *Feeding Slaves.* *Provisions*.

Foreign Cruisers. Support given to the British preventive squadron by the squadrons of France and the United States, under treaties, *Rep.* iv. 4—The operations of commerce have been frequently annoyed and obstructed on the coast of Africa by foreign cruisers, *Horsfall* 4902-4910.—See also *American Squadron.* *French Squadron*.

Foreign States. The co-operation of all foreign states is not absolutely necessary to the extinction of the slave trade, though it will be very difficult for England to do it single-handed, *Matson* 1650-1654.—See also *Treaties and Conventions*, 2.

Forsham, Captain Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Residing at Birkenhead, and engaged some years in the African trade, 4472-4475—Impossibility of the British squadron effectually preventing the carrying on of the slave trade from the west coast of Africa, 4477-4485—How the cruelties towards the slaves are aggravated by the attempts to escape the vigilance of the British cruisers, 4486, 4487—Extent to which slavery exists in the interior of Africa, 4491—Nature of the trade carried on by British merchants on the coast of Africa, 4495-4499. 4533-4560—A large squadron is not required on the coast of Africa for the purpose of protecting British commerce, 4500-4503—Strong objection of the natives of the coast of Africa to emigrate for any length of time, 4504-4513—Instances of the natives of Africa coming to England under guarantee to be returned, 4519, 4520.

Diminution of the slave trade in the rivers on the coast of Africa where the palm oil trade is carried on, 4523—Treaty proposed by Captain Tucker with King Peppel, and why not carried out, 4525-4532. 4562-4566—Extent to which merchant vessels require the protection of a British man-of-war on the coast of Africa, 4551-4560—Manner in which legitimate commerce would tend to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 4561-4575—Employment of Kroomen as sailors in working vessels; they would object to go to the West Indies for the purpose of cultivation, 4576-4579—Extinction of the slave trade in those rivers where treaties have been entered into with the chiefs, 4587-4597.

Fort. See *African Forts*.

Fothergill, Mr. Great attention paid by Mr. Fothergill to the education and religious instruction of the liberated Africans imported from the coast of Africa into Berbice, *Bourne* 8108, 8109.

France. See *French Government*.

Frazer, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Native of Sierra Leone, 1119, 1120—Witness has been in the Gallinas with his master, Dr. Thomas Thorpe, 1121-1138—Attention paid to the slaves when sick, 1139-1145—Ill-treatment of the slaves in the barracoons on the Gallinas River, 1146-1161—Liberation of the slaves in the Gallinas by Captain Denman, 1162-1165—Capture and detention of witness in the Gallinas by the Spanish, 1170-1192—There is a great deal of slave trade carried on in the Gallinas, 1193-1209—The liberated Africans have a very high opinion of the West Indies; it is considered a good place, 1210-1222—The Africans are in great dread of the Spanish, 1223-1227—Happiness of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, 1228-1237.

Free Colonists. The Brazilian government should encourage the importation of free colonists from Africa, the government giving a pledge to allow them to depart again in case of their wishing to do so, *Bandinel* 3367-3370—Means of ascertaining the difference between free colonists and slaves found on the passage from Africa to the Brazils, *ib.* 3371. 3482—How far any guarantee would be required from the government of Brazil, that on the importation of free colonists they should be treated as free men, and not degenerate into slaves; nature of the guarantee required, *ib.* 3374-3395—Opinion upon Mr. Bandinel's scheme of free emigration into the Brazils, and gradual emancipation of the slaves, with reasons why it could not be carried out, *Higgins* 6477-6484.

See also *Free Labourers*, 3.

Free Emigration. See *Emigration*, 3, 4.

Freeholders.

Freeholders. The low price of land in British Guiana, and the facility with which the labourer can obtain the means of purchasing land, depend very much upon the amount of the population in the country, *Barkly* 6685, 6686—Number of persons holding land in British Guiana, *ib.* 6715—Evils of the labouring population of the West Indies becoming freeholders, *Macqueen* 8315, 8316.

See also *Berbice.* *British Guiana.* *Creoles.*

FREE LABOURERS :

1. *Supply of Free Labourers from the Coast of Africa.*
2. *Immigration of Free Labourers into the West India Colonies.*
3. *Substitution of Free Labour for Slave Labour in the Brazils.*
4. *Objections to the Free Labour System.*

1. *Supply of Free Labourers from the Coast of Africa :*

Any number of free labourers might be obtained from the Kroo coast, *Carr* 1814-1816—There would be no difficulty in getting the Africans to emigrate to the West Indies as free labourers, *Laird* 2879; *Hook* 3880-3889—Free labourers might be obtained from any part of the African coast, *Laird* 2994-3001; *John King* 4046-4054—Means should be taken to procure free emigrants from the coast of Africa, *Duncan* 3147, 3148—Impossibility of obtaining free labourers from the eastern coast of Africa; the whole of the slaves embarked are brought from the interior, *Wyvill* 3625—How far possible to obtain the emigration of free labourers from Africa to the West Indies, *Wm. Smith* 3800-3802—Much difficulty has always been experienced in procuring free emigrants from Sierra Leone, *Hook* 3863 *et seq.*—In the event of proper measures being taken, a considerable supply of free labourers may be obtained from the coast of Africa, *ib.* 3943.

General desire evinced by the young slaves to emigrate from the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5649-5651—No reluctance was ever shown by the females and boys to emigrate from the west coast of Africa; the stout able men did not appear to wish to go, *ib.* 5761-5766—Opportunity which districts adjacent to the River Cameroons offers for a supply of labour to the West Indies, *Lilley* 5821—Estimated supply of free labourers to be obtained from Bonny and Corisco, on the African coast, *ib.* 5823—Opinion that there would be no difficulty in procuring sufficient free labourers from the Cameroons and the Bonny district to emigrate into the West Indies, *ib.* 5822-5837. 5861-5866—Parts of the coast of Africa from which emigrants might be obtained to go to the West Indies, *Clarke* 7340.

2. *Immigration of Free Labourers into the West India Colonies :*

Measures should be taken to introduce free labourers into the West India colonies, *Laird* 2904. 2948-2950—It is very desirable that free labourers should be imported from Africa into the West Indies, *Bandinel* 3475, 3476—Regulations under which free labourers from the coast of Africa should be induced to emigrate to the West Indies, *Hook* 3897-3899—Manner in which the Order in Council, of September 1838, respecting free labour, was extended to the West India colonies having legislative assemblies of their own, *Macgregor* 6142—Satisfaction expressed by the Kroomen and liberated Africans at the change of becoming free labourers in the West Indies, *Barkly* 6622-6629. 6632—Circumstance of the first introduction of free labourers into the West Indies, *ib.* 6676—No doubt that the West India planter would be able to compete with the slave-growing colonies of Cuba and Brazil if a sufficient number of free emigrants could be obtained from the coast of Africa to import into the West Indies, *Rimington* 7004—Depressed state of the native Africans and Coolies that have emigrated to the West Indies, *Clarke* 7347-7350—Opinion that free labour, if rightly conducted, is as cheap as any slave labour can be, *ib.* 7401-7405—Discrepancies in the returns made of the number of free emigrants introduced into Trinidad and British Guiana, *Macqueen* 8308-8311.

3. *Substitution of Free Labour for Slave Labour in the Brazils :*

Provided free labourers could be induced to emigrate to Cuba and Brazil, it would answer the purposes of the proprietors and suppress the slave trade, *John King* 3987-3992—Proposition made to Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, the British Minister residing at Rio, by the Brazilian government, for converting the slave trade into an emigration of free labourers from Africa, *Cliffe* 4384. 4396—Manner in which it is proposed that the system of free labourers from the coast of Africa to the Brazils should be carried out, *ib.* 4387-4399 4417-4436—Opinion that the best way of suppressing slave labour is by encouraging free labour, *Lang* 4959—Test of free labour competing with slave labour, as exhibited in the states of Ohio and Kentucky in the United States, *ib.* 4961-4964—Whether free blacks would be able to compete with slaves in the growth of sugar and other articles of tropical produce, *ib.* 4966-4970.

FREE LABOURRS—continued.

3. *Substitution of Free Labour for Slave Labour in the Brazils*—continued.

Proposed plan of introducing free labourers into the Brazils as a means of suppressing the slave trade, *Moore* 5364-5366—Opinion that free labour would be preferred by the Brazilians to slave labour, could it be accomplished, *ib.* 5409—Introduction of labourers by free emigration into the Brazils would be a means of preventing the slave trade, *ib.* 5413—The Brazilians should be empowered to import free negroes from the coast of Africa, and the slave trade should be deemed piracy, *ib.* 5505—Nature of the impediments to the introduction of free labourers in the Brazils, *ib.* 5506-5511.

4. *Objections to the Free Labour System:*

Very little chance of getting free emigrants to go to the West Indies from any of the British settlements on the west coast of Africa, *Jones* 7221-7228—Opinion that no African would consent to remain absent from his country for a very long time, *ib.* 7229—Objection to the introduction of free Africans into British Guiana upon religious and moral grounds, *Barrett* 7625—Reason why it would be quite impossible to obtain a large supply of free labourers from the west coast of Africa to emigrate to the West Indies, *Macqueen* 8266-8271—Opinion that there never was a greater delusion practised upon the public than depending upon free emigration from the coast of Africa, *ib.* 8287-8290—No British subject can procure negroes on the coast of Africa, even if he does not purchase them directly, without violating the existing laws, *ib.* 8293—Quite impossible to get emigrants from the coast of Africa as freemen to send to the West Indies, *ib.* 8298-8301.

See also *Ambriz*. *Brazil*, 1. *Chiefs in Africa*, 1. *Contract System*. *Cost of Conveyance*. *Cuba*, 1. *Demerara*. *Hours of Labour*. *Immigration of Labourers*. *Kroomen*, 2. *Labour*. *Maroons*. *Negroes*, 1. *Purchase of Freedom*. *Refusal to Work*. *Religious Instruction*, 2. *Sugar Cultivation*, 4. *Task Work*. *Timmanee Country*. *Yoruba Tribe*.

Free Town (Sierra Leone). Population of Free Town, Sierra Leone; proportion which the males bear to the females, *Jones* 7069-7072. 7121. 7125.

See also *Building Churches*.

French Government. Refusal of the French government in 1814 to consent to the immediate abolition of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3271.—See also *Right of Search*. *Trade*.

French Settlements. See *Assinee River*. *Gaboon*.

French Squadron. The French squadron effectually prevents any slave trade being carried on under the French flag, *Lord Palmerston* 62—There is a cordial co-operation on the part of the French squadron with the British squadron to suppress the slave trade, *Matson* 1655—Employment of the French squadron in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, *Birch* 2476-2486—Opinion expressed by the officers on the African coast that the employment of the French fleet may tend towards promotion of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3407, 3408.—See also *Naval Force*, 2. *Right of Search*.

Fullarton, Mr. See *Everton Estate*.

G.

Gaboon. Establishment of a settlement by the French at Gaboon, on the Gold Coast, *Hutton* 2639—Complaint of Lord Aberdeen as to the slave trade in the Gaboon, where the French have established a sort of sovereignty, *Bandinel* 3408.

Gabriel, Mr. Extract of letter from Mr. Gabriel, British commissioner at Loando, to Lord Aberdeen, upon the necessity of removing the restrictions upon British shipping prosecuting the African trade, *Harsfall* 4860.—See also *Loando*.

Gallinas. Destruction of the slave factories at the Gallinas, and number of slaves released, *Denman* 346-348—Particulars relative to the slave trade carried on by Prince Manna and the Spaniards in the Gallinas; treatment of the slaves, *Norman* 735-778. 825-829—Capture of witness and exportation to the Gallinas; treatment on the passage and in the barracoon; liberation of witness by Captain Denman, *Campbell* 1039-1085—Account of the liberation of slaves at the Gallinas by Captain Denman, *Frazer* 1162-1165—Capture and detention of witness in the Gallinas by the Spanish, *ib.* 1170-1192—There is a great deal of slave trade carried on in the Gallinas, *ib.* 1193-1209.

Proposal for the formation of a trading post and settlement on the Gallinas, *Carr* 1845—Revival of the slave trade in the Gallinas, *Birch* 2335, 2336—Particulars attending the murder of a large number of slaves at the Gallinas, *Mansel* 4654—Success of Captain Denman's operations in suppressing the slave trade at the Gallinas, *Jones* 7279-7284—Intended purchase of the Gallinas by the American Republic of Liberia, with the intention of putting a stop to the slave trade, *Macqueen* 8266.

See also *Barracoons*, 3. *Camwood*. *Manna*, Prince.

Gambia.

Gambia. There is no slave trade on the coast of Africa northward of the River Gambia, *Denman* 234—Very few slave vessels are now seized between Gambia and the Isles de Los, *Carr* 1832.

“*George Canning*” Merchantman. Instance of the “*George Canning*” being plundered of a part of her cargo by the natives of Cape Lopez whilst calling to take in water, *Tobin* 5794.

George Town, Demerara. See *License to Trade*.

Germans. See *Trade*.

Ginger. See *Sierra Leone*, 1.

Glasgow Emancipation Society. Copy of the petition of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society for the abolition of the naval preventive squadron and the suppression of slavery by peaceable and moral means, *Rep. ii. App.* 172, 173.

Gold Coast. There is no slave trade carried on upon the Gold Coast, *Denman* 234; *Joseph Smith* 2147, 2173—The cessation of the slave trade on the Gold Coast is chiefly attributable to the British establishments there, *Joseph Smith* 2174—The slave trade is entirely extinct on the Gold Coast; this is owing to the establishment of protection forts, *Hutton* 2568—Establishment of settlements on the Gold Coast by the French, at the River Assinee and at Gaboon, *ib.* 2637-2641.—See also *Assinee River. Gaboon.*

Gold Dust. See *Native Produce*.

Gollmer, Rev. Charles Andrew. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Missionary in the employment of the Church Missionary Society, on the coast of Africa, 7953—Date of witness's arrival at Badagry, 7955—Progress made by the missionaries in establishing the Christian religion in Badagry, 7956-7964—State of the colony of Sierra Leone as regards the moral and religious instruction of the native population, 7965-7981—General conduct of the liberated Africans that emigrated to the West Indies from the west coast of Africa, 7982-7986—Anxiety of liberated Africans to return to their native country, 7988—Instance of several hundred emigrants of the Yoruba tribe chartering vessels to Badagry, in order to return to their native land, 7990-8005—Strong desire among the natives throughout Abbeokuta to liberate any of their family that they may know to be in slavery, 8006-8009.

Instance of the British cruisers interfering upon the occasion of a liberated African being seized and detained at Whydah, 8011, 8012—State of Sierra Leone as regards the industrious and orderly habits of the liberated Africans, and the progress of trade and employment, 8016-8026—Dislike of the African race to leave their own country unless with a view of returning, 8027—System of kidnapping natives in Badagry to sell to the slave dealers, 8031—Practice of levying war among the natives in order to obtain slaves, 8032-8039—Opinion that no merchant or missionary could reside in Africa, either on the coast or in the interior, without the protection of Her Majesty's cruisers, 8042—Safety of the English in Abbeokuta and Badagry, 8043-8049—Measures necessary to be taken to suppress the slave trade besides those now resorted to by the British squadron, 8051-8053—Manner in which the slave trade is carried on by the chief Domingo at Badagry, 8054-8058—Opinion that treating the slave trade as piracy would materially tend to check the traffic on the coast of Africa, 8060-8062.

Gollmer, Rev. Charles Andrew. Extract from the journal of the Rev. Charles Andrew Gollmer, dated Badagry, for the quarter ending 25 December 1847, received at the Church Missionary House, 12 June 1848, *Rep. iii. App.* 201.

Grain Coast. Proposal for the formation of a trading port and settlement upon the Grain Coast, for the prosecution of legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1845.

“*Grande Poder de Deos*,” Slave Vessel. Instance of the crowded state of the slaves on board the “*Grande Poder de Deos*” slave vessel, captured and brought into Sierra Leone, *Hook* 3914-3920.

“*Great Britain*” Steamer. Policy of Government engaging the “*Great Britain*” steamer for the conveyance of free emigrants from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Claxton* 4466-4471—Number of emigrants which the “*Great Britain*” is capable of carrying, *ib.* 4469.

Grey, Earl. Grounds of Earl Grey's objection, on the part of the British Government, to the importation of Kroomen into British Guiana, *Barkby* 6620, 6621.

See also *Kroomen*, 2.

“*Growler*,” Her Majesty's Ship. Circumstance of the “*Growler*” man-of-war being employed to carry free emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *Hook* 4692-4717, 4753; *Horsfall* 4785—Manner in which the emigrants were obtained that were taken

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

“Growler,” Her Majesty’s Ship—continued.

taken by the ship “Growler” from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Hook* 4717-4724—How the great mortality of liberated Africans imported into the West Indies on board the “Growler” is accounted for, *Barkly* 6754-6759.

See also *Mortality*, 1.

“Grumetta Act.” Operation of the “Grumetta Act” in Sierra Leone in cases of breach of contract, *Hook* 4769.

Guarantee. Nature of the security which a king or chief would require that his subjects would be restored to him if allowed to emigrate, *Lilley* 5852-5854. 5861.

See also *Free Colonists*.

Guiana. See *British Guiana*.

“Guiana,” The Ship. Particulars relative to the seizure and condemnation of the ship “Guiana,” *Joseph Smith* 2134-2143—Circumstances attending the capture of a vessel called the “Guiana,” belonging to witness, *Moore* 5537-5549—Statement respecting the condemnation of the “Guiana” by the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, *ib.* 5542—Copy of the manifest of the cargo of the ship “Guiana,” which was bought by Forster, Brothers, in London, *ib.* 5550; p. 161, 162.

Gun Boats. Great advantage would result from the employment of gun boats on the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1745.—See also *Boat Service*.

H.

Hamilton, Arthur B. Copy of despatch from D. Turnbull and Arthur B. Hamilton, Her Majesty’s Commissioners at Jamaica, to Viscount Palmerston, dated 1 January 1848, containing a report on the slave trade, *Rep.* i. *App.* 270, 271.

Hamilton Hamilton. Instructions given to Mr. Hamilton Hamilton with respect to carrying out the Brazilian treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3338—Observation of Mr. Hamilton Hamilton to the Brazilian government upon the proposition for the introduction of free colonists into the Brazils, *ib.* 3367, 3367*.

See also *Free Labourers*, 3.

Hamilton, Mr. Circumstance of Mr. Hamilton, an emigration agent, visiting the Kroo coast to induce the Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies, *Macqueen* 8266, 8279.

Harris, Lord. Observations on the interesting despatch of Lord Harris upon the subject of immigration of labourers into Trinidad, *Macgregor* 6159. 6187-6190—Opinion of Lord Harris upon the future mode of conducting emigration to the British West Indies, *Barkly* 6794-6796.—See also *Immigration of Labourers*.

Havannah. Nature of the employment provided for the liberated Africans in the Havannah, *Lord Palmerston* 114—Increase in the demand for slaves in the Havannah of late, *Laird* 2975, 2976—Number of slave vessels adjudicated by the Mixed Commission Court at Havannah since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3256—Number of vessels sailing for the port of Havannah from Africa in the years 1840 and 1841, *ib.* 3448—Extract of a letter from Mr. Kennedy, Her Majesty’s Commissary Judge, to Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated Havannah, 27 June 1848, relative to the arrival and departure of slave vessels, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 223.

See also *Birch, Captain.* *Cuba.* *Price of Slaves*, 3. *Prices of Produce.*
Prices of Sugar.

Hawkins, Sir John. Injury which the legitimate commerce sustained when the slave trade on the coast of Africa was commenced by Sir John Hawkins, *Laird* 2983.

Hay, Captain Lord John, R.N. and M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—One of the Lords of the Admiralty, 3662—Number and character of the ships which now form the blockading squadron on the west coast of Africa, 3663-3667—Intended increase of this force by the addition of two steam vessels, 3668. 3679-3681—Advantages of employing steam vessels for the capture of slavers, 3668-3672. 3758-3765—There are no steam vessels employed in carrying on the slave trade; the experiment was tried but failed, 3672-3678—Satisfactory state of the health of the squadron, 3683, 3684—Evil effects which would result from landing the crews of the squadron for the purpose of destroying barracoons at a distance from the shore, 3685-3687—Number of vessels stationed on the eastern coast of Africa; insufficiency of this force; proposed addition of steam vessels, 3688-3694.

Total number of ships of war employed in the suppression of the slave trade, and where stationed, 3695-3702. 3733-3736—Evidence relative to the estimated expense of the blockading squadron, 3703-3732—The depreciation of value is much greater in a steam

Hay, Captain Lord *John*, R.N. and M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

a steam vessel than in a sailing vessel, 3725, 3761-3763—Particulars respecting the payment of prize money for the capture of slave vessels, 3737-3740—Decrease of the slave trade in Cuba during the government of General Valdez, 3742-3747—Power of the Governor-general of Cuba to prevent the carrying on of the slave trade in the island, 3749—Objections to withdrawing the squadron from the coast of Africa for the purpose of blockading Cuba and Brazil, 3751-3757—Suggestions for the increase of the number of steam vessels employed in the suppression of the slave trade, 3758-3760.

Headman. Use of a headman of a tribe; degree of reliance placed in him by the natives
Hook 4700, 4701.—See also *Chiefs in Africa*. *Kroomen*, 1.

Head Money. How far the payment of head money for free emigrants would be giving encouragement to the chiefs to continue to carry on the slave trade, *Barkly* 6766-6776, 6779-6784.

Health. Satisfactory state of the health of the squadron on the coast of Africa, *Lord John Hay* 3683, 3684—Comparative healthiness of the interior and the coast of Africa, *Townsend* 7886, 7887.

See also *Climate*. *Sickness and Mortality of Seamen*.

Helena, St. See *St. Helena*.

Hides. See *Pernambuco*.

Higgins, Matthew James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—West India proprietor in Demerara and Grenada, 6369—Effect of emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies upon proprietors in Demerara, 6372-6375—Manner in which the negroes occupied their time when set free, 6376—Efforts made by the planters to rescue themselves from the disastrous consequences of the negroes refusing to work, 6377—Attempts made at immigration of Coolies into Demerara, and failure, 6380-6383—Bankrupt state of the West India colonies at the present time, 6384-6386—Anxiety of Government to withhold from West India proprietors the contents of the last despatches from the governors of those colonies, 6387—Under any circumstances the West India planter would be unable to compete with the Brazilian while the slave trade is permitted to continue, 6391-6396, 6473—Superiority of the machinery recently imported into Cuba and the Brazils for the manufacture of sugar, 6400—There is nothing to prevent the West India colonies competing with the Brazils and Cuba, were the colonies placed on terms of perfect equality with regard to the means of cultivation, 6401-6403.

Effect of making Cuba dependent for her supply of labour upon free emigration from Africa, 6405-6410—Distinction between Barbadoes and Trinidad and British Guiana, as regards the supply of labour, 6412—Falling off in the quality as well as the quantity of sugar produced after the Emancipation Act came into force, 6416-6422—Good conduct of the Coolies employed upon witness's estate in Demerara; refusal of the Creoles to work at all, 6423-6434—Degree of labour required for the production of sugar; incapability of white men to perform the labour, 6438-6441—Extent to which England is dependent on slave-growing countries for her supply of sugar, 6442-6446—Opinion that it is totally useless to retain the British squadron on the coast of Africa, 6447-6461—Increase of the slave trade upon the coast of Africa within the last two years, 6447-6450—Extract from the circulars of Messrs. Drake, Brothers & Co., in 1844 and 1848, showing the increasing and valuable trade now carried on in Cuban sugar, 6451—Preparations are now making for the importation of slaves into the island of Cuba from the west coast of Africa, 6452-6457.

Opinion that the most effectual means of putting down the slave trade would be to undersell the productions of slave labour, 6458—Advantage of a well-directed scheme of immigration into the West Indies from the coast of Africa, 6462-6465—Comparison of the labour exacted from slaves in the Brazils and from free emigrants in the West Indies, 6474-6476—Opinion upon Mr. Bandinel's scheme of free emigration into the Brazils, and gradual emancipation of the slaves, with reasons why it could not be carried out, 6477-6484—Destiny of our West India colonies, supposing matters are allowed to go on as they are, 6486-6491—Reason why coffee cultivation cannot be advantageously substituted for sugar, 6489, 6490—Comparison of the labour performed by negroes in the island of Cuba and by free labourers in Trinidad, 6492—The restrictions which have been imposed upon free immigration have materially impeded the utility of such immigration, 6497.

Total incapability of the West India proprietors to undertake any great scheme of immigration from the want of capital, 6500-6504—Amount of protective duty required to enable the West Indies to withstand the competition under present circumstances, 6505-6509—Number of failures of West India houses within the last six months, 6505—Deterioration of the sugar-growing estates in the West Indies from want of hands to cultivate the soil, 6506—Extent to which free emigration to the West Indies should be conducted at the expense of the State, 6507, 6508.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Higgins, Matthew James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Competency of the West India planters to compete with the East Indies and Mauritius should the immigration of labourers be allowed, 6511-6513—Distinction between slavery and free labourers under the contract system, 6514-6521—Sufferings of the natives of Africa from cold in Demerara, 6522-6526—Prevalence of incendiary fires in Demerara and Guiana latterly, 6527-6531—Incendiarism is the most obvious mode of revenge in tropical climates; from everything being combustible and dry, there is less chance of being found out, 6533—Sentence of a woman for setting fire to some fields of cane in Demerara, and how she escaped punishment, 6535-6538—Impediments to assimilating the law in the West Indies to the law of England for particular classes of crime, 6539-6543—Refusal of the Creole population of Demerara to work, 6544-6546—How the rate of wages paid by West India planters is usually settled, 6547-6551—Great mortality among slaves generally; reason why the mortality of the liberated Africans in the "Growler" cannot be taken as a fair criterion, 6554-6556.

Opinion that the squadron should be maintained on the west coast of Africa until sufficient arrangements had been made for supplying our West India colonies with regular immigration, 6558. 6561-6563. 6594—Increase of the slave trade of Brazils with the price of sugar in that country, 6559—Manner in which the presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa enhances the price of the slave in the Brazils, 6566-6568—Per-centage which the captures bear to the escapes of slave vessels, 6569—Price which a slave will fetch in Brazil and in Cuba, 6570—The enhancement of the price of the slave by the action of the African squadron does not form a considerable element in the production of Brazilian sugar, 6575, 6576—Cost of slaves on the coast of Africa, 6578-6582—Traders in slaves always buy a certain number of slaves to fill up death vacancies on the voyage, 6584, 6585—At present the slave trade is conducted with a view to the greatest amount of profit on the part of those who engage in it, 6587.

Establishment of insurance companies in the Brazils for the purpose of insuring slave vessels, 6589-6591—Practice in both Cuba and in Brazil for parties to hold slavers in shares, 6592, 6593—Increase of the cruelties of the middle passage by the preventive operations of the squadron, 6595-6597—Comparison between the sugar cultivation in the West Indies and the cultivation of sugar in the island of Cuba, 6601—Until within the last two years it has never been the interest of the West India planter to import clayed sugars, 6602-6604.

Hill Coolies. See *Coolies.*

Hiring Slaves. The system of letting out slaves for hire is very common in the Brazils, *Thompson* 5125.—See also *Contract System.*

Hoare, Captain William O'Bryen, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commander in the Royal Navy, on the Brazilian coast, in the "Dolphin," 6001-6003—Particulars of slave vessels captured by the "Dolphin," 6004-6007—Description of the state of a slaver captured by the "Dolphin;" horrid condition of the slaves on board, 6008-6014—Reason of so many slavers escaping the vigilance of the cruisers on the Brazilian coast, 6016-6018—Occasion of the removal of witness from the slavery preventive service, and placing him in the mail packet service, 6019-6022—Capture of the "Bella Angela," and the "Donna Maria" slave vessels, 6022—Letter from Mr. Hesketh, the British consul at Rio, demanding restitution of the Brazilian schooner "Maria Theresa" to the owners, 6025—Manner in which the presence of the British squadron tends to aid and abet the slave trade carried on on the Brazilian coast, 6026-6031. 6037-6053.

Description of the slave-trading companies formed at Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, and Rio, for the supply of slaves, 6028—General good treatment of the slaves found in the Brazils at the present day, 6032-6062—The existence of the British squadron tends to increase the amount of the slave trade, as well as to increase its horrors, 6033, 6034—More slaves would be landed on the coast of Brazil than are now landed were there no squadron, 6035, 6036—Necessity for slave labour in the Brazils to cultivate the interior of the country, 6039-6049—Opinion that the horrors of the middle passage would be removed by legalizing the slave trade, 6052—Expediency of legalizing the slave trade with the Brazilian and Spanish governments and the west coast of Africa, under certain restrictions, 6053-6055, 6056-6063—Objection to legalizing the slave trade as between Great Britain and the coast of Africa, 6055.

Particulars of a conversation with a Bahia merchant, showing the manner in which the presence of the British squadron aided and abetted the slave trade, 6064-6070—Cultivation carried on by French and Germans of sugar and coffee plantations in the Brazils by means of slave labour, 6071-6078—Employment of spies by cruisers on the Brazilian coast to give information of the proceedings of the slavers, 6079-6084—The squadron employed on the Brazilian coast is the most lucrative service that a naval officer can engage in at the present time, 6085-6094—Extent of mortality on board a slaver captured by witness in the "Dolphin," 6096-6101—Difficulty of getting the
Brazilian

Hoare, Captain William O'Bryen, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Brazilian government to adopt any measures or regulations for ameliorating the condition of the slaves imported from the coast of Africa, 6102-6112—Occasion of the Brazilian government making an attempt to recapture the slaver "Zulmera," in the harbour of Dos Rios, that had been taken by one of Her Majesty's ships, 6113—Importance of keeping up a constant communication between the squadron stationed on the Brazilian coast, and the squadron on the west coast of Africa, 6117, 6118.

Holidays. See *Amusements.*

Hook, John Logan. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Late superintendent of emigration in Sierra Leone, 3859-3862—Much difficulty has always been experienced in procuring free emigrants from the colony of Sierra Leone, 3863 *et seq.*—There is no difficulty in inducing the newly liberated Africans to emigrate to the West Indies, 3864—Men-of-war are not fit vessels to be employed in the transport of emigrants from Africa to the West Indies, *ib.*—Competition among the landed proprietors in Sierra Leone for obtaining the services of the liberated Africans, 3865-3867—False reports circulated in Sierra Leone of the cruelties exercised towards liberated Africans in the West Indies, to prevent them from emigrating, 3868—Opinion that the newly liberated African would have no objection to proceed to any colony were he convinced that he would there enjoy his freedom, *ib.*—Number of emigrants embarked from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, between June and October 1847; 3869-3873—Great injury to the colony of Sierra Leone from the number of liberated Africans located there; wretched condition of the Africans in the colony, 3874-3878—On the sending out emigrants from the colony the parity of the sexes is strictly observed, 3879.

There would be no difficulty in obtaining free labourers from the coast of Africa, 3880-3889—Satisfactory conduct of the liberated Africans who have emigrated to the West Indies, 3890-3894—Beneficial effect arising from the return to their native country of the liberated Africans after their period of service, 3895—Large sums of money are amassed by many of the liberated Africans during their period of service in the West Indies, 3895, 3896—Kroomen are not so settled in their habits as liberated Africans, 3897—Regulations under which free labourers from the coast of Africa should be induced to emigrate to the West Indies, 3897-3899—The effect of the squadron on the coast of Africa has been merely to check the supply of slaves, but has not tended towards its extinction, 3900-3905. 3944-3947—The sufferings of the negroes on board the slave vessels have been very much increased by the operations of the squadron; instances of the most acute suffering of the slaves, 3906-3921—The vigilance of our squadron is of little use when opposed to the vigilance of the slavers, 3921.

Number of voyages which an active slaver can make in the course of the year, provided she escape detection, 3922-3924—Appointment of witness as emigration superintendent at Sierra Leone by the Colonial Office, 3925-3927—Suggestion that Government should permit emigration from very many stations on the coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Bight of Benin; in fact, in the very hotbeds of slavery, 3928, 3929—Resident agents should be appointed to each of these stations, *ib.*—Draft plan for promoting free emigration from the west coast of Africa generally to the West Indies, 3929—Number of treaties necessary to be entered into with the native chiefs for the carrying out of witness's plan of emigration, 3930-3933—The slave trade might be suppressed by the establishment of legitimate commerce and underselling the productions of the slave labour, 3933, 3934—Beneficial effects to Africa from the return of free labourers after the expiration of their period of service, as the constant intercourse between a civilized country and an uncivilized one must be productive of good results to the uncivilized country, 3935-3942.

In the event of proper measures being taken, a considerable supply of free labourers might be obtained from the coast of Africa, 3943—The slave trade has increased since 1846; 3944—The effect of the withdrawal of the squadron would be to glut the market with slaves, and thus the demand would be stopped, 3948—Large numbers of Kroomen have emigrated from Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast to the West Indies, 3949-3953.

[Second Examination.]—Disposition of the liberated Africans to emigrate, provided they are not tampered with or prejudiced by their own people, 4694, 4695—Extent to which idolatrous practices are observed among the natives of Africa; steps taken by the authorities at Sierra Leone to put a stop to them, 4696-4699—Use of a headman of a tribe; degree of reliance placed in him by the natives, 4700, 4701—Grounds of the opposition of the liberated Africans to emigrate from Sierra Leone, 4702-4709—Improvement of the trade between Sierra Leone and this country latterly, 4710—Proposed measures to be adopted for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, 4711-4713—General condition of the liberated Africans settled at Sierra Leone, 4714—Attempt made during Sir John Jeremie's administration to bring the land at Sierra Leone into cultivation, 4716.

Manner in which the emigrants were obtained that were taken by the ship "Growler" from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, 4717-4724—Conduct of the Kroomen when engaged in agricultural pursuits in the West Indies, 4725-4731—Complaints made

Hook, John Logan. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

made by the returned emigrants of their treatment on board the man-of-war which carried them to Sierra Leone, 4735—Manner in which the liberated Africans get tampered with and prejudiced against emigrating to the West Indies, 4738-4747—Case of a man being tried at Sierra Leone for smuggling liberated Africans to the Gallinas, 4748—Nature of the inducements held out to the liberated Africans to emigrate to the West Indies, 4749-4756—Reason why a man-of-war is wholly unfit for the transport of emigrants, 4752-4755—General feeling of emigrants of their treatment in the West Indies, 4757-4760.

Impolicy of confining emigration to the West Indies to Sierra Leone; emigrants should be allowed to proceed from many other stations on the coast, 4762-4766—Opinion that a system of free emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies is not likely to misconstruction on the part of foreign states, 4767—Operation of the "Grumetta Act" in Sierra Leone in cases of breach of contract, 4769—Tendency of the free emigrant system to suppress the slave trade, by affording the West India planter an opportunity of competing with slave-growing colonies, 4771—In the event of the plan of free emigration being adopted by Government, no time should be lost in carrying it out, 4772.

Horrors of the Slave Trade. Sufferings and mortality of slaves in barracoons, and in the middle passage, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Matson* 1470; *Bandinel* 3410-3413; *Mansel* 4648-4651—Letter from Commander Horton, R. N., to Lord Auckland, giving an account of the horrors of the middle passage, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 198, 199.

See also *Barracoons*, 3. *Blockade*, 3. *Captured Vessels*, 1. *Legalization of the Slave Trade.* *Middle Passage*, 1. *Sufferings of Slaves.*

Horsfall, Thomas Berry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—An African merchant, residing at Liverpool; now Mayor of Liverpool, 4775, 4776—The house of Horsfall & Sons has been engaged in the African trade for the last forty years, 4777-4779—Interference of the slave trade with the legitimate commerce of Africa, 4780, 4781—Extracts from various letters exhibiting the extent to which the slave trade is at present carried on between the west coast of Africa and the Brazils, 4786—Opinion that the slave trade never can be suppressed by keeping up a large squadron on the west coast of Africa, 4787-4789—How the mortality and horrors of the middle passage are promoted by the vigilance of the British cruisers, 4790-4795, 4802-4804—Effect of the withdrawal of the British squadron from the coast of Africa and Brazil in increasing the slave trade, 4788-4800.

Reason of the profits of the slave trade having decreased latterly in the Brazils, 4807-4844—How far the preventive service enhances the price of a slave, and the cost of his transport, 4845-4847—Reason why a preventive squadron can never be successful in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 4851-4856—Manner in which the equipment article introduced into certain treaties has proved detrimental to commerce, 4857-4860—Case of the seizure and condemnation of the "Lady Sale," merchantman, in the Portuguese Commission Court, 4860-4866—Abandonment of the trade to the south coast of Africa by British shipping in consequence of the restrictions imposed under the equipment article, 4862—Copy of protest of R. E. Tyrell, the master of the brig "Lady Sale," relative to her seizure and condemnation, 4866—According to the present customs regulations no vessel in the African trade could be sent to sea in a seaworthy state; occasion of witness representing this discrepancy to Sir Robert Peel, 4868.

Substance of the remarks made by witness to the Liverpool Town Council on the custom-house restriction on shipping engaged in the African trade, 4869—Attempt made by witness's house to trade to the River Congo, and how prevented by the slave traders, 4871—Submission of the captain's instructions to Lord Canning for approval, previous to the sailing of the "Lady Sale," 4872—Manner in which the British Commissioner was overruled by the Portuguese in the Mixed Commission Court in the case of the "Lady Sale," 4873-4877—Proposed form of bond to be entered into by owners of vessels engaged in the African trade, to prevent their ships being seized and condemned under slave trade treaties, 4878-4883—Occasion of a yacht belonging to witness's house being seized and detained by a Portuguese cruiser, and taken into Prince's Island, 4886—There is not the slightest difficulty on the coast of Africa in distinguishing between slave vessels and those engaged in legitimate commerce, 4889.

Tendency of the equipment article rather to foster the slave trade than prevent it, from driving the legitimate commerce away, 4892—Enmity of the slave dealers towards witness's vessels in consequence of the communications made to Lord Canning by the captain of the "Douglas" of barracoons found up the Congo, 4893-4901—Allowance by Lord Palmerston of the case of the "Lady Sale" to pass over unnoticed, 4901—The operations of commerce have been frequently annoyed and obstructed on the coast of Africa by foreign cruisers, 4902-4910—Refusal of the underwriters of Liverpool to insure a vessel going to the south coast of Africa without inserting an exempting clause respecting seizure of vessels under treaties, 4911—Copy of a policy of insurance of a ship in the African trade, done by the underwriters at Liverpool, 4912, *p.* 99, 100.

Horsfall, Thomas Berry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Advisable that the British cruisers should occasionally visit the rivers and creeks on the African coast with a view of protecting the British merchantmen, 4913—Memorandum of what was found in the "Lady Sale" upon the occasion of her seizure and condemnation, *ib.*—Opinion that the story narrated by Captain Matson of a boy being burnt alive at Ambriz, in 1839, is incorrect, 4919, 4920, 4922-4926—It is a very common thing in Africa, on the death of a chief, for his relatives to put a number of the natives to death to commemorate the event, 4921—Statement of palm oil imported into the United Kingdom in each year, from 1820 to 1847; 4927, p. 101, 102.

Horsfall, Mr. Case of a ship belonging to Mr. Horsfall being refused to trade on the west coast of Africa by the officer of the squadron stationed off that coast, *Tobin* 5778-5786.

Horton, Frederick William. Letter from Frederick William Horton, Commander in the Royal Navy, to the Earl of Auckland, dated 22 July 1848, stating his opinion on the subject of the slave trade, and the continuance of the British squadron on the west coast of Africa, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 198, 199.—See also *Benin, Bight of. Blockade*, 2.

Hotham, Sir Charles. Extract of a letter from Sir Charles Hotham, as to the impossibility of the British squadron preventing the traffic in slaves on the coast of Africa, *Bandinel* 3286—Command of the squadron on the coast of Africa by Sir Charles Hotham, *ib.* 3405—Great tact of Sir Charles Hotham in overcoming difficulties in relation to distinguishing the flags of other nations, *Mansel* 4671—Increased activity on the part of the squadron under Sir Charles Hotham in preventing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, *Stopford* 5589-5592—Letter from Sir Charles Hotham, commodore and commander-in-chief, to H. G. Ward, Esq., dated Penelope, Kabenda, 14 March 1848, relative to the employment of steam vessels by parties engaged in the African slave trade, *Rep.* ii. *App.* 169, 170—Letter from Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated 9 March 1848, on the same subject, *ib.* 170, 171.

Hours of Labour. Hours of labour of slaves in the Brazils, *Moore* 5444-5447—It is no economy to a slaveowner to overwork his slaves, *ib.* 5448—Comparison of the labour exacted from slaves in the Brazils and from emigrants in the West Indies, *Higgins* 6474-6476.—See also *Treatment of Slaves.*

Houses. Desire shown by the Creoles in the West Indies to possess two-storey houses and have them well furnished, *Barkly* 6732—Many of the liberated Africans are owners of the best houses in Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7194.

Howden, Lord. Copy of despatch from Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston, dated 9 February 1848, relative to the extent of the slave trade in the Brazils in the year 1847, *Rep.* i. *App.* 271, 272.

Huts. The destruction of the regular barracoons would not prevent the temporary erection of huts for the shelter of the slaves, *Birch* 2374.

Hutt, William, M.P. Copy of the resolutions proposed by William Hutt, Esq. M.P., Chairman of the Committee, *Rep.* iv. 7-9.

Hutton, Mr., of Watling-street. Establishment of a trading factory at Whydah by Mr. Hutton, of Watling-street, *Duncan* 3130.

Hutton, William Mackintosh. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been engaged in the African trade for the last thirty-five years, 2514, 2515—The commercial intercourse between this country and the coast of Africa is rapidly extending, 2517—The slave trade is diametrically opposed to the interests of British commerce, 2518—Annoyances to which the legitimate traders on the coast of Africa are subjected from the slave dealers, 2519-2532—Case of incendiarism which occurred to the British trading factories at Abguay in 1843, supposed to be the act of the slave dealers, 2519, 2520, 2533-2535—Explanation of the manner in which the trade between this country and the coast of Africa is carried on, 2522-2527—Frequency of the trading factories on the coast being set on fire, 2528, 2536—Extracts from letters received by witness from the coast of Africa, detailing the mode of proceedings pursued by the slave traders on the coast, 2537-2550—The competition between this country and the Portuguese on the coast of Africa is very much to the disadvantage of the British trader; the profits made by the Portuguese by the slave trade enabling them to undersell the British traders, 2537.

Manner in which the slave trade is carried on at Whydah, 2537-2549—Proceedings of the slave traders to prevent the establishment of legitimate commerce at Badagry, 2546—Opinion that the slave trade has decreased on the north coast of Africa since 1840; 2547-2549, 2555-2559—The slave trade has entirely ceased in the River Bonny, at Loando, and at Cape Palmas, 2549—The slave trade has increased on the south coast of Africa, 2551-2553—The slave trade carried on in Brazil is greatly exaggerated, in order to represent to the British Government how futile have been the attempts at suppression, 2554—The slave trade may have increased at Whydah, 2557

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Hutton, William Mackintosh. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

—Remedies suggested for the entire suppression of the slave trade, 2560 *et seq.*—Importance of establishing trading factories on the coast of Africa, 2561-2564—Necessity for the blockading squadron remaining on the African coast, 2565-2567. 2635, 2636. 2648—The slave trade is entirely extinct on the Gold Coast; this is owing to the establishment of protection forts, 2568.

The French, Germans, and Americans are all actively engaged in legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa, 2569-2573—Great importance of extending legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa as the most effectual means of suppressing the slave trade, 2574, 2575—The native chiefs do not look upon the slave trade as a moral offence, 2575—Expediency of the re-occupation of the forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, abandoned in 1822; 2576—Evidence relative to the expense of maintaining the forts on the coast of Africa, 2577-2581—Establishments necessary at the suggested factories on the coast of Africa, 2585-2587—Necessity for the presence of the cruisers on the coast of Africa as a means of protection to the legitimate traders, 2588-2595. 2646-2648—Withdrawing the squadron from the African coast would lead to an immediate revival of the slave trade, 2596-2598.

Ill-will created in the minds of the chiefs against the British traders by the means adopted by this country for the suppression of the slave trade, 2599-2602—Impossibility of the legitimate traders entering into competition with the slave traders, slave trading being so much more profitable than legitimate commerce, 2603, 2604. 2613—Consumption of palm oil in this country, and price thereof on the African coast and in the English market, 2604-2612—How the value of British goods is regulated on the coast of Africa, 2612—In case of the demand for slaves being regular, legitimate commerce would soon be extinct in Africa, as all cultivation of the soil would be abandoned, 2613-2618—Legalizing the slave trade would crush the civilization arising among the Africans, 2619. 2629—It would also induce the chiefs to sell all the negroes at present employed in cultivation of the soil, 2620-2625. 2628-2630.

The legitimate trade on the coast has done much towards the suppression of the slave trade, 2626—The palm-oil trade is pursued by all classes, 2627—The tendency of legitimate trade is to extend consumption and increase the number of consumers, 2631—At present there are the means of disposing of a very large amount of slaves in Brazil and Cuba, 2632, 2633-4—Establishment of settlements on the Gold Coast by the French, at the River Assinee and at Gaboon, 2637-2641—There is not any slave traffic at the River Assinee, 2643.

[Second Examination.]—Progressive increase of the trade in palm oil at Whydah, 3195-3197.

I.

Ibu, King of. Treaty entered into by the King of Ibu for the suppression of the slave trade, *Allen* 885.

Iddah, King of. Treaty entered into by the King of Iddah to assist in the suppression of the slave trade, *Allen* 885.

Idolatry. Extent to which idolatrous practices are observed among the natives of Africa; steps taken by the authorities at Sierra Leone to put a stop to them, *Hook* 4696-4699.

Imaum of Muscat. See *Muscat*, Imaum of.

Immigration of Labourers. Steps taken by the West India planters to obtain labour by means of immigration, and how thwarted by Government, *Macgregor* 6144-6147—Means by which the prohibition was enforced against the West India planter obtaining free labourers from the coast of Africa, *ib.* 6167-6178—Extract from a despatch of Lord Harris upon the subject of the immigration of labourers into the West Indies, *ib.* 6188-6190—Objection to Government undertaking the immigration of free Africans into the West Indies, *ib.* 6200—Extent to which the system of immigration to the West Indies from the west coast of Africa is at present being carried on, *ib.* 6245-6258—Immigration should take place into the West Indies sufficient to produce the same quantity of sugar as was produced during slavery, *ib.* 6295-6297—Nature of the inducement to be held out to natives of Africa to emigrate to the West Indies, *ib.* 6309—It would require a long time to render immigration into the West India colonies available, and in the meantime competition is quite destructive, *ib.* 6368.

Advantage of a well-directed scheme of immigration into the West Indies from the coast of Africa, *Higgins* 6462-6465—The restrictions which have been imposed upon free immigration has naturally impeded the utility of such immigration, *ib.* 6497—The West Indian colonies would have been in a position to compete with the slave labour of

Immigration of Labourers—continued.

of any country in the world had not the immigration of labourers been restricted, *Barkly* 6686—Prejudice which the Government have had to contend with, with respect to the removal of Africans from their own country to be labourers in the West Indies, *ib.* 6682, 6683—Amount already expended by planters for immigration of free labourers into the West India colonies, *ib.* 6797—Immigration hitherto has been unnecessarily expensive, from the restrictions with which it has been accompanied, *ib.* 6798—Impediments to the establishment of a system of free immigration from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Jones* 7200. 7238-7248—Great objections raised by the Creoles to the importation of the Madeira-men and Coolies into the West Indies at the public expense, *Bourne* 8151—Reason why the immigration of labourers into British Guiana and the West Indies would not answer under present circumstances, *Bourne* 8159-8161; *Macqueen* 8266 *et seq.*

See also *Ages of Slaves. Bounties. Capital. Coolies. Demerara. Female Immigrants. Free Labourers, 2. Guarantee. Kroomen, 2. Trinidad. West India Colonies, 2.*

Immolation of Slaves. See Ashantees. Dahomey District. Sacrificing Slaves.

IMPORTATION OF SLAVES:

1. *From the Coast of Africa.*
2. *Into Brazil.*
3. *Into Cuba.*
4. *South America.*

1. *From the Coast of Africa:*

Memoranda of the number of slaves computed to have been exported and imported westward from Africa, from 1788 to 1840; *Rep.* iv. 3. 8. 23—Memoranda of the number of slaves computed to have been annually exported and imported westward from Africa, from 1840 to 1848, *ib.*—Witness doubts the accuracy of the returns made to Government of the number of slaves imported into America from the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1863-1869. 1879—Opinion that some 200,000 to 300,000 persons would be shipped annually from the coast of Africa if the trade were left open altogether to the Brazilians, *ib.* 1989—Number of negroes shipped as slaves from Africa for America, and the American Indian Islands, in the various years from 1768 to 1847, showing the decrease which has taken place, *Bandinel* 3230-3241—List of countries into which slaves were imported from Africa previous to 1768 and at the present time, showing the alteration which has taken place in the views of the various countries as to the slave trade, *ib.* 3248-3251.

2. *Into Brazil:*

Any statements of the people of Brazil as to the number of slaves imported should be received with great caution, because they have a direct interest in magnifying their success to induce the British to remove their cruisers, *Carr* 1867—Doubts as to the statement that a larger number of slaves have been imported into Brazil in the last year than at any former period, *ib.* 1887—Statement of the number of slaves imported into the Brazils between 1788 and 1847, *Bandinel* 3266—The importation of slaves into Brazil has recently increased to a great extent, *ib.* 3483. 3484. 3528—Estimated number of slaves landed in Brazil last year, and parts of the coast of Africa from whence sent, *Cliffe* 4284-4290—Reason of so large an importation of slaves taking place annually into the Brazils, *Moore* 5456.

3. *Into Cuba:*

The difficulty of importing slaves is much greater at Cuba than at the Brazils, *Carr* 1997—Statement of the number of slaves that have been imported into the settlement of Cuba between 1788 and 1847, *Bandinel* 3266.

4. *South America:*

Return showing the total number of negroes landed for the purposes of slavery on the islands and on the continent of America, from the year 1844 to the year 1847, both inclusive; distinguishing the number so landed in each of these years, and distinguishing also the number landed in each year on the territory of each separate state or power, *Rep.* ii. *App.* 167, 168.

See also *Bahia, 2. Blockade, 1. Cuba, 2. Free Labourers, 3. Pernambuco. Slaves, 2.*

Imports and Exports. See Exports. Sierra Leone, 1.

Imprisonment. Great dislike of the Brazilians to the punishment of imprisonment, Thompson 5100. 5173.—See also *Punishments.*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Incendiarism. Case of incendiarism which occurred to the British trading factories at Ahguay in 1843, supposed to be the act of the slave dealers, *Hutton* 2519, 2520. 2533-2535—Frequency of the trading factories on the coast of Africa being set on fire, *ib.* 2528. 2536—Prevalence of incendiary fires in Demerara and British Guiana latterly, *Higgins* 6527-6531—Incendiarism is the most obvious mode of revenge in tropical climates, from everything being combustible and dry that there is less chance of being found out, *ib.* 6533—Sentence of a woman to punishment for setting fire to some fields of cane in Demerara, and how she escaped punishment, *ib.* 6535-6538—Circumstances attending the incendiary fires on the Montrose and Lusignan estates, and the issue of proclamations by the governor of the colony offering a reward for the apprehension of the parties implicated, *Barrett* 7628-7630.—See also *Ahguay*.

Increase of the Slave Trade. See *Slave Trade*, 2.

Indian Corn. Provision of the equipment article introduced into certain treaties relative to vessels in the African trade carrying Indian corn, *Horsfall* 4860.

Industry. The liberated Africans are generally an industrious people, *Schön* 2722—Opinion that the native Africans are a very industrious people; the complaints of the colonists of their idleness are often very unjust, *Bandinel* 3518*-3525.

See also *Africans.* *Creoles.* *Kroomen*, 1. *Sierra Leone*, 1.

Inferior Courts. See *Administration of Justice.* *Appeals.*

Inglis, Sir Robert Harry, Bart., M.P. Copy of the resolutions proposed to the Committee by Sir R. H. Inglis, *Rep.* iv. 9-15.

Inhambane. Activity of Her Majesty's Ship "Cleopatra" in capturing slave vessels off Inhambane, *Thompson* 5215.

Instructions to Officers. Copy of letter from witness to Lord Haddington, dated 3 August 1844, on the perplexing nature of the instructions issued to the commanders of vessels employed in the suppression of the slave trade, *Matson* 1728, p. 118-120.

Insurance of Slave Vessels. Practice of slave dealers of insuring their cargoes; mutual insurances are entered into by companies established for that purpose, *Moore* 5323-5329—Ports at which slave insurance companies are established, *ib.* 5326—Establishment of companies for the mutual insurance of slaves in the Brazils, *Moore* 5469; *Higgins* 6589-6591.—See also *Marine Insurance*.

Insurrections. How far any apprehension of insurrection exists in Cuba from the large disproportion of the black to the white population, *Lord Palmerston* 32—Particulars relative to an insurrection of the slaves in the Island of Cuba in the year 1844, *Bandinel* 3455.—See also *Cuba*, 2. *Negroes*, 1.

Intercourse with Nations. Manner in which the African slave trade has been promoted by the communication with Europeans, *Macqueen* 8257.

Interior of Africa. The slaves are supplied almost entirely from the interior of Africa, *Denman* 229—The facilities for the conveyance of the produce of Africa from the interior have very much increased, *Joseph Smith* 2111—Extent to which slavery exists in the interior of Africa, *Forsham* 4491—Description of the manner in which the slaves are brought down from the interior of the country to the coast of Africa for sale, *Tobin* 5757-5760; *Clarke* 7425-7430—Mode of capture of slaves by chiefs in the interior of Africa for sale to the Brazilian slave dealers, *Jones* 7291-7301—The danger of being taken and sold as a slave prevents much intercourse between the colony of Sierra Leone and the interior of Africa, *ib.* 7302—Manner in which the slave trade is carried on between the interior and the coast of Africa, *Townsend* 7780—Manner in which slaves for the slave trade are obtained from the interior of Africa, *Macqueen* 8272, 8273—General want of knowledge among Europeans of the habits and feelings of the people in the interior of Africa, *ib.* 8303-8307.

See also *Abbeokuta.* *Africans.* *Barracoons*, 1, 2. *British Manufactures.*
Chiefs in Africa. *Civilization.* *Climate.* *Coffee Cultivation.* *Commercial*
Intercourse. *Domestic Slavery.* *Free Labourers*, 1. *Legitimate Commerce*, 1.
Native Produce. *Prices of Slaves*, 1. *Rivers of Africa.* *Rokon District.*
Serfs. *Supply of Slaves.* *Trade.* *Wars.* *Water Communication.*

Internal Communication. There is an internal communication with the River Niger over the Desert, *Allen* 891.—See also *Water Communication*.

Isles de Los. There are very few slave vessels now seized about the Isles de Los, *Carr* 1832.

Isphahan. Translation of a firman issued by his Majesty the Shah to the Governor of Isphahan and Persian Arabia, prohibiting the importation of slaves, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 222.

Ivory.

Ivory. A large quantity of ivory is to be obtained up the River Niger, *Schön* 2801.
See also *Native Produce.*

J.

Jackson, George. See *Loando.*

Jamaica. Number of cases of slave vessels adjudicated by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Jamaica since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3260—Large amount of uncultivated land in the Island of Jamaica, *Clarke* 7395—Want of money to pay the labourers is the principal cause of the land in Jamaica going out of cultivation, *ib.* 7396-7400—Grievance complained of by the Creole population in Jamaica of the immigration of labourers into that island at the Government expense, *ib.* 7406-7410—Complaint made to the Colonial Department of the treatment of the liberated Africans imported into Jamaica in 1838, *Bourne* 8118—Want of labour to cultivate the sugar estates in Jamaica, *Macqueen* 8308—Copy of despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Jamaica to Viscount Palmerston, dated 1 January 1848, containing a report on the slave trade in that island, *Rep. i. App.* 270-272.

See also *Abandonment of Estates.* *Coolies.* *Creoles.* *Payment of Wages.* *Religious Instruction,* 2. *Sale of Slaves.* *Wages,* 3.

Jamieson, Mr. Mention made by Mr. Jamieson of the great and beneficial effects of the legitimate trade in the Bight of Biafra and Calabar, *Bandinel* 3491*.

See also *Crosbie, Mr.*

Jangadas. See *Catamarans.*

Jeremie, Sir John. See *Sierra Leone,* 1.

Joint Stock Companies. See *Public Companies.*

Jones, Commodore. Command of the squadron on the coast of Africa by Commodore Jones, *Bandinel* 3405.

Jones, Rev. Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Clergyman of the American episcopal church; resident in Sierra Leone 17 years, 7028-7032—State of the moral and religious condition of the population of Sierra Leone, 7033—Number of schools in Sierra Leone; amount of the population, 7038-7042. 7135-7141—The liberated Africans in Sierra Leone are much better off than those that emigrate to the West Indies, 7046-7062—Great desire of the liberated Africans to return to their native countries, 7065-7067—Population of Free Town; proportion which the males bear to the females, 7069-7072—Strict attendance of liberated Africans at public worship, 7075-7087—All contributions on the part of the members of the Church Missionary congregations in Sierra Leone are voluntary, 7086-7089—All the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone are members of one or other of the Protestant congregations, 7091-7095—Extent of church accommodation in Sierra Leone, 7096-7118—Attendance of liberated Africans and the white population at church, 7101-7120—Population of Free Town; number of years which it has been settled, 7121-7125—Moral condition of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone compared with the condition of those in the West Indies, 7127-7134.

State of education in Sierra Leone; number of liberated Africans attending school, 7135-7146—Superior capacities of the natives born in the colony to the liberated Africans brought into Sierra Leone, 7147-7157—Rate of wages of labour in Sierra Leone, 7161-7164—Great desire of natives of Sierra Leone for finery in dress, 7165-7169—Character of the soil of Sierra Leone; fitness of the land to the cultivation of sugar, 7170-7174—State of trade on the rivers Nunez and Pongus, 7175, 7176—Anxiety of the British merchants for the presence and protection of the squadron on the African station, 7177-7182—Occasion of deputies coming to Sierra Leone from the West Indies to induce the liberated Africans to emigrate, 7183-7187—Many of the liberated Africans are owners of the best houses in Sierra Leone, 7194—In a few years the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone will have the whole trade of the colony in their own hands, 7195—Necessity for the presence of the squadron on the coast of Africa to protect trade, 7198, 7199—Obstacles to the promotion of a system of free emigration from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, 7200.

Manner in which the Kroomen are usually employed in Sierra Leone; they are ill adapted to cultivate the ground, 7201—System of apprenticeship of Kroomen to headmen in Sierra Leone, 7208-7216—Poorness of the soil of Sierra Leone; the greater part of it is mountain land, 7217-7220—Very little chance of getting free emigrants to go to the West Indies from any of the British settlements on the west coast of Africa, 7221-7228—Opinion that no African would consent to remain absent from his country for any long time, 7229—Were the British fleet to withdraw from the coast of Africa, the slave trade would spring up again, and the legitimate trade be sacrificed, 7232-7236—No chance of the legitimate trade flourishing whilst the profits of the slave trade are so immense, 7237—Impediments to establishing a system of free emigration from the

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Jones, Rev. Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

west coast of Africa to the West Indies, 7238-7248—Account of voluntary contributions subscribed towards building churches at Abbeokuta and Free Town, 7249-7252.

Particulars respecting the Niger expedition, and effect which it produced on the minds of the natives, 7253-7267—Expediency of encouraging the diffusion of moral and religious instruction among the African race by means of native agency, 7268-7272—Mode of levying war by the chiefs on the coast of Africa, in order to obtain slaves to ship to the Brazils, 7276. 7291-7301—Opinion that treble the number of slaves would be carried away annually from the coast of Africa were the British squadron withdrawn, 7277—Success of Captain Denman's operations in suppressing the slave trade at the Gallinas, 7279-7284—Reason of the male population predominating in the colony of Sierra Leone, 7285-7290—Mode of capture of slaves by the chiefs in the interior of Africa for sale to the Brazilian slave dealers, 7291-7301—The danger of being taken and sold as a slave prevents much intercourse between the colony of Sierra Leone and the interior of Africa, 7302—Extract from the journal of the Rev. Henry Townsend, dated Abbeokuta, December 1847, stating the system of kidnapping natives to make and sell as slaves, 7304-7306.

"*Josephina*" *Slaver.* Capture of the "*Josephina*" slaver, and particulars of the horrible sufferings of the negroes on board, *Matson* 1470-1474.

Justice, Courts of. See *Administration of Justice.* *Courts of Judicature.*

K.

Kabenda. Proposed formation of a settlement at Kabenda, on the coast of Africa; salubrity of the climate, and fertility of the soil, *Matson* 1290.

Kennedy, James. Extract of a letter from Mr. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Commissary Judge, to Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated Havana, 27 June 1848, relative to the arrival and departure of slave vessels, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 223.

Kentucky. See *Free Labourers*, 3.

"*Kentucky*" *Slaver.* Particulars relative to the sufferings of the negroes on board of the "*Kentucky*" slave vessel, *Bandinel* 3413-3416.

Keogh, Thomas, M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Surgeon of the 2d West India regiment, 2003—Witness has been stationed on the coast of Africa, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008—Opinion that encouraging legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa is the only effectual means of suppressing the slave trade, 2006—Necessity for the blockading squadron being rendered more efficient, 2010-2012—Expediency of treaties being entered into with the native chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade, 2013, 2014—Evidence as to expediency of establishing a settlement for the encouragement of legitimate trade on the Niger, 2016-2021. 2029 *et seq.* 2040—Such a settlement could be made and maintained with little or no risk of human life, 2020, 2021—A very considerable proportion of the slave trade is carried on in the Bight of Benin, 2022—Suppression of the slave trade in the Bight of Biafra, 2022, 2023—The Feelatahs are the principal captors of slaves in Central Africa, 2024—The people of Bornou make a large number of slaves; passage of these slaves down the Chadda, 2025.

All the expeditions which have been sent up the Niger have failed; this is attributable to their imperfect information as to the trade, 2032—Particulars relative to the palm oil tree growing up the Niger, 2033, 2034—Valuable oil obtainable from the shea butter tree growing on the banks of the Niger, 2034—The formation of depôts or settlements on the coast of Africa would greatly facilitate and improve the oil trade, 2034, 2035—In the event of the establishment of settlements on the coast, a very large trade might eventually take place with the interior in cotton, coffee, indigo, &c., 2036-2038—The first things to be looked to are the articles which the natives themselves are capable of producing, 2038, 2039—There would be very little difficulty in arranging as to the tributes to be paid to the native chiefs in the passage of goods up and down the River Niger, 2041-2046.

Great advantage would result from the establishment of settlements for trade, provided we do not injudiciously interfere with the natives, 2047—Coffee is not produced to any considerable extent in the interior of Africa, 2048—There is a good deal of coffee produced at Abyssinia, on the eastern coast of Africa, *ib.*—There is no doubt that coffee can be produced at Sierra Leone, 2051—Opinion that it would be very desirable to engage the slaveholders of Cuba and Brazil in the cause of suppression, 2053, 2054—In case of the cruisers being removed, slave trade would greatly increase in the Brazils, 2054—If the government of the country were really sincere in preventing the slave trade, it could succeed at once, 2055—Slave trade has very considerably diminished in Cuba, 2057—Willingness of the liberated Africans to volunteer into the West India regiments; they make good soldiers, 2058-2068.

There

Keogh, Thomas, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

There would be no difficulty in inducing the emancipated negroes to emigrate to the West Indies, 2069, 2070—The negroes are naturally indisposed to labour, and will not work unless forced, 2070, 2071—The introduction of liberated Africans into the West Indies would be considered a great boon by the planters, 2073-2075—Want of efficient Vagrancy Acts in the West India islands, 2075, 2076—Witness does not consider it the duty of this country to establish any commercial factory on the coast of Africa which would not immediately pay itself, 2077, 2078—Where legitimate commerce has been established on the coast of Africa, the natives have greatly improved in civilization, 2078—The class of people on the coast who act as agents for the slave trade would not renounce the traffic unless they were indemnified from loss, 2079-2082—How far the residents of Sierra Leone are concerned in the slave trade; some of the tribes boast of being so engaged, 2087-2089.

Existence of domestic slavery in the interior of Africa; this has not much effect on the external and foreign slave trade, 2089, 2090—Many of the native powers on the coast of Africa will not allow English goods to pass through their territories, 2090—The only portions of Africa with which trade can be established, is where means of communication exist by water, *ib.*—The trade with Africa might be increased tenfold, 2091—Nature of the articles which may be obtained from Africa in exchange for English goods, 2092.

Kidnapping Slaves. Particulars of a descent made by the chiefs on Abbeokuta, in the Yarraba country, and capture of natives, who were disposed of as slaves, *Carr* 1770, 1771—Case of a captain of a slaver on the coast of Africa inviting a number of native princes and chiefs on board his vessel to dine and kidnapping them, *Moore* 5362—Extract from the journal of the Rev. Henry Townsend, dated Abbeokuta, December 1847, stating the system of kidnapping natives to make and sell as slaves, *Jones* 7304-7306—System of kidnapping natives in Badagry to sell to the slave dealers, *Gollmer* 8031—Manner in which witness was kidnapped from his native land and sold for a slave, *Pratt* 8239-8245.

See also *Brazilian Government*, 1. *Smuggling Natives. Supply of Slaves. Wars.*

King Brass. Degree of authority exercised by King Brass over the natives on the coast of Calabar, *Lilley* 5847. 5852.

King, John, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Formerly surgeon of Mr. Jamieson's steam vessel the "Ethiope," and latterly supercargo of that vessel, 3956-3958—Witness has been up the River Niger in both capacities, 3959-3962—Failure of the measures adopted by this country for the extinction of the slave trade, 3963-3971—The operations of the squadron have greatly increased the miseries of the slaves, 3970, 3971—The plans resorted to by this country for putting down the slave trade have operated injuriously upon the interests of legitimate commerce, as instanced by the Niger expedition, 3972-3975—There is no necessity for the squadron as a protection to legitimate trade, 3976, 3977. 3993-4004. 4030-4032—Impossibility of suppressing the slave trade so long as the demand exists, 3978-3986—Provided free labourers could be induced to emigrate to Cuba and Brazil, it would answer the purposes of the proprietors, and suppress the slave trade, 3987-3992—Opinion that no naval force would be sufficient to suppress the slave trade, 3995, 3996—Provided proper measures were taken the trade up the Niger might be greatly increased, 4005.

Description of articles which could be obtained in exchange for British manufactured goods, 4006-4027—General desire of the natives for legitimate trade; this desire only wants proper encouragement to establish commerce, 4028, 4029—Opinion that a settlement might be easily formed at the confluence of the Chadda and the Niger, 4033-4037—Uses to which the shea butter obtained in the Niger might be applied, 4038-4045—A supply of free labourers might be easily obtained from the African coast, 4046-4054—The natives up the River Niger are more civilized than those on the coast, 4055-4057. 4062, 4063—Impossibility of suppressing the slave trade by forcible means, 4058, 4059—Opinion that our physical-force system on the coast of Africa is a great drawback to the civilization of that country, 4060, 4061—The slave trade is a great injury to the legitimate trade, 4064-4068—The squadron does not repress the slave trade, and it is no protection to our commerce on the coast of Africa, 4069.

Withdrawing the squadron would increase the slave trade for a short time, but it would soon cure itself, and the effect would be the ultimate extinction of the traffic, 4070-4081—It would be better to allow the slave trade to be carried on on the coast of Brazil than increase the horrors of the traffic by more rigorous measures for its extinction, 4072.

Kong Mountains. Preference given to coast settlements over settlements in the Kong Mountains, *Duncan* 3214-3217.

Krausé, Henry. Copy of despatch from Pro-consul Krausé to Viscount Palmerston, dated 24 January 1848, stating that there was no slave trade at Paraiba in 1847, *Rep. i. App.* 277.—See also *Paraiba*.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Kroo Coast. There is no slave trade carried on at present on the Kroo coast, except at one spot, *Denman* 234—Evidence respecting the Kroo coast and the state of the Kroomen, *Lilley* 5876-5896—Estimated population of the Kroo country, *Macqueen* 8267, 8268. 8281.—See also *Free Labourers*, 1. *Kroomen.*

KROOMEN:

1. *Character of the Natives of the Kroo Country.*
2. *Supply of Free Labourers from the Kroo Coast to the West Indies.*

1. *Character of the Natives of the Kroo Country :*

General character of the Kroomen and Fishmen; the Kroomen are more docile and are to be preferred to the Fishmen, *Butterfield* 717-730—Employment of Kroomen on board the British vessels; they are the most serviceable people as seamen on the African coast, *Matson* 1594-1596; *Rimington* 6994-6997—Efficiency of the Kroomen as labourers and sailors, *Laird* 2927-2932—Kroomen are not so settled in their habits as liberated Africans, *Hook* 3897—Employment of Kroomen as sailors in working vessels; they would object to go to the West Indies for the purpose of cultivation, *Forsham* 4576-4579—Conduct of the Kroomen when engaged in agricultural pursuits in the West Indies, *Hook* 4725-4731—Superiority of the Kroomen as free emigrants, from their general disposition to work, *Thompson* 5081.

Superiority of the Kroomen as workmen to the Creoles, *Barkly* 6711—Manner in which the Kroomen are usually employed in Sierra Leone; they are ill adapted to cultivate the ground, *Jones* 7201—Description of the Kroomen; manner in which they are usually employed, *Clarke* 7317-7331—Terms upon which the West African Company hired the Kroomen, *ib.* 7326-7331—Arrangement made with the headman or chief of the Kroomen previous to allowing a Krooman to emigrate, *ib.* 7431-7433—Character of the Kroomen on the coast of Africa; their great attachment to their own tribe, *ib.* 7446-7462—Introduction of Obeahism into British Guiana by the Kroomen imported from the coast of Africa; general bad character of the Kroomen, *Barrett* 7588-7598.

2. *Supply of Free Labourers from the Kroo Coast to the West Indies :*

Opinion that a large supply of emigrants to the West Indies might be obtained from the Kroo coast, *Denman* 187-190; *Butterfield* 714, 715; *William Smith* 3881-3889—Number of Kroomen who might be induced to emigrate to the West Indies annually, *Laird* 2933, 2934; *Thompson* 5293-5295—There would be no difficulty in getting Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies, *Laird* 2989-2993; *Bandinel* 3513-3518—Large numbers of Kroomen have emigrated from Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast to the West Indies, *Hook* 3949-3953—Willingness of Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies, provided a free passage was found them, and a guarantee given for their return, *Thompson* 5292—Occasion of the importation of free labourers into the West Indies from the Kroo coast, *Lilley* 5838, 5839.

Impediments to the immigration of Kroomen to the West Indies from the coast of Africa, *Macgregor* 6303-6305—Importation of Kroomen into British Guiana, and objection made by Earl Grey to the transaction, *Barkly* 6619-6621—Manner in which the emigration of the Kroomen from the west coast of Africa was arranged with the headman or chief of the country, *ib.* 6737—Willingness of Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies, *Rimington*, 6963, 6964. 6999, 7000—Refusal of the Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies, *Macqueen* 8266.

See also *Apprenticeship System.* *Contract System.* *Emigration*, 4. *Free Labourers*, 2. *Wages*, 3.

L.

Labour and Labourers. The negroes are naturally indisposed to labour, and will not work unless forced, *Keogh* 2070, 2071—The natives of Africa are not more indisposed to work than other nations, *Joseph Smith* 2131-2133—Great demand for labour in the colonies of Trinidad and British Guiana, *Laird* 2966—Comparison of the labour of slaves and the labour performed by a European labourer, *Moore* 5442, 5443—Number of efficient labourers required to be imported into the West India colonies to cultivate the soil, *Macgregor* 6323, 6324—Distinction between Barbadoes and Trinidad and British Guiana as regards the supply of labour, *Higgins* 6412—Comparison of the labour performed by negroes in the island of Cuba and by free labourers in Trinidad, *ib.* 6492—Perfect independence of the labourers in British Guiana with respect to labour, *Barkly* 6615—There is no want of labour in Demerara for the cultivation of sugar estates provided the labourers were paid their wages weekly, *Barrett* 7679-7683—Adequacy of the supply of labour in Demerara and Trinidad, *Macqueen* 8308.

See

Labour and Labourers—continued.

See also *Abandonment of Estates*. Africans. Brazil, 3. British Guiana.
Chinese Labourers. Continuous Labour. Coolies. Creoles. Cuba, 1.
Cultivation of the Soil. Earnings of Labourers. Freeholders. Free Labourers.
Immigration of Labourers. Jamaica. Kroomen, 1. Madeira-men. Masters
and Servants. Sugar Cultivation, 4. Task Work. Wages. West India
Colonies, 2.

Labour Laws. Emigration would not be essential to the interests of the West Indies, provided proper labour laws existed in the colonies, *Macqueen* 8313.

See also *Masters and Servants*. Vagrancy.

“*Lady Sale*” Merchantman. Case of the seizure and condemnation of the “*Lady Sale*” merchantman in the Portuguese Commission Court, *Horsfall* 4860-4866—Copy of protest of R. E. Tyrell, the master of the “*Lady Sale*,” relative to her seizure and condemnation, *ib.* 4866—Submission of the captain’s instructions to Lord Canning for approval previous to the seizure of the “*Lady Sale*,” *ib.* 4872—Manner in which the British Commissioner was overruled by the Portuguese in the Mixed Commission Court in the case of the “*Lady Sale*,” *ib.* 4873-4877—Allowance by Lord Palmerston of the case of the “*Lady Sale*” to pass over unnoticed, *ib.* 4901.—See also *Ballantine*, Mr.

Lagos. Great difficulty in disposing of slaves at Lagos from the efforts of the squadron; instance of the massacre of 2,000, by the chief at that place, from not being able to dispose of them, *Denman* 404, 405; *Birch* 2372, 2373; *Cliffe* 4201, 4203; *Mansel* 4651. 4680-4683—Opinion that the slave trade has been entirely stopped at Lagos, *Denman* 415-419—Proposed formation of a trading post and settlement at Lagos, on the coast of Africa, for carrying on the legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1848—Extent to which the slave trade is carried on by the chief of the Portuguese settlement at Lagos, *Townsend* 7780-7786.

Laird, Macgregor. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was examined before the Committee on the subject of the west coast of Africa in 1842; 2837—Great attention paid by witness to the subject of the slave trade, 2839-2841—Witness was the principal cause of the moderation of the system of suppression pursued upon the coast in 1837; 2841—Evidence relative to the system of repression of the slave trade which was pursued in 1808, immediately after Great Britain declared that the traffic should be abolished by its own subjects, 2842—Treaties entered into with the Portuguese in 1808 for the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.*—Refusal of Spain to enter into treaties for suppressing the slave trade, *ib.*—Subsequently Spain entered into a treaty abolishing the slave trade in five years, except for the supply of her transatlantic colonies, *ib.*—Alteration effected by Lord Clarendon in the treaty with Spain, by getting what is called the “equipment article” inserted, 2842, 2843—Result of the introduction of the equipment article into the treaty; it had no effect in reducing the number of slaves imported into Cuba, 2844-2849.

The Brazilian flag is at present the principal flag under which the slave trade is carried on, 2844—Attempt made by the late Sir Fowell Buxton to suppress the slave trade by the establishment of stations upon the coast of Africa and in the interior, and failure thereof, 2850-2856—Witness considers this failure sufficiently proved from the state of Sierra Leone, 2853-2856—Existence of the slave trade in the Sherboro district, 2856, 2857—The squadron on the coast of Africa has not materially reduced the slave trade, 2858—The British squadron on the coast of Africa is both large and in a high state of efficiency, 2859, 2860—Flourishing condition of the slave trade at the present time, 2861—The slave trade is entirely governed by the price of produce in Cuba and the Brazils, 2862-2865—It is quite impossible to check the supply while the demand for slaves continues, 2864—Opinion that if the governments of Brazil and Cuba were sincere in their desire to put down the slave trade, they could do so, 2865.

Efforts made by the Governor of Cuba to stop the slave trade, 2866-2868—The only efforts of the Brazilian Government to suppress the slave trade were the decrees issued by Don Pedro, declaring it piracy, 2869, 2870—Brazilian cruisers are stationed off the African coast, under the pretence of suppressing the slave trade, 2871, 2872—The most effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade would be by underselling the productions of slave labour, 2874-2877—This might be effected by the introduction of free labourers into the British colonies, 2876-2878—There would be no difficulty in getting the Africans to emigrate to the West Indies, 2879—The amount of wages is not so much an object with the planters as being enabled to obtain the labourers, 2881—Impossibility of putting down the slave trade by a blockading squadron, whilst the demand for slaves continues, 2882, 2883—A more extended blockade would but add to the cruelties of the traffic, without tending to abolish the trade, 2883-2885.

The sufferings of the slaves in the middle passage are much greater now than formerly, 2886—The slavers carry less water and provisions now than before the traffic
was
0.53.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Laird, Macgregor. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

was declared illegal; this increases both the sufferings and mortality among the slaves, 2886-2888. 2895—Sufferings of the negroes in the barracoons on the coast, 2889-2894—The circumstances of hurry and dispatch under which the slaves are embarked do not enable the slave dealer to take the precautions which are necessary for the health of the cargo, 2895—Beneficial effect of the introduction of the equipment clauses into the suppression treaties, 2896-2898—Opinion that the commercial intercourse between this country and the coast of Africa is rapidly increasing, 2898-2900—The extension of legitimate commerce affords the best means of promoting the civilization and improvement of the natives of Africa, 2901—Impossibility of establishing settlements on the African coast, where the greatest trade is carried on, from the unhealthiness of the climate, 2902.

The efficient management of the forts on the coast of Africa has a great tendency to civilize and improve the natives, 2903—Recommendation that measures should be taken to introduce free labourers into the West India colonies, 2904. 2948. 2950—The Spanish settlements and Brazil should be left to pursue their own course with respect to the slave trade; this country should not interfere with them, 2905-2909—Further evidence as to failure of the settlement at Sierra Leone, 2910-2921—The slave trade almost entirely ceased between 1840 and 1842; this may be attributed to the extreme depression of all colonial produce at that time, 2922, 2923—How far the diminution of the slave trade between 1840 and 1842 may be attributed to the exertions of the British cruisers, 2924-2926—Efficiency of the Kroomen as labourers and sailors, 2927-2932—Number of Kroomen which might be induced to emigrate to the West Indies annually, 2933, 2934—Extent of the coast of Africa on which the slave trade is now carried on, 2935-2944—Decrease of the slave trade on the north coast of Africa; it has shifted more to the southward, 2942-2944.

Witness is not aware of the existence of any slave trade in the River Nun, 2945—The liberated Africans in Sierra Leone should be induced to emigrate to the West Indies; this step would greatly benefit the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, 2948—The slave trade has entirely ceased in the River Bonny; this is attributable to the blockade of those ports, 2950-2952—There would be no difficulty in suppressing the slave trade in the rivers by the blockading squadron, 2953—But as the shipment of slaves takes place from the beach, it is impossible for the squadron to suppress it entirely, *ib.*—Necessity for the establishment of barracoons or depôts for the slaves awaiting embarkation, 2954-2956—Further evidence relative to the result of the introduction of the equipment article into the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, 2957-2960.

Provided the Brazilians and the Spaniards would faithfully observe their treaties, there would be no slave trade at all, 2962-2967—Great demand for labour in the colonies of Trinidad and Guiana, 2966—Employment of English capital in growing sugar in Cuba and the Brazils, 2968—In case of the slave trade being rendered free, witness does not consider that more slaves would be exported from Africa, 2970, 2971—As long as sugar cultivation is conducted by slave labour population cannot increase, 2972—Evidence in detail relative to the slavery in the United States, 2973-2975—Extract from the report of the British Commissioners at the Havannah, dated 1 January 1836, in support of the opinion that the supply of slaves is governed by the price of produce, 2975—Increase in the demand for slaves in the Havannah of late, 2975, 2976—It has always followed, that as the price of sugar has got up, the slave trade has increased, 2976.

The presence of the squadron on the coast of Africa is very advantageous to trade, 2979—Even supposing the slave trade was abolished, it would be necessary to continue the cruisers on the coast of Africa to protect legitimate commerce, and prevent the revival of the traffic, 2980-2988—Opinion that the experiment of free emigration is worth trying, 2988—Existence of societies in all the northern states of America for assisting runaway slaves into Canada, *ib.*—There would be no difficulty in getting Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies, 2989-2993—Free labourers might be obtained from any part of the African coast, 2994-3001—There has been very little emigration from Sierra Leone; the restrictions on Africans leaving Sierra Leone has tended to discourage emigration from that colony, 3002-3008.

A guarantee should be given to the natives emigrating, that in case of their being dissatisfied with their state in the West Indies, they should be brought back to their own country, 3009-3018—This would have the greatest effect in promoting free emigration, 3014-3018—Particulars relative to the settlement formed by the Americans at Liberia in Africa, and beneficial effect thereof in the improvement of the natives, 3018-3022.

[Second Examination.]—Extent to which commercial houses both at home and abroad are indirectly mixed up in carrying on the slave trade, 4773, 4774.

Land Tax. Opinion with respect to imposing a tax upon land held by emigrants in the West Indies, *Macqueen* 8318.

Landed

Landed Proprietors. See *Proprietors of Estates.* *Resident Proprietors.*

Landers' Expedition. See *Niger Expedition.*

Landing Slaves. Description of the landing of a cargo of 600 slaves at Rio de Janeiro, *Stopford* 5570-5576.—See also *Catamarans.* *Debarcation of Slaves.*

Lang, Rev. John Dunmore, D. D. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Minister of the Scotch Church in the colony of New South Wales, 4928—Has visited the Brazils on three different occasions, and has had many opportunities of seeing the state of slavery in the Brazils, 4929-4932—Description of the importation of slaves into Pernambuco, 4933—Altered character which the Brazilian slave trade has assumed latterly, 4935—Description of a catamaran or jangada, used for the purpose of landing slaves on the Brazilian shore, 4938—Difficulties attendant upon the suppression of the slave trade by means of a blockading squadron, 4939-4947—Appearance and condition of the slaves when landed and exposed for sale at Rio and at Pernambuco, 4948-4957.

Aggravation of the cruelty towards slaves by the presence of the British squadron stationed on the coast of Africa, 4958—Opinion that the best way of suppressing slave labour is by encouraging free labour, 4959—Test of free labour competing with slave labour, as exhibited in the states of Ohio and Kentucky in the United States, 4961-4964—Whether free blacks would be able to compete with slaves in the growth of sugar and other articles of tropical produce, 4966-4970—State of the tobacco and cotton growing states in the United States of America, 4971—Suitability of the climate of Australia to the growth of cotton, *ib.*

Lang, Messrs. High terms in which the liberated Africans spoke of Messrs. Lang, their new masters in Berbice, *Rimington* 6915-6918—Great attention paid to the moral and religious instruction of the liberated Africans at Plantation Mara, belonging to Messrs. Lang, *Bourne* 8108. 8114.

Languages. Great number of languages of the various tribes on the coast of Africa; they cannot communicate together in their own languages; how far this might prove an impediment to the establishment of commerce on the coast, *Allen* 1024-1029. 1032-1034.

See also *African Language.* *Coptic Language.*

Law Courts. See *Administration of Justice.* *Appeals.* *Courts of Judicature.*

Legalization of the Slave Trade. In case of the restrictions being removed, the slave trade would increase to an incalculable degree, *Lord Palmerston* 28, 29—In the event of the slave trade being legalized, the larger slavers would prey upon the lesser; this would not tend to exterminate the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 95, 96. 152; *Butterfield* 704-707—How far making the slave trade a free trade would increase the imports into Africa, and thus promote legitimate commerce, *Birch* 2413-2417—In case of the slave trade being rendered free, witness does not consider that more slaves would be exported from Africa than at present, *Laird* 2970, 2971—Legalizing the slave trade would lead to slave hunts and many other means for obtaining slaves, *Duncan* 3168—How far legalizing the traffic in slaves would lead to their being better treated on the voyage and in the several islands to which imported, *Bandinel* 3507-3511—Opinion that a larger amount of slaves are embarked on the coast of Africa than when the trade was legal, *Moore* 5309—Objection to opening the traffic in slaves from the west coast of Africa from the circumstance of the feelings of the people being adverse to it, *Tobin* 5775, 5776—Opinion that the horrors of the middle passage would be removed by legalizing the slave trade, *Hoare* 6052—Expediency of legalizing the slave trade with the Brazilian and Spanish governments and the west coast of Africa, under certain restrictions, *ib.* 6053-6055. 6056-6063—Objection to legalizing the slave trade as between Great Britain and the coast of Africa, *ib.* 6055.

See also *Civilization.* *Cultivation of the Soil.* *Registry of Slaves.*

LEGITIMATE COMMERCE :

1. Generally.

2. Importance of the Legitimate Trade of Africa as a Means of Suppressing the Slave Trade.

1. Generally :

Trade, if once established on the River Niger, might be profitable, but it would take a very long period to make it so, *Allen* 921-923—Manner in which the legitimate trade is carried on on the coast of Africa, *Matson* 1510, 1511—Opinion that the fondness for legitimate trade is increasing in the interior of Africa, *Carr* 1986—The trade with Africa might be increased tenfold, *Keogh* 2091; *Birch* 2412—Great readiness of the natives of the interior of Africa to engage in trade, *Joseph Smith* 2112, 2113. 2175, 2176—There is more legal commerce in Africa now than when England permitted slavery, *Birch* 2418—Annoyances to which the legal traders on the coast of Africa are subjected from the slave dealers, *Hutton* 2519-2532—The tendency of legitimate trade

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

LEGITIMATE COMMERCE—continued.

1. Generally—continued.

trade is to extend consumption and increase the number of consumers, *Hutton* 2631—Evil influence of slavery with respect to commerce, *Schön* 2699—The slave dealers exercise their utmost endeavours to prevent the establishment of legitimate commerce in Africa, *ib.* 2699-2704.

Legitimate trade pursued by the Portuguese on the eastern coast of Africa, *Wyvill* 3657—The plans resorted to by this country for putting down the slave trade have operated injuriously upon the interests of legitimate commerce; as instanced by the Niger expedition, *John King* 3972-3975—Interference of the slave trade with the legitimate commerce of Africa, *ib.* 4064-4068; *Horsfall* 4780, 4781—How the squadron stationed on the west coast of Africa interferes with the legitimate trade of British merchants on that coast, *Tobin* 5778—Opinion that had the squadron on the west coast of Africa assisted the legitimate trade instead of restricting it, they would have done away in a great measure with the slave trade, *ib.* 5789—No chance of legitimate trade flourishing whilst the profits of the slave trade are so immense, *Jones* 7237—How the slave trade checks and prevents the carrying on of the lawful trade on the coast of Africa, *Townsend* 7793-7796.

2. Importance of the Legitimate Trade of Africa as a Means of Suppressing the Slave Trade:

Opinion that in proportion as legitimate commerce spreads and increases on the coast of Africa the disposition to slave trade will diminish, *Lord Palmerston* 161; *Denman* 253, 254; *Matson* 1290; *Carr* 1818, 1850; *Keogh* 2006; *Joseph Smith* 2121; *Hutton* 2574, 2575; *Duncan* 3146; *Bandinell* 3488-3491*; *Wyvill* 3626-3628; *William Smith* 3816, 3829; *Forsham* 4561-4575; *Thompson* 5073-5077—Importance of encouraging the legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa, *Denman* 227-233—The legitimate trade, where it has been established on the coast of Africa, has kept down the slave trade; the legitimate trade could not have been established without the presence of the British cruisers, *ib.* 242-244—Where legitimate commerce has been established on the coast of Africa, the native chiefs find it more profitable to employ the negroes than to sell them, *ib.* 311-317—In case of legitimate commerce being thoroughly established, it will become the interest of every chief to employ his people upon his own soil, *ib.* 426—Advantage of establishing legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa; commerce cannot be established until the slave trade has been suppressed, *ib.* 487-497.

The slave trade has been entirely exterminated in the Cameroons River by the exertions of Mr. Lilley, in pushing legitimate commerce, *Allen* 898-900—Under the treaties with the native chiefs, legitimate commerce was to be provided for them by this country, and they were to have a certain portion of the value of everything sold in their dominions, *ib.* 912—Treaties should be made with the native chiefs for the protection and encouragement of legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1763, 1850, 1857, 1858—The cessation of the slave trade is partly attributable to the introduction of legitimate commerce into Africa, *Joseph Smith* 2114—In case of the entire suppression of the slave trade, the establishment of legitimate commerce would prevent its revival, *Birch* 2345—Opinion that the legitimate trade in Africa will never beat the slave trade out, *ib.* 2419—The legitimate trade on the coast of Africa has done much towards the suppression of the slave trade, *Hutton* 2626—The extension of legitimate commerce affords the best means of promoting the civilization and improvement of the natives of Africa, *Laird* 2901.

The establishment of legitimate commerce, combined with the present squadron, would be very effectual in suppressing the slave trade, *William Smith* 3845-3853—The slave trade might be suppressed by the establishment of legitimate commerce, and underselling the productions of the slaveholders, *Hook* 3933, 3934—Manner in which legitimate commerce would tend to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa, *Forsham*, 4561-4575—Increase of commerce in those localities of the coast of Africa in which the chiefs have set their faces against slavery, *Thompson* 5076—Opinion that the legitimate trade on the coast of Africa has done more to put down the slave trade than anything else, *Tobin* 5743, 5744.

See also African Forts. Benin, Bight of. Biafra, Bight of. Bonny River.
British Settlements. Chiefs in Africa, 2. Civilization. Climate. Com-
mercial Intercourse. Competition. Copper Ore. Cowries. Currency.
Equipment Article. Grain Coast. Languages. Liverpool. Native Produce.
Natives of Africa. Naval Force, 3. Niger Expedition. Niger River, 2.
Nun River. Palm Oil Trade. Preventive Squadron, 3. Protection of Com-
merce. Recovery of Debts. Shipping. Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1, 2.
Trade. Trading Posts. Wars. Whydah, 2.

LIBERATED AFRICANS:

1. Generally.
2. Desire of the Natives of Africa to Emigrate.
3. In Cuba and Brazil.
4. At Sierra Leone.
5. In the West Indies.

1. Generally:

Happiness of the captured negroes on their being restored to freedom, *Matson* 1630—Desire of the liberated Africans to return to their native country and spread the blessings of civilization, *Carr* 1811; *Jones* 7065-7067; *Gollmer* 7988—Immigration of liberated Africans into the interior of Africa, and beneficial results therefrom, *Schön* 2710—Redemption of their countrymen from slavery by the liberated Africans, *ib.* 2710-2715.

2. Desire of the Natives of Africa to Emigrate:

Willingness of the liberated Africans to emigrate from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *Norman* 815-818; *Campbell* 1095-1101; *Hook* 3864; *Barkly* 6778—Refusal of the liberated Africans to return to their own country, from the fear of their being again captured for slaves, *Matson* 1631; *Birch* 2406—Feeling of the liberated Africans located at Sierra Leone as to emigration to the West Indies, *Carr* 1977-1982—Opinion that the newly liberated Africans would have no objection to emigrate to any colony were they convinced that they would there enjoy perfect freedom, *Hook* 3868—Disposition of the liberated Africans to emigrate, provided they are not tampered with or prejudiced by their own people, *ib.* 4694, 4695—Manner in which the liberated Africans get tampered with and prejudiced against emigrating to the West Indies, *ib.* 4738-4747.

3. In Cuba and Brazil:

Employment of the liberated Africans in Cuba and Brazil; condition of the emancipados in those islands, *Lord Palmerston* 112-118—Consent of the British Government to the transference of the liberated Africans from Brazil to the British West India colonies, *Bandinel* 3302-3312.

4. At Sierra Leone:

Affluent condition of many of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, acquired by commercial enterprise, *Carr* 1794-1799; *Schön* 2717—Opinion that the free Africans located at Sierra Leone have not in any way been engaged in the slave trade, *Carr* 1919-1922. 1942, 1943—Manner in which the liberated Africans are disposed of when landed at Sierra Leone, *ib.* 1966-1973—Competition among the landed proprietors in Sierra Leone for obtaining the services of the liberated Africans, *Hook* 3865-3867—Grounds of the opposition of the liberated Africans to emigrate from Sierra Leone, *ib.* 4702-4709; *Pratt* 8206-8211—State of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone as regards their moral and religious condition, *Thompson* 5159-5171.

Opposition shown by the government of Sierra Leone to the emigration of liberated Africans to the West India colonies, *Macgregor* 6170-6178—Condition of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, *ib.* 6257-6263—The liberated Africans in Sierra Leone are much better off than those that emigrate to the West Indies, *Jones* 7046-7062—Great delight expressed by liberated Africans on their return to Sierra Leone from the West Indies, *Pratt* 8205—Manner in which the Government dispose of the liberated Africans among the settlers in Sierra Leone, *ib.* 8228-8233.

5. In the West Indies:

The liberated Africans have a very high opinion of the West Indies; it is considered a good place, *Frazer* 1210-1222—The whole of the emancipated Africans should be sent to the West Indies, *Carr* 1966-1973—Satisfactory conduct of the liberated Africans who have emigrated to the West Indies, *Hook* 3890-3894—Large sums of money amassed by many of the liberated Africans during their period of service in the West Indies, *ib.* 3895, 3896—Uncivilized state of the African labourers when first imported into the West Indies, *Barkly* 6635—Steady manner in which the African labourer performs his work in the West Indies, *ib.* 6636-6640.

Satisfaction expressed by the liberated Africans landed in the West Indies at their change of condition, *Rimington* 6841. 6883-6887. 6922, 6923—Good conduct of the liberated Africans on board during the voyage to the West Indies, *ib.* 6870-6879—Occasion of deputies coming to Sierra Leone from the West Indies to induce the liberated Africans to emigrate, *Jones* 7183-7187—General good conduct of the liberated Africans that emigrated to the West Indies from the west coast of Africa, *Gollmer* 7982-7986—

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

LIBERATED AFRICANS—continued.

5. *In the West Indies*—continued.

7986—Unwillingness of the liberated Africans to emigrate from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *Pratt* 8213; *Will* 8216-8218.

See also *Apprenticeship System*. *Berbice*. *British Guiana*. *Captured Slaves*.
Clothing. *Contract System*. *Conveyance of Emigrants*. *Education*, 2.
Emigration, 2. *Free Labourers*, 2. *Havannah*. *Industry*. *Missionaries*.
Morality. *Mortality*, 3. *Queen's Yard*. *Religious Instruction*, 1, 2.
Sierra Leone, 1, 2. *Soldiers*. *Wages*, 2. *West India Colonies*, 2.
Wright, Mr.

Liberia Republic. There is no slave trade carried on at Liberia, *Denman* 234—Particulars relative to the settlement formed by the Americans at Liberia in Africa, and beneficial effect thereof in the improvement of the natives, *Laird* 3018-3022—Extent of the republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa; amount of the population, *Macqueen* 8266. 8268. 8281.—See also *Gallinas*.

Licence to Trade (West Indies). Case of a man having a cargo of charcoal seized and sold in Georgetown, Demerara, because he did not produce his licence when called on by the police, *Barrett* 7714-7716.—See also *Provision Grounds*.

Lilley, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—African merchant residing in Liverpool, 5796—Acquainted with the coast of Africa during 19 years, 5797—Places on the coast of Africa visited by witness, 5798-5810—State of the trade and condition of the people on the River Cameroons on the coast of Africa, 5811-5822—Opportunity which the district adjacent to the River Cameroons offers for a supply of labour to the West Indies, 5821—Estimated supply of free labourers to be obtained from Bonny and Corisco, on the African coast, 5823—Cost of carrying free labourers per head from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, 5831—Opinion that there would be no difficulty in procuring sufficient free labourers from the Cameroons and the Bonny district to immigrate to the West Indies, 5822-5837. 5861-5866—Occasion of the importation of free labourers into the West Indies from the Kroo coast, 5838, 5839.

Degree of authority exercised by the king or chief over the natives of the coast of Africa, 5840-5849—Nature of the security which the king or chief would have that his subjects would be restored to him if allowed to emigrate, 5852-5854. 5861—Mode of obtaining payment from natives of the Cameroons for goods and merchandise, 5855-5858—Occasion of Colonel Nicholls interfering to settle a dispute between witness and the natives at Fernando Po, 5859—Great faith placed by the chiefs of the African tribes in the British traders, 5862-5867. 5872—Beneficial effect of the treaties entered into by Captain Parker with the chiefs in the Calabar and the Bonny, 5868, 5869—Evidence generally respecting the Kroo coast and state of the Kroomen, 5876-5896—The wages of a Krooman that has immigrated are divided upon his return among the whole of the town; each one takes a proportion, 5899-5904—Readiness of the chiefs to allow the natives of Africa to engage with British traders in manning the vessels engaged in the palm-oil trade, 5905-5927.

Treatment of the Africans engaged by the British traders in the palm-oil trade, 5933-5946—Confidence of the chiefs of Africa in the English traders, and suspicion with which they view the Brazilians, Portuguese, and Spaniards, 5952-5956—Condition upon which the chiefs allowed the native Africans to come to England in British shipping, 5965-5974—Opinion that the British squadron on the west coast of Africa is no advantage whatever to the protection of lawful commerce, and might be safely removed, 5975-5980. 5992-5997—Extent to which the cultivation of sugar is carried on in the interior of the Cameroons, 5985-5987—Nature of the inducements held out to kings and chiefs to allow the natives of Africa to emigrate as free labourers, 5988-5991—Opinion that the cruelty of the middle passage is in proportion to the vigilance and activity of Her Majesty's cruisers, 5994—Destitute state of the natives of the Cameroons as regards religious instruction, 5998-6000.

Account of British shipping to and from the west coast of Africa, *via* Morocco, to the Cape of Good Hope, inclusive of the Cape, 1820 to 1840; 6000, p. 25—Account of the British shipping cleared at Liverpool for the west coast of Africa in each year, from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, *ib*.

Lilley, Mr. Exertions of Mr. Lilley in establishing legitimate commerce in the Cameroons River, *Allen* 898-900.

Liverpool. Large and active commerce carried on between Liverpool and Brazil, *Moore* 5371.

See also *Brazilian Association*. *British Shipping*. *Marine Insurance*. *Palm Oil Trade*.

Loando.

Loando. The increase of the slave trade at Loando is entirely attributable to the connivance of the Portuguese authorities, *Butterfield* 606-614—The slave trade has entirely ceased at Loando, *Hutton* 2549—Number of slave vessels adjudicated by the Mixed Commission Court at Loando since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3259—Extract from the report of the commissioner at Loando, dated December 1845, containing the opinion that the establishment of legitimate commerce will effectually put a stop to the slave trade, *ib.* 3491—Despatch from George Jackson and Edward Gabriel, commissioners at Loando, dated 8 February 1848, relative to the employment of steam vessels by parties engaged in the African slave trade, *Rep. ii. App.* 171, 172.

See also *St. Paul de Loando.*

Loans. See *West India Colonies*, 2.

Loch-a-ber Estate (Berbice). Statement of the produce and cost of cultivation of the Loch-a-ber estate, in the county of Berbice, *Bourne* 8096.

Lodging Slaves. Mode of lodging slaves on sugar plantations, *Moore* 5499.

See also *Barracoons.*

Lopez, Cape. Refusal of the chief at Cape Lopez to trade with the British, in consequence of the proceedings of the officer of the squadron stationed on the African coast, *Tobin* 5779.

Lusignan Estate. See *Incendiarism.*

Luxuries. Great taste of the Creole population for luxuries and articles of comfort, *Clarke* 7377-7379. 7413.—See also *Clothing.* *Houses.*

M.

Macaulay, Henry William. Opinion of Henry William Macaulay on the importance of some alteration being made in the system adopted for the suppression of the slave trade, *Laird* 2978.

Macgregor, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—West India proprietor, and member of the West India committee, 6119—Nature of the Emancipation Act, and effect which it produced upon the productive industry of the West Indies, 6123-6131—Amount of the importation of sugar from the West Indies in the years previous to the Emancipation Act and since, showing the great falling off, 6126—Manner in which the negroes in the West Indies employed themselves upon the cessation of their apprenticeship, 6132-6134—Rate of wages paid to negroes by planters since they were set free, 6135-6137—Losses which the planters sustained from want of continuous labour in the process of reaping the canes and the manufacture of sugar, 6138—Manner in which the Order in Council of September 1838 respecting free labour was extended to the West India colonies having legislative assemblies of their own, 6142—Steps taken by the West India planters to obtain labour by means of immigration, and how thwarted by Government, 6144-6147—Estimated valuation of the property of the West India planters in slaves at the time of the compensation money being paid, 6148.

When the slave labour was taken away from the West India planter, you deprived him of the means of cultivating his land, 6149, 6150—Particulars relative to the importation of the Hill Coolies into the West Indies from India, 6151-6164—Attempt made to procure Chinese labourers to cultivate the West India plantations, 6158-6168—Means by which the prohibition was enforced against the West India planter obtaining free labourers from the coast of Africa, 6167-6178—Occasion of Lord John Russell allowing a relaxation of the prohibition of free labourers in the case of certain number of Maroons who had been banished from Jamaica to Sierra Leone, 6169—Opposition shown by the government of Sierra Leone to the emigration of liberated Africans to the West India colonies, 6170-6178—Expediency of permitting free emigration to the West Indies from all parts of the world, 6180-6184—Abandonment of estates in Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana in consequence of the policy of the British Government, 6185-6187. 6199—Extract from a despatch of Lord Harris upon the subject of the immigration of labourers into the West Indies, 6188-6190.

Suggestion upon emigration from Africa to the West India colonies, 6191, *p.* 43, 44—Advantage of placing the liberated Africans under a state of apprenticeship upon their arrival in the West Indies, 6192-6225—Description of the present condition of the West India colonies, and how affected by the alterations in the sugar duties, 6193—Difficulty of raising money upon West India property under the present circumstances, *ib.*—Present differential duty between foreign and colonial sugar, 6195-6198—Objection to the present standard sample at the Custom House, by which the collection of the duties is regulated, 6197—Impossibility of raising sugar in the West Indies as cheaply as it is done in the slave countries, 6199—Objection to Government undertaking the immigration of free Africans into the West Indies, 6200—Superiority of the land of the West Indies for sugar cultivation as compared with either Cuba or Brazil, 6202-6220.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Macgregor, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Advantage of the proprietors of estates in the West Indies being resident in a country where they are impelled by the spirit of improvement which is around them, 6221—How labour is to be obtained in order to cultivate the West India plantations, 6223-6225—Amount of the annual increase of the coloured population of the West Indies, 6226, 6227—Great want of vagrancy laws in the West Indies, 6228-6239—Means adopted to keep the Coolies to their work upon their arrival in the West Indies, 6232-6234—Prevalence of the squatting system in Trinidad, and frequency of complaints upon the subject, 6235-6239—A great deal has been done for the West India colonies in the way of talk, but nothing effectual has been done, 6241, 6242—Representations of the West India committee, made at various times, of the condition of the West India colonies, 6243—Extent to which the system of immigration to the West Indies from the west coast of Africa is at present carried on, 6245-6258.

Announcement of Lord Grey of the intention of the Government to bear the expense of conveying the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, 6246—Condition of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, 6257-6263—State of slavery in Cuba and Brazil, 6265—How far the West India planter would be able to compete with the Cuba and Brazils in the event of a sufficient supply of labour being found for the colonies, 6270-6279—Increase of the population of the West Indies since the abolition of slavery in those colonies, 6280-6293—Immigration should take place into the West Indies sufficient to produce the same quantity of sugar as was produced during slavery, 6295-6297—Distinction between the condition of the Mauritius and the West India colonies, 6298.

Opportunity which the island of Cuba offers to negroes who may be desirous of quitting the West Indies in the event of the supply of labour being greater than the demand, 6301—Impediments to the immigration of Kroomen to the West Indies from the coast of Africa, 6303-6305—Return of the number of immigrants into Trinidad from the other West India islands, and the United States of America, during the first three years following the permission to import labourers, 6305, p. 56—Necessity for stringent laws against vagrancy and squatting in the West Indies, 6306-6308—Nature of the inducement to be held out to natives of Africa to immigrate to the West Indies, 6309—Readiness with which the apprenticeship system might be carried out with the liberated Africans in the West Indies, 6311-6319—Estimated cost per head of carrying free labourers from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 6322.

Number of efficient labourers required to be imported into the West India colonies to cultivate the soil, 6323, 6324—Number of emigrants already introduced into British Guiana and Trinidad since the abolition of slavery, 6326-6337—State of the various small West India islands as regards the immigration of labourers, 6339-6363—Opinion that intermediate protection is absolutely necessary to maintain the West Indies against slave colonies, 6367, 6368—It would require a long time to render immigration into the West India colonies available, and in the meantime competition is quite destructive, 6368.

Machinery. Statement of the value of machinery exported from England to Brazil in 1845 and 1847, showing the increased demand after the reduction of the sugar duties in 1846, *Butterfield* 571—Superiority of the machinery recently imported into Cuba and the Brazils for the manufacture of sugar, *Higgins* 6400.

M'Kelloch, Rev. Mr. Great attention paid by the Rev. Mr. M'Kelloch to the moral and religious instruction of the liberated Africans at plantation Mara, in the county of Berbice, *Bourne* 8114.

M'Lean, Governor. Efficient management of the African forts by the late Governor M'Lean, *Laird* 2903.

Macqueen, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Opportunities which witness has had of making himself fully acquainted with the state of the interior of Africa, 8253—Occasion of witness in 1820 laying a map exhibiting the course of the Niger before the Government, and urging them to take possession of the island of Fernando Po, 8254, 8255—Existence of slavery and the slave trade in Africa from the earliest period of time, 8257, 8258—Manner in which the African slave trade has been promoted by the communication with Europeans, 8257—Wherever the Mahometan religion has extended and prevailed, there slavery and the slave trade prevail, 8259-8261—Freedom of Ashantee from Mahometan authority, 8261—Denial of the statement that domestic slavery in Africa has been caused by European slavery, 8262—Prevalence of the Coptic language throughout nearly the whole of the interior of Africa, 8263, 8264.

Reason why it is quite impossible to obtain a large supply of free labourers from the west coast of Africa to emigrate to the West Indies, 8266-8271—Estimated population of Kroom country, 8267, 8268, 8281—Establishment of an American mission at Cape Palmas, 8269—Impediments to obtaining a supply of free emigrants from Ambriz to send to the West Indies, 8271-8292—Attempt made by the French government at Bourbon to

Macqueen, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

to go to Zanzibar and buy people, 8271—Manner in which slaves for the slave trade are obtained from the interior of Africa, 8272, 8273—Indignation of the King of Ashantee at the idea that he made war for the purpose of procuring slaves, 8273—Object of the chiefs or kings in the interior of Africa going to war with one another, 8274-8276—Low price of slaves in the interior of Africa, and gradual increase according to the distance from their native country, 8276, 8277.

Circumstances attending the attempt made by the "Bangalore" to obtain emigrants from the Kroo country, 8278-8286—Opinion that there never was a greater delusion practised upon the public than depending upon free emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 8287-8290—No British subject can procure negroes on the coast of Africa, even if he does not purchase them directly, without violating the existing laws, 8293—Application of the Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica to the Government to be allowed to go to the coast of Africa and ransom the prisoners of war brought to the coast from the interior, 8295-8299—Quite impossible to get emigrants from the coast of Africa as freemen to send to the West Indies, 8298-8301—General want of knowledge among Europeans of the habits and feelings of the people in the interior of Africa, 8303-8307.

Check put upon the slave trade in 1839 and 1840 by the slave treaties framed by Lord Palmerston, 8305—Exchange of slaves with the native chiefs for hogsheads of tobacco, *ib.*—Want of labour to cultivate the sugar estates in Jamaica, 8308—Adequacy of the supply of labour in Demerara and Trinidad, *ib.*—Discrepancies in the returns made of the number of free emigrants introduced into Trinidad and British Guiana, 8308-8311—Emigration would not be essential to the interests of the West Indies, provided proper labour laws existed in the colonies, 8313—Evils of the labouring population of the West Indies becoming freeholders, 8315, 8316—Opinion with respect to imposing a tax upon the possession of land held by emigrants in the West Indies, 8318—Average rate of wages of the labouring population in the West Indies, 8319-8324—Description of clothing worn by the negroes in the West Indies during slavery, and kind of dress now worn, 8325-8328.

Cost per day of the maintenance of a negro on a sugar estate in the West Indies during slavery, 8328-8330—Witness was perfectly unaware that he was to be called as a witness before the Committee, 8331.

Macqueen, Mr. James. Copy of a letter from James Macqueen, Esq. to Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P., dated 29 April 1848, denying certain statements made by Captain Matson before the Sugar and Coffee Committee, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 202, 203.

Madagascar. The slave trade could not be carried on to any considerable extent at Madagascar, *Wyvill* 3635-3645.

Madden, Dr. Unfavourable report of the condition of Sierra Leone made by Dr. Madden, *Laird* 2914-2919.

Maderia Men. Emigration of Maderia people into the West Indies, *Barkly* 6692.
See also *Demerara.* *Immigration of Labourers.*

Madras. See *Coolies.*

Mahometanism. Wherever the Mahometan religion has extended and prevailed, there slavery and the slave trade prevail, *Macqueen* 8259-8261.—See also *Ashantees.*

Maintenance of Slaves. Cost per day of the maintenance of a negro on a sugar estate in the West Indies during slavery, *Macqueen* 8328-8330.
See also *Feeding Slaves.* *Food.* *Provisions.*

Maize. There is a great quantity of maize growing up the River Niger, in the interior of Africa, *Schön* 2794—See also *Indian Corn.* *Native Produce.*

Management of Estates. Conduct of the manager on Mr. Porter's estate in Demerara, which caused the Creole labourers on the estate to strike work, *Barrett* 7502.
See also *Agents.*

Manchester Goods. See *British Manufactures.*

Manillas. The manilla is not used for currency on any part of the Niger river, *Allen* 892, 893—Description of the coin called a manilla, *ib.* 894.

Manna, Prince. Evidence relative to the slave trade carried on by Prince Manna in the Gallinas, *Norman* 735-778. 825-829—Detention of witness as a slave by Prince Manna in the Gallinas, and liberation by Captain Denman, *ib.* 740-748. 781-806. 821, 822.—See also *Gallinas.*

Manning Vessels. Readiness of the chiefs to allow the natives of Africa to engage with British traders in manning the vessels engaged in the palm-oil trade, *Lilley* 5905-5927. 5933-5946—Conditions upon which the chiefs allow the native Africans to come to England in British ships, *ib.* 5965-5974.—See also *Kroomen.* *Training Seamen.*

Mansel,

Mansel, Captain George, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—In command of the squadron on the west coast of Africa, 4598—High state of efficiency of the squadron on the west coast of Africa, 4603—Extent to which the slave trade on the coast of Africa is at present carried on, 4604-4606—Impossibility of any naval force effectually suppressing the slave trade on the African coast with the present demand, 4607—Objection to Captain Denman's plan of suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and reason why not feasible, 4608-4613. 4632, 4633. 4665—Obstacles to the employment of steam vessels in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 4614-4619—Estimate of the profits of the smuggling trade in the British Channel, 4620-4623—Extract from Mr. Clarkson's letter to Lord Aberdeen, communicating the views of the Anti-Slavery Society of the uselessness of attempting to put down the slave trade by the employment of a large naval force, 4624-4631—Opinion of Lord John Russell on the same, 4626—The only way in which the efficiency of the African squadron could be increased would be by a further extension of the use of steam vessels, 4634—Were the squadron withdrawn there would be a considerable extension of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 4636-4639.

Opinion that an unlimited importation of slaves into Cuba would be the means of wresting that island from the hands of the Spaniards, and convert it into a second Hayti, 4639—Were the British squadron withdrawn, the glut of slaves would be so great in slave-acquiring countries as to put a stop to the demand, and the trade would be carried on unaccompanied by the present horrors, 4642-4645—Description of the horrors of the middle passage, 4648-4650—Circumstance of the murder of upwards of 2,000 slaves at Lagos by the chief of that territory, 4651. 4680-4683—Particulars attending the murder of a large number of slaves at the Gallinas, 4654—Intercession of witness with the King of Bimbia to induce him to put down the system of sacrificing slaves upon the death of their masters, 4656—Occasion of the King of Bimbia sending to Captain Becroft to send a man-of-war to capture a slave vessel, 4657.

Reason why the African station is the worst school that can be devised for the purpose of training seamen, 4661—Sanitary condition of the sailors on the west coast of Africa station, 4661-4664—Strong objection to employing British seamen on service on shore on the coast of Africa, 4665-4669—Difficulties which commanders in the British squadron encounter from the inability of distinguishing vessels at night, 4670-4679—Great tact of Sir Charles Hotham in overcoming difficulties in relation with the difficulty of distinguishing the flags of other nations, 4671—Sufferings of the ships' companies on the west coast of Africa employed in navigating prizes from the points where they were captured to Sierra Leone, 4684.

Mansel, Captain, R. N. Letter from Captain Mansel, R. N. to William Hutt, Esq. Chairman of the Select Committee on the Slave Trade, dated 28 July 1848, explanatory of his evidence relative to Captain Denman's plan for the suppression of the slave trade, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 225.

Manufacture of Sugar. See *Machinery*.

Manufactures. Description of goods and manufactures for which slaves are purchased on the African coast, *Tobin* 5673-5675.

See also *British Manufactures.* *Cotton Manufactures.*

"*Maria de Gloria*," Slave Vessel. Instance of the sufferings of the slaves on board of the "*Maria de Gloria*," a slaver, captured on the middle passage, *Denman* 334-345. 352-356.

"*Maria Theresa*," Slave Ship. Letter from Mr. Hesketh, the British Consul at Rio, demanding restitution of the Brazilian schooner "*Maria Theresa*" to the owners, *Hoare* 6025.

Marine Force. See *Naval Force*.

Marine Insurance. Refusal of the underwriters of Liverpool to insure a vessel going to the south coast of Africa without inserting an exemption clause respecting seizure of vessels under treaties, *Horsfall* 4911—Copy of a policy of insurance of a ship in the African trade done by the underwriters at Liverpool, *ib.* 4912, p. 99, 100—Rate of insurance paid on ships engaged in the African trade, *Moore* 5553-5555—Difficulty of getting an insurance done in Liverpool on shipping engaged in the trade on the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5779.—See also *Insurance of Slave Vessels*.

Markets. Particulars relative to the markets held by the natives in Africa, *Allen* 937.

Marking Slaves. See *Branding*.

Maroons. Occasion of Lord John Russell allowing a relaxation of the prohibition of free labourers in the case of certain number of Maroons who had been banished from Jamaica to Sierra Leone, *Macgregor* 6169.

Marriages. Formation of connexions and contraction of marriages between the Creole population and the African immigrants, *Barkly* 6751.—See also *Wives*.

Massacre of Slaves. See *Lagos*.

Masters and Servants. Occasion of the ministers of Demerara in connexion with the London Missionary Society drawing up a memorial to Governor Light respecting the laws which regulate the relations between masters and labourers in that colony, *Barrett* 7631-7633.—See also *Labour Laws*.

Matson, Commander *Henry James*, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Officer of the Royal Navy, 1247—Witness has been stationed on the coast of Africa; commanded the “*Waterwitch*” on that station for six years previous to 1843; 1248-1253—The slave trade is carried on, more or less, on the whole line of coast, 1254, 1255—Great decrease in the slave trade on the coast of Africa; in 1842 it had almost ceased, 1256—History of witness’s observations on the coast of Africa from 1832 to 1842; 1257 *et seq.*—Beneficial effects resulting from the treaty of 1835, enabling the British cruisers to capture Spanish vessels equipped for the slave trade, 1258—The greatest blow towards the suppression of the slave trade was the power given to the British cruisers to capture Portuguese vessels suspected of the slave trade, *ib.*—Instructions issued in 1841 for the destruction of all slave barracoons, *ib.*—All the principal chiefs in Africa entered into treaties for the destruction of the barracoons in 1841; 1258-1260.

Refusal of the chiefs in 1842 to ratify the treaties, and they were not enforced by this country, 1261-1270—The effect of Lord Aberdeen’s letter in 1842, forbidding the destruction of the barracoons, was to revive the slave trade, 1261-1266, 1275—The native chiefs prefer the slave trade to any other branch of commerce, it is so very much more profitable, 1271-1274—The existence of barracoons is absolutely essential to carrying on the slave trade, 1276—In case of the barracoons on the coast being destroyed, the native chiefs would not construct them in the interior, from the difficulty of transport of slaves, 1277-1286—Had the plan adopted by Government in 1844 been fully carried out, the slave trade would have been entirely suppressed, 1287, 1288.

Outline of the plan proposed by witness for the suppression of the slave trade in 1843, which was partially adopted by Government, but not fully carried out, 1289, 1290—Benefits likely to result from the employment of steam vessels on the coast of Africa, 1289—It is on the coast south of the Equator that the slave trade has been and is likely to be carried on with the greatest success, *ib.*—The Brazilian slave market, which receives five-sixths of the negroes exported from Africa, is almost wholly supplied from the coast south of the Equator, *ib.*—The island of Cuba is chiefly supplied from the coast north of the Equator, *ib.*—The demand for slaves in Brazil is very great, *ib.*—Necessity for the commodore of the squadron being well acquainted with the coast of Africa and the manœuvres of the slavers, 1289, 1290.

Opinion that the manner in which the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of Africa stations are divided is particularly favourable to the escape of slave vessels, 1290—An erroneous opinion prevails as to the amount of domestic slavery in tropical Africa; domestic slavery in Africa was caused by European slave trade, *ib.*—Remedies suggested for the prevention of the slave trade, *ib.*—The chief difficulty in suppressing the slave trade on the west coast of Africa is on that part of the coast which belongs to the crown of Portugal, *ib.*—Proposal for forming a settlement on the coast of Africa near Ambriz and Cabenda; salubrity of the climate and fertility of the soil at those places, *ib.*

[Second Examination.]—Opinion that steam vessels are more efficient for the suppression of the slave trade than sailing vessels; in some places they are indispensable, 1291-1293—It is of the utmost importance that in blockading the coast the cruisers should keep as close in shore as possible, 1294-1299—Great number of slavers captured by witness whilst commanding the “*Waterwitch*,” on the coast of Africa, 1300, 1300* 1456-1458—Employment of spies on the coast to give information to the cruisers, 1301-1305—Destruction of the slave factories at Cabenda and Ambriz; the orders for their destruction were received from Government; number of slaves released, 1305-1329, 1503-1509—The slave trade has greatly increased of late, 1330-1334—The only mode of effectually putting a stop to the slave trade is to destroy all the factories and barracoons, 1335-1345.

Were the system of destroying the barracoons fully carried out, the slave trade, with the present squadron, would be exterminated in two years, 1341-1349, 1403, 1404—A larger naval force would facilitate the suppression of the traffic in slaves, 1350—There has been no material change in the extent of the slave trade, it continues pretty steady, 1351-1354—The operations of the suppressive squadron have had some effect on the slave trade, 1355—No steam vessels were employed in the suppression of the slave trade previous to 1844; 1356, 1357—The effect of the equipment treaty with Spain, obtained in 1835, was to cause a decrease in the slave trade, 1358, 1359—Qualification of this opinion, in opposition to that of Sir Powell Buxton, 1360, 1361—The slave trade has always diminished in proportion to the strength and efficiency of the British squadron on the coast of Africa, 1362, 1363—Power of the British Government to prevent the importation of slaves into the Brazil, 1364.

Further evidence relative to the treaties obtained from the native chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade, and cause of their not being ratified, 1365-1377—System of signals adopted by the slavers on the coast of Africa, 1378-1384—No system of organization or device which could be adopted by the slavers could enable them to carry on the slave trade, provided the blockade was effectively maintained, 1385—Supposing the demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil was to increase, the efforts to obtain slaves would be redoubled, 1386—Extent of coast on the west coast of Africa along which the slave trade can be carried on, 1387-1395—Prosecution of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, 1397—The sufferings of the negroes on the east coast are greater than on the western coast, 1398—Efforts made to suppress the slave trade on the east coast; force of the squadron employed, 1399-1402.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Matson, Commander Henry James, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

It will be always necessary to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa to protect the natural trade, when established, between England and Africa, 1405-1417. 1574-1578. 1597-1603. 1718-1723—This would always be able to frustrate any attempt at renewing the slave trade, 1405—Attempt made by the Americans to establish a trade on the south coast of Africa, and failure thereof, from the want of a squadron to protect them, 1417-1422—Nature of the goods requisite for trafficking with the natives on the coast of Africa; the same articles are used either for the purchase of palm oil or slaves, 1423-1429—Acquaintance of witness with the several rivers on the coast of Africa; the slave trade has almost entirely ceased in the rivers on the coast, 1430-1439—Existence of pirates on the African coast, 1440-1442.

There is no analogy between sending a British squadron to protect the trade on the American coast and placing a squadron on the west coast of Africa; in one place there is law, in the other there is not, 1443—The blockading force should be employed on the coast of Africa, 1444—Opinion that it would be impossible to effectually blockade either Cuba or Brazil, 1445-1455—Manner in which the supply of slaves for the market is obtained from the interior of Africa, 1459-1467. 1553-1568—Evidence in detail of the horrors of the slave trade in the middle passage, 1468-1481—The employment of a blockading force is most essential for the suppression of the slave trade, 1482-1484. 1488-1492—The presence of the squadron on the coast of Africa has very much aggravated the sufferings of the negroes, 1485-1487—In case of the squadron being withdrawn from the coast of Africa the slave trade would undoubtedly increase, 1484-1488.

Average price of slaves in Africa and in the Havannah, 1493-1496—On the arrival of the news in the Havannah of the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country the value of slaves rose fifteen per cent., 1496, 1497. 1689, 1690—Distance which the present blockading squadron cruise off the coast; this is a great deal too far to be effectual, 1498-1502—Manner in which the legitimate trade is carried on on the coast of Africa, 1510, 1511—Nature of the distinction between factories on the coast engaged in legitimate commerce and slave factories, 1512-1520—Further evidence relative to the destruction of the factories on the coast of Africa, 1521-1532—The slave trade was not revived at the places where the factories were destroyed up to 1843: 1536—The effect of the destruction of the slave factories on the coast of Africa was highly beneficial to the legitimate commerce, 1538-1545.

Further evidence relative to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, 1546-1549. 1579, 1580—Extent of coast necessary to be blockaded on the east coast of Africa, 1550-1552—There is very little domestic slavery in Africa, except the females, who are all slaves, 1561. 1567—Particulars relative to the slave trade on the north coast of Africa, 1569-1573—Advantage which would be derived from the employment of small sailing vessels and steamers in the squadron on the African coast, 1581-1593—Employment of Kroomen on board the British vessels; they are the most serviceable people in all our vessels on the African coast, 1594-1596—No attempt is ever made by British merchants to carry on the slave trade; instances of merchants seizing slaves as deposits for goods detained by the chiefs on shore, 1604-1611.

Great irregularities are committed on the coast of Africa where there are no British vessels to protect the traders; case of a native being burnt alive at Ambriz for an act of incendiarism, 1611-1616—English traders are not in the habit of supplying goods to slavers for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade, 1617-1619. 1624-1629—During the legality of the slave trade the traffic was carried on in very roomy vessels, still there was great mortality among the slaves, 1620-1623—Happiness of the negroes on their being restored to freedom, 1630—Refusal of the liberated Africans to return to their own countries, from the fear of being again captured, 1631—From the histories of the captured negroes, they appear chiefly to have been sold by their parents or chiefs, 1632-1635—The chiefs of Africa exercise a very despotic power over their people, 1636, 1637.

Manner in which the palm oil is manufactured by the natives, and the trade conducted, 1638, 1639—The African station was formerly a very favourite station for both officers and men in the royal navy, 1641-1644—Under the present system considerable delicacy is necessary in the execution of the duty, in ascertaining the nationality both of American and French vessels, 1644-1647—Great advantage would result from altering the system of prize money, and giving it upon the vessel captured, instead of upon the number of slaves, 1648, 1649—The co-operation of all foreign states is not absolutely necessary to the extinction of the slave trade, though it will be very difficult for England to do it single-handed, 1650-1654—The present difficulties arising from a want of power to search foreign vessels greatly facilitates the slave trade, 1651, 1652—There is very little co-operation on the part of America in the suppression of the slave trade, 1654.

There is a cordial co-operation on the part of the French squadron to suppress the traffic, 1655—Evidence relative to the effect of the Ashburton treaty with America, 1654. 1656-1665—The effect of that treaty was to relieve the Americans from using their best endeavours in putting down the slave trade, 1659—At the present time the Americans give greater facilities for carrying on the slave trade than all the other nations in the world together, 1665, 1666—Proceedings of the American government to suppress the slave trade, 1667-1678—The Americans are largely engaged in shipbuilding for the slave trade, 1679—Refutation of the statement made by Mr. Wise, that the

American

Matson, Commander Henry James, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

American subjects are not more engaged in the slave trade than the subjects of the Queen of England; one state supplying ships, and the other the goods for carrying on the traffic, 1680-1684.

There are many British subjects at Rio Janeiro engaged in the slave trade, 1684—Case of British goods being forwarded from Liverpool to the African coast by the "Agnes," and employed in the slave trade, 1685-1687—All legal vessels employed on the coast of Africa are clippers; none but fast-sailing vessels can make coasting voyages, 1687—Every means are taken to give slavers the appearance of legal vessels, 1688—Revival of the slave trade in Cuba on the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country, 1691, 1692—Treatment of the slaves in the barracoons, 1694-1703—Impossibility of capturing any vessels, however suspicious, not having what are termed equipments on board, 1708—Length of time which is usually occupied in equipping slave vessels, and embarking the slaves, 1709-1712—From the rapidity with which these operations are performed, it is necessary that the cruisers should be stationed at all points of embarkation, 1713-1717.

Number of cruisers that will be necessary on the coast of Africa to protect the legitimate commerce, 1718-1723—Inconveniences of the present orders for sending all captured negroes to the Cape of Good Hope or Sierra Leone, 1724-1728—Copy of letter from witness to Lord Haddington, dated 3 August 1844, on the perplexing nature of the instructions issued to the commanders of vessels employed in the suppression of the slave trade, 1728, p. 118-120—Parts of the coast of Africa where blockhouses, as recommended before the Committee on the West Coast of Africa in 1842, should be established, 1729—It is a fact that all our efforts to civilize Africa have been directed to the most deadly and unhealthy parts, 1730—Witness is not aware of any distrust being produced amongst the native chiefs in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the treaties by this country, 1731-1733.

It would not be practicable to establish a migratory court of judicature with reference to the slave trade, 1734. 1736—Very great difficulties are at times incurred in sending up captured vessels from the Bight of Benin and other places to the court at Sierra Leone, 1735.

Mauritius. Number of cases of slave vessels adjudicated by the Vice-admiralty Court at the Mauritius since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3260—Distinction between the condition of the Mauritius and the West India colonies, *Macgregor* 6298.

See also *Competition.* *Coolies.*

Medical Assistance. Loss of life among the negro population from want of sufficient medical attendance, *Barkly* 6747.—See also *Thorpe, Dr. Thomas.*

Mends, Sir Robert. Command of the squadron on the coast of Africa by Sir Robert Mends, *Bandinel* 3405.

Men-of-War. See *Conveyance of Emigrants.*

Merchandize. The merchandize is always brought from the interior of Africa to the coast by slaves, *Butterfield* 664-667.

See also *British Manufactures.* *Native Produce.*

Merchantmen. Liability of vessels going from Brazil to the coast of Africa to be captured and condemned as slavers, *Moore* 555¹, 555²—Many cases of Brazilians having vessels captured by the cruisers, and unable to obtain any redress, *ib.* 556⁵.

See also *Bonds.* *Commanders of Ships.* *Manning Vessels.* *Protection of Commerce.* *Slave Vessels*, 4.

Merchants. See *British Subjects.* *British Traders.* *Legitimate Commerce*, 1. *Sierra Leone*, 2. *Trade.*

MIDDLE PASSAGE:

1. *Horrors of the Middle Passage.*
2. *Length of Time occupied in the Middle Passage.*

1. *Horrors of the Middle Passage:*

Opinion that the sufferings of the negroes are more intense during the voyage under the present system than formerly, but it is of much shorter duration, *Denman* 209-214, 329. 334—It is a constant practice for slaves to be thrown overboard to prevent the slavers falling into the hands of the cruisers, *ib.* 406-410—Account of the horrors of the slave trade in the middle passage, *Matson* 1468-1481; *Bandinel* 3410-3413; *Cliffe* 4207. 4238. 4256; *Mansel* 4648-4651—Evidence in detail relative to the crowded and diseased state of the slaves in two vessels captured by witness, *Birch* 2279-2319—Evidence as to the increased sufferings of the negroes on board the slavers during the passage, *Bandinel* 3500-3506.

Reason why the horrors of the middle passage are worse now than when the slave trade was legally exercised, *Cliffe* 4132-4138. 4148-4151—The present mode of attempting to put down the slave trade has added greatly to the cruelties practised, and made the middle

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

MIDDLE PASSAGE—continued.

1. *Horrors of the Middle Passage*—continued.

middle passage worse than it was before, *Moore* 5364; *Higgins* 6595. 6597—In former days the horrors of the middle passage in slave vessels did not exist, *Tobin* 5723. 5733-5735, 5741—Opinion that the horrors of the middle passage whilst carried on in British ships has been much overrated, *ib.* 5739-5740.

2. *Length of Time occupied in the Middle Passage* :

Number of days occupied on the passage between the coast of Africa and the Brazils, *Thompson* 4986—Average passage to the Brazils from the east and from the west coast of Africa, *ib.* 5220.

See also *Accommodation in Slave Vessels.* *Feeding Slaves.* *Food.* *Horrors of the Slave Trade.* *Legalization of the Slave Trade.* *Mortality, 1.* *Sufferings of Slaves, 1, 2.*

Milnes, R. Monckton, M.P. Copy of the Resolutions to be proposed by Mr. Monckton Milnes, in the event of Sir R. H. Inglis's Resolutions not being adopted by the Committee as the basis of their Report, *Rep.* iv. 17, 18.

Mining Operations. The discovery of mines in the Brazils is one great cause of the increased demand for slaves, *Matson* 1354—Number of slaves engaged in mining operations in the Brazils, *Cliffe* 4440—Manner in which the slaves are obtained for mining operations in the Brazils, *Moore* 5472.—See also *Brazil, 1.*

Missionaries. Proceedings of the missionaries in the Yarraba country; the mission is proceeding and doing well, *Carr* 1771. 1774—The liberated Africans at Sierra Leone take great interest in the success of the missionaries, *ib.* 1774—Beneficial effects resulting from the efforts of the missionaries in Africa, *Carr* 1778-1781; *Joseph Smith* 2169-2172; *Schön* 2710. 2728-2730; *Duncan* 3139, 3140—Beneficial effects of the missionary labours in improving the social condition of the Africans as a means of repressing the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3488—State of the American missionaries at Cape Palmas, *Clarke* 7332-7336—Circumstance of the British missionaries being driven away from Fernando Po by the Spanish government, *ib.* 7444, 7445—Assistance rendered the missionaries by the chief Shodeke in establishing themselves and building places of worship in Abbeokuta and Badagry, *Townsend* 7759-7769.

See also *Badagry.* *Crowther, Rev. Samuel.* *Education, 1.* *New Amsterdam.*
Religious Instruction, 1. *Rokelle River.* *Rokon District.* *Sierra Leone, 2.*
Yarraba Country.

Mixed Commission Courts. Account of the Mixed Commission Courts; number at present in existence; occupation of these Commission Courts at the present time, *Lord Palmerston* 118-123—Number of captured vessels brought before the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone for adjudication during the 18 months ending July 1847, *Carr* 1893-1897—No alterations can be made as to the stations of the Mixed Commission Courts, *ib.* 1954-1958—Particulars as to the number of slave vessels that have been adjudicated by the several Mixed Commission Courts since their establishment, and number condemned, *Bandinel* 3252-3259.

See also *Adjudication Courts.* *Captured Vessels, 2.* *Vice-Admiralty Courts.*

Moffat, Mr. Letter from Mr. Moffat, agent at Ambriz, giving an account of the detention and seizure of several merchant vessels engaged in the legitimate trade on the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5780.

"*Molly*," Slave Vessel. Description of a voyage in the ship "*Molly*," with a cargo of slaves from Loango to Jamaica, *Tobin* 5630-5635.—See also *Mortality, 1.*

Monrovia. The settlement of Monrovia is not in a very prosperous condition, *Schön* 2830-2833—The population consists chiefly of immigrants from America, *ib.* 2834.

Monteiro, Maciel. Extract of a speech of the deputy for the province of Pernambuco, Maciel Monteiro, in the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, on 19 January 1843, as to the ready assistance afforded to the operations of the slave dealers in the Brazils by certain interested parties, *Bandinel* 3363, p. 241.

Montrose Estate. See *Incendiarism.*

Moore, John Bramley. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Merchant, residing in Liverpool, 5297—Chairman of the Brazilian Association of Liverpool, 5301—Object of the Brazilian Association, 5302—Great activity of the slave trade between 1822 and 1831 in the Brazils, 5303-5307—Opinion that a larger amount of slaves are embarked on the coast of Africa than when the trade was legal, 5309—Price of slaves in the markets of Brazil, 5310-5313—Depressed state of trade in the Brazils; decrease in the production of articles of consumption in Brazil, 5314-5317—Open manner in which the slave trade is at present carried on at the Brazils, 5318-5323—Practice of slave dealers of insuring their

Moore, John Bramley. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

their cargoes; mutual insurances are entered into by companies established for that purpose, 5323-5329—Ports in Brazil at which slave insurance companies are established, 5326—Strong desire shown by many intelligent Brazilians to put a stop to the slave trade, 5330-5333. 5346. 5360-5362. 5420—Failure of the British plenipotentiary to effect a treaty of commerce with the Brazilian government, 5335.

Great offence given to the Brazilians by the Act passed in 1845, making it piracy to enter into the slave trade, 5337—Manner in which the evils connected with the slave trade have been aggravated by the British squadron stationed on the coast of Africa to prevent it, 5341—The slave trade in the Brazils is carried on chiefly by Portuguese, resident in the country, that have been naturalized, 5345-5465—Difficulties attendant upon the abolition of slavery in the Brazils, 5346-5348. 5360-5362—General good treatment of slaves throughout the whole of Brazil, 5349. 5436. 5489—Opinion as to the effect of the removal of the British squadron from the coast of Africa, 5351—Fears entertained by Brazilians of the black population becoming too numerous, more especially in the northern ports, 5351-5353—Cause of the large increase in the number of slaves imported into the Brazils latterly, 5356—Desire shown by the Brazilian government to do what is correct with regard to the Africans imported, 5360-5362—Case of the captain of a slaver on the coast of Africa inviting a number of native princes and chiefs on board his vessel to dine, and kidnapping them, 5362.

The present mode of attempting to put down the slave trade has added greatly to the cruelties practised, and made the middle voyage worse than it was before, 5364—Proposed plan of introducing free labourers into the Brazils as a means of suppressing the slave trade, 5364-5366—Opinions that the Sugar Act of 1846 was too full a measure of free trade to the Brazilians; the West India interest should have been protected by a differential duty, 5368-5370.

[Second Examination.]—Large and active commerce carried on between Liverpool and Brazil, 5371—Account of the total shipments of sugar, cotton, rum, and tobacco from the port of Bahia during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847; 5372, p. 140—Account of the total shipments of cotton, sugar, and hides from the port of Pernambuco during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, *ib.*—Reason of the preference given by English buyers to Pernambuco sugars rather than to the sugars from Bahia and Rio, 5374, 5375—Casualties to which the sugar crop is subject in the Brazils, 5377—Effect of the Sugar Act of 1846 in promoting and increasing the cultivation of sugar in the Brazils, 5378-5390—Opinion with respect to the amount of the differential duty which should exist between slave-grown sugar and free-labour sugar, 5391-5396—Variation in the qualities of the Brazilian sugars, 5397—No preparations have been made by the Brazilian government for the extension of sugar cultivation in the Brazils, 5401, 5402. 5459, 5460.

Destruction of timber forests in Brazil to clear ground for sugar cultivation, 5405—Opinion that free labour would be preferred by the Brazilians to slave labour, could it be accomplished, 5409—Impossibility of putting down the slave trade by means of the British squadron stationed on the coast of Africa, 5412—Introduction of labour by free immigration into the Brazils would be a means of preventing the slave trade, 5413—Objection to treating the slave trade as piracy from the fear of getting embroiled with the natives, 5413, 5414—Prevailing opinion among the humbler classes of Brazilians that England has some object to gain in her endeavours to suppress the slave trade, 5417—Reason why manning the African squadron with blacks would not succeed, 5421-5425—The more active and the more vigilant the blockading squadron becomes the more cruel becomes the traffic, 5426.

Condition of the free blacks in Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco; small number which they bear to the mass of the population, 5428—Description of the coffee carriers in the Brazils; laborious work performed by them, 5429—Power of slaves to purchase their freedom in certain cases, 5429-5431—Manner in which the slaves amuse themselves on saints' days and holidays, 5439—Comparison of the labour of slaves and the labour performed by a European labourer, 5442, 5443—Hours of labour of slaves, 5444-5447—It is no economy to a slaveowner to overwork his slaves, 5448—The mortality among slaves is greater on sugar plantations than on coffee plantations, 5454—Reason of so large an importation of slaves taking place annually into the Brazils, 5456.

Manner in which the capital is supplied for carrying on the slave trade and cultivating the sugar plantations in the Brazils, 5463—Connexion of the Americans with the Brazilian slave trade, 5466—No British merchants are concerned in the slave trade at the Brazils, 5468-5477—Establishment of slave companies for the mutual insurance of slaves in the Brazils, 5469—Manner in which slaves are obtained for mining operations in the Brazils, 5472—No Englishman with a knowledge of the country would embark his capital in the cultivation of sugar planting in the Brazils, from the uncertainty of the law of that country, 5475-5479—Ages at which children may be employed on coffee estates in the Brazils, 5482—Wretched appearance of the black convicts in the streets of Rio, 5486.

State of the law relative to inflicting corporal punishment upon slaves in cities and towns

Moore, John Bramley. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

towns in Brazil, 5490—High price given for slaves in the Brazils that have been brought up and learnt a trade, 5493—Tendency of the presence of the British squadron to enhance the price of slaves in Brazil, 5494-5496—Reason why so few female slaves are imported into the Brazils, 5497, 5498—Mode of lodging slaves on sugar plantations, 5499—Strong desire shown by the Emperor of the Brazils and the Brazilian government to suppress the slave trade, and how thwarted by public opinion, 5501-5505—The Brazilians should be empowered to import free negroes from the coast of Africa, and the slave trade should be deemed piracy, 5505—Nature of the impediments to the introduction of free labourers into the Brazils, 5506-5511.

Much more advantageous to expend money in transporting free emigrants from Africa to the West Indies than in supporting the squadron on the west coast of Africa, 5512—Disposition shown by the well educated and intelligent Brazilians for the emancipation of the slaves, 5514, 5515—Reason for considering the maintenance of the squadron on the west coast of Africa a useless expense, 5519-5532—Other causes besides the presence of the British squadron on the west coast of Africa that tended to diminish the slave trade, between 1840 and 1842; 5522-5527—Expediency of holding the commanders of cruisers responsible for the captures which they may make, as tending to make them more cautious in not meddling with vessels engaged in the legal trade, 5532—Opinion with respect to stationing the preventive squadron off the Brazilian coast rather than on the west coast of Africa, 5533-5535.

Circumstances attending the capture of a vessel called the "Guiana," belonging to witness, 5537-5549—Statement respecting the condemnation of the "Guiana" by the Mixed Commission Court of Sierra Leone, 5542—Copy of the manifest of the cargo of the ship "Guiana," which was bought by Forster, Brothers, in London, 5550, p. 161, 162—Liability of vessels going from Brazil to the coast of Africa to be captured and condemned as slavers, 5551, 5552—Rate of insurance paid on ships engaged in the African trade, 5553-5555—Manner in which the purchase and sale of slaves is conducted in the ports of the Brazils, 5556-5558—Superiority of the Brazilian coast to the west coast of Africa in point of healthiness, 5559-5564—Many cases of Brazilians having vessels captured by the cruisers, and unable to obtain any redress, 5565.

Morality. The moral condition of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone would be much improved by going to the West Indies, *Rimington* 7024-7027—Moral condition of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone compared with the condition of those in the West Indies, *Jones* 7127-7134.

See also *Abbeokuta.* Education, 3. Liberated Africans, 4.

Morocco. See *British Shipping.*

MORTALITY :

1. *Sickness and Mortality among Slaves.*
2. *Mortality among Seamen.*
3. *Mortality among Liberated Africans.*

1. *Sickness and Mortality among Slaves :*

Observations upon the great increase of mortality and sufferings of the slaves in barracoons and in the middle passage, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Matson* 1470—During the legality of the slave trade the traffic was carried on in very roomy vessels, still there was great mortality among the slaves, *Matson* 1620-1623—Frequency of great mortality occurring to the slaves on board the vessels captured to the southward during the voyage to Sierra Leone for adjudication, *Carr* 1944-1953; *Bandinel* 3262, 3264—The average mortality of the slaves on the middle passage is about one-third, *Birch* 2468-2470—Estimated mortality of slaves on the middle passage, *Wyvill* 3600; *Thompson* 5015-5024, 5138-5140—Instance of a slave vessel in which 160 slaves embarked only escaping with ten, *Cliffe* 4239.

The mortality among slaves is greater on sugar plantations than on coffee plantations, *Moore* 5454—The loss of life on the voyage of the "Molly" slave vessel, between Africa and the West Indies, did not exceed three per cent. on the average, *Tobin* 5637, 5648—Great increase in the sickness and mortality of slaves in the passage from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, *ib.* 5714—Extent of mortality on board a slaver captured by witness in the "Dolphin," *Hoare* 6096-6101—Great mortality among slaves generally; reason why the mortality of the liberated Africans in the "Growler" cannot be taken as a fair criterion, *Higgins* 6554-6556—Traders in slaves always buy a certain number of slaves to fill up death vacancies on the voyage, *ib.* 6584, 6585—Memoranda by James Bandinel on the mortality of slaves in their passage in slave ships from Africa to the West Indies, *Rep.* ii. App. 175-178.

2. *Mortality*

MORTALITY—continued.

2. Mortality among Seamen :

Mortality among the seamen in the expedition up the Niger, *Allen* 854, 855.

3. Mortality among Liberated Africans :

Mortality of the liberated Africans on their passage from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Barkly* 6788-6793—Extent of the mortality on the voyage between the coast of Africa and British Guiana, *Rimington* 6890-6900.

See also *Bryson*, Dr. *Captured Vessels*, 1. *Demerara*. "Growler," Her Majesty's Ship. *Sickness and Mortality among Seamen*. *Slave Vessels*, 2.

Mortgage of Estates. See *Agents*.

Mozambique. Number of cruisers recommended to be stationed off Mozambique for the prevention of the slave trade, *Matson* 1290—The Mozambique slaves are most estimated in the Brazils; how distinguished from others, *Cliffe* 4291-4295.

Murders. See *Gallinas*. *Lagos*.

Muscat, Imaum of. Discontinuance of the slave trade within the territories of the Imaum of Muscat, *Wyvill* 3539-3543—Beneficial effects of the treaty entered into with the Imaum of Muscat, *ib.* 3552—Determination shown by the Imaum of Muscat to suppress the slave trade within his territory, *Macqueen* 8266.

Myalism. Extent to which Myalism prevails among the negro population in the West Indies, *Barrett* 7590. 7599.

N.

Native Produce. Nature of the articles which may be obtained from Africa in exchange for English goods, *Keogh* 2092—Nature of the exports from Africa; increase in the exports within the last 10 years, *Joseph Smith* 2109, 2110—Exportation of maize from Cape Coast in large quantities; price of maize, *ib.* 2202, 2203. 2211-2216—Witness has the greatest confidence in the exportation of gold dust, palm oil, and ivory from the coast, *ib.* 2209, 2210—Nature of the produce of the country at Whydah, which could be obtained in exchange for European articles, *Duncan* 3099-3127—Description of articles which could be obtained in the River Niger in exchange for British manufactured goods, *John King* 4006-4027—Description of the produce of the coast of Africa usually dealt in by traders on that coast, *Cliffe* 4437-4439.

See also *British Settlements*. *Butter Tree*. *Camwood*. *Colonial Produce*.
Copper Ore. *Ivory*. *Legitimate Commerce*, 1. *Maize*. *Markets*.
Niger River, 2. *Oil*. *Palm Oil Trade*. *Pernambuco*. *Prices of Produce*.
Productions of Slave Labour. *Shea Butter Tree*. *Sierra Leone*, 1.

Natives of Africa. The natives of Africa have a very strong tendency to commerce, *Allen* 938. 953. 967—The natives of Africa are directly opposed to the slave trade, with the exception of the chiefs, *Schön* 2707—General desire of the natives for legitimate trade; this desire only needs proper encouragement to establish commerce, *John King* 4028, 4029—It is usual for all savages to have some characteristic mark, so that they may be easily distinguished, *Cliffe* 4296, 4297.

See also *Africans*. *Chiefs in Africa*. *Civilization*. *Clothing*. *Cotton Manufactures*. *Education*, 1. *Emigration*, 1. 4. *Headman*. *Idolatry*.
Immigration of Labourers. *Industry*. *Kroomen*. *Labour and Labourers*.
Languages. *Legitimate Commerce*, 1. *Liberated Africans*, 2. *Manning Vessels*.
Markets. *Marriages*. *Negroes*. *Pawning Natives*. *Purchase of Freedom*. *Recovery of Debts*. *Refusal to Work*. *Religious Instruction*, 1.
Slaves, 1. *Smuggling Natives*. *Suppression of the Slave Trade*.

NAVAL FORCE :

1. *Strength and Efficiency of the Force*.
2. *Efforts of the Naval Force in the Suppression of the Slave Trade*.
3. *Consequences of the withdrawal of the Force*.
4. *Station of the Marine Force*.
5. *Importance of the Presence of a Naval Force on the Coast of Africa for the Protection of Commerce*.
6. *Uselessness of the Presence of a Naval Force as a Protection to Commerce*.

1. *Strength and Efficiency of the Force :*

Strength and efficiency of the British preventive squadron, from the end of the year 1845 down to the present time, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Cliffe* 4114; *Mansel* 4602; *Stopford* 5589, 5590—The effectiveness of the means to suppress the slave trade has uniformly varied

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

NAVAL FORCE—continued.

1. *Strength and Efficiency of the Force*—continued.

in direct proportion to the amount of the force employed, *Lord Palmerston* 160; *Matson* 1362, 1363—Provided the blockade of the coast of Africa is strictly carried out, the present force of cruisers is quite sufficient to prevent the exportation of slaves from the coast, *Denman* 219-224—Number of vessels composing the squadron for the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 276-279—Opinion that as soon as it becomes known that we have increased our squadron on the African coast, not a slaver will be found to the northward of the Equator, *Matson* 1289—Necessity for the commodore of the squadron being well acquainted with the coast of Africa and the manœuvres of the slavers, *ib.* 1289, 1290—A larger naval force would facilitate the suppression of the slave trade, *Matson* 1350; *Keogh* 2010-2012.

Efficiency of the present blockading squadron on the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1827-1835; *Laird* 2859, 2860—Increasing the squadron to double its force would not effectually stop the slave trade, from the facilities which are afforded to the slave dealers by the American traders, *Duncan* 3153, 3154—Provided an ample force would have the effect of successfully stopping the slave trade, it should be fully carried out, *Bandinel* 3276, 3277, 3280, 3281—The number and efficiency of the cruisers employed on the coast of Africa has had but little effect in diminishing the slave trade, *ib.* 3347-3352—Importance of keeping up a constant communication between the squadron stationed on the Brazilian coast, and the squadron on the west coast of Africa, *Hoare* 6117, 6118.

2. *Efforts of the Naval Force in the Suppression of the Slave Trade:*

The effect of the naval police may be to induce the slave traders to employ superior sailing vessels, but not to overcrowd them, *Lord Palmerston* 13—Alterations suggested in the practical operation of the squadron employed in the suppression of the slave trade, *Denman* 270-275—Effectual manner in which the slave trade was suppressed on the coast of Africa by the squadron under witness's command, *Butterfield* 565-567—Particulars as to the diminution in the extent of the slave trade on that portion of the coast guarded by the squadron under witness's command in 1842, *ib.* 644-655—Opinion that the presence of the fleet on the coast of Africa has not had the effect of suppressing the slave trade, but that it has very much aggravated the evil of it, *Allen* 996-998, 1010-1021—The operations of the suppressive squadron have had some effect in suppressing the slave trade, *Matson* 1355—The employment of a blockading force is most essential for the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 1482-1484, 1488-1492.

The squadron on the coast of Africa has not materially reduced the slave trade, *Laird* 2858—How far the diminution of the slave trade between 1840 and 1842 may be attributed to the exertions of the British cruisers, *ib.* 2924-2926—The presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa tends to check the slave trade, though it will never entirely suppress it, *Duncan* 3145, 3146, 3164, 3165; *Bandinel* 3286, 3287, 3397-3405—Impossibility of the slave trade being put down by means of the squadron alone, *Bandinel* 3352-3354, 3397-3405; *Mansel* 4607; *Horsfall* 4787-4789; *Thompson* 5091; *Moore* 5412—The employment of the squadrons of France and the United States on the coast of Africa has been ineffectual in preventing the slave trade being carried on under those flags, *Bandinel* 3406—The existence of the British squadron tends to increase the amount of the slave trade, as well as to increase its horrors, *Hoare* 6033, 6034.

3. *Consequences of the withdrawal of the Force:*

It would be quite impossible to anticipate the extinction of the slave trade if we were to withdraw our naval force, *Lord Palmerston* 65, 66, 95-102—In the event of the squadron being removed from the coast there is no doubt the slave trade would revive, *Butterfield* 642, 643; *Hutton* 2596-2598—In case of the removal of the British squadron the slave trade would undoubtedly increase, *Norman* 820, 821, 823, 824; *Matson* 1484-1488; *Keogh* 2054; *Joseph Smith* 2161; *Duncan* 3142—Evils which would result from the removal of the cruisers from the African coast, *Carr* 1986, 1987.

The presence of the English cruisers on the coast has a beneficial effect upon the people, *Joseph Smith* 2161—The withdrawal of our blockading squadron from the coast of Africa would lead to the extension of the slave trade and the destruction of all factories established for legitimate commerce, *Duncan* 3142—Letter from Captain Chads to Lord Auckland, dated 12 July 1848, containing his views with respect to the maintenance of the British squadron on the west coast of Africa, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 197—Letter from Commander Horton, R. N., to Lord Auckland, dated 22 July 1848, relative to the continuance of the British squadron on the west coast of Africa, *ib.* 198, 199.

4. *Station of the Marine Force:*

The re-employment of a certain number of cruisers on the coast of America would greatly add to the efficiency of the naval police, *Lord Palmerston* 161—There is no analogy between sending a British squadron to protect the trade on the American coast and

NAVAL FORCE—continued.

4. Station of the Marine Force—continued.

and placing a squadron on the west coast of Africa; in one place there is law, and in the other there is none, *Matson* 1442—The presence of an efficient blockading squadron on the coast of Africa is one of the chief means of suppressing the slave trade, *Carr* 1741-1746. 1760. 1775—Necessity for the blockading squadron remaining on the African coast, *Birch* 2341. 2345; *Hutton* 2565-2567. 2635, 2636. 2648; *Laird* 2979—How far advisable to transfer the British squadron from the west coast of Africa and station the cruisers on the coast of Brazil, *Bandinel* 3435, 3436; *Thompson* 5047-5056.

The suppression of the slave trade by the squadron alone has not been fairly tried on the coast of Brazil, *Bandinel* 3495—Recommendation that the British squadron should be employed on the coast of Brazil, *ib.* 3495-3499—Objections to withdrawing the squadron from the coast of Africa for the purpose of blockading Cuba and Brazil, *Lord John Hay* 3751-3757—Difficulties attending the stationing of the British squadron on the Brazilian coast rather than on the African coast, *Thompson* 5145-5153—How a British squadron stationed on the Brazilian coast would interfere with commerce at the Brazils, *ib.* 5155—Opinion with respect to stationing the preventive squadron off the Brazilian coast rather than on the west coast of Africa, *Moore* 5533-5535.

5. Importance of the Presence of a Naval Force on the Coast of Africa to the Protection of Commerce:

The presence of the squadron on the west coast of Africa is favourable to legitimate commerce, *Allen* 991-995—It will be always necessary to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa to protect the national trade when established, *Matson* 1405-1417, 1574-1578. 1597-1603. 1718-1723; *Birch* 2346-2348. 2360. 2398; *Hutton* 2588-2595. 2646—*Duncan* 3134; *Bandinel* 3335. 3489-3491; *William Smith* 3815-3821; *Horsfall* 4913; *Thompson* 5083, 5084; *Stopford* 5596; *Macgregor* 6367, 6368; *Jones* 7198, 7199—Attempt made by the Americans to establish a trade on the south coast of Africa, and failure thereof from the want of a squadron to protect the traders, *Matson* 1417-1422.

Number of cruisers that will be necessary on the coast of Africa to protect the legitimate commerce, *Matson* 1718-1723—Beneficial effect of the presence of the squadron on the coast on the interests of the legitimate traders, *Birch* 2351-2366; *Schön* 2731—Protection afforded by the American and French cruisers to the legitimate traders on the coast of Africa; we have not sufficient power to protect the British traders, *Birch* 2509-2511—Anxiety of the British merchants for the presence and protection of the squadron on the African station, *Jones* 7177-7182—Occasion of the English residents at Badagry seeking the assistance of Captain Yorke of the "Albatross" to protect them against the native slave traders, *Townsend* 7776—Instance of the British cruisers interfering upon the occasion of a liberated African being seized and detained at Whydah, *Gollmer* 8011, 8012.

6. Uselessness of the Presence of a Naval Force as a Protection to Commerce:

There is no necessity for the squadron as a protection to legitimate trade, *John King* 3976, 3977. 3993-4004. 4030-4032—Opinion that a squadron on the west coast of Africa to protect commerce is not at all necessary, *Forsham* 4500-4503; *Tobin* 5747-5751—Opinion that the British squadron on the west coast of Africa is no advantage for the protection of lawful commerce, and might be safely removed, *Lilley* 5975-5980. 5992-5997.

See also *American Squadron*. *Anti-Slavery Society*. *Barracoons*, 2. *Black Navy*. *Brazilian Government*, 1. *British Seamen*. *Cruisers*. *East Coast of Africa*. *Preventive Squadron*. *Protection of Commerce*. *Revival of the Slave Trade*. *Seizure of Vessels*. *Sickness and Mortality of Seamen*. *Spies*. *Steam Vessels*, 1. *Sufferings of Slaves*, 2, 3. *Suppression of the Slave Trade*, 1.

Naval Stations. Opinion that the manner in which the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of Africa stations are divided is particularly favourable to the escape of slave vessels, *Matson* 1290—The African station was formerly a very favourite station both for officers and men in the Royal Navy, *ib.* 1641-1644—See also *East Coast of Africa*.

NEGROES:

1. *Brazil*.
2. *West Indies*.

1. *Brazil*:

Prolific nature of the black population of Brazil; the immigrants from Africa are chiefly males, *Cliffe* 4188-4195—Fears entertained by the Brazilians of the black population becoming too numerous, more especially in the northern ports, *Moore* 5351-

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

NEGROES—continued.

1. *Brazil*—continued.

5353—Condition of the free blacks in Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco; small number which they bear to the mass of the population, *ib.* 5428.

2. *West Indies* :

The West Indian blacks are not proof against an African climate, as shown by the Niger expedition, *Thompson* 5242—Manner in which the negroes in the West Indies occupied their time when set free, *Macgregor* 6132-6134; *Higgins* 6376.

See also *Clothing*. *Earnings of Labourers*, *Employment*. *Labour and Labourers*. *Provision Grounds*. *Refusal to Work*. *Slaves*, 1.

Netherlands. Issue of a decree by the King of the Netherlands in 1814, forbidding the carrying on of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3271.

New Amsterdam. Contribution of the negro population to the erection of a missionary chapel at New Amsterdam, of which Mr. Davies is the minister, *Bourne* 8145.

Nicholls, Colonel. Occasion of Colonel Nicholls interfering to settle a dispute between witness and the natives at Fernando Po, *Lilley* 5859—Circumstance of Colonel Nicholls wanting, in 1834, a number of slaves from Duke Ephraim, who was then king of the Old Calabar River, *Clarke* 7421.

Niger Expedition. Particulars relative to the Landers' expedition up the Niger in 1832; it was entirely a private enterprise, with a view to commerce, *Allen* 870-877—All the expeditions which have been up the Niger have failed; this is attributable to their imperfect information as to the trade, *Keogh* 2032—Particulars respecting the Niger expedition, and effect which it produced on the minds of the natives, *Jones* 7253-7256.

See also *Mortality*, 2.

NIGER RIVER :

1. *Suppression of the Slave Trade*.

2. *Opportunities for carrying on Legitimate Trade*.

1. *Suppression of the Slave Trade* :

Particulars relative to the extinction of the slave trade on the River Niger, *Denman* 395-397. 428-438—In the event of the slave trade being resumed on the Niger, how far witness's system of blockade would be effectual in suppressing it, *ib.* 439-450—Opinion that the slave trade will never be resumed on the Niger, *ib.* 451—Account of the slave trade at present carried on on the River Niger, *Allen* 844-853.

2. *Opportunities for carrying on Legitimate Trade* :

The legitimate commerce has taken such a hold in that district, that the natives find it more profitable to employ their negroes than to sell them, *Denman* 452, 453—Particulars relative to the navigation of the mouth of the River Niger, *ib.* 477-482—Particulars relative to a survey of the various entrances to the River Niger, and result thereof, *Allen* 839-843—Difficulty of navigating the Niger from the almost impossibility of sailing vessels crossing the bar, *ib.* 846. 905-907—Character of the country on the banks of the River Niger; the population is very great, *ib.* 931-935.

Expediency of establishing a settlement for the encouragement of legitimate trade on the Niger, *Keogh* 2016-2021. 2029 *et seq.* 2040—A settlement on the Niger could be made and maintained with little or no risk of human life, *ib.* 2020, 2021—Productiveness of the soil up the River Niger; a large trade might be carried on on the river, *Schön* 2792-2824—Principal articles which can be obtained in the River Niger district, as means of trade, *ib.* 2796-2811—Provided proper measures were taken, the trade up the Niger might be greatly increased, *John King* 4005—The natives up the River Niger are more civilized than those on the coast, *ib.* 4055-4057. 4062, 4063.

See also *Barracoons*, 1. *British Settlements*. *Chiefs in Africa*, 2. *Climate*. *Coffee Cultivation*. *Cultivation of the Soil*. *Currency*. *Internal Communication*. *Legitimate Commerce*, 1. *Rio Nun*.

Night. Difficulties which commanders in the British squadron encounter from the inability of distinguishing vessels at night, *Mansel* 4670-4679.

Norman Try. (Analysis of her Evidence.)—A female African, native of the Yarraba country, 732—Evidence generally relative to the slave trade carried on by Prince Manna and the Spaniards in the Gallinas; treatment of the slaves, 735-778. 825-829—Detention of witness by Prince Manna in the Gallinas, and liberation from slavery by Captain Denman, 740-748. 781-806. 821, 822—Happiness of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; means of employment provided for them, 807-814—Willingness of the

Norman Try. (Analysis of her Evidence)—continued.

the liberated Africans to emigrate from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, 815-818—Thankfulness of the natives of Africa to the English for their exertions to suppress the slave trade, 819—In case of the removal of the British squadron the slave trade would increase; the presence of the squadron deters the chiefs from carrying on the traffic 820, 821. 823, 824.

North Coast of Africa. Particulars relative to the slave trade on the north coast of Africa, *Matson* 1569-1573—Opinion that the slave trade has decreased on the north coast of Africa since 1840, *Hutton* 2547-2549. 2555-2559; *Laird* 2942-2944.

Nun River. Recommendation for the formation of a trading post and settlement on the River Nun, for the prosecution of legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1845—Witness is not aware of the existence of any slave trade in the River Nun, *Laird* 2945.

See also *Rio Nun.*

Nunez River. Proposed formation of a trading post on the coast of Africa at the River Nunez, *Carr* 1845—State of trade on the River Nunez, on the coast of Africa, *Jones* 7175, 7176.

O.

Obeahism. See *Kroomen*, 1.

Observance of the Sabbath. See *Religious Instruction*, 1. *Sierra Leone*, 1.

Officers of the Navy. See *Bounties.* *Instructions to Officers.* *Prize Money.* *Removal of Officers.*

Ohio. See *Free Labourers*, 3.

Oil. Valuable oil obtainable from the shea butter tree growing on the banks of the Niger, *Keogh* 2034.—See also *Palm Oil Trade.* *Shea Butter Tree.*

Old Calabar. Advancement of civilization among the natives in the Old Calabar, consequent upon the legitimate commerce at present carried on there, *Keogh* 2078.

Ores. See *Copper Ore.*

Ounces. See *Currency.*

Owen, Commodore. Command of the squadron on the coast of Africa by Commodore Owen, *Bandinel* 3405.

Owners of Vessels. See *Bonds.* *Punishment*, 2.

P.

Packing Slaves. The negroes are not closer packed on board slavers now than formerly, *Lord Palmerston* 11, 12—Description of the mode of packing slaves in slave vessels for transport from the west coast of Africa to the Brazils, *Butterfield* 534-555; *Cliffe* 4223-4227; *Mansel* 4649—Mode of packing slaves on casks in slave vessels, *Cliffe* 4249-4251.—See also *Slave Vessels*, 3.

Palm Oil Trade. The trade in palm oil has greatly increased of late years, *Lord Palmerston* 161; *Allen* 971, 972—Manner in which the palm oil is manufactured by the natives, and the trade conducted, *Matson* 1638, 1639—Cost of palm oil on the coast of Africa; there is great competition in the trade, *Joseph Smith* 2193-2199—Consumption of palm oil in this country, and price thereof on the African coast and in the English market, *Hutton* 2604-2612—The palm-oil trade is pursued by all classes in Africa, *ib.* 2627—Palm oil is in great abundance in the Delta, *Schön* 2803.

Progressive increase of the trade in palm oil at Whydah, *Hutton* 3195-3197; *Duncan* 3198, 3203—Manner in which the palm-oil trade is carried on by British traders on the coast of Africa, *Forsham* 4481, 4496, 4580—Diminution of the slave trade in the rivers on the coast of Africa where the palm-oil trade is carried on, *ib.* 4523—Manner in which the equipment article introduced into certain treaties interferes with the shipping engaged in the palm-oil trade, *Horsfall* 4860—Statement of palm oil imported into the United Kingdom in each year, from 1820 to 1847, *ib.* 4927. p. 101, 102—Origin and progress of the palm-oil trade from the west coast of Africa to the port of Liverpool, *Tobin* 5676-5678.—See also *Native Produce.*

Palm Tree. Description of the palm-oil tree growing on the banks of the Niger, *Keogh* 2033, 2034.

Palmas Cape. See *Cape Palmas.*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Palmerston, The Right Hon. Viscount, M. P. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Satisfactory working of the system for the suppression of the slave trade, 2—Decrease in the number of negroes exported from the coast of Africa, 3. 10. 25. 28—The negroes are not closer packed on board the slavers now than formerly, 11, 12—The effect of the naval police may be to induce the slave traders to employ superior sailing vessels, but not to overcrowd them, 13—Evidence relative to the embarkation of slaves on the coast of Africa, 14—Opinion that the slave trade is conducted now with no greater amount of cruelty than before we undertook to suppress the traffic, 15—The attempted suppression of the slave trade has not had the effect of lessening the supply of water in the slavers, 16-18—In consequence of the measures for the suppression of the slave trade the profit upon each slave is greatly increased; this would act as an inducement to preserve the lives of the negroes on board the slavers, by a good supply of water, and other means, 18, 19.

The regulations enforced on board British vessels previous to the abolition of slavery very much diminished the sufferings of the negroes on the passage, 20, 21—There is no reason to suppose that any slaves have been introduced into any British colony since the abolition of slavery, 24—In case of the restrictions on the slave trade being removed the traffic would increase to an incalculable degree, 28, 29—Great quantity of soil in Brazil that might be brought into cultivation if there were an unlimited supply of labour, 29. 74-79—Opinion that the system of cruising against the slavers does not add to the sufferings of the slaves, 30—The amount of human suffering must be diminished by the discouragement which the repressive system gives to the carrying off of negroes from the interior of Africa, *ib.*—The slave trade in Cuba has been opposed by the Government, 31. 69-72—Opinion that the government of Brazil might, if they chose, effectually put a stop to the slave trade, 31.

How far any apprehension of insurrection exists in Cuba from the large disproportion of the black and white population, 32—Placing the British colonies of America in circumstances of competition with Cuba and Brazil would not offer any effectual check to the importation of slaves into those countries, 33—Impossibility of rendering the productions of slave-labour no longer marketable; Brazil could always produce sugar as cheaply as the West India islands, 34-39—Description of vessels employed in carrying on the slave trade, 41-48—A fall in the price of slaves in Brazil is no proof of the increase of the slave trade, 49—We cannot look forward to the suppression of the slave trade until the active co-operation of all other nations has been obtained, and the right of search granted, 50-60—The right of search is most essential to the suppression of the slave trade, 53.

The French squadron effectually prevent any slave trade under the French flag, 62—Witness anticipates bringing the slave trade to a very narrow limit, even without a right of search on the part of America, 64—It would be quite impossible to anticipate the extinction of the slave trade if we were to withdraw our naval force, 65, 66—Were the Spanish government and the government of Brazil honestly and effectually to fulfil their treaty engagements for the suppression of the slave trade, the traffic would be practically extinct, 66-68. 78—Public opinion in Cuba is less favourable to slave trade than formerly, 73—A line of cruisers either upon the American coast or the African coast is not sufficient to suppress the slave trade without means of interception on both sides of the Atlantic, 80—Evidence relative to the means of distinguishing vessels intended for the slave trade from other vessels, 81-91—It is the general notion in the Brazils and Cuba that it is cheaper to buy negroes than to rear them, 92-95.

Further evidence as to the evil effects likely to result from withdrawal of our naval police from the coast of Africa, 95-102—Improbability of any treaties with Spain for the suppression of the slave trade being carried out in the Brazils, 103-106—Possibility of arrangements being made to prevent the seizure of vessels intended for the conveyance of free emigrants to the West India islands as slavers, 107-111—Employment of liberated Africans in Cuba and Brazil; condition of the emancipados in those islands, 112-118—Particulars of the Mixed Commission Courts; number at present in existence; occupation of these Commission Courts at the present time, 118-123—Provisions of the Act of 1839, empowering British cruisers to seize Portuguese vessels suspected of the slave trade, 124-127—Remedies proposed for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, 129—The one is to make the practice so difficult as no longer to be profitable, *ib.*—And the other is to make the commission of the crime punishable on the parties who are engaged in it, *ib.*

The slave trade has been declared piracy by England and the United States; nature of the punishment for this crime; how far this punishment acts as a preventive, 130-133—We have no power to punish parties engaged in the slave trade who are non-subjects of Her Majesty, 134, 135. 144—Statement of the penalties for piracy as enunciated by the different nations with whom England has entered into treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, 136-143—Opinion in favour of landing the crew of captured slavers upon the different parts of the coast of Africa, 145-149—In the event of the slave trade being legalized the larger slavers would prey upon the lesser; this would not tend to exterminate the slave trade, 152—Nature of the records kept in the Foreign Office

Palmerston, The Right Hon. Viscount—continued.

of the number of slaves on board of captured vessels, 153—The apprentices in the Brazils are transferred from one master to another, and virtually become slaves or apprentices for life, 156-158.

The progressive development of the resources of Brazil since 1807 must naturally have led to an annual increase in the number of slaves imported into that empire, 159—The effectiveness of the means to suppress the slave trade has uniformly varied in direct proportion to the amount of the naval force employed, 160—Evidence in support of the opinion that the horrors of the slave trade have not been increased by the methods taken to suppress it, 161-163. 167—The trade in palm oil on the coast of Africa has greatly increased of late years, 161—Opinion that in proportion as legitimate commerce spreads and increases on the coast of Africa the disposition to slave trade will diminish, *ib.*—Great difficulty occasionally experienced in sending up captured vessels from the Bight of Benin to Sierra Leone for adjudication, 165, 166—It is the duty of the Government to seek for, and carry out, every attainable means for suppressing the slave trade, 167-179. 182, 183.

The efforts of this country to engage other governments in co-operating for the suppression of the slave trade have tended to awaken a moral feeling in other countries upon the subject, 180, 181—In the event of the blockade not being extended to both sides of the Atlantic, it would be preferable to blockade the African side, 184, 185—The blockade would be far less effectual on the Brazilian coast, 184—Statement, as far as can be ascertained, of the probable number of slaves exported from Africa from the year 1768 to the abolition of slave trade in 1807; 186. p. 21.

Pará. Copy of despatch from Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, on the state of the slave trade at Pará, in the Brazils, *Rep. i. App. 277*—Copy of despatches from Richard Ryan, Consul at Pará, to the Right hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, and 1 April 1848, stating that no importation of slaves has taken place into that province during the last half year, *Rep. iii. App. 216*.

Paraíba. Copy of despatch from Henry Krausé, Consul at Paraíba, to the Right hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 24 January 1848, stating that no new slaves have been imported into that province during the past year; and showing the amount of exports from that province, *Rep. i. App. 277*; *Rep. iii. App. 216*.

Pawning Natives. Custom of the natives at Cape Coast pawning themselves when they wish to raise money, *Townsend 7925*.

Payment of Wages. Complaints made by the Creole labourers in Jamaica of the great irregularity in the payment of their wages, *Clarke 7371-7375*—Opinion that the irregularity in the payment of wages in the West Indies is the grand cause of the refusal of the natives to work, *ib. 7376-7382*—Instance of a manager of a sugar estate being unable to take off the crop, from the merchant in town not being able to raise the money to pay the wages, *Barrett 7684-7687*.—See also *Wages*.

Peel, Sir Robert. See *Customs Regulations*.

Peppel, King. Treaty proposed by Captain Tucker with King Peppel, and why not carried out, *Forsham 4525-4532. 4562-4566*.

Pernambuco. Description of the importation of slaves into Pernambuco, *Lang 4933*—Appearance and condition of the slaves when landed and exposed for sale at Pernambuco, *ib. 4948-4957*—Account of the total shipments of cotton, sugar, and hides from the port of Pernambuco during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, *Moore 5372, p. 140*—List of arrivals of vessels suspected of being employed in the slave trade at Pernambuco and its vicinity from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending 31 December 1847; also return of the departures of vessels for the coast of Africa during the same period, *Rep. i. App. 278*; *Rep. iii. App. 208*—Copy of despatch from H. Augustus Cowper, consul at Pernambuco, to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 19 February 1848, relative to the state of the slave trade and slavery within that province, *Rep. iii. App. 208, 209*—List of vessels suspected of the slave trade arriving at Pernambuco from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending 31 March 1848; also list of the vessels sailing for the coast of Africa during the same period, *ib. 209, 210*.

See also *Negroes, 1. Public Companies. Sugar Cultivation, 2.*

Persia. Translation of an autograph note from his Majesty the Shah of Persia to Hajee Meerza Aghassee, dated 12 June 1848, prohibiting the importation of slaves into his territories by sea, *Rep. iii. App. 222*.

Peyton, Rev. Mr. The school for the education of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Peyton, *Carr 1786*.

Pinckard, Dr. Account given by Dr. Pinckard of comfortable accommodation provided for the slaves on board the slave vessels during the time the traffic was declared legal, *William Smith 3785*.

PIRACY:

1. *Cases of Piracy on the Coast of Africa.*
2. *Nations which have declared the Slave Trade to be Piracy.*
3. *Opinion as to what constitutes Piracy.*
4. *Policy of declaring the Slave Trade Piracy, and Punishing it accordingly.*

1. *Cases of Piracy on the Coast of Africa:*

Case of piracy on the coast of Africa in 1830; witness has never heard of any piracy on the coast since that period, *Butterfield* 700-702—It is a constant practice for the larger slavers to attack the smaller vessels and deprive them of their slaves, *ib.* 704-707—Existence of pirates on the African coast, *Matson* 1440-1442—Repeated cases of officers and men of the British cruisers being shot and wounded by slave vessels, *Thompson* 5178-5181.

2. *Nations which have declared the Slave Trade to be Piracy:*

The slave trade has been declared piracy by England and the United States; nature of the punishment of this crime; how far this acts as a preventive, *Lord Palmerston* 130-133—Statement of the penalties for piracy as enunciated by the different nations with whom England has entered into treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 136-143—Under the treaty with Brazil, all Brazilian subjects engaged in the slave trade are to be treated as pirates, *Denman* 297—Great offence given to the Brazilians by the Act passed in 1845, making it piracy to enter into the slave trade, *Moore* 5337.

3. *Opinion as to what constitutes Piracy:*

At the present moment every slaver that crosses the sea is, according to general principles, a pirate, *Denman* 227. 298-300—Any act of force committed upon the high seas by an unauthorized ship, not strictly for self-defence, is an act of piracy, *ib.* 227—Opinion as to what constitutes piracy on the high seas, *Carr* 1754-1759; *Thompson* 5182-5185—All vessels sailing without colours should be treated as pirates, *Birch* 2440-2448—There is a law to this effect, which only requires executing, *ib.* 2449—Distinction between the slave dealer and the pirate, *Thompson* 5179, 5180.

4. *Policy of declaring the Slave Trade Piracy, and Punishing it accordingly:*

Declaring the slave trade piracy, and making the punishment the same as for that offence, would entirely exterminate the slave trade, *Denman* 198-203. 227—The first great object should be the universal declaration that the slave trade is piracy, *ib.* 248. 283-292—Sufficiency of the punishment attached to piracy under the present law, *ib.* 255—The most effectual means of preventing the slave trade is to declare the traffic piracy, *Butterfield* 586-588—Provided this country had power to hang the captains of slavers, it would tend very much to suppress the slave trade, *Birch* 2455. 2466-2475—Objection to treating the slave trade as piracy from the fear of getting embroiled with foreign nations, *Moore* 5413, 5414—Opinion that treating the slave trade as piracy would materially tend to check the traffic on the coast of Africa, *Gollmer* 8060-8062.

See also *Brazilian Government*, 1. *Crews of Slavers*. *Free Labourers*, 3. *Punishment*, 2.

Pongus River. State of trade on the River Pongus, on the coast of Africa, *Jones* 7175, 7176.

"*Pons*," Slaver. Letter from Mr. Pakenham to Lord Aberdeen, dated 29 March 1846, relative to the capture of the "*Pons*," slave vessel, and sufferings of the negroes on board, *Bandinel* 3412.

Popo Country. Existence of slave barracoons at Popo, on the coast of Africa, *Duncan* 3049.

Population. As long as sugar cultivation is conducted by slave labour the black population is not likely materially to increase, *Laird* 2972—Amount of the annual increase of the coloured population of the West Indies, *Macgregor* 6226, 6227—Increase in the population of the West Indies since the abolition of slavery in those colonies, *ib.* 6280-6293—Reason of the male population predominating in the colony of Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7285-7290.

See also *Creoles*. *Marriages*. *Negroes*, 1. *Sierra Leone*, 1. *Surplus Population*. *White Population*.

Porter, Consul. Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, enclosing quarterly returns of arrivals of vessels at Bahia, from, and departures for, the coast of Africa, *Rep. i. App.* 273—Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, on the great increase of slave trade in the Brazils, *ib.* 276—Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston, dated 28 January 1848, containing a denial of the report of steamers being fitted for the slave trade at Bahia, *ib.*—Despatch from Edward Porter, consul at Bahia,

Bahia,

Porter, Consul—continued.

Bahia, dated 28 January 1848, relative to the employment of steam vessels by parties engaged in the slave trade at Bahia, *Rep. ii. App. 171*—Copy of despatch from Edmund Porter, consul at Bahia, to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1848, enclosing returns of the arrivals and departures of vessels from that port to the coast of Africa, *Rep. iii. App. 210*—Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, relative to the number of slaves imported into the province of Bahia from 1840 to 1847, *ib. 213*—Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 March 1848, relative to the arrivals at, and departures from, Bahia for the coast of Africa, *ib.*—See also *Bahia, 1.*

Portuguese. The slave trade carried on upon the east coast of Africa has been principally from the Portuguese settlements, *Denman 192*—The increase of the slave trade on the south coast of Africa is attributable to the Portuguese squadron being employed to watch the Portuguese possessions on that coast, *ib. 280-282*—Connivance of the Portuguese authorities at the slave trade, *Butterfield 575, 576, 607*—The slave trade is chiefly carried on by the Spaniards and Brazilians; the Portuguese in all cases are only agents and carriers, *Matson 1289*—The chief difficulty in suppressing the slave trade on the west coast of Africa is on that part which belongs to the crown of Portugal, *ib. 1290*—Treaties entered into with Portugal in 1808 for the suppression of the slave trade, *Laird 2842*—Extracts from a treaty between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade, with respect to the treatment of liberated Africans, *Bandinel 3395, 3396*—The slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa is entirely confined to the Portuguese settlements, *Wyvill 3535-3538*—Jurisdiction of the Portuguese government over the eastern coast of Africa, *ib. 3656*—The slave trade in the Brazils is carried on chiefly by Portuguese, resident in the country, that have been naturalized, *Moore 5345, 5465.*

See also *Ambriz. Competition. Legitimate Commerce, 1. Price of Slaves, 5. Slave Vessels, 1. Treaties and Conventions, 4.*

Portuguese Vessels. Provisions of the Act of 1839, empowering British cruisers to seize Portuguese vessels suspected of the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston 124-127*—The greatest blow towards the suppression of the slave trade was the power given to the British cruisers to capture Portuguese vessels suspected of the slave trade, *Matson 1258*—Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro to Viscount Palmerston, dated 16 May 1838, with enclosures, relative to the employment of Portuguese vessels in the slave trade at the port of Rio, *Bandinel's Ev. p. 242.*

See also *Slave Vessels, 1.*

Pratt, William Henry, and James Will. (Analysis of their Evidence.)—Natives of Africa, liberated from slavers, *8165*—Connexion with the Wesleyan missionaries, *Pratt 8170-8173*—Employment of the liberated Africans by the merchants in Sierra Leone; terms of apprenticeship, *ib. 8174-8180*—Object of witness in visiting England, *ib. 8181-8186*—Number of places of religious worship in Sierra Leone in connexion with the Church Missionary Society; number of people forming the congregations, *ib. 8194-8200*—State of education among the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, *ib. 8201*—Almost all the business in Sierra Leone lies in the hands of the liberated Africans, *ib. 8203*—Great delight expressed by liberated Africans on their return to Sierra Leone from the West Indies, *ib. 8205*—Reason why the liberated Africans object to emigrate to the West Indies from Sierra Leone, *ib. 8206-8211*—Manner in which the emigration of liberated Africans from the Queen's Yard at Sierra Leone is at present conducted, *ib. 8212.*

System of bribery by emigration agents to induce the liberated Africans to emigrate to the West Indies, *Pratt 8212*—Unwillingness of liberated Africans to emigrate from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *Pratt 8213; Will 8216-8218*—Rate of wages in Sierra Leone, *Pratt 8224*—Manner in which the Government dispose of the liberated Africans among the settlers in Sierra Leone, *ib. 8228-8233*—Price of provisions in Sierra Leone, *ib. 8234-8237*—Manner in which witness was kidnapped from his native land and sold as a slave, *ib. 8239-8245*—Capability of Sierra Leone to support the liberated Africans now settled in that colony, *ib. 8246-8251.*

PREVENTIVE SQUADRON:

1. *Strength and Efficiency of the Preventive Force.*
2. *Inability of the Squadron to prevent the Slave Trade.*
3. *Proposed Removal of the Squadron, and Consequences.*

1. *Strength and Efficiency of the Preventive Force:*

Strength and efficiency of the British preventive squadron, from the end of the year 1845 down to the present time, *Rep. iv. 4; Cliffe 4114; Mansel 4602, 4603; Stopford 5589.*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

PREVENTIVE SQUADRON—continued.

1. *Strength and Efficiency of the Preventive Force*—continued.

5589, 5590—Inefficiency of the present squadron on the coast of Africa; it should be augmented to treble its present force, *Birch* 2264-2267. 2340. 2401—The principal cause of the decrease of the slave trade is the blockading squadron; the removal of the squadron would cause the revival of the trade, *Wyvill* 3567-3569—Sufficiency of the present squadron employed to suppress the slave trade, *ib.* 3609—Number and character of the blockading squadron on the west coast of Africa, *Lord John Hay* 3663-3667—Total number of ships of war employed in the suppression of the slave trade, and where stationed, *ib.* 3695-3702. 3733-3736.

2. *Inability of the Squadron to prevent the Slave Trade:*

A line of cruisers either upon the African coast or the American coast is not sufficient to suppress the slave trade, without means of interception on both sides of the Atlantic, *Lord Palmerston* 80—The presence of the squadron on the African coast has not prevented the importation of slaves into the Brazils, *Bandinel* 3495, 3496—The effect of the squadron on the coast of Africa has been merely to check the supply of slaves, but has not tended towards the extinction of the traffic, *Hook* 3900-3905. 3944-3947—The vigilance of our squadron is of little use when opposed to the activity of the slavers, *ib.* 3921—Opinion that no naval force would be sufficient to suppress the slave trade, *John King* 3995, 3996—The squadron does not repress the slave trade, and it is no protection to our commerce on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 4069.

Reason of the slave trade abating between the coast of Africa and the Brazils, when the British squadron was first stationed on the African coast, *Cliffe* 4126-4131. 4139-4147. 4173-4175—Impossibility of the British squadron effectually preventing the carrying on of the slave trade from the west coast of Africa, *Forsham* 4477-4485—Reason why a preventive squadron can never be successful in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, *Horsfall* 4851-4856—Difficulties attendant upon the suppression of the slave trade by means of a blockading squadron, *Lang* 4939-4947—Manner in which the presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa tends to promote rather than suppress the slave trade, *Thompson* 5033-5041—New channels for the slave trade are continually opening up, which the British cruisers are not aware of, *ib.* 5218.

Manner in which the evils connected with the slave trade have been aggravated by the British squadron stationed on the coast of Africa to prevent it, *Moore* 5341—Reason for considering the maintenance of the squadron on the west coast of Africa an useless expense, *ib.* 5519. 5532—Opinion that the British squadron on the coast of Africa will never extinguish the slave trade, *Stopford* 5578-5583—The efforts of the British squadron do not diminish the slave trade to any extent, *ib.* 5612, 5613—Manner in which the presence of the British squadron tends to aid and abet the slave trade carried on on the Brazilian coast, *Hoare* 6026-6031. 6037-6053—Particulars of a conversation with a Bahia merchant, showing the manner in which the presence of the British squadron aided and abetted the slave trade, *ib.* 6064-6070.

3. *Proposed Removal of the Squadron, and Consequences:*

The removal of the squadron from the coast of Africa would lead to the ruin of the West India colonies, *Carr* 1986—The withdrawal of the squadron would tend very much to suppress the slave trade in Cuba and Brazil, from the apprehension which would be excited on account of the increasing number of slaves in those states, *Wm. Smith* 3830. 3840-3844—The effect of the withdrawal of the squadron would be to glut the market with slaves, and thus the demand would be stopped, *Hook* 3948—Withdrawing the squadron would increase the slave trade for a short time, but it would ultimately cure itself, and the effect would be the extinction of the traffic, *John King* 4070-4081—Uselessness of retaining the British squadron on the coasts of Africa and Brazil, with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, *Cliffe* 4111-4125; *Higgins* 6447. 6461—Were the squadron withdrawn there would be a considerable extension of the slave trade, *Mansel* 4636-4639—Were the British squadron withdrawn the glut of slaves would be so great in slave-acquiring countries as to put a stop to the demand, and the trade would be carried on unaccompanied by the present horrors, *ib.* 4642-4645.

Effect of the withdrawal of the British squadron from the coast of Africa and Brazil in increasing the slave trade, *Horsfall* 4788-4800; *Moore* 5351—Opinion that the squadron should be maintained on the west coast of Africa until sufficient arrangements had been made for supplying our West India colonies with regular immigration, *Higgins* 6558. 6561-6563. 6594—Manner in which the presence of the squadron on the coast of Africa impedes free emigration from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Barkly* 6672-6674—Were the British fleet withdrawn from the coast of Africa the slave trade would spring up again and the legitimate trade be sacrificed, *Jones* 7232-7236

—Opinion

PREVENTIVE SQUADRON—continued.

3. Proposed Removal of the Squadron, and Consequences—continued.

—Opinion that treble the number of slaves would be carried away annually from the coast of Africa were the British squadron withdrawn, *Jones* 7277—The presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa is a great benefit to the people of Africa, *Townsend* 7772-7775—Reason why desirable to continue the British squadron on the coast of Africa, *ib.* 7869-7885.

See also *American Squadron*. *Black Navy*. *Brazilian Government*, 1. *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*. *British Seamen*. *Cape Coast*. *Captured Vessels*, 2. *Cruisers*. *Cuba*, 2. *East Coast of Africa*. *Expenditure*. *French Squadron*. *Glasgow Emancipation Society*. *Health*. *Lagos*. *Legitimate Commerce*, 1. *Mosambique*. *Naval Force*. *Night*. *Portuguese*. *Price of Slaves*, 6. *Prize Money*. *Removal of Officers*. *Revival of the Slave Trade*. *Seizure of Vessels*. *Shipping*. *Sickness and Mortality of Seamen*. *Spies*. *Steam Vessels*, 1. *Sufferings of Slaves*, 2, 3. *Suppression of the Slave Trade*, 1, 2.

PRICE OF SLAVES:

1. *In Africa*.
2. *In the Brazils*.
3. *In Cuba*.
4. *In the West Indies*.
5. *In the Spanish and Portuguese Colonies*.
6. *How the Price of Slaves is affected by the Presence of the British Preventive Squadron*.

1. *In Africa*:

Average value of slaves on the coast of Africa, *Allen* 916, 917; *Matson* 1493; *Birch* 2248, 2249; *Tobin* 5652; *Higgins* 6578-6582; *Clarke* 7423, 7427—Value of a slave in Abbeokuta, *Townsend* 7897—Low price of slaves in the interior of Africa, and gradual increase according to the distance from their native country, *Macqueen* 8276, 8277.

2. *In the Brazils*:

Considerable and progressive decline of the price of slaves in the Brazils during the years 1846, 1847, and during the progress of the present year, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Cliffe* 4103-4106, 4343; *Moore* 5354—A fall in the price of slaves in Brazil is no proof of the increase of the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 49—It is the general notion in the Brazils and Cuba that it is cheaper to buy negroes than to rear them, *ib.* 92-95—Price of slaves in the Brazilian market, *Carr* 1866; *Bandinel* 3357, 3360; *Cliffe* 4103-4106; *Moore* 5310-5313; *Higgins* 6570—The low price of slaves in the Brazilian market is not to be attributed to the plentiful supply, but to the want of employment for them, *Carr* 1869, 1870—The price of slaves in Brazil has increased of late, *W. Smith* 3857—Variations in the price of slaves in the Brazilian market between 1828 and 1847, *Cliffe* 4323-4335, 4344-4354—Average price paid for slaves in Brazil in the years 1825 to 1848, taken from the books of a proprietor on the sea coast, *ib.* 4686, p. 75—High price given for those slaves in the Brazils that have been brought up and learnt a trade, *Moore* 5493—Price which a slave will fetch at Rio, *Stopford* 5587—Average of the price paid for slaves in Brazil in the years from 1825 to 1848, taken from the books of a proprietor on the sea coast, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 232, 233.

3. *In Cuba*:

Average price of slaves in the Havannah, *Matson* 1496—Price which a slave will fetch in Cuba, *Higgins* 6570.

4. *In the West Indies*:

Price at which slaves sold in the West Indies, and how usually paid for, *Tobin* 5692-5694.

5. *In the Spanish and Portuguese Colonies*:

Account of the price of slaves in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in each year from 1784 to 1847, *Bandinel* 3268.

6. *How the Price of Slaves is affected by the Presence of the British Preventive Squadron*:

How far the price of slaves is affected by the disposal of the British squadron, *Bandinel* 3357-3360; *Cliffe* 4340-4361; *Horsfall* 4845-4847—Effect of withdrawing the British cruisers in diminishing the price of slaves and increasing the slave trade, *Thompson* 5107-5109—Manner in which the presence of the British squadron

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

PRICE OF SLAVES—continued.

6. *How the Price of Slaves is affected, &c.*—continued.

on the coast of Africa enhances the price of the slaves in the Brazils, *Moore* 5494-5496; *Higgins* 6566-6568—The enhancement of the price of the slave by the action of the African squadron does not form a considerable element in the production of Brazilian sugar, *Higgins* 6575, 6576.

Prices of Produce. The slave trade is entirely governed by the price of produce in Cuba and the Brazils, *Laird* 2862-2865—Extract from the Report of the British Commissioners at the Havannah, dated 1 January 1836, in support of the opinion that the supply of slaves is governed by the price of produce, *ib.* 2975.

See also *Produce of Slave Labour. Provisions.*

Prices of Sugar. Comparative statement of the extent of the slave trade at different periods, from Mr. Bandinel's Table, and of the prices of ordinary Havanna sugar, as given in Parliamentary Return, No. 400, of Session 1848, *Rep.* iv. 4. 15. 20. 24—It has always followed that as the price of sugar got up the slave trade has increased, *Laird* 2976.

See also *Abandonment of Estates. Brazil, 1. Sugar Cultivation.*

Prisoners of War. How prisoners of war are usually disposed of by the chiefs on the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5755—Application of the Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica to the Government to be allowed to go to the coast of Africa, and ransom the prisoners of war brought to the coast from the interior, *Macqueen* 8295-8299.

Prize Money. Refutation of the statement that the cruisers allow the embarkation of slaves, and then capture the vessels with a view to the prize money, *Denman* 268—Proposed alterations in the system of prize money distributed to officers on the capture of slave vessels, *ib.* 380-388—Great advantage would result from altering the system of prize money, and giving it upon the vessel captured, instead of upon the number of slaves on board, *Matson* 1648, 1649—The mode of remunerating the officers and crews of the British cruisers, as recommended by Captain Denman, would not be more advantageous than the present mode, *Birch* 2512—Particulars relative to the payment of prize money for the capture of slave vessels, *Lord John Hay* 3737-3740—The squadron employed on the Brazilian coast is the most lucrative service that a naval officer can engage in at the present time, *Hoare* 6085-6094.—See also *Bounties.*

Produce of Slave Labour. The extent and activity of the African slave trade is mainly governed by the demand for the products of slave labour in the markets of Europe, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Laird* 2884. 2923—Impossibility of rendering the productions of slave labour no longer marketable; Brazil could always produce sugar as cheaply as the West India islands, *Lord Palmerston* 34-39—Opinion that the most effectual means of putting down the slave trade would be to undersell the productions of slave labour, *Laird* 2874-2878; *Higgins* 6458; *Barkly* 6774.

See also *Cuba, 1. Exports. Legitimate Commerce, 2. Prices of Produce. Prizes of Sugar. Slave-grown Sugar.*

Profits of the Slave Trade. Large profit attendant on the African slave trade with the Brazils, *Rep.* iv. 4; *Cliffe* 4108; *Lang* 4945—In consequence of the measures taken for the suppression of the slave trade, the profit upon each slave is greatly increased; this would act as an inducement to preserve the lives of the negroes on board the slavers, by a good supply of water and other means, *Lord Palmerston* 18, 19—The slave trade is the most lucrative now in existence, and upon the system in which it is now conducted ruin is not likely to ensue, *Cliffe* 4108-4110. 4123-4125—Reason of the profits of the slave trade decreasing latterly in the Brazils, *Horsfall* 4807-4844—Amount of profit derived from landing and sale of a cargo of slaves after paying all expenses, *Thompson* 5025—Were one-half of the vessels captured that embark in the slave trade, there still would be a considerable profit to those that embark in the trade, *ib.* 5027, 5028—At present the slave trade is conducted with a view to the greatest amount of profit on the part of those who engage in it, *Higgins* 6587.

See also *Chiefs in Africa, 3. Competition. Legitimate Commerce, 1. Smuggling.*

Proprietors of Estates. A large proportion of the proprietors and merchants of Cuba are opposed to the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3472—Authority for witness's opinion that the proprietors of Cuba are favourable to emancipation, *ib.* 3477, 3478.

See also *Resident Proprietors.*

Protection of Commerce. Great irregularities are committed on the coast of Africa, where there are no British vessels to protect the traders, *Matson* 1611-1616—Even supposing the slave trade was abolished, it would be necessary to continue the cruisers on the coast of Africa, to protect legitimate commerce and prevent the revival of the traffic, *Laird* 2980-2988; *William Smith* 3815-3821; *Thompson* 5083, 5084—Necessity for a garrison being established on the coast for the protection of trade, *Duncan* 3143, 3144.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Protection of Commerce—continued.

3165, 3166—Extent to which merchant vessels require the protection of a British man-of-war on the coast of Africa, *Forsham* 4551-4560—Opinion that no merchant or missionary could reside in Africa, on the coast or in the interior, without the protection of Her Majesty's cruisers, *Gollmer* 8042.

See also *African Forts.* *British Settlements.* *Legitimate Commerce*, 1. *Naval Force*, 5. 6. *Preventive Squadron*, 2. *Trading Posts.* *Wars.*

Protective Duty. Opinion that all protection to the West India planter would be useless, unless the time during which it is afforded is usefully occupied in placing the West Indies in a better position with regard to the demand for labour, *Barkly* 6761.

See also *Differential Duties.* *Sugar Duties.*

Provision Grounds. Reason of the provision grounds not being cultivated during the existence of slavery in the West Indies, *Barrett* 7556-7559—Oppressiveness of the ten-dollar licence for selling articles of consumption grown on the negroes provision grounds in Demerara, *ib.* 7633-7638. 7714. 7716—Opportunities which the negroes have of gaining a livelihood by the cultivation of their provision grounds, *Bourne* 8157, 8158.

Provisions. All the slave vessels captured by witness were well supplied with provisions and water, *Butterfield* 604—High price of provisions in the West Indies compared with the price in this country, *Barrett* 7472—Price of provisions in Sierra Leone, *Pratt* 8234-8237.—See also *Food.* *Maintenance of Slaves.*

Prussia. Co-operation of the King of Prussia with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade since 1814, *Bandinell* 3271.

Public Companies. Formation of companies in Rio de Janeiro, for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade, *Wyvill* 3601-3605; *Moore* 5326—Description of the slave trading companies formed at Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, and Rio for the supply of slaves, *Hoare* 6028—Practice in both Cuba and in Brazil for parties to hold slavers in shares, *Higgins* 6592, 6593.—See also *Insurance of Slave Vessels.*

PUNISHMENT:

1. *Punishment of Crime.*

2. *Punishment of Parties engaged in the Slave Trade.*

1. *Punishment of Crime:*

Impediments to assimilating the law in the West Indies to the law of England for particular classes of crime, *Higgins* 6539-6543.

2. *Punishment of Parties engaged in the Slave Trade:*

It is very necessary that the parties engaged in the slave trade should be individually punishable for the offence, *Lord Palmerston* 129; *Birch* 2268-2397. 2423—We have no power to punish parties engaged in the slave trade who are not subjects of Her Majesty, *Lord Palmerston* 134, 135. 144—Opinion that some corporal penalty should attach to individuals engaged in the slave trade, *Denman* 250—Necessity for some means being adopted to punish the parties who engage in the slave trade; at present the vessels are condemned, but there is no power to punish the owners or crew, *Carr* 1747-1762. 1826. 1851-1856. 1859, 1860—The crews of slavers should be punishable by transportation, *Birch* 2464, 2465; *Thompson* 5100. 5174—Making the parties engaged in the slave trade liable to punishment as for piracy, would greatly check the traffic, *Wyvill* 3606-3608. 3646-3648; *Thompson* 5100. 5174-5178.

See also *Americans.* *Capital Punishment.* *Corporal Punishment.* *Crews of Slavers.* *Imprisonment.* *Piracy*, 2. 4. *Sherboro Country.* *Transportation.*

Purchase of Freedom. Frequency of instances among the free blacks in the Brazils purchasing the freedom of others, *Moore* 5429-5431—A slave can at any time make himself free by the payment of a certain sum of money to his chief, *Townsend* 7894—Strong desire among the natives throughout Abbeokuta to liberate any of their family that they may know to be in slavery, *Gollmer* 8006-8009.

Q.

Queen's Yard (Sierra Leone). Objection raised by the Governor of Sierra Leone to the selection of liberated Africans from the Queen's yard for exportation to the West Indies, *Rimington* 6901-6903.—See also *Emigration*, 2.

Quillimane. Removal of slave agents from Quillimane in consequence of the rapid decline of the slave trade, *Wyvill* 3544-3546—Activity of the "Cleopatra" in capturing slave vessels off Quillimane, *Thompson* 5215.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

R.

Rabba District. Rabba is one of the principal slave markets in Africa, *Duncan* 3046.

Railway (Demerara). Attempt made to construct a railway in Demerara by Mr. Catherwood, and reason of being unable to get the work done, *Barrett* 7675-7678.

Recovery of Debts. Mode of obtaining payment from natives of the Cameroons for goods and merchandize sold by British traders, *Lilley* 5855-5858.

Redemption of Slaves. See *Liberated Africans.*

Reduction of Wages. See *Wages*, 3.

Refusal to Work. Refusal of slaves to work in the Brazils when set free by their owners, *Cliffe* 4178—Efforts made by the planters to rescue themselves from the disastrous consequences of the negroes refusing to work, *Higgins* 6377.

See also *Creoles.* *Labour and Labourers.* *Payment of Wages.*

Registry of Slaves. Provided the slave trade is to be tolerated, all the slaves exported should be registered and allowed to return if dissatisfied with their condition, *Duncan* 3160-3163.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION :

1. *On the Coast of Africa.*
2. *In the West Indies.*

1. *On the Coast of Africa :*

Great increase in the number of communicants in the colony of Sierra Leone, *Schön* 2747-2749—Degree of religious feeling existing among the natives in Sierra Leone; strict observance of the sabbath in that colony, *ib.* 2752-2764—Destitute state of the natives of the Cameroons as regards religious instruction, *Lilley* 5998-6000—Rapidly with which the newly imported Africans acquire religious knowledge, *Barkly* 6749—State of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone as regards religious instruction, *Rimington* 6967-6980—Strict attendance of liberated Africans at public worship at Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7075-7087—All the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone are members of one or other of the protestant congregations, *ib.* 7091-7095—Attendance of liberated Africans and the white population at church in Sierra Leone, *ib.* 7101-7120—Expediency of encouraging the diffusion of moral and religious instruction among the African race by means of native agency, *ib.* 7268-7272—Number of places of religious worship in Sierra Leone in connexion with the Church Missionary Society; number of people forming the congregation, *Pratt* 8194-8200.

2. *In the West Indies.*

The same attention is paid to the religious wants of the free emigrants in the West Indies as is paid to the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, *Rimington* 6970-6980—Great attention paid by the ministers of religion in Jamaica and Berbice to the religious instruction of the liberated Africans, *Bourne* 8128-8130—Amount contributed by the negroes of Berbice towards religious purposes, more particularly for building churches and chapels, *ib.* 8145-8150.

See also *Abbeokuta.* *Church Accommodation.* *Education*, 3. *Liberated Africans*, 4. *Mahometanism.* *Missionaries.* *Myalism.* *Sierra Leone*, 1. *Suppression of the Slave Trade*, 2.

Removal of Officers. Occasion of the removal of witness from the slavery preventive service and placing him in the mail packet service, *Hoare* 6019-6022.

Representative Assembly. Great want of a Representative Assembly in British Guiana; one half of the evils of the colony arise from that circumstance, *Barrett* 7698-7702.

Resident Proprietors. Advantage of the proprietors of estates in the West Indies being resident in a country where they are impelled by the spirit of improvement which is around them, *Macgregor* 6221.

Resolutions of the Committee. Copy of the Resolutions agreed to by the Committee, as submitted by the Chairman, *Rep.* IV. 3-5.

See also *Barkly, Henry*, M. P. *Bowles*, Admiral, M. P. *Cardwell, Edward*, M. P. *Hutt, William*, M. P. *Inglis*, Sir Robert Harry, Bart., M. P. *Milnes*, R. Monckton, M. P.

Revival of the Slave Trade. The slave trade was not revived at the place where the barracoons were destroyed up to 1843, *Matson* 1536—In case of the cruisers being withdrawn from the coast, the slave trade would increase, *Schön* 2705, 2706, 2771—The slave trade had greatly decreased on the coast of Africa; but it has increased within the last twelve months, *ib.* 2708.

See also *Africa, Coast of*, 2. *Legitimate Commerce*, 2. *Naval Force*, 3. *Niger River*, 1.

Rice.

Rice. Cultivation of rice in the neighbourhood of the colony of Sierra Leone, *Carr* 1969-1971.—See also *Sherboro Country*.

Right of Search. We cannot look forward to the suppression of the slave trade until the active co-operation of all other nations has been obtained; and the right of search granted, *Lord Palmerston* 50-60—The right of search is most essential to the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 53; *Denman* 251—Witness anticipates bringing the slave trade to a very narrow limit, even without a right of search on the part of America, *Lord Palmerston* 64—The right of visit which we now enjoy with regard to American and French vessels, for the purpose of verifying the flag, is in fact identical with the right of search, *Denman* 204-207—How far the present agreement with America is equivalent to the right of search, *ib.* 293-296—The right of search is essential to any success in the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 368-370—Right of visit exercised by British vessels over American and all suspicious vessels, *Butterfield* 579-584—The present difficulties arising from a want of power to search foreign vessels greatly facilitates the slave trade, *Matson* 1651, 1652.—See also *American Vessels*.

Rimington, Captain Michael. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Concerned in conveying emigrants from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 6817—Particulars relative to the conveyance of two cargoes of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to British Guiana in a ship chartered for that purpose, 6818-6864—Satisfaction expressed by the liberated Africans landed in the West Indies at their change of condition, 6841, 6883-6887, 6922, 6923—Proportion of female emigrants to males imported into British Guiana, 6828, 6864—Reason of so small a number of females emigrating from the African coast, 6865-6870—Good conduct of the liberated Africans on board during the voyage to the West Indies, 6870-6879—Success of the immigration of liberated Africans into Berbice, 6880-6889—Extent of the mortality on the voyage between the coast of Africa and British Guiana, 6890-6900—Objection raised by the Governor of Sierra Leone to the selection of liberated Africans from the Queen's Yard for exportation to the West Indies, 6901-6903.

The authorities at Sierra Leone prefer that the liberated Africans should be apprenticed to natives in their own colony rather than transported to the West Indies as free emigrants, 6904, 6956-6958—Superior condition of the liberated African in the West Indies to his situation when apprenticed to the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, 6906-6914—High terms in which the liberated Africans spoke of Messrs. Laing, their head masters in Berbice, 6915-6918—Great desire among the negroes to obtain smart clothes, 6920—Occasion of witness taking a cargo of Coolies down from Calcutta to the Mauritius, 6927—Amount taken back by the Coolies to Calcutta, as their savings during their residence in the West Indies, 6936—Occasion of certain planters at Berbice sending liberated Africans home to their native soil to induce others to emigrate, 6938-6949—Treatment of the delegates by the authorities at Sierra Leone; refusal to allow them to enter the Queen's Yard, 6953.

The missionaries and merchants are very hostile to the liberated Africans leaving Sierra Leone to emigrate to the West Indies, 6956-6961, 6980—Willingness of Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies from the coast of Africa, 6963, 6964, 6999, 7000—State of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone as regards religious instruction, 6967-6980—The same attention is paid to the religious wants of the free emigrants in the West Indies as is paid to the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, 6970-6980—Superiority of the clothing worn by the liberated Africans in the West Indies to the clothing of negroes at Sierra Leone, 6981-6988—Price of labour given to liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, 6982, 6990—Rate of wages earned by Kroomen in the West Indies, 6993—Employment of Kroomen as sailors; they are more adapted for hard work than the other race of Africans, 6994-6997.

No doubt of the West India planter being able to compete with the slave-growing colonies of Cuba and Brazil, if a sufficient number of free emigrants could be obtained from the coast of Africa to import into the West Indies, 7004—Natural advantages possessed by British Guiana for the cultivation of sugar, 7008-7010—Hardships imposed upon the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, 7019—Desertion of the Established Church by the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, 7020—The moral condition of the liberated Africans of Sierra Leone would be much improved by going to the West Indies, 7024-7027.

Rio de Janeiro. Particulars of the number of slave vessels adjudicated by the Mixed Commission Court at Rio since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3255—Account of the number of slaves which have been emancipated at Rio up to 18 February 1848, *ib.* 3265—Extract from a Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Rio de Janeiro as to the existing contraband trade in slaves, and the encouragement to be given to the emigration of European colonists into Rio, *ib.* 3363, p. 242, 243—Extract of a Report of the Minister of Justice of Rio de Janeiro relative to the contraband trade in slaves in that settlement, *ib.* 3363, p. 243—Appearance and condition of the slaves when landed and exposed for sale at Rio, *Lang* 4948-4957—State of public opinion at Rio with respect to the slave trade suppression by the British, *Stopford* 5586—Knowledge of the

Rio de Janeiro—continued.

the Brazilian Government of the existence of depôts for slaves in the Port of Rio, *Stopford* 5614-5619.

Copy of despatch from Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston, dated 9 February 1848, relative to the extent of the slave trade in the Brazils in the year 1847, *Rep. i. App. 271, 272*—List of the vessels that have arrived at the port of Rio from the coast of Africa, during the quarter ending 31 December 1847; also a return of the vessels which have sailed for the African coast during the same period, *Rep. i. App. 272, 273; Rep. iii. App. 204*—Statement of the arrival of vessels at Rio de Janeiro from the coast of Africa, during the quarter ending 31 March 1848; also statement of the departures from that port to the coast of Africa for the same period, *Rep. iii. App. 207*.

See also *Brazil, 1. Convicts. Exports. Landing Slaves. Negroes, 1. Price of Slaves, 2. Public Companies. Sugar Cultivation, 2.*

Rio Nun. The principal branch of the Niger is near Cape Formosa, and is called the Rio Nun; this is the only navigable branch, *Allen* 836-838—Opinion that the Rio Nun has not been the seat of the slave trade for many years, *ib.* 853.

Rivers of Africa. Opinion that no slave trade is now carried on in the rivers of Africa, *Matson* 1289, 1434.

See also *Approaches to Rivers. Blockade, 2. Bonny River. Calabar River. Cameroons River. Congo River. Niger River. Nun River. Nunez River. Pongus River. Rokelle River.*

Rokelle River. Exertions of the missionaries to establish a mission up the River Rokelle in Africa, and successful result thereof, *Carr* 1983.

Rokon District. Exertions of the missionaries to establish a mission at Rokon, in the interior of Africa, and successful result thereof, *Carr* 1983.

Rose, Hon. Peter. Offensive remark made by the Hon. Peter Rose in the Court of Police in Demerara, upon the occasion of imposing the tax on the sale of provisions, *Barrett* 7639.

Rum. See *Bahia, 1.*

Runaway Slaves. Existence of societies in all the northern states of America for assisting runaway slaves into Canada, *Laird* 2988.

Russell, Lord John. Opinion of Lord John Russell on the impossibility of repressing the foreign slave trade by the employment of a marine guard, *Mansel* 4626.

See also *Maroons.*

Russia. Co-operation of the Emperor of Russia with Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade since 1814, *Bandinel* 3271.

Ryan, Richard. Copy of despatch from Consul Ryan to Viscount Palmerston, dated 31 December 1847, on the state of the slave trade at Pará in the Brazils, *Rep. i. App. 277*.—See also *Pará.*

S.

Sacrificing Slaves. Intercession of witness with the King of Bimbia to induce him to put down the system of sacrificing slaves upon the death of their masters, *Mansel* 4656—It is a very common thing in Africa, on the death of a chief, for his relatives to put a number of the natives to death to commemorate the event, *Horsfall* 4921.

See also *Ashantees.*

St. Helena. Number of slave vessels adjudicated by the Vice-Admiralty Court at St. Helena since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3260.—See also *Condemned Vessels.*

“*St. Helena,*” Slaver. Particulars relative to the sufferings of the negroes on board the “*St. Helena*” slave vessel, *Bandinel* 3412.

St. Paul de Loando. The governor of St. Paul de Loando is very much against slavery, and punishes all parties taken in the slave trade, *Birch* 2451.

Sale of Slaves. Manner in which the purchase and sale of slaves is conducted in the ports of the Brazils, *Moore* 5556-5558—Mode of transacting the sale of a cargo of slaves in Jamaica by means of an agent, *Tobin* 5719.

See also *Domestic Slavery. Tobacco.*

“*Santa Anna,*” Slaver. Particulars relative to the number of slaves captured on board of the “*Santa Anna*” slave vessel, *Bandinel* 3417.

Santos. See *Public Companies.*

Sardinian Flag. Letter from Commander Horton to Lord Auckland, stating that the principal trade in the Bight of Benin connected with the slave trade is carried on under the Sardinian flag, *Rep. iii. App.* 198, 199.

Schön, Rev. James Frederick. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Minister of the Church of England; has been stationed in Africa as a missionary for sixteen years, 2649-2652—Was stationed at Sierra Leone from December 1832 to March 1839; 2653, 2654—Accompanied the Niger expedition in 1841; 2656—Evidence relative to the Slave Trade at Shebar in 1839; this has been entirely suppressed, 2657-2684—Impossibility of the natives approaching civilization during the existence of the Slave Trade, 2685-2689—Existence of domestic slavery in the interior of Africa; this differs but little from the hiring of servants, 2690. 2740. 2741, 2782-2788—There is a difference between the slaves who are intended for domestic purposes in Africa and those intended for the Foreign Slave Trade, 2691—The supply of slaves at Sherboro is procured by war, 2692—Nature of the crimes punishable with slavery in the Sherboro country, 2692-2696. 2742, 2743—Instances of the Africans selling their children to slave dealers, 2697, 2698. 2734-2739.

Evil influence of slavery with regard to commerce, 2699—The slave dealers exercise their utmost endeavours to prevent the establishment of legitimate commerce in Africa, 2699-2704—Slave merchants, importing European goods for the purchase of slaves, underbid the import of goods for legitimate commerce, 2705—In case of the cruisers being withdrawn from the coast the slave trade would increase, 2705, 2706. 2771—The natives of Africa are directly opposed to the slave trade, with the exception of the chiefs, 2707—The slave trade had greatly decreased on the coast of Africa; but it has increased within the last twelve months, 2708—The slaves exported from Africa are principally males, 2709—Beneficial effects of the missionary labours in Africa, 2710. 2728-2730—Immigration of liberated Africans into the interior, and beneficial results therefrom, 2710—Redemption of their countrymen from slavery by the liberated Africans, 2710-2715—Sierra Leone has made great progress in civilization, 2716.

Many of the liberated Africans amass great wealth at Sierra Leone, 2717—Population of Sierra Leone; proportion of the sexes, 2718-2721—The liberated Africans are generally an industrious people, 2722—Prosperous and thriving state of the colony of Sierra Leone, 2723—Nature of the trade and occupations in Sierra Leone, 2724-2727—Opinion that the operations of the cruisers on the coast are very beneficial to the people of Africa, 2731—Sierra Leone has never been a slave market since it has been a place of European occupation, 2733—The principal source of supply of the Slave Trade is by rapine, either of public war or private kidnapping, 2744-2746—Great increase in the number of communicants in the colony of Sierra Leone, 2747-2749—Means of education afforded in Sierra Leone; number of children in the various schools, 2750, 2751.

Evidence relative to the religious feeling existing in Sierra Leone; strict observance of the Sabbath in the colony, 2752-2764—Cultivation of the soil by the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, 2765, 2766—In the schools at Wellington the children are taught cultivation, 2767—The domestic slaves in Africa are usually sold, 2768, 2769—Particulars relative to the settlement at Abbeokuta in Africa, 2772-2779—Possibility of establishing British settlements on the coast of Africa, 2780, 2781—Authority which the chiefs in the Eboe country exercise over their people; proportion of the profit arising from agricultural or commercial employment of the negroes which goes to the chiefs, 2789-2791—Evidence as to the productiveness of the soil up the river Niger; a large trade might be carried on on the banks of the Niger, 2792-2824.

There is a great quantity of maize growing up the Niger, 2794—The butter tree grows to a great extent up the river, 2795. 2812-2814—Principal articles which can be obtained in the river Niger district as means of trade, 2796-2811—A great deal of ivory is to be obtained in the Niger, 2801—Palm oil is in great abundance in the Delta, 2803—Employment of the natives of Egga in cotton weaving, 2806—At present the cotton grows perfectly wild; a considerable quantity of cotton might be obtained by cultivation, 2815-2822. 2827—Growth of wild coffee up the Niger, 2823—In the Delta of the Niger the sugar-cane grows wild; the cane is much larger than witness ever saw it at any other place, 2824—A considerable quantity of sugar and coffee might be obtained in Africa if attention was paid to the cultivation, 2825-2829.

The settlement of Monrovia is not in a very prosperous condition, 2830-2833—The population consists chiefly of immigrants from America, 2834—Witness regards the general prosperity and improvement of the African race on the coast as one of the means most likely to suppress the slave trade, 2836.

Schools. See *Agricultural Schools.* Education, 1. Sierra Leone, 1.

Scott, Rev. John. Opinion of the Rev. John Scott upon the impolicy of the attempt to reduce wages of labour in Demerara, *Barrett* 7492, 7493.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Seamen. See *British Seamen.* *Kroomen*, 1. *Manning Vessels.* *Mortality*, 2. *Sickness and Mortality of Seamen.* *Training Seamen.*

Seizure of Vessels. Powers should be given to seize vessels in the waters of the native chiefs, which should be taken to the Vice-Admiralty Court for adjudication; in case of condemnation, half the proceeds should go to the chief, *Carr* 1764—Power of the cruisers in the Mediterranean to seize armed vessels refusing to hoist their colours and declare their nationality, *ib.* 1819-1821. 1826—Occasion of a yacht belonging to witness's house being seized and detained by a Portuguese cruiser, and taken into Prince's Island, *Horsfall* 4888.

See also *American Vessels.* *Bonds.* *Captured Vessels.* *Equipment Article.* *Portuguese Vessels.* *Smuggling.* *Treaties and Conventions*, 2.

Serfs. Existence of domestic slavery or serfdom in the interior of Africa, *Birch* 2407-2411.—See also *Domestic Slavery.*

Settlements. See *British Settlements.* *Colonial Possessions.* *Sierra Leone.* *Trading Posts.*

Settlers. See *Free Colonists.* *Sierra Leone*, 1.

Shea Butter Tree. Particulars relative to the oil obtained from the Shea butter tree in Africa, *Duncan* 3099-3112—Uses to which the Shea butter obtained from up the river Niger might be applied, *John King* 4038-4045.—See also *Butter Tree.* *Oil.*

Shebar District. Evidence relative to the slave trade carried on at Shebar in 1859; this has been entirely suppressed, *Schön* 2657-2684.

Sherboro Country. Recommendation for forming a trading port and settlement at Sherboro, on the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1845—Cultivation of rice in the Sherboro country, near Sierra Leone, *ib.* 1971—Nature of the crimes punishable with slavery in the Sherboro country, *Schön* 2692-2696. 2742, 2743—Existence of the slave trade in the Sherboro district, *Laird* 2856, 2857.

Shipping. There is not the slightest difficulty on the coast of Africa in distinguishing between slave vessels and those engaged in legitimate commerce, *Horsfall* 4889—Class of shipping best adapted for the slave trade preventive service, *Stopford* 5597-5600.

See also *American Vessels.* *Bahia*, 1. *British Shipping.* *Coasting Vessels.* *Commanders of Ships.* *Cruisers.* *Manning Vessels.* *Merchantmen.* *Naval Force.* *Portuguese Vessels.* *Preventive Squadron.* *Slave Vessels.* *Steam Vessels.*

Shodeke Chief. See *Missionaries.*

Sickness and Mortality of Seamen. Particulars of the sickness and mortality of the crews of vessels comprising the squadron stationed on the West Coast of Africa, *Thompson* 5189-5199.—See also *Disease.* *Mortality*, 1.

SIERRA LEONE:

1. *General State of the Colony and its Inhabitants.*
2. *Condition of the Liberated Africans imported into Sierra Leone.*
3. *Extent to which the Slave Trade is carried on in Sierra Leone District.*

1. *General State of the Colony and its Inhabitants:*

Witness prefers Sierra Leone to his own country or the West Indies, *Campbell* 1086-1094—Evidence generally as to the colony of Sierra Leone; aggregate population; circulating medium, and customs and habits of the people, Sabbath observance, &c., *Carr* 1800-1810—Progressive improvement of the colony of Sierra Leone; in time it will become a valuable colony, *Carr* 1910-1914; *Schön* 2716—Statement of the imports and exports of the colony of Sierra Leone from 1839 to 1846, *Carr* 1912-1914—Fertility of the soil of Sierra Leone; coffee, cotton, ginger, the ground nut, and, in some places sugar, might be successfully cultivated, *Carr* 1915, 1916; *Thompson* 5087-5097; *Jones* 7170-7174—The people of Sierra Leone have never been sufficiently instructed in agriculture, *Carr* 1917—The inhabitants of Sierra Leone are a very industrious community, *ib.* 1918—The population of Sierra Leone support themselves, entirely independent of the government, *ib.* 1963-1965—Beneficial influence which the colony of Sierra Leone exercises over the neighbouring states in a religious and moral point of view, *ib.* 1983, 1984—Importance of the colony of Sierra Leone as a means of extending commercial intercourse into the interior of Africa, *ib.* 1985.

Population of Sierra Leone; proportion of the sexes, *Schön* 2718-2721—Prosperous and thriving state of the colony of Sierra Leone, *ib.* 2723—Nature of the trade and occupations in Sierra Leone, *ib.* 2724-2727—Improvement of the trade between Sierra Leone and this country latterly, *Hook* 4710—Attempt made during Sir John Jeremie's administration to bring the land at Sierra Leone into cultivation, *ib.* 4716

—Terms

SIERRA LEONE—continued.

1. *General State of the Colony and its Inhabitants*—continued.

—Terms upon which settlers in Sierra Leone hold their lands, *Thompson* 5186-5188
 —State of the moral and religious condition of the population of Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7033; *Gollmer* 7965-7981 —Number of schools in Sierra Leone; amount of the population, *Jones* 7038-7042. 7135-7141 —Poorness of the soil of Sierra Leone; the greater part of it is mountain land, *ib.* 7217-7220.

2. *Condition of the Liberated Africans imported into Sierra Leone:*

Happiness of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; means of employment provided for them, *Norman* 807-814; *Frazer* 1228-1237; *Walker* 1243-1246—Employment of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, *Campbell* 1086; *Walker* 1238, 1239—General condition of the liberated Africans settled at Sierra Leone, *Hook* 3874-3878. 4714—Importance of employing the liberated Africans in producing articles of consumption, *Thompson* 5087-5097—The authorities of Sierra Leone prefer that the liberated Africans should be apprenticed to natives in their own colony rather than transported to the West Indies as emigrants, *Rimington* 6904. 6956-6958—Superior condition of the liberated African in the West Indies to his situation when apprenticed to the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, *ib.* 6906-6914—The missionaries and merchants are very hostile to the liberated Africans leaving Sierra Leone to emigrate to the West Indies, *ib.* 6956-6961. 6980.

Hardships imposed upon the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, *Rimington* 7019—Superior capacity of the natives born in the colony to the liberated Africans brought into Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7147-7157—In a few years the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone will have the whole trade of the colony in their own hands, *Jones* 7195; *Pratt* 8203—State of Sierra Leone as regards the industrious and orderly habits of the liberated Africans, and the progress of trade and employment, *Gollmer* 8016-8026—Capability of Sierra Leone to support the liberated Africans now settled in that colony, *Pratt* and *Will* 8246-8251.

3. *Extent to which the Slave Trade is carried on in Sierra Leone District:*

Very few slave vessels are now seized upon the Sierra Leone station, *Carr* 1832—How far the residents of Sierra Leone are concerned in the slave trade; some of the tribes boast of being so engaged, *Keogh* 2087-2089—Sierra Leone has never been a slave market since it has been a place of European occupation, *Schön* 2733—Account of the number of slave vessels adjudicated by the Mixed Commission Court and Vice-Admiralty Court since their establishment in 1819, and number condemned, *Bandinel* 3252-3254. 3260, 3261.

See also Adjudication Courts.	Apprenticeship System.	British Settlements.
Captured Slaves.	Captured Vessels.	Church Accommodation.
Coffee Cultivation.	Cotton Cultivation.	Courts of Judicature.
of the Soil.	Education, 2.	Emigration, 2.
Labourers, 1.	Free Town.	Houses.
Africans, 2. 4.	Missionaries.	Population.
Religious Instruction, 1, 2.	Rice.	Superintendent of Emigrants.
Contributions.	Wages, 2.	Voluntary
		Established Church.
		Free
		Liberated
		Queen's Yard.

Signals. System of signals adopted by the slavers on the coast of Africa, *Matson* 1378-1384.

Slave Decks. Statement showing, as far as can be made out at the Foreign Office, how many of the slave vessels which have been condemned in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, have had slave decks laid, or planks ready for laying down as slave decks, *Rep.* iv. App. 26, 27.

Slave Factories. See *Barracoons.* *Depôts for Slaves.*

Slave-grown Sugar. Revival of the slave trade in Cuba, on the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country, *Matson* 1691, 1692—The slave trade has received a considerable stimulus from the increased demand for the production of sugar, *Birch* 2230, 2231—Tendency of the Sugar Act of 1846 to increase the slave trade in the Brazils, *Thompson* 5144—Opinion that the Sugar Act of 1846 was too full a measure of free trade to the Brazilian; the West India interest should have been protected by a differential duty, *Moore* 5368-5370—Effect of the Sugar Act of 1846 in promoting and increasing the cultivation of sugar in the Brazils, *ib.* 5378-5390—Extent to which England is dependent on slave-growing countries for her supply of sugar, *Higgins* 6442-6446—Extract from the circulars of Messrs. Drake, Brothers & Co., in 1844 and 1848, showing the increasing and valuable trade now carried on in Cuban sugars, *ib.* 6451.

See also *Differential Duties.* *Produce of Slave Labour.* *Sugar Duties.*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

SLAVE TRADE :

1. Generally.
2. Increase of the Traffic.
3. Decrease of the Slave Trade.

1. Generally :

Comparative statement of the extent of the slave trade at different periods, from Mr. Bandinel's table, and of the prices of ordinary Havanna sugar, as given in Parliamentary Return, No. 400, of Session 1848, *Rep.* iv. 4. 15. 20. 24—There has been no material change in the extent of the slave trade; it continues pretty steady, *Matson* 1351-1354—Brief account of the progress of the slave trade, from the commencement of the reign of King George the Third to the present time, *Bandinel* 3230 *et seq.*—The rise and fall of the slave trade has hitherto been influenced by many simultaneous causes, *ib.* 3428—Extent to which the slave trade on the coast of Africa is at present carried on, *Mansel* 4604-4606.

2. Increase of the Traffic :

Unusual state of vigour and activity of the slave trade during the progress of the present year, *Rep.* iv. 3; *Laird* 2861; *King* 3967; *Horsfall* 4782-4785; *Thompson* 4985; *Moore* 5308—Increase of the slave trade on the coast of Africa during the last seven years, *Denman* 208; *Hook* 3944; *Higgins* 6447-6450—Witness is not aware that the slave trade has increased of late, *Allen* 957, 958—The slave trade was nearly put a stop to in 1845, but has rapidly increased of late, *Birch* 2229. 2240-2242.

3. Decrease of the Slave Trade :

Decrease in the number of negroes exported from the coast of Africa, *Lord Palmerston* 3-10. 25. 28—Denial that the slave trade is as bad as ever; it is not much more than one-third of what it was formerly, *Denman* 366. 371—Great decrease in the slave trade on the coast of Africa; in 1842 it had almost ceased, *Matson* 1256—Opinion that the slave trade has been considerably diminished within the last ten years, *Carr* 1882-1886—Causes that tended to diminish the slave trade on the west coast of Africa between 1840 and 1842, *Moore* 5522-5527.

See also *African Slave Trade*. *Americans*. *Barracoons*. *Brazil*, 1. *Capital Chiefs in Africa*, 3. *Cuba*, 2. *Emigration*, 5. *Excitement*. *Gallinas*. *Horrors of the Slave Trade*. *Kroo Coast*. *Legalization of the Slave Trade*. *Legitimate Commerce*, 1, 2. *Middle Passage*. *Naval Force*. *Piracy*, 2, 3, 4. *Preventive Squadron*. *Profits of the Slave Trade*. *Public Companies*. *Punishment*, 2. *Revival of the Slave Trade*. *Sierra Leone*, 3. *Steam Vessels*, 2. *Suppression of the Slave Trade*. *Wars*. *Whydah*, 3.

SLAVE VESSELS :

1. Class of Vessels engaged in the Slave Trade.
2. Equipment of Slave Vessels and Cost of Outfit.
3. Crowded state of Slave Vessels.
4. How Slave Vessels are distinguished from Merchantmen.

1. Class of Vessels engaged in the Slave Trade :

Description of vessels employed in the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 41-48; *Butterfield* 534-555. 634-639; *Wyvill* 3573-3577—Very few large vessels are now employed in the slave trade, *Butterfield* 533—The slave trade is chiefly carried on under the Portuguese flag; many slavers sail without any flag at all, *ib.* 585—Inferiority of the vessels engaged in the slave trade; they are old and leaky, and fit for no other employment, *Birch* 2268-2273; *Duncan* 3077-3088; *Bandinel* 3438-3440.

2. Equipment of Slave Vessels and Cost of Outfit :

Particulars relative to the equipment of vessels for the slave trade, *Denman* 215-218—Impossibility of capturing any vessels, however suspicious, not having what are termed equipments on board, *Matson* 1708—Length of time which is usually occupied in equipping slave vessels and embarking the slaves, *ib.* 1709-1712—The slavers carry less water and provisions now than before the traffic was illegal; this increases both the sufferings and mortality among the slaves, *Laird* 2886-2888. 2895—Manner in which the equipments of slave vessels are obtained, *Wyvill* 3651-3655—Cost of fitting out a slave vessel; rate of wages to the captain and crew, and terms of the voyage, *Thompson* 5002-5010—The loss of a slave vessel empty would be nothing as compared with the capture of the vessel with the slaves on board, *ib.* 5053.

3. Crowded state of Slave Vessels :

Description of the crowded state and horrible sufferings which the slaves now undergo in the middle passage, *Cliffe* 4206-4238. 4256-4267—The slavers are more crowded now than formerly, owing to the increased activity of the British cruisers, *Stopford* 5609-5611—Height between decks of vessels engaged in the African slave trade, *To bin* 5681-5683.

4. How

SLAVE VESSELS—continued.

4. How Slave Vessels are distinguished from Merchantmen:

Means of distinguishing vessels intended for the slave trade from other vessels, *Lord Palmerston* 81-91—Every means are taken to give slavers the appearance of legal vessels, *Matson* 1688; *Tobin* 5742—Reason of so many slavers escaping the vigilance of the cruisers on the Brazilian coast, *Hoare* 6016-6018.

See also Accommodation in Slave Vessels. Barrels of Water. Captured Vessels.
 Cleansing Slave Vessels. Commission. Condemned Vessels. Crews of Slavers.
 Decoy Vessels. Disease. Embarkation of Slaves. Equipment Article.
 Feeding Slaves. Flags. Food. Insurance of Slave Vessels. Middle
 Passage, 1, 2. Mortality, 1. Naval Force, 2. Packing Slaves. Piracy.
 Prize Money. Provisions. Right of Search. Seizure of Vessels. Shipping.
 Sierra Leone, 3. Signals. Slave Decks. Sufferings of Slaves, 1. Supply
 of Water. Surgeons. Voyages. Winds.

Slavery. See Abolition of Slavery. Anti-Slavery Society. Domestic Slavery.
 Emancipation of Slaves.

SLAVES:

1. Generally.
2. Importation and Exportation of Slaves.

1. Generally:

Most of the natives on the coast of Africa are born slaves, *Denman* 456-459—The whole of the inhabitants of Africa are slaves, *Tobin* 5701.

2. Importation and Exportation of Slaves:

Memorandum of the number of slaves computed to have been exported and imported westward from Africa, from 1788 to 1840, *Rep.* iv. 3. 8. 23—Memorandum of the number of slaves computed to have been annually exported and imported westward from Africa, from 1840 to 1848, *ib.*—Statement, as far as can be ascertained, of the probable number of slaves exported from Africa, from the year 1768 to the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, *Lord Palmerston* 186—The slaves exported from Africa are principally men, *Schön* 2709—Return of the number of negroes found on board slave vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruisers, during the years 1844 to 1847 inclusive, *Rep.* ii. *App.* 168—Memoranda of the number of slaves computed to have been exported and imported westward from Africa, from 1788 to 1840, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 217—Memoranda of the number of slaves computed to have been annually exported and imported westward from Africa, from 1840 to 1848, *ib.* 217, 218.

See also Ages of Slaves. Amelioration of the Condition of Slaves. Amusements.
 Boys. Branding. Captured Slaves. Children. Cultivation of the Soil.
 Debarkation of Slaves. Demand for Slaves. Depôts for Slaves. Emancipation
 of Slaves. Embarkation of Slaves. Feeding Slaves. Female Slaves. Hiring
 Slaves. Hours of Labour. Importation of Slaves. Kidnapping Slaves.
 Landing Slaves. Lodging Slaves. Maintenance of Slaves. Mortality, 1.
 Packing Slaves. Price of Slaves. Produce of Slave Labour. Purchase
 of Freedom. Registry of Slaves. Runaway Slaves. Sacrificing Slaves. Sale
 of Slaves. Sufferings of Slaves. Supply of Slaves. Treatment of Slaves.

Smith, Joseph. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Native of Cape Coast, Africa, 2093, 2094—Extent of witness's acquaintance with the coast of Africa and the language of the tribes, 2095-2103—Witness is engaged in legitimate commerce on the coast, 2104-2108—Nature of the exports from Africa; the exports from Cape Coast have greatly increased within the last ten years, 2109, 2110—The facilities for the conveyance of the produce of Africa from the interior have very much increased, 2111—Great readiness of the natives of the interior to engage in trade, 2112, 2113—The cessation of the slave trade is partly attributable to the introduction of legitimate commerce into Africa, 2114—And partly to the establishment of the forts on the coast, *ib.*—The squadron does not cruise off Cape Coast; there is no occasion for it, as there is no slave trade, 2115-2117.

Free emigrants might be obtained from the coast of Africa for the West Indies, 2118. 2128-2130—It would be more advantageous to instruct the natives of Africa in the cultivation of the soil, and thus civilize Africa, than to send them to the West Indies, 2118-2120—The occupation of the people in industrial pursuits in Africa has a great tendency to diminish the illicit trade in slaves, 2121—The Ashantees do not trade in slaves, 2121-2126—No tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast engage in the slave trade, 2127—The natives of Africa are not more indisposed to work than other nations, 2131-2133—Particulars relative to the seizure and condemnation of the "Guiana" slaver, 2134-2143—Extent of the Fantee country on the coast of Africa, 2144-2146—There is no slave trade carried on upon the Gold Coast, 2147-2173.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Smith, Joseph. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Manner in which the trade with the interior of Africa is carried on, 2150-2155—The native chiefs would not engage in the slave trade were they not encouraged in it by Europeans, 2157, 2158—Prosperity of the settlement of liberated Africans established at Abbeokuta, 2159, 2160—The presence of the English cruisers on the coast of Africa has a beneficial effect upon the people; were they removed the slave trade would very much increase, 2161—Employment of witness as schoolmaster in one of the colonial schools at Cape Coast, 2164—Visits of the missionaries to Africa, 2169-2172—The cessation of the slave trade on the Gold Coast is chiefly attributable to the British establishments there, 2174—Increasing disposition on the part of the inhabitants of the interior of Africa to trade, 2175, 2176—Nature of the goods of British manufacture required for trading in the interior of Africa, 2177-2186. 2217-2221.

Cotton grows wild in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast; it has never been exported; some expense would be necessary to bring it to a fit state for exportation, 2187-2192—Cost of palm oil on the coast of Africa; there is great competition in that trade, 2193-2199—Experiment made in the growth of coffee at Cape Coast which turned out successful; good quality of the coffee, 2200-2208—Exportation of maize from Cape Coast in large quantities; price of maize, 2202, 2203. 2211-2216—The greatest confidence may be placed in the exportation of gold dust, palm oil, and ivory from the coast, 2209, 2210—The trade on the coast of Africa is carried on by means of ounces, 2222.

Smith, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has held the offices of registrar to the Mixed Commissions, Commissioner of Arbitration, and Commissary Judge in Sierra Leone, 3766-3769—Failure of the system adopted by Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, 3770-3774. 3849-3858—As long as there is a high demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil it will be impossible for the British Government to extinguish the slave trade, 3775-3777—The slave trade is still carried on on the coast of Africa; it is no nearer extinction than in times passed, 3778-3784—Frightful suffering of the slaves on board the slave vessels, from the artifices adopted to evade detection by our squadron, 3785-3791—Suggestion for entering into treaties with the chiefs on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, 3794-3799*. 3803-3814. 3822—How far possible to obtain the emigration of free labourers from Africa to the West Indies, 3800-3802.

Necessity for the presence of a few cruisers on the coast of Africa even should the proposed treaties be adopted, to afford protection to the British traders, and to watch over the non-infraction of the treaties, 3815-3821—The establishment of legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa would have a very beneficial tendency to suppress the slave trade, 3816-3829—The withdrawal of the blockade squadron would tend very much to suppress the slave trade in Cuba and Brazil from the apprehension which would be excited on account of the increasing number of slaves in those countries, 3830. 3840-3844—Opinion that Kroomen might be induced to emigrate to the West Indies, 3831-3839—The establishment of legitimate commerce combined with the present squadron would be very effectual in suppressing the slave trade, 3845-3853—The supply of slaves to Brazil is almost commensurate with the demand, 3856—The price of slaves in Brazil has increased of late, 3857.

Smuggling. Evidence relative to the seizure of vessels engaged in smuggling in the British channel, *Carr* 1822-1826—Estimate of the profits of the smuggling in the British channel, *Mansel* 4620-4623.

Smuggling Natives. Case of a man being tried at Sierra Leone for smuggling liberated Africans to the Gallinas, *Hook* 4748.—See also *Rio de Janeiro*.

Soldiers. Willingness of the liberated Africans to volunteer into the West India regiments; they make very good soldiers, *Keogh* 2058-2068.

South America. See *Importation of Slaves*, 4.

South Coast of Africa. It is on the coast south of the Equator that the slave trade has been and is likely to be carried on with the greatest success, *Matson* 1289—The Brazilian slave market, which receives five-sixths of the negroes exported from Africa, is almost wholly supplied from the coast south of the Equator, *ib.*—The slaves exported from the south coast are captured in the interior of Africa; they are not so civilized as the coast negroes, *Birch* 2402-2405—The slave trade has greatly increased on the south coast of Africa, *Hutton* 2551-2553.—See also *Portuguese*.

Spain. If the Spanish government and the government of Brazil would honestly and effectually fulfil their treaty engagements for the repression of the slave trade, the traffic would be practically extinct, *Lord Palmerston* 66-68. 78; *Birch* 2420-2422—Improbability of any treaties with Spain for the repression of the slave trade being carried out in the Brazils, *Lord Palmerston* 103-106—The Africans are in great dread of the Spanish, *Frazer* 1223-1227—Extent to which the Spaniards are engaged in the Brazilian slave trade, *Birch* 2391, 2392—Refusal of Spain to enter into treaties for the immediate abolition

Spain—continued.

abolition of the slave trade, *Laird* 2842—Subsequently the Spanish nation entered into a treaty abolishing the trade in five years, except for the supply of the transatlantic colonies of Spain, *ib.*—The Spanish settlements and Brazil should be left to pursue their own course with respect to the slave trade; this country should not interfere with them, *ib.* 2905-2909—Provided the Spaniards would faithfully observe their treaties, there would be no slave trade at all, *ib.* 2962-2967—Conduct of the slave trade by the Spaniards since the British gave it up, *Tobin* 5736.

See also *Accommodation in Slave Vessels.* *Breach of Faith.* *Crews of Slavers.*
Cuba, 1. *Price of Slaves*, 5.

Spies. Employment of spies by cruisers on the Brazilian coast to give information of the proceedings of the slavers, *Matson* 1301-1305; *Stopford* 5586; *Hoare* 6079-6084.

Squadrons. See *American Squadron.* *French Squadron.* *Preventive Squadron.*

Squatting. Prevalence of the squatting system in Trinidad, and frequency of complaints upon that subject, *Macgregor* 6235-6239—Necessity for stringent laws against squatting in the West Indies, *ib.* 6306-6308.

Stanley, Right Hon. *Edward John*, afterwards *Lord Eddisbury.* Letter from Right Hon. E. J. Stanley to the Secretary of the Admiralty, enclosing a despatch from Her Majesty's consul at Bahia relative to the employment of steam vessels by parties engaged in the African slave trade, *Rep.* ii. *App.* 171—Letter from Right Hon. E. J. Stanley to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated 12 May 1848, enclosing a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando on the same subject, *ib.*

STEAM VESSELS:

1. *Employment of Steam Vessels in the Suppression of the Slave Trade.*
2. *Engagement of Steam Vessels in Carrying on the Slave Trade.*

1. *Employment of Steam Vessels in the Suppression of the Slave Trade:*

Witness does not anticipate any beneficial results would arise from the employment of steam vessels in the suppression of the slave trade, *Denman* 367. 398-403—Benefits likely to result from the employment of steam vessels on the coast of Africa, *Matson* 1289—Opinion that steam vessels are more efficient for the prevention of the slave trade than sailing vessels; in some places they are indispensable, *ib.* 1291-1293—No steam vessels were employed in the suppression of the slave trade previous to 1844, *ib.* 1356, 1357—Advantage which would result from the employment of steam vessels and small sailing vessels in the squadron on the African coast, *ib.* 1581-1593—Necessity for the employment of steam vessels in the suppression of the slave trade, *Carr* 1745.

Intended increase of the squadron on the west coast of Africa by the addition of two steam vessels, *Lord John Hay* 3668. 3679-3681—Advantages of employing steam vessels for the capture of slavers, *ib.* 3668-3672. 3758-3765—Suggestions for the increase of the number of steam vessels employed in the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 3758-3760—Obstacles to the employment of steam vessels in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, *Mansel* 4614-4619—The only way in which the efficiency of the African squadron could be increased would be by a further extension of the use of steam vessels, *ib.* 4634—Opinion with respect to the employment of steam vessels in the suppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, *Thompson* 5200-5209—Necessity for increasing the steam force on the African coast, *Stopford* 5601.

2. *Engagement of Steam Vessels in Carrying on the Slave Trade:*

Construction of large steam vessels at Brazil for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 41—There are no steam vessels employed in carrying on the slave trade; the experiment was tried but failed, *Lord John Hay* 3672-3678—Copy of despatch from Vice Consul Westwood to Viscount Palmerston, dated 20 December 1847, as to the number of steam vessels employed in carrying on the slave trade on the coast of the Brazils, *Rep.* i. *App.* 272—Copy of despatch from Consul Porter to Viscount Palmerston, dated 28 January 1848, containing a denial of the report of steamers being fitted for slave trade at Bahia in the Brazils, *ib.* 276—Correspondence between officers stationed on the African coast and the Admiralty Board, containing information relative to the employment of steam vessels by parties engaged in the African slave trade, *Rep.* ii. *App.* 169-172.

See also "Great Britain," Steamer. *East Coast of Africa.* *Loando.*

Stopford, Captain *Richard Henry*, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Officer in the navy, employed on the coast of Brazil, 5566, 5567—Description of the landing of a cargo of 600 slaves at Rio, 5570-5576—Opinion that the British squadron on the coast

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Stopford, Captain Richard Henry, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

coast of Africa will never extinguish the slave trade, 5578-5583—Much of the cruelty inflicted on the slaves is to be carried to the account of the vigilance of the cruisers on the African coast, 5584. 5591. 5596—State of public feeling at Rio with respect to the slave trade suppression by the British, 5586—Employment of spies by the officers of the preventive squadron, in order to obtain information, *ib.*—Price which a slave will fetch in Rio, 5587—Increased activity on the part of the squadron under Sir Charles Hotham, in preventing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, 5589-5592—A portion of the squadron should remain on the coast of Africa for the purpose of preventing piracy, 5596.

Class of shipping best adapted for the slave trade preventive service, 5597-5600—Necessity for increasing the steam force on the African coast, 5601—Comparison of the Brazilian coast and the coast of Africa as regards healthiness of station, 5605-5608—The slaves are more crowded now than formerly owing to the increased activity of the British cruisers, 5609-5611—The efforts of the British squadron do not diminish the slave trade to any extent, 5612, 5613—Knowledge of the Brazilian government of the existence of depôts for slaves in the port of Rio, 5614-5619—The British cruisers have no power to interfere within three miles of the Brazilian coast, 5620.

Stowell, Lord. Opinion of Lord Stowell, that slave trading is not piracy according to the law of nations, *Carr* 1823.

"*Styx*," Steamer. Success of the "*Styx*" steamer in capturing slave vessels on the west coast of Africa, *Thompson* 5202.

SUFFERINGS OF SLAVES :

1. *Description of the Sufferings of Slaves.*
2. *How far the Sufferings are enhanced by the Activity of the Preventive Squadron.*
3. *Sufferings of Slaves previous to the Emancipation Act.*

1. *Description of the Sufferings of Slaves :*

Opinion of the committee that the sufferings of the slaves in barracoons and in the middle passage are appalling to humanity, *Rep.* iv. 4—Description of the sufferings of the negroes whilst confined on board the slave vessels, *Wyvill* 3589-3600; *Cliffe* 4207-4238. 4256—Frightful sufferings of the slaves on board the slave vessels, from the artifices adopted to evade detection by our squadron, *Wm. Smith* 3785-3791—Many of the slaves pass from Africa to Brazil without being taken on deck at all, *Cliffe* 4253-4255—Length of time usually required by slaves before sufficiently recovered to be brought to market, *ib.* 4316-4322.

2. *How far the Sufferings are enhanced by the Activity of the Preventive Squadron :*

Opinion that the present system of cruising does not add to the sufferings of the negroes, *Lord Palmerston* 30. 161-163. 167; *Carr* 1898, 1899—The amount of human suffering must be diminished by the discouragement which the repressive system gives to the carrying off of negroes from the interior of Africa, *Lord Palmerston* 30—Under the best of circumstances the slave trade must be accompanied with acts of great cruelty, *Denman* 213—Evidence in support of the opinion, that though the sufferings of the slaves on the middle passage are rendered more intense under the means taken for the suppression of the slave trade, they are of shorter duration, *ib.* 329-334—The presence of the squadron on the coast of Africa has very much aggravated the sufferings of the negroes on board the slavers, *Matson* 1485-1487; *Birch* 2274-2295; *Laird* 2886; *Bandinel* 3355, 3356. 3409-3424. 3429-3431; *Hook* 3906-3921; *John King* 3970, 3971; *Forsham* 4486, 4487; *Horsfall* 4790-4795. 4802-4804; *Lang* 4958; *Moore* 5426; *Stopford* 5584. 5591. 5596; *Lilley* 5994; *Higgins* 6595-6597—Witness considers, that could the slave trade be entirely stopped by allowing for a limited period even these sufferings, it would be worth while to continue the present system, *Bandinel* 3425—It would be better to allow the slave trade to be carried on on the coast of Brazil than increase the horrors of the traffic by more rigorous measures for its extinction, *John King* 4072—The Brazilians consider the British entirely responsible for the mortality and suffering which are attendant on the slave trade, *Cliffe* 4093.

3. *Sufferings of Slaves previous to the Emancipation Act :*

Opinion that no greater amount of cruelty now exists in prosecuting the slave trade than before we undertook to suppress the traffic, *Lord Palmerston* 15—The regulations enforced

SUFFERINGS OF SLAVES—continued.

3. *Sufferings of Slaves previous to the Emancipation Act*—continued.

enforced on board British vessels previous to the abolition of slavery very much diminished the sufferings of the negroes on the passage, *Lord Palmerston* 20, 21; *Tobin* 5723-5741.

See also *Barracoons*, 3. *Blockade*, 3. *Captured Vessels*, 1. *Coolies*. *Demerara*. *East Coast of Africa*. *Embarkation of Slaves*. *Horrors of the Slave Trade*. *Legalization of the Slave Trade*. *Middle Passage*, 1. *Slave Vessels*, 2, 3. *Supply of Water*.

SUGAR CULTIVATION:

1. *In Africa*.
2. *In Brazil*.
3. *In Cuba*.
4. *In the West Indies*.

1. *In Africa:*

In the delta of the River Niger the sugar cane grows wild; the cane is much larger than witness ever saw it at any other place, *Schön* 2824—A considerable quantity of sugar might be obtained from the interior of Africa if attention was paid to the cultivation, *ib.* 2825-2829—Extent to which the cultivation of sugar is carried on in the interior of the Cameroons, *Lilley* 5985-5987.

2. *In Brazil:*

The coffee estates in the Brazils thrown out of cultivation are now being cultivated with sugar, that being more remunerative, *Carr* 1869-1877—Extension of the cultivation of sugar on the Brazilian coast latterly, *Cliffe* 4363-4369—Increase of the sugar plantations in the Brazils, consequent upon the depressed state of the West India colonies, *ib.* 4443-4460—Reason of the preference given by English buyers to Pernambuco sugar rather than to the sugars from Bahia and Rio, *Moore* 5374, 5375—Particulars relative to the sugar cultivation in the Brazils, *ib.* 5377-5407—Variation in the qualities of Brazilian sugars, *ib.* 5397—No Englishman with a knowledge of the country would embark his capital in the cultivation of sugar plantations in the Brazils, from the uncertainty of the law in that country, *ib.* 5475-5479.

3. *In Cuba:*

The increased cultivation of sugar in Cuba is to be attributed to the abandonment of coffee plantations, *Carr* 1999-2002—Comparison between the sugar cultivation in the West Indies and the cultivation of sugar in the island of Cuba, *Higgins* 6601—Inferiority of sugars planted in virgin soil; comparison between the qualities of the sugars produced in Cuba and in the West Indies, *Barkly* 6813-6815.

4. *In the West Indies:*

Amount of the importation of sugar from the West Indies in the years previous to the Emancipation Act and since, showing the falling off, *Macgregor* 6126—Impossibility of raising sugar in the West Indies as cheaply as it is done in the slave countries, *ib.* 6199—Superiority of the land of the West Indies for sugar cultivation as compared with either Cuba or Brazil, *ib.* 6202-6220—Falling off in the quality as well as the quantity of sugar produced in the West Indies after the Emancipation Act came into force, *Higgins* 6416-6422—Degree of labour required for the production of sugar in the West Indies; incapability of white men to perform the labour, *ib.* 6438-6441—Deterioration of the sugar growing estates in the West Indies from want of hands to cultivate the soil, *ib.* 6506—Opinion that it would require from 15,000 to 20,000 free labourers to cultivate the sugar plantations in British Guiana, *Barkly* 6630—It is of the greatest importance to the consumer that the sugar cultivation of the West Indies should be sustained, *ib.* 6658—Reason why sugar estates in British Guiana are not capable of being cultivated at a profit, *Bourne* 8086-8095—Statement of the produce and cultivation of the three best sugar estates in the county of Berbice in 1845, *ib.* 8096.

See also *Abandonment of Estates*. *Bahia*, 1. *Brazil*, 1, 3. *British Guiana*. *Capital*. *Clayed Sugars*. *Coffee Cultivation*. *Continuous Labour*. *Creoles*. *Jamaica*. *Labour and Labourers*. *Pernambuco*. *Prices of Sugar*. *Produce of Slave Labour*. *Protective Duty*. *Slave Grown Sugar*. *Task Work*.

Sugar Duties. Great impetus which has been given to the slave trade by the Act of 1846, for the equalization of the sugar duties, *Denman* 279; *Butterfield* 571, 572; *Thompson* 5144—On the arrival of the news on the coast of Africa of the admission of slave-grown

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Sugar Duties—continued.

grown sugar into this country the value of slaves rose fifteen per cent., *Matson* 1496, 1497. 1689, 1690—Extent to which the slave trade in the Brazils has been promoted by an alteration of the sugar duties, *Cliffe* 4161-4164—The alteration of the differential duties on sugar has in some degree caused an additional number of slaves to be imported into the Brazils, *Moore* 5357—Objection to the present standard sample at the Custom-house, by which the collection of the duties is regulated, *Macgregor* 6197.

See also *Differential Duties*. *Protective Duty*. *West India Colonies*, 1.

Superintendent of Emigrants. Appointment of witness as superintendent of emigrants at Sierra Leone by the Colonial Office, *Hook* 3925-3927.

Superior Courts of Law. See *Appeals*.

Supply of Slaves. Manner in which the supply of slaves for the market is obtained from the interior of Africa, *Matson* 1459-1467. 1553-1568—From the histories of the captured negroes, they appear chiefly to have been sold into slavery by their parents or chiefs, *ib.* 1532-1535—The generality of the slaves in Sherboro country are procured by war, *Schön* 2692—The principal source of supply of the slave trade is by rapine, either of public war or private kidnapping, *ib.* 2744-2746—The supply of slaves to Brazil is almost commensurate with the demand, *Wm. Smith* 3856—More slaves would be landed on the coast of Brazil than are now landed were there no squadron, *Hoare* 6035, 6036.

See also *Brazil*, 1. *Cuba*, 2. *Demand for Slaves*. *Kidnapping Slaves*.
Preventive Squadron, 2. *Prices of Produce*. *Public Companies*. *South Coast of Africa*. *Wars*. *West India Colonies*.

Supply of Water. The attempted suppression of the slave trade has not had the effect of lessening the supply of water in the slavers, *Lord Palmerston* 16-18—The same wholesale murdering for the want of a supply of water did not exist in slave vessels when the trade was legally conducted, *Cliffe* 4136-4150—Insufficiency of the supply of water on board slave vessels, and sufferings endured by the slaves in consequence, *ib.* 4204-4206—Inability of vessels engaged in the African trade to carry a sufficient supply of water, from fear of being seized and detained, *Tobin* 5785.

See also *Barrels of Water*. *Whydah*.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE:

1. *Working of the Present System, and Consequences of its Abandonment.*
2. *Remedies Proposed for more Effectually Suppressing the Slave Trade.*

1. *Working of the Present System, and Consequences of its Abandonment:*

Satisfactory working of the present system for the suppression of the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 2—It would be utterly disgraceful to this country, from the mean calculation of a small temporary saving, to abandon the course which it has pursued, *ib.* 161—It is the duty of the Government to seek for, and carry out, every attainable means for suppressing the slave trade, *ib.* 167-179. 182, 183—The efforts of this country to engage other governments in co-operating for the suppression of the slave trade have tended to awaken a moral feeling in other countries upon the subject, *ib.* 180, 181—Thankfulness of the natives of Africa to the English for their exertions in suppressing the slave trade, *Norman* 819—Had the plan adopted by Government in 1844 been fully carried out, the slave trade would have been entirely suppressed, *Matson* 1287, 1288.

Want of confidence of the Brazilian slave dealers in the measures taken by the British Government for the suppression of the slave trade, *Matson* 1364; *Cliffe* 4107. 4111-4147; *Moore* 5417—Efforts made to suppress the slave trade on the east coast of Africa; force of the squadron employed, *Matson* 1399-1402—Witness was the principal cause of the moderation of the system of suppression pursued upon the coast of Africa in 1837, *Laird* 2841—System of suppression of the slave trade which was pursued in 1808, immediately after Great Britain declared the traffic should be abolished by its own subjects, *ib.* 2842—A great deal has been done towards the effectual suppression of the slave trade by this country in persuading several countries to give up the traffic, *Bandinel* 3269-3271—Occasions on which the moral influence and power of Great Britain have been exerted towards the repression of the slave trade, and the amelioration of the condition of the slaves throughout the world, *ib.* 3274, 3275.

Failure of the system adopted by Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3278, 3279; *William Smith* 3770-3774. 3849-3858; *John King* 3963-3971—The efforts made by this country to suppress slave trading should not be relaxed, *Bandinel* 3281—The suppression of the slave trade has always been effected by a number of measures combined; still the British Government has been at the root of these

these

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE—continued.

1. Working of the Present System, &c.—continued.

these measures, *Bandinel* 3325, 3326—Impossibility of suppressing the slave trade, so long as the present demand exists, *ib.* 3426, 3427; *William Smith* 3775-3777; *John King* 3978-3986—The slave trade is still carried on on the coast of Africa; it is no nearer extinction than in times passed, *William Smith* 3778-3784—Earnest desire of the chief of Abbeokuta that the slave trade should be destroyed, and British trade established in that settlement, *Townsend* 7951, 7952.

2. Remedies Proposed for more Effectually Suppressing the Slave Trade:

Remedies proposed for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, *Lord Palmerston* 129; *Matson* 1290; *Carr* 1740; *Keogh* 2053; *Hutton* 2560 *et seq.*; *Bandinel* 3282; *Thompson* 5257-5262; *Gollmer* 8051-8053—Memorandum drawn up by witness, recommending measures for the suppression of the slave trade, *Denman* 245. p. 27-30—The plan suggested by witness for the suppression of the slave trade, although it has received the sanction of the Government, has not been strictly carried out, *ib.* 265, 266—By carrying out witness's suggestions the slave trade could be so effectually stopped, that no demand for slaves would afterwards revive it, *ib.* 310, 311—Witness has great confidence in the success of his plan for the suppression of the slave trade, *ib.* 361-363—Witness would combine all means of assailing the slave trade; the squadron, the cultivation and civilization of the natives, and the encouragement of lawful traffic, *ib.* 372, 373.

Statement in detail of the means proposed by witness in 1843, for the suppression of the slave trade, which were partially adopted by Government, but not fully carried out, *Matson* 1289, 1290—The principal means of suppressing the slave trade, are first, to prevent any slave from being sent from the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1740—And secondly, to change the disposition of the native chiefs on the subject of slave trading, *ib.*—Efficiency of the measures recommended by witness for the suppression of the slave trade; no increased expense would be entailed on the country, *ib.* 1923-1929—Opinion that it would be very desirable to engage the slaveholders of Cuba and Brazil in the cause of suppression, *Keogh* 2053, 2054—Means suggested for the repression of the slave trade; civilization, commerce, Christianity, and other mild proceedings, *Bandinel* 3282—Means by which the Brazilian slave trade might be suppressed, without having recourse to the use of force, *ib.* 3366-3368.

See also *American Squadron*. *Barracoons*, 2. *Blockade*, 2. *Brazil*, 1. *Brazilian Government*, 1. *Chiefs in Africa*, 2. *Cruisers*. *Cuba*, 2. *Denman*, Captain. *Expenditure*. *Foreign States*. *Free Labourers*, 3. *French Squadron*. *Legitimate Commerce*, 1, 2. *Naval Force*, 2, 3. *Niger River*, 1. *Piracy*, 4. *Preventive Squadron*. *Right of Search*. *Steam Vessels*, 1. *Treaties and Conventions*.

Surgeons. Mode of remunerating the surgeon of a slaver, in order to make him careful of the cargo, *Tobin* 5660.—See also *Medical Assistance*.

Surinam. Number of slave vessels adjudicated by the Mixed Commission Court at Surinam since its establishment, *Bandinel* 3257.

Surplus Population. How the surplus population upon abandoned estates in British Guiana usually provide for themselves *Barkly* 6739-6741.

T.

Task Work. Number of tasks performed by a negro labourer in a day in sugar cultivation, *Bourne* 8083-8085.

Taxation. The greatest burthen in British Guiana is the large taxation on the necessaries of life, *Barrett* 7708.—See also *Land Tax*.

Thames Police Office. See *Ballantine*, Mr.

Thompson, Thomas Richard Heywood, M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Surgeon in the Royal Navy, 4972—Part of the world in which witness has served, 4973-4979—Extent to which the slave trade is carried on at Rio and other ports of Brazil, 4981-4985—Number of slaves landed at Bahia in two months, 4985—Number of days occupied on the passage between the coast of Africa and the Brazils, 4986—It is averaged that from 60,000 to 70,000 slaves are landed annually in the Brazils from the coast of Africa, 4989-4992—Intention of the slave traders to send a number of vessels together in order to prevent the whole of them being captured, 4992—Statement showing the cost of transporting slaves from the coast of Africa to the Brazils, 4499-5012—Estimated mortality of slaves on the middle passage, 5015-5024—Amount of profit derived from landing
0.53.

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Thompson, Thomas Richard Heywood, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

landing and sale of a cargo of slaves, after paying all expenses, 5025—Were one half of the vessels captured that embark in the slave trade, there would still be a considerable profit to those that embark in the trade, 5027, 5028.

Number of slave vessels captured by the British squadron between 1838 and 1844, and in 1847; 5029—The number of captures is no proof that the slave trade is being put down, but rather that it is conducted with greater activity, 5031—Manner in which the presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa tends to promote rather than suppress the slave trade, 5033-5041—Opinion that the excitement attending the slave trade is a principal cause of its being followed with such vigour, 5036-5043—Interest of the crew of a slaver in the wellbeing of the slaves, 5044-5046—How far advisable to transfer the British squadron from the west coast of Africa and station it on the east coast of Brazil, 5047-5060—The loss of a slave vessel empty would be nothing as compared with the capture of the vessel with the slaves on board, 5053—Difficulty of destroying all the barracoons on the coast of Africa intended for the reception of slaves, 5058-5060—Much of the horrors of the slave trade is connected with the detention of the slaves in the barracoons, 5059.

Extent of the coast of Africa, and names of the principal places at which the slave trade is carried on, 5061-5070—Opinion that the slave trade is not to be put down by preventive force, 5071—The most effectual way of suppressing the slave trade is by the extension of legitimate commerce, 5073-5077—Increase of commerce in those localities of the coast of Africa in which the chiefs have set their faces against slavery, 5076—Advantage of selecting Africans and educating them as an example to the other natives, 5079—Extension of free emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies would be very desirable, 5080—Superiority of the Kroomen as free emigrants, from their general disposition to work, 5081—Necessity of retaining some armed vessels on the coast of Africa to see that the treaties entered into with the chiefs were respected, 5083, 5084—Facilities which the soil of Sierra Leone presents for cultivation, and importance of employing the liberated Africans in producing articles of consumption, 5087-5097.

Opportunities which the Timmanees offer for the emigration of free labourers to the West Indies, 5098, 5099—Subjecting the crews of slavers to the same punishment as pirates would have a tendency to make them leave off the slave trade, 5100. 5174-5178—Great dislike of the Brazilians to the punishment of imprisonment, 5100. 5173—Manner in which the crews of slave vessels are dealt with when captured by British cruisers, 5101-5103—Making the slave trade punishable by transportation of the crews when detected would greatly check if not altogether suppress the traffic, 5104. 5172—Payment of the public authorities in the Brazils by the slave traders; case of the Governor at Bahia receiving so much per head for every slave landed, 5105—Effect of withdrawing the British cruisers in diminishing the price of the slave and increasing the slave trade, 5107-5109—Laborious occupation of the coffee carriers; they are the hardest-worked of any of the Brazilian slaves, 5119-5122.

Average price of labour in the Brazils, 5123—Mortality of the coffee and sugar carriers, 5124-5128—The system of letting out slaves for hire is very common in the Brazils, 5125—Very rare to see a woman with child in the Brazils; it does not pay the owner to breed the slaves and bring them up, 5133—Estimated mortality of slaves on the middle passage, 5138-5140—Tendency of the Sugar Act of 1846 to increase the slave trade in the Brazils, 5144—Difficulties attending the stationing of the British squadron on the Brazilian coast rather than on the African coast, 5145-5153—Manner in which the Brazilian government foster and encourage the slave trade, 5149-5158—How a British squadron stationed on the Brazilian coast would interfere with commerce at the Brazils, 5155—State of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone as regards moral and religious condition, 5159-5171—Case of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, now an ordained minister of the Church of England, and who was a liberated African, taken from the hold of a slaver, 5167, 5168.

Opinion with respect to inflicting capital punishment on parties detected in carrying on the slave trade, 5173-5178—Distinction between the slave dealer and the pirate, 5179, 5180—Repeated instances of officers and men of the British cruisers being shot and wounded by slave vessels, 5178. 5181—Opinion as to what constitutes an act of piracy on the part of a slaver, 5182-5185—Terms upon which settlers in Sierra Leone hold their lands, 5186-5188—Particulars of the sickness and mortality of the crews of vessels comprising the squadron stationed on the west coast of Africa, 5189-5199—Opinion with respect to the employment of steam vessels in the suppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, 5200-5209—Activity of the slave trade at Angozha; quite a new field has been opened up for the trade in that quarter, 5209-5214.

Activity of the "Cleopatra" in capturing slave vessels off Quillimane and Inhambane, 5215—New channels for the slave trade are continually opening up which the British cruisers are not aware of, 5218—Average passage to the Brazils from the east and from
the

Thompson, Thomas Richard Heywood, M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

the west coast of Africa, 5220—Impossibility of carrying on an effectual blockade on the coast of Africa so as to prevent new channels from opening up for the export of slaves, 5222-5231—The blockade to be effectual ought to be established continuously along the whole coast of 160 miles, 5230—Objection to Captain Denman's plan, from the great mortality of seamen which it would occasion, 5232-5238—Opinion with respect to the raising of a black navy, to be officered by Europeans, for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast, 5239-5256. 5264-5276—The West Indian blacks are not proof against an African climate, as shown in the Niger expedition, 5242.

European constitutions are altogether unsuited to the African climate, and the further you advance from the coast into the interior the worse it seems to be, 5249—Correctness of the views of Sir Powell Buxton relative to the suppression of the slave trade, but error in carrying them out, 5251—Opinion with respect to the other means, besides a large naval force, that is necessary for the purpose of effectually suppressing the slave trade, 5257-5262—Ignorant and uncivilized condition of the chiefs in the littoral parts of western Africa, 5270—Use of canoes for the purpose of embarking slaves on the western coast of Africa; how canoes are procured for that service, 5272-5290—Opinion with respect to obliging all canoes to be registered, as a check upon their being used in the embarkation of slaves, 5282. 5290.

Willingness of Kroomen to emigrate to the West Indies provided a free passage was found them, and a guarantee given for their return, 5292—Number of Kroomen that might be obtained as free emigrants, 5293-5295.

Thorpe, Dr. Thomas. Attention paid to the sick slaves at the Gallinas by Dr. Thomas Thorpe, a native, *Frazer* 1121-1138.

Timmanee Country. Large quantity of rice cultivated in the Timmanee country, near Sierra Leone, *Carr* 1971—Opportunities which the Timmanees offer for the emigration of free labourers to the West Indies, *Thompson* 5098, 5099.

Tobacco. Exchange of slaves with the native chiefs of Africa for hogsheads of tobacco, *Macqueen* 8305.—See also *Bahia*, 1. *Cuba*, 1. *United States of America*.

Tobin, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Merchant, residing in Liverpool, trading to the west coast of Africa, 5622, 5623—Engaged in the slave trade until declared illegal by Act of Parliament, 5624—Number of voyages made to the west coast of Africa to purchase slaves before the abolition took place, 5627—Description of a voyage in the ship "Molly," with a cargo of slaves from Loango to Jamaica, 5630-5635—The loss of life on the voyage did not exceed three per cent. on the average, 5637-5648—Great attention paid to the comforts of the slaves on board slave vessels, 5637-5644—Description of food upon which slaves are fed when on the voyage, 5645, 5646—Diseases to which slaves are usually subject on board slave vessels, 5647—General desire evinced by the young slaves to emigrate from the west coast of Africa, 5649-5651—Average cost of the purchase of a slave on the west coast of Africa, 5652—Rate of commission allowed the captain of a slaver for carrying slaves between the west coast of Africa and the West Indies, 5657, 5658.

Mode of remunerating the surgeon of a slaver in order to make him careful of the cargo, 5660—Description of goods and manufactures for which slaves are purchased on the African coast, 5673-5675—Preference given by the natives of the west coast of Africa to Manchester goods over Indian manufactures, 5675—Origin and progress of the palm-oil trade from the west coast of Africa to the port of Liverpool, 5676-5678—Mode of treatment experienced by slaves carried from the coast of Africa in foreign vessels, 5679, 5680—Height between decks of vessels engaged in the African slave trade, 5681-5683—The separation of the sexes was observed on the voyage, but no moral or religious instruction imparted to the slaves on board slave vessels, 5685-5689—An immense capital was required to carry on the slave trade to advantage; it was only the rich houses that could do it, 5690—Price at which slaves sold in the West Indies, and how usually paid for, 5692-5694.

Manner in which the slave trade was conducted at Bonny, 5695-5713. 5715-5721—The whole of the inhabitants of Africa are slaves, 5701—Great increase latterly in the sickness and mortality of slaves in the passage from place to place, 5714—Mode of transacting the sale of a cargo of slaves in Jamaica by means of an agent, 5719—In former days the horrors of the middle passage in slave vessels did not exist, 5723—Treatment of slaves on board, and precautions taken against their rising, 5724-5726. 5772—Provisions of Sir William Dolben's Act with regard to the accommodation of slaves on board of slave vessels, 5729—The slaves were much better off in the middle passage when the trade was legal than when illegal, 5733-5735. 5741—Conduct of the slave trade by the Spaniards since the British gave it up, 5736—The Spaniards have no wholesome regulations with respect to the accommodation of the slaves on the middle passage, *ib.*

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

Tobin, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Opinion that the horrors of the middle passage while carried on in British ships has been much overrated, 5739, 5740—Means adopted by slave merchants to elude the vigilance of the squadron on the west coast of Africa, 5742—Opinion that the legitimate trade on the coast of Africa has done more to put down the slave trade than anything else, 5743, 5744—Opportunities which the copper ore trade of Africa offers for the extension of the legitimate trade of the west coast of Africa, 5743—The slave trade has wholly disappeared from the Bonny coast since the legitimate trade commenced, 5746—Opinion that a squadron on the west coast of Africa to protect commerce is not at all necessary, 5747-5751—Reason why the chiefs of the African tribes prefer the legitimate trade to the slave trade, 5752-5755.

How prisoners of war are usually disposed of by the chiefs on the west coast of Africa, 5755—Description of the manner in which the slaves were brought down from the interior of the country to the coast of Africa for sale, 5757-5760—No reluctance was ever shown by the females and boys to emigrating from the west coast of Africa; the stout, able men did not appear to wish to go, 5761-5769—Ages at which slaves were usually shipped from the west coast of Africa to immigrate to the West Indies, 5770—Objection to opening the traffic in slaves from the west coast of Africa, from the circumstance of the feelings of the people being adverse to it, 5775, 5776—How the station of the squadron on the west coast of Africa interferes with the legitimate trade of British merchants on that coast, 5778—Cases of seizures and detention of merchant vessels on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, *ib.*

Difficulty of getting an insurance done in Liverpool on shipping engaged in the trade of the west coast of Africa, 5779—Refusal of the chief at Cape Lopez to trade with the British in consequence of the proceedings of the officer of the squadron stationed off the African coast, *ib.*—Letter from Mr. Moffat, agent at Ambriz, giving an account of the detention and seizure of several merchant vessels engaged in the legitimate trade on the west coast of Africa, 5780—How the Slave Trade Suppression Act prevents the trading in articles of food from the west coast of Africa, 5781-5784—Inability of vessels engaged in the African trade to carry a sufficient supply of water for fear of being seized and detained, 5785—Seizure of a vessel belonging to Mr. Horsfall for going into the River Congo to obtain a supply of water, 5786.

Opinion that had the squadron on the west coast of Africa assisted the legitimate trade instead of restricting it, they would have done away in a great measure with the slave trade, 5789—Instance of a man-of-war visiting the River Congo to seek for vessels engaged in the slave trade, 5792, 5793—Instance of the "George Canning" being plundered of a part of her cargo by the natives at Cape Lopez whilst calling to take in water, 5794.

Townsend, Rev. Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—In charge of a mission instituted by the Church Missionary Society at Abbeokuta, 7718—Date of witness departing for Abbeokuta in company with the Rev. Mr. Gollmer and Mr. Crowther, 7719-7721—Distance of Abbeokuta from Sierra Leone, 7722-7729—Amount of the population, form of government of Abbeokuta, and circumstances of the formation of the settlement, 7730-7733, 7756—Description of the war carried on among the natives, and trifling incident which occasioned the war, 7733-7737—How the war in Abbeokuta has been promoted by the slave trade, 7738-7743—Description of the Egba country, of which Abbeokuta is the capital, 7744-7755—Assistance rendered the missionaries by the chief Shodeke in establishing themselves and building places of worship in Abbeokuta and Badagry, 7759-7769—The presence of the British squadron on the coast of Africa is a great benefit to the people of Africa, 7772-7775.

Occasion of the English residents at Badagry seeking the assistance of Captain Yorke, of the "Albatross," to protect them against the native slave traders, 7776—Manner in which the slave trade is carried on between the interior and the coast of Africa, 7780—Extent to which the slave trade is carried by the chief of the Portuguese settlement at Lagos, 7780-7786—General desire of the well-disposed chiefs of Africa to the entire suppression of the slave trade, 7792—How the slave trade checks and prevents the carrying on of the lawful trade on the coast of Africa, 7793-7796—Treaties should be entered into with the chiefs, giving authority to the Crown of England to enter the territories of the native chiefs, and seizing and destroying any depôts for slaves, 7797, 7798—State of the climate of Abbeokuta; period of the unhealthy season, 7799-7809—Circumstance of Mr. Crowther meeting with his mother and sisters after being carried off and sold as a slave, 7810-7818.

Character of the diseases prevalent at Abbeokuta, 7819-7822—Description of the cultivation of the soil in Abbeokuta; rate of wages of labour, 7823-7843—Average heat of the weather in Abbeokuta, 7842, 7843—State of the moral and religious condition of the natives of Abbeokuta, 7844-7868—Reason why desirable to continue the British squadron on the coast of Africa, 7869-7885—Comparative healthiness of the interior of Africa and the coast of Africa, 7886, 7887—A slave can at any time make himself free by the paying a certain sum of money to his chief, 7894—Value of a slave in Abbeokuta,

7897—

Townsend, Rev. Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

7897—Suitability of the soil of Abbeokuta to the cultivation of cotton and sugar, 7903—System of domestic slavery in Abbeokuta, 7907-7924—Custom of natives pawning themselves when they wish to raise money, 7925—Rule of succession when a chief dies in Abbeokuta, 7930-7933.

Instance of a slave becoming a chief, 7934-7938—Large number of wives possessed by the chiefs in Abbeokuta, 7941—Anxiety of the natives of the interior of Africa for European manufactures, more particularly articles of dress, 7949, 7950—Earnest desire of the chiefs of Abbeokuta that the slave trade should be destroyed, and British trade established in that settlement, 7951, 7952.

Townsend, Rev. Henry. Extract from the journal of the Rev. Henry Townsend, dated Abbeokuta, for the quarter ending 25 December 1847, received at the Church Missionary House, 12 June 1848, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 201, 202.—See also *Kidnapping Slaves.*

Trade. Manner in which the trade with the interior of Africa is carried on, *Joseph Smith* 2150-2155—A large legal trade is carried on by the Americans in Africa, *Birch* 2506-2509—The French, Germans, and Americans are all actively engaged in legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa, *Hutton* 2569-2573—Nature of the trade carried on by British merchants on the coast of Africa, *Forsham* 4495-4499. 4533-4560.

See also *Africa, Coast of*, 2. *Africans.* *Bahia*, 1. *Brazil*, 3. *Commercial Intercourse.* *Legitimate Commerce.* *License to Trade.* *Palm Oil Trade.* *Protection of Commerce.* *Sierra Leone*, 1. *Trading Posts.*

Trading Posts. Importance of trading posts being established along the coast of Africa; nature of the settlements recommended, *Carr* 1817, 1818. 1844-1850. 1930-1941—Estimated annual expense of the various trading posts recommended to be established on the coast of Africa, *Carr* 1930-1941; *Hutton* 2577-2581—The formation of depôts or settlements on the coast of Africa would greatly facilitate and improve the oil trade, *Keogh* 2034, 2035—Great advantage would result from the establishment of settlements for trade, provided we do not injudiciously interfere with the natives, *ib.* 2047. 2077, 2078—Scale of establishment necessary to be kept up at the trading posts on the coast of Africa, *Hutton* 2585-2587—Beneficial effects of establishing small colonies along the coast of Africa for trading purposes, *Duncan* 3180.

See also *Benin, Bight of.* *Biafra, Bight of.* *Blockhouses.* *British Settlements.* *Calabar River.* *Cameroons River.* *Cape Mount.* *Factories.* *Gallinas.* *Gold Coast.* *Incendiarism.* *Niger River*, 1. *Nun River.* *Protection of Commerce.* *Whydah.*

Training Seamen. Reason why the African station is the worst school that can be devised for the purpose of training seamen, *Mansel* 4661.

Transport of Emigrants. See *Conveyance of Emigrants.* *Cost of Conveyance.*

Transportation. Making the slave trade punishable by transportation of the crews when detected would greatly check if not altogether suppress the traffic, *Thompson* 5104. 5172.

See also *Punishment*, 2.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS:

1. *With Native Chiefs of Africa.*
2. *With Foreign Powers.*
3. *With Brazil.*
4. *With Portugal.*

1. *With Native Chiefs of Africa:*

One of the best means of suppression of the slave trade is by treaties with the native chiefs, *Denman* 197; *Keogh* 2013, 2014; *William Smith* 3794-3799*. 3803-3814. 3822; *Townsend* 7797, 7798—Treaties entered into with native chiefs on the River Niger, with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, *Allen* 865. 885—The stipulations under which the treaties were obtained from the native chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade have not been carried out by this country, *ib.* 911-914—Reason why it has been found impossible to fulfil the conditions entered into with the native chiefs, *ib.* 913, 914—All the principal chiefs in Africa entered into treaties for the destruction of the barracoons in 1841, *Matson* 1258-1260—Refusal of the chiefs in 1842 to ratify former treaties entered into with the British Government, and reason why, *ib.* 1261-1270. 1365-1377. 1731—Necessity for treaties being concluded with all the native chiefs for the destruction of the barracoons, *Matson* 1290; *Keogh* 2013, 2014.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS—continued.

1. *With Native Chiefs of Africa*—continued.

There would be great difficulty in inducing the native chiefs to enter into treaties for suppressing the slave trade, though such a course is highly desirable, *Birch* 2342-2344—Number of treaties necessary to be entered into with the native chiefs, *Hook* 3930-3933—Extinction of the slave trade in those rivers on the coast of Africa, where treaties have been entered into with the chiefs, *Forsham* 4587-4597—Beneficial effect of the treaties entered into by Captain Tucker, with the chiefs on the Calabar and the Bonny, *Lilley* 5868, 5869—List of treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, concluded by Great Britain with native chiefs of Africa, *Rep.* iii. *App.* 224, 225.

2. *With Foreign Nations* :

Treaties for the abolition of the slave trade have been entered into with European powers, and have been strictly observed, with the exception of Spain, *Bandinel* 3271-3273—Beneficial effect of some penalty being contained in the treaties for the abolition of the slave trade, making it imperative on the governments to keep their engagements, *ib.* 3336-3340—Power of the Mixed Commission Court to seize and condemn vessels engaged in the African trade under existing treaties, for the suppression of the slave trade, *Horsfall* 4873-4877—Manner in which treaties and conventions between this country and foreign powers, for the suppression of the slave trade, are injurious and oppressive to the legitimate trade of the west coast of Africa, *Tobin* 5778-5790—Check put upon the slave trade in 1839 and 1840, by the slave treaties framed by Lord Palmerston, *Macqueen* 8305.

3. *With Brazil* :

In regard to Brazil the slave trade would be likely to be put down better by other treaties, without force, than by the present treaties with force, *Bandinel* 3493, 3494—Failure of the British Plenipotentiary to effect a treaty of commerce with the Brazilian government, *Moore* 5335.

4. *With Portugal* :

Additional powers obtained by the treaty with Portugal of 1842, for the suppression of the slave trade, *Wyvill* 3552.

See also *Brazilian Government*, 1, 2. *Cuba*, 2. *Denmark*. *Eboe Country*. *Egarrah Country*. *Equipment Article*. *Legitimate Commerce*, 2. *Muscat*, *Imaum of*. *Piracy*, 2. *Portuguese*. *Spain*. *Whydah*, 3.

Treatment of Slaves. Great horror expressed by slaves in the Brazils of having to return back to Africa, *Cliffe* 4400-4413—Treatment of slaves in the Brazils; hours of labour; earnings of slaves, *ib.* 4408-4414—General good treatment of slaves throughout the whole of the Brazils, *Moore* 5349. 5436. 5489; *Hoare* 6032. 6062—Mode of treatment experienced by slaves carried from the coast of Africa in foreign vessels during the legal traffic, *Tobin* 5679, 5680. 5724-5726. 5772—The separation of the sexes was observed on the voyage, but no moral or religious instruction was imparted to the slaves on board slave vessels, *ib.* 5685-5689.

See also *Barracoons*, 3. *Conveyance of Emigrants*. *Domestic Slavery*. *Feeding Slaves*. *Gallinas*. *Hours of Labour*. *Lodging Slaves*. *Maintenance of Slaves*. *Slave Vessels*, 2. *Sufferings of Slaves*.

Tribute. There would be very little difficulty in arranging as to the tributes to be paid to the native chiefs on the passage of goods up and down the River Niger, *Keogh* 2041-2046.

Trinidad. Return of the number of immigrants into Trinidad from the other West India Islands and the United States of America, during the first three years following the permission to import labourers, *Macgregor* 6305. p. 56.

See also *Abandonment of Estates*. *Free Labourers*, 2. *Harris*, Lord. *Labour and Labourers*. *Squatting*.

Tripoli. Extent to which the slave trade with the Arabs of Tripoli is carried on, on the borders of the River Niger, *Allen* 915.

Turnbull, D. Copy of despatch from D. Turnbull and Arthur B. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Commissioners at Jamaica, to Viscount Palmerston, dated 1 January 1848, containing a report on the slave trade, *Rep.* i. *App.* 270, 271.

U.

Underwriters. See *Marine Insurance.*

United States of America. There is very little co-operation on the part of America in the suppression of the slave trade, *Matson* 1654; *Bandinel* 3271, 3271*—Proceedings of the American government towards the suppression of the slave trade, *Matson* 1667-1678—Particulars relative to slavery as it exists in the United States, *Laird* 2973-2975—State of the tobacco and cotton-growing states in the United States of America, *Laing* 4971.

See also *Americans.* *Free Labourers*, 3. *Importation of Slaves*, 4. *Naval Force*, 2. *Piracy*, 2. *Wise*, Mr.

V.

Vagrancy. Want of efficient vagrant laws in the West India Islands, *Keog* 2075, 2076; *Macgregor* 6228. 6239. 6306-6308.—See also *Squatting.*

Valdez, General. Opinion that General Valdez, the commander-in-chief in Cuba, did more to put down the slave trade, than all the cruisers which we employed, *Laird* 2866. 2959—Energetic measures adopted by General Valdez, to stop the importation of slaves into the island of Cuba, *Bandinel* 3446.—See also *Cuba*, 2.

Vice-Admiralty Courts. Number of captured vessels brought before the Vice-admiralty court at Sierra Leone for adjudication, in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, *Carr* 1888-1892—Particulars as to the number of slave vessels adjudicated by the several Vice-admiralty courts since their establishment, and number condemned, *Bandinel* 3260, 3261.

See also *Adjudication Courts.* *Captured Vessels*, 2. *Condemned Vessels.*

Vogel, Dr. Opinion of Dr. Vogel on the fertility of the soil of Sierra Leone, and opportunities which it offers for cultivation, *Thompson* 5092.

Voluntary Contributions. All contributions on the part of the Church Missionary Congregation in Sierra Leone are voluntary, *Jones* 7086-7089.

See also *Building Churches.*

Voyages. Number of voyages which an active slaver can make in the course of the year provided she escape detection, *Hook* 3922-3924.—See also *Middle Passage.*

W.

Waddington, Rev. J. Extract from a speech of the Rev. J. Waddington, at a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society in London, describing the condition of the Coolies in Berbice, *Barkly* 6684.

WAGES:

1. *In the Brazils.*
2. *In Sierra Leone.*
3. *In the West Indies.*

1. *In the Brazils:*

Average price of labour in the Brazils, *Thompson* 5123.

2. *In Sierra Leone:*

Price of labour given to liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, *Rimington* 6982. 6990—Rate of wages of labourers in Sierra Leone, *Jones* 7161-7164; *Pratt* 8224.

3. *In the West Indies:*

Rate of wages paid to negroes in the West Indies, by planters, subsequent to emancipation, *Macgregor* 6135-6137—How the rate of wages paid by West India planters is usually settled, *Higgins* 6547-6551—Failure of the attempt to reduce the wages of labour in Berbice, *Barkly* 6802-6805—Rate of wages earned by Kroomen in the West Indies, *Rimington* 6993—Rate of wages of labourers in Jamaica, *Clarke* 7383—Rate of wages in the West Indies, and reason why they cannot be reduced lower than at present, *Barrett* 7471-7484—Inability of planters to pay their labourers wages, and refusal

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

WAGES—continued.

3. In the West Indies—continued.

refusal of the people to work in consequence, *Barrett* 7495—Inability of the Creole population in British Guiana, to work at reduced wages from the high import duties levied on articles of consumption, *ib.* 7505-7515—Opinion as to the lowest rate of wages upon which the Creole population in British Guiana can exist, *ib.* 7516-7527—Rate of wages in Barbadoes; sufferings of the population of that colony from drought, *ib.* 7528-7537—Opinion that African labourers could not be kept for less money in British Guiana than is now paid for wages to the Creole labourer, *ib.* 7646-7653—Reason why labourers are enabled to subsist on less wages in Barbadoes than in British Guiana, *ib.* 7654-7666—Reason of Mr. Porter being unable to obtain labourers on his estates at 1 s. per day, *ib.* 7688-7696—Rates of wages in Demerara, *Bourne* 8080-8083—How the labour of the negroes would be affected by the reduction of the rate of wages, *ib.* 8154-8156—Average rate of wages of the labouring population of the West Indies, *Macqueen* 8319-8324.

See also *Abandonment of Estates.* *Abbeokuta.* *Annandale Estate.* *British Guiana.* *Crews of Slavers.* *Earnings of Labourers.* *Jamaica.* *Labour and Labourers.* *Payment of Wages.* *Slave Vessels, 2.*

Walker, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness has been working as a mason in Sierra Leone, 1238, 1239—Happiness of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, 1243-1246.

Wallbridge, Rev. Mr. Endeavours of the Rev. Mr. Wallbridge to explain to the negroes the reason of the reduction of wages, *Barrett* 7671-7673.

Ward, Mr. H. G. See *Hotham, Sir Charles.*

Wars. Frequency of wars occurring in the interior of Africa, for the supply of the slave market with negroes, *Denman* 420—Wherever the legitimate commerce has been established internal wars have ceased, *ib.* 510-512—The larger proportion of slaves are either captured in open war or kidnapped by private rapine; frequency of war being made with a view of obtaining slaves, *Carr* 1765-1773—The removal of the squadron from the coast of Africa would lead to the revival of internal wars, *ib.* 1986—The greater part of the slaves are obtained by war and slave hunts, *Duncan* 3151—Mode of levying war by the chiefs on the coast of Africa, in order to obtain slaves to ship to the Brazils, *Jones* 7276. 7291-7301; *Clarke* 7416-7420; *Gollmer* 8032-8039—Description of the wars carried on among the natives, and trifling incidents which occasion them, *Townsend* 7733-7737—How the war in Abbeokuta has been promoted by the slave trade, *ib.* 7738-7743—Object of the chiefs or kings in the interior of Africa going to war with one another, *Macqueen* 8274-8276.

See also *Ashantees.* *Prisoners of War.* *Supply of Slaves.*

Water. See *Barrels of Water.* *Supply of Water.*

Water Communication. The only portions of Africa with which trade can be established is where means of communication exist by water, *Keogh* 2090—Difficulty in preventing the slave trade from the existence of an internal water communication between the Bights of Benin and Biafra, *Bandinel* 3436.

“*Waterwitch,*” Cruiser. See *Captured Vessels, 2.*

Wellington, Duke of. Offer made by the Duke of Wellington in 1814 to the French government to obtain the immediate abolition of the slave trade, *Bandinel* 3271—Copy of despatch from the Duke of Wellington to Mr. Fox, dated 11 March 1835, relative to the disposal of slaves emancipated at Rio de Janeiro, *ib.* 3310. p. 229, 230.

Wellington Province. See *Agricultural Schools.*

Wesleyan Mission. See *Education, 1.*

West Coast of Africa. Points on the west coast of Africa where the slave trade is mostly carried on, *Denman* 234—Extent of coast on the west coast of Africa along which the slave trade can be carried on, *Matson* 1387-1395.

See also *Africa, Coast of.* *Brazil, 1.* *British Shipping* *Calabar.* *Chiefs in Africa, 1.* *Climate.* *Dahomey District.* *Emigration, 3.* *Free Labourers, 4.* *Steam Vessels, 1.*

WEST INDIA COLONIES :

1. *Depressed State of West India Property.*
2. *Supply of Labour.*
3. *Competition with Cuba and Brazil.*

1. *Depressed State of West India Property :*

Difficulty of raising money upon West India property under present circumstances, *Macgregor* 6193—Description of the present condition of the West India colonies and how affected by the alterations in the sugar duties, *ib.*—A great deal has been done for the West India colonies in the way of talk, but nothing effectual has been done, *ib.* 6240-6242—Representations of the West India Committee, made at various times, of the condition of the West India colonies, *ib.* 6243—Bankrupt state of the West India colonies at the present time, *Higgins* 6384-6386—Destiny of our West India colonies, supposing matters are allowed to go on as they are, *ib.* 6486-6491.

2. *Supply of Labour :*

The introduction of liberated Africans into the West Indies would be considered a great boon by the planters, *Keogh* 2073-2075—When the slave labour was taken away from the West India planter you deprived him of the means of cultivating his land, *Macgregor* 6149, 6150—How labour is to be obtained in order to cultivate the West India plantations, *ib.* 6223-6225—State of the various small West India islands as regards the immigration of labourers, *ib.* 6339-6363—Opinion that the mother country must contribute towards keeping the planters' estates in cultivation for the next few years, until labour can be procured, *Barkly* 6660—Opinion that immigration alone would not preserve the West India estates in cultivation, *ib.* 6675.

3. *Competition with Cuba and Brazil :*

As regards our West India colonies a great injury would be done to them if the slave trade to Cuba and Brazil were permitted to be carried on to the full possibility of its extent, *Lord Palmerston* 174—Necessity for the prosperity of the West Indies as a means of extinguishing the slave trade, *Bandincl* 3473.

See also *Apprenticeship System.* *Berbice.* *Capital.* *Chinese Labourers.*
Clothing. *Coffee Cultivation.* *Coolies.* *Creoles.* *Demerara.* *Edu-*
cation, 4. *Free Labourers, 2* *Hours of Labour.* *Immigration of Labourers.*
Jamaica. *Kroomen, 2.* *Labour and Labourers.* *Labour Laws.* *Liberated*
Africans, 5. *License to Trade.* *Negroes, 2.* *Payment of Wages.* *Popu-*
lation. *Price of Slaves, 4.* *Provision Grounds.* *Provisions.* *Punish-*
ment, 1. *Religious Instruction, 2.* *Resident Proprietors.* *Squatting.* *Sugar*
Cultivation, 4. *Trinidad.* *Vagrancy.* *Wages, 3.*

West India Planters. See *Compensation.* *Competition.*

Westwood, Vice Consul. Copy of despatch from Vice Consul Westwood to Viscount Palmerston, dated 20 December 1847, as to the employment of steam vessels in the slave trade on the coast of Brazil, *Rep. i. App. 272*—Copy of despatch from Vice Consul Westwood to Viscount Palmerston, dated 2 January 1848, containing returns of arrival and departure of vessels at Rio de Janeiro, to and from the coast of Africa, *Rep. i. App. 272 ; Rep. iii. App. 203*—Copy of a despatch from John J. C. Westwood, Acting Consul at Rio de Janeiro, to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 17 February 1848, relative to the traffic between that port and Africa during the year 1847, *Rep. iii. App. 205, 206*—Copy of despatch from Acting Consul Westwood to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated 6 April 1848, containing a list of the arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Rio de Janeiro, *ib.* 207.

Wharnccliffe, Lord. Circumstance of the late Lord Wharnccliffe bringing in a Bill into the House of Lords to meet the case of the capture of the ship "Guiana," *Moore* 5539. 5542.

White Population. There is no such thing as white labour in the Brazils, although they have tried of late years to introduce it, *Thompson* 5144.—See also *Canarios.*

WHYDAH :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Legitimate Commerce.*
3. *Slave Trade.*

1. *Generally :*

Revenue obtained by the King of Dahomey from the inhabitants of the Whydah country, *Duncan* 3184-3186—Rich and fertile nature of the soil in the neighbourhood of Whydah, *ib.* 3206, 3207—Facilities for the formation of roads at Whydah, *ib.* 3208, 3209—

Reports, 1847-48—continued.

WHYDAH—continued.

1. *Generally*—continued.

3209—Description of the timber growing at Whydah, *Duncan* 3210—Healthiness of the climate at Whydah, and abundant supply of water to be obtained, *ib.* 3211, 3212—In the event of the death of the present King of Dahomey, his successor might entertain opposite opinions as to the slave trade; position of the proposed settlement in that event, *ib.* 3218-3224.

2. *Legitimate Commerce* :

Proposed formation of a trading post and settlement at Whydah, on the coast of Africa, for the prosecution of the legitimate commerce, *Carr* 1848—Great desire on the part of the King of Dahomey for the British to take possession of Whydah, and form a settlement, for the prosecution of the legitimate commerce, *Duncan* 3089-3098. 3128, 3129. 3137-3139. 3165, 3166. 3181—There is a considerable trade at Whydah, which might be greatly increased, *ib.* 3130-3133—Particulars relative to the trade carried on by the French at Whydah, *ib.* 3135, 3136—Possibility of establishing a trading settlement at Whydah, *ib.* 3169-3174. 3179-3184—The establishment of legitimate commerce at Whydah would lead to the repression of the slave trade by other countries on the coast, *ib.* 3192-3194—Cotton grows wild in large quantities on the banks of the lagoon; with little cultivation great quantities might be exported, *ib.* 3204, 3205.

3. *Slave Trade* :

Manner in which the slave trade is carried on at Whydah, *Hutton* 2537-2549. 2557—The slave trade was carried on to a great extent at Whydah during witness's sojourn there in 1846; it has not decreased since that time, *Duncan* 3028-3035—Number of slave barracoons existing at Whydah, *ib.* 3049-3051—Power of the King of Dahomey to prevent internal slavery and exportation of slaves from Whydah, *ib.* 3187, 3188—Nature of the treaty under which the King of Dahomey should suppress the slave trade and deliver Whydah to the British, *ib.* 3189-3191.

See also *British Manufactures. Native Produce. Palm Oil Trade.*

Winds. How far the prevailing winds on the coast of Africa facilitates the operations of the slavers, *Butterfield* 617, 618; *Allen* 986. 990; *Duncan* 3155-3159.

Wise, Mr. Refutation of the statement made by Mr. Wise that the American subjects are not more engaged in the slave trade than the subjects of the Queen of England; one State supplying ships and the other the goods for carrying on the traffic, *Matson* 1680-1684.

Withdrawal of the Squadron. See *Naval Force*, 3. *Preventive Squadron*, 3. *Revival of the Slave Trade.*

Witnesses' Expenses. See *Expenses of Witnesses.*

Wives. Large number of wives possessed by the chiefs in Abbeokuta, *Townsend* 7941.

See also *Marriages.*

Wright, Mr. Beneficial effects of educating the liberated Africans, as instanced by Mr. Wright, a native, who has been educated at Sierra Leone, and returned to his own country as a missionary, *Carr* 1771.

Wyvill, Captain Christopher, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commanded the "Cleopatra" steam frigate on the eastern coast of Africa, 3531-3534—The slave trade on the eastern coast is entirely confined to the Portuguese settlements, 3535-3538—Discontinuance of the slave trade within the territory of the Imaum of Muscat, 3539-3543—Decrease of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa, 3544-3551—Beneficial effect of the treaty entered into with the Imaum of Muscat, 3552—Additional powers obtained by the treaty with Portugal of 1842, *ib.*—Decrease of the slave trade consequent upon the vigilance of the cruisers, *ib.*—Estimated number of slaves embarked from the eastern coast in the year 1842; 3553-3555—Manner in which the slaves are embarked from the eastern coast, 3556-3566—The principal cause of the decrease of the slave trade is the blockading squadron; the removal of the squadron would cause the revival of the trade, 3567-3569.

Particulars relative to the captures made by witness whilst stationed on the African coast, 3572-3588—Description of vessels employed in the slave trade, 3573-3577—Sufferings of the negroes whilst confined on board the slave vessels, 3589-3600—Average mortality on board the slave vessels in the voyage from the eastern coast of Africa to the Brazils, 3600—Formation of companies in Rio de Janeiro for carrying on the slave trade, 3601-3605—Making the parties engaged in the slave trade liable to punishment as for piracy would greatly check the traffic, 3606-3608. 3646-3648—Sufficiency of the present squadron employed to suppress the slave trade, 3609—

Nature

Wyvill, Captain *Christopher*, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*.

Nature of the accommodation provided for the negroes on board the slave vessels, 3610-3618—Number of cruisers necessary for effectually blockading the eastern coast of Africa, 3619-3623. 3629-3634—Impossibility of obtaining free labourers from the eastern coast of Africa; the whole of the slaves embarked are brought from the interior, 3625.

The most effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade is by the extension of legitimate commerce, 3626-3628—The slave trade could not be carried on to any considerable extent at Madagascar, 3635-3645—Manner in which the equipments for slave vessels are obtained, 3651-3655—Jurisdiction of the Portuguese government over the eastern coast of Africa, 3656—Legitimate trade pursued by the Portuguese on the eastern coast of Africa, 3657—The mass of the population on the eastern coast of Africa are slaves, 3660, 3661.

Y.

Yarraba Country. Proceedings of the missionaries in the Yarraba country; success which has attended their efforts, *Carr* 1771. 1774.

See also *Crowther*, Rev. *Samuel*. *Kidnapping Slaves*. *Missionaries*.

Yorke, Captain. See *Naval Force*, 5.

Yoruba Tribe. Instance of several hundred emigrants of the Yoruba tribe chartering vessels to Badagry, in order to return to their native land, *Gottmer* 7990-8005.

Z.

Zanzibar. Attempt made by the French government at Bourdon to go to Zanzibar and buy people, *Macqueen* 8271.

"*Zulmera*," Slaver. Occasion of the Brazilian government making an attempt to recapture the slaver, "*Zulmera*," in the harbour of Dos Rios, that had been taken by one of His Majesty's ships, *Hoare* 6113.

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